



UNITED NATIONS



NITI Aayog

SDG INDIA

INDEX & DASHBOARD

2019-20 





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2019-20 

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Dr. Rajiv Kumar
Vice Chairman
National Institution for Transforming India
Government of India
New Delhi, India



MESSAGE

The year 2020 will be the fifth anniversary of the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 193 countries at the UN General Assembly. The SDGs, constituted through an unprecedented consultative process, have 17 Goals and 169 related targets to be achieved by 2030. The aim of the ensuing Agenda 2030 is to help streamline development policies and action for the higher and time bound achievement of human wellbeing.

It is almost universally acknowledged that India's success in achieving the SDGs will largely determine the global outcomes. India is making impressive progress in SDG implementation through well-designed programmes of the Government of India such as *Poshan Abhiyaan* (National Nutrition Mission), *Aayushman Bharat* (National Health Protection Scheme), *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (Care for the Girl Child) and Aspirational Districts Programme, to name a few. The common theme of these programmes articulated by the honourable Prime Minister is '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas*' or 'Development for All' ensuring that Agenda 2030 is mainstreamed in India's development strategy on the lines of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Implementation of SDGs is incomplete without constant measuring progress of actual outcomes under each of the 17 Goals. Towards this end, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index, 2018. The Index which was very well received, has served as an advocacy tool to trigger needed action by State Governments. The Index has reinforced the spirit of competitive good governance among the States and Union Territories, which are ranked on the basis of their achievements on the SDGs and their targets. The positive feedback on the SDG India Index, 2018 from all stakeholders and the media has encouraged us to continue the effort and bring out the SDG India Index, 2019. During the preparation of the SDG India Index 2019 efforts have been made to address the concerns raised by the various commentators on the first edition. The SDG India Index 2019 & Dashboard, which is more refined and comprehensive than the first edition, not only gives an assessment of the progress made by States and UTs towards the attainment of SDGs but also attempts to measure the incremental progress since 2018.

There is a growing consensus now that the States play a pivotal role in designing, executing, and monitoring development policies and interventions. States and UTs are the key drivers of the SDGs. NITI Aayog and Government of India ministries and departments support them in this endeavour. I am happy to learn that, States have started preparing SDG aligned vision documents and action plans to realise the Agenda 2030. They have also started strengthening their institutions and capacities in localising the Sustainable Development Goals. This will contribute towards the extensive process of VNR preparation for the next High Level Political Forum of the United Nations in 2020.

I congratulate Mr. Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, who has encouraged the SDGs team at NITI Aayog, led by Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, Adviser, to develop the second version of SDG India Index & Dashboard. My compliments and sincere thanks to the State Governments, UTs, Central Ministries, United Nations in India and our knowledge partners who have contributed towards preparing this report.

20 December, 2019
New Delhi
India




Dr. Rajiv Kumar



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



MESSAGE

The Sustainable Development Goals is a fitting framework which calls attention to the challenges to a sustainable future and organises individual and collective response. India, home to one-sixth of all humanity, is cognizant of its role and responsibility in working towards a sustainable future of the planet and all its life. India is well aware of the prospect that if it does not achieve the SDGs, the world will fail to achieve them as well. While our development agenda mirrors the Global Goals, our innovative schemes and programmes are perfectly aligned to achieve the SDGs. We are also fast emerging as an epicentre of some of the most advanced technological and digital solutions. As one of the fastest growing large economies in the world, we have succeeded in lifting a record number of people out of poverty.

While government programmes contribute towards the progress in achieving the SDGs, it is equally essential to put in place a coordinating and monitoring mechanism. NITI Aayog is playing a leading role in this endeavour to drive the Agenda 2030 within the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. It is working closely with the central ministries, States and Union Territories, international development organisations such as the UN system, think tanks, and the civil society organisations in driving the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of the SDGs.

Given the country's federal set-up, NITI Aayog has been bringing together all the sub-national governments to create a shared understanding of the goals, including creating opportunities for cross-learning. The SDG India Index developed in 2018 was an attempt to present the achievements on the SDGs across the sub-national entities. While the SDG India Index 2018 was based on 13 Goals, the SDG India Index 2019 & Dashboard is a refinement covering all the 17 SDGs, with a qualitative assessment of Goal 17, and is also better aligned with the SDG National Indicator Framework. The new Index thus presents a more robust framework for measuring the progress on SDGs at the sub-national level. I firmly believe that this will go a long way in helping analyse and identify best practices and priority areas, in addition to promoting a healthy competition among our States and UTs.

I compliment the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UN Agencies, GGGI, India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Ministries, State/UT Governments and all officials who have significantly contributed to this effort.

My special appreciation goes to the SDG team at NITI Aayog led by Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, Adviser, who provided commendable leadership in bringing out the second SDG India Index & Dashboard for the country. I hope this will motivate the States/UTs further to accelerate their pace and help the country meet its SDG commitments on time. NITI Aayog will continue to play the role of a catalyst, facilitator and enabler in the implementation process of Agenda 2030.

20 December, 2019
New Delhi
India

Amitabh Kant



Pravin Srivastava
Secretary & Chief Statistician of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Government of India
New Delhi, India



MESSAGE

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a universal agenda that applies to all countries. Every country will require robust statistical systems and metrics to translate these goals into action for implementation.

India has been a strong proponent of the SDGs and has been leading discussions on critical issues such as poverty, south-south cooperation and climate justice, at the global level. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for developing and maintaining the National Indicator Framework (NIF) which will help in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. Statistical indicators of NIF is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level and aims to measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under different SDGs.

The SDG India Index prepared under the leadership of NITI Aayog is the first attempt at national level to assess where each State and Union Territory stands with regard to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We are pleased that the SDG India Index 2.0 is largely aligned to the National Indicator Framework. The preparation of Index for the States/UTs has highlighted the importance of bridging the data gaps. MoSPI is committed to address the information gaps on all aspects of the SDGs.

I congratulate the SDG team at NITI Aayog for their tireless efforts and commitment to localize the SDGs. MoSPI will continue to support NITI Aayog, Ministries, State and Union Territories in their endeavour to leave no one behind.

20 December, 2019
New Delhi
India

Pravin Srivastava



MESSAGE

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the most ambitious development agenda agreed by all Member States of the United Nations. They are an opportunity for all of us to improve our world collectively. Government of India contributed proactively to the process of defining this agenda along with other governments and stakeholders – civil society organisations, private sector and citizens, making the goals a result of a genuinely inclusive process. The 17 goals and 169 targets that constitute the SDGs address virtually all the development challenges – whether economic, social, environmental or governance. The comprehensiveness of the agenda is also its strength.

The UN in India is a proud partner to the NITI Aayog in furthering the SDGs in India. NITI Aayog is leading the national efforts to create a shared understanding of these goals, including facilitating localisation efforts, spearheaded by the State governments and the Union Territories. One of the innovative tools designed by NITI Aayog is the SDG India Index that enables comparative assessment of progress made on SDGs at the sub-national level.

The SDG India Index 2019-20 is a refinement of the previous version of the Index. The suggestions received from academicians, development practitioners, media and CSOs have been addressed to the extent possible. Data gaps at the sub-national level pose a significant limitation. UN will continue to work with the government and civil society to close data gaps, promote disaggregated data collection, and use of good quality and timely data to improve decision-making in support of the SDGs.

The SDG India Index 2019-20 covers all goals (except SDG 17), and there are a higher number of indicators aligned to the National Indicator Framework, prepared by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

This document is a testament that despite the size of the State or the Union Territory, sub-national governments are critical to the achievement of the SDGs and will make a difference to the world's score on these goals.

As the UN, we remain committed to partner with governments at all levels, CSOs, private sector and other partners so that we can play our part in ensuring that India becomes free from poverty, all forms of inequality and is resilient to climate change.

I congratulate the SDG Team at NITI Aayog for their unstinting and commendable efforts in localising the SDGs.

20 December, 2019
New Delhi
India

Renata Dessallien
UN Resident Coordinator in India





Sanyukta Samaddar
Adviser (SDG)
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Government of India



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NITI Aayog, the premier think tank of the Government of India, mandated to oversee the progress of the nation along the SDGs, developed the framework of the SDG India Index in 2018 to capture the progress made by the sub-national constituents in the shared journey of the nation to fulfill the Agenda 2030. The second edition of the Index, 2019, has been improved, refined and made more broad-based to cover all the 17 Goals, 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 before all key stakeholders a true picture of the progress and the challenges.

There existed immense challenges relating to inextricable interconnectedness of the SDGs, limited availability of disaggregated official data, developing structures in States/UTs working on integration of SDGs, and many more.

In this endeavour, we owe our deepest gratitude to the Planning Departments of all States and UTs who have been supporting our effort with valuable feedback. A part of this Report is dedicated to individual State/UT profiles which will be of interest. 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 Agenda 2030.

None of this would be possible without the data support provided by relevant Ministries and the guidance by Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) in the refinement of the methodology, indicators and data. The guiding force of Shri Pravin Srivastava, Secretary, MoSPI & Chief Statistician of India has enabled the close coordination between our team and Social Statistics Division, ably led by Dr. Shailja Sharma. The refinement of the Index is largely the outcome of this collaborative exercise between MoSPI, NITI Aayog, Line Ministries, States/UTs and the UN agencies.

We are unequivocally thankful to Ms. Renata Dessallien, UN Resident Coordinator for lending full support to the Index. We are extremely grateful to UN Resident Coordinator's Office for their constant support, especially Ms. Radhika Kaul Batra, Ms. Meenakshi Kathel, and Shri Davender Verma for his technical inputs.

The support given by DFID in India, and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI, India) in our work on SDGs needs a special mention. Finally, a deep sense of gratitude to our entire team in SDG Vertical in NITI Aayog - Alen John Samuel, Bernice deSouza, Dinesh Dhawan, Sundar Mishra, Shashvat Singh, Upasana Sikri, Vidya Warriar and Vikas Kumar. A special mention has to be made here of the Data Team in the SDG group - Alen, Vikas, Vidya, Bernice and, intern Rahul Rajput, who have relentlessly put in all their efforts to hunt for better indicators, disaggregated data from latest sources, and creative visualisations.

We are eternally grateful to Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog for his inspiration and encouragement that makes even mammoth tasks seem effortless. Finally, none of this would have materialised without the faith, which the head of our institution, Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman has reposed in our endeavours to launch the improved SDG India Index, 2019 for the country. The efforts and the conviction of our CEO and Vice Chairman have been the biggest driving force, which has consolidated the SDG India Index as the main frame in SDG monitoring in the country, while showcasing it in several global fora.

We thank all the members for their support and contribution.

20 December, 2019
New Delhi
India

Sanyukta Samaddar, IAS

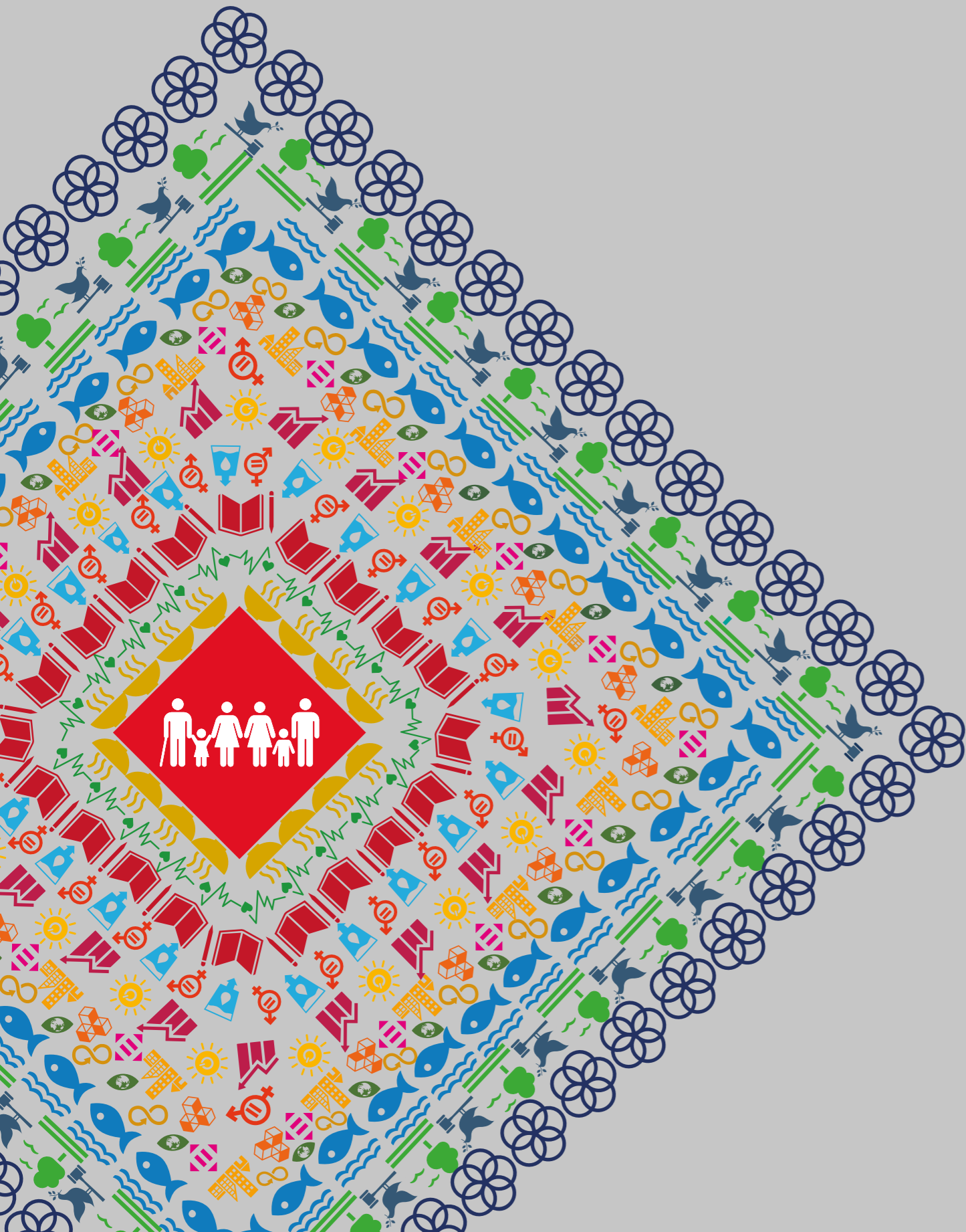
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	ICMAM	Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management
AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education	ICMBA	Important Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Areas
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ANER	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio	IHHL	Individual Household Latrines
ANMOL	ANM OnLine	INCOIS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guerin	INR	Indian Rupee
BCM	Billion Cubic Metres	IPC	Indian Penal Code
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency	IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
BHIM	Bharat Interface for Money	ISA	International Solar Alliance
BP	Biomass Power	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
BPL	Below Poverty Line	IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
BRAP	Business Reform Action Plan	JAM	Jan-Dhan Aadhar Mobile
CBAS	Coral Bleaching Alert System	KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	LDC	Least Developed Country
CDRI	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure	LCoE	Levelised Cost of Electricity
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon	LED	LightEmitting Diode
CNNS	Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey	LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board	LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone	LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning (Queer)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	LHP	Large Hydropower Projects
CSR	Child Sex Ratio	LPCD	Litres Per Capita per Day
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
DBR	Doing Business Report	MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
DDRS	Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme	MDM	Mid Day Meal
DISCOM	Distribution Company	MFF	Mangrove For the Future
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
DR-TB	Drug Resistant TB	MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
DTF	Distance to Frontier	MIS	Management Information System
ECBC	Energy Conservation Building Code	MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education	MMRP	Modified Mixed Reference Period
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business	MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
eVIN	electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network	MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	MPA	Marine Protected Area
FY	Financial Year	MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio	MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
GIM	National Mission for Green India	MUDRA	Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency
GNI	Gross National Income	NA	Not Available
GPI	Gender Parity Index	NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
GVA	Gross Value Added	NAMP	National Air Quality Monitoring Programme
Hb	Haemoglobin	NAP	National Afforestation Programme
HDI	Human Development Index	NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	NAS	National Achievement Survey
HLPF	High Level Political Forum	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	NCD	Non-Communicable Disease



NCEF	National Clean Energy Fund
NCRB	National Crime Record Bureau
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMP	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 Ecosystem
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
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NULL	No Value
NVBDCP	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OSC	One Stop Centres
PDS	Public Distribution System
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMFBY	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 Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana 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
RERA	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
SauBHaGYa	Sahaj Biji 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
SDGII	Sustainable Development Goals India Index
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SHG	Self Help Group
SHM	Soil Health Management
SHP	Small Hydropower Projects
SLL	Special and Local Laws
SPV	Solar Photovoltaic
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSA	Sarva 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
U&I	Urban and Industrial waste power
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
UJALA	Unnat Jyoti 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
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicators
WHO	World Health Organisation
WQI	Water Quality Index
10-YFP	10-Year Framework of Programmes



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SDG INDIA INDEX: OVERVIEW

I. About the SDG India Index Report

SDGs represent the aspirations of the global community and also a valiant effort to push the frontiers of development. It is now universally acknowledged that the SDGs represent an elaborate agenda for the governments, that necessitates achieving progress simultaneously across social, economic and environmental pillars. The inter-connectedness among these goals renders SDGs as planning, implementation and a monitoring challenge. Specifically, SDGs impose an extraordinary demand on the national statistical systems to generate and analyse an unprecedented amount of data and more so on issues that are complex and evolving.

India, with the world's 17 per cent of the population, holds the key to global SDG achievement. Today, the country faces multiple challenges in several sectors of development, be it health, nutrition, education, sanitation and infrastructure. However, these challenges also make India conducive for developing innovative solutions to address them and also provide a useful lens for solving similar problems in other parts of the world. While it is true that India's progress will determine the achievement of the SDGs in no small extent, the same is contingent on the performance of our States and Union Territories. Given the federal structure of India, States are crucial to India's progress, as they are best placed to put people first and ensure that no one is left behind.

State and local governments also play a pivotal role in implementing development programmes by almost spending seventy per cent more than the central governments. State governments are, therefore, essential stakeholders if the SDGs are to be realised in India, as well as globally.

India is fully committed to achieving the Global Goals within the specified timelines. The country is well aware of the prospect that if India does not meet the SDGs, the world will be far from achieving them. The political leadership is cognizant of the responsibility this warrants. To fast-track the progress towards meeting the SDGs, India's developmental schemes and programmes have been aligned with the Global Goals.

To coordinate all the SDG efforts at the national and sub-national levels, NITI Aayog acts as the nodal institution. At the same time, owing to the federal structure of the country, the States/ Union Territories play a significant role in ensuring the success of the SDG agenda. This report measures the progress achieved and distance to be covered by the States/UTs in their journey towards meeting the targets, using the SDG India Index. The SDG Index is a powerful tool which offers excellent possibilities for the States/UTs to identify priority areas which demand action, facilitate peer learning, highlight data gaps, and promote healthy competition.



II. The Global Picture

Since the coming into force of the Global Goals in 2016, countries have taken a host of proactive measures to achieve the targets on time. Extreme poverty and under-5 mortality have reduced; a large number of countries have ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change and developed policies to address rapid urbanisation and support sustainable consumption and production. At the same time, challenges remain. Learning outcomes of children and people's access to health services need improvement, ocean acidification is rising, and close to million species of flora and fauna are at the risk of extinction. Governments, civil society organisations, private sector, development organisations, academia, and citizens must accelerate their efforts to achieve the goals collectively.

III. SDGs – The Indian Action

India's key role in Agenda 2030: India is home to one-sixth of the planet's humanity, which makes the country a key player in ensuring the prosperity and sustainability of the planet and its people. India has raised the levels of prosperity for its people manifold in the recent past. However, challenges remain in many areas including health, nutrition, basic infrastructure, quality of education among others. India's commitment to attain SDGs translates into transforming this country, by improving its socio-economic-environmental indicators. Due to their very nature of different goals being horizontally inter-connected, it is clearly recognised that attainment of SDGs cannot be achieved by launching an individual scheme. It requires a multi-pronged strategy and convergent set of interventions at different levels of government on a sustained basis.

Alignment of National Development Agenda with SDGs: At the macro level, India's key developmental programmes, policy focus and resource allocation align with the SDGs. For instance, *Ayushman Bharat (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana)*, which covers 500 million persons and is the largest health protection scheme in the world closely aligns with SDG 3 (health and well-being) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). India's comprehensive climate action agenda and leadership in International Solar Alliance aim to achieve the same outcomes which SDG 7 (clean and affordable energy) envisions. India's Aspirational Districts Programme, which intends to bring holistic development to 112 relatively backward districts of the country thereby contributing to regional equality aligns with the spirit of SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). "Strategy for New India @75", the strategy document prepared by NITI Aayog charting a path of transfor-

mation until 2022 also focuses on how the strategies put forward will help the country meet its SDG targets.

Leadership and coordination: While government programmes will contribute to the progress towards achieving the Global Goals, it is equally essential to put in place a coordinating and monitoring mechanism. At the national level, NITI Aayog is designated as the government institution responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the SDGs in the country. NITI Aayog works closely with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, accountable for the development of the baseline data on the National Indicator Framework, all central ministries, State/UT governments, international development organisation such as the UN system, think tanks, and the civil society organisations in driving the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of the SDG agenda. The SDG Task Force, constituting senior officers from crucial ministries and leaders from think tanks and civil society organisations, offers timely guidance and support. NITI Aayog leads a host of monitoring efforts, which will be detailed in a separate section below.

Role of NITI Aayog: As the institution overseeing implementation of SDGs in the country, NITI Aayog follows a two-fold strategy. On the one hand, it sensitises and makes aware relevant stakeholders, builds capacities, and facilitates implementation and monitoring of SDGs/targets through aligned programmes/schemes in collaboration with States/UTs and other institutions including academia, civil society, UN and international organisations. On the other, NITI Aayog drives several innovative programmes and initiatives in several sectors corresponding to the SDGs.

1. The expression "*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*," which translates as "Collective Effort, Inclusive Growth", forms the cornerstone of our national development agenda. To fast track this agenda, NITI Aayog has released a Three-Year Action Agenda covering years 2017-18 to 2019-20 and unfurled the strategy going forward -'Strategy for New India @ 75'. Reflecting the country's long-standing federal tradition, States and UTs participate actively to prepare these documents and are based on the SDG framework.
2. The first element of the strategy is to ensure that attainment of SDGs become central to the policy goals of not only the different Ministries in the Central Government but also of the State Governments. This is so because many sectors requiring sustained and strategic interventions are enumerated in State or Concurrent list of the Schedule VII

of the Constitution, like health, nutrition, education, water resource management, agriculture among others. Given the complex nature of the task involved, NITI Aayog uses the framework of cooperative as well as competitive federalism to align the policies and schemes of State and Central Governments in these sectors to achieve the SDGs.

3. Aspirational District Programme: The Aspirational Districts Programme was launched in the true spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. Over the last year, 112 backward districts across the country have been learning from and competing against each other to record improvement across the SDGs 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10; focusing on health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development, and basic infrastructure.
4. Competitive Federalism: To drive the spirit of competition among States/UTs, NITI Aayog has sought to establish a structure of evidence-based policymaking by devising a robust mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of outcomes in key sectors of governance. Focusing on effective management and better results backed by data analysis, NITI Aayog has developed several social indices and dashboards. The Composite Water Management Index, the Health Outcomes Index, the School Education Quality Index, India Innovation Index are some of the specific sectoral initiatives in this direction.
5. Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework: There has been a significant paradigm shift from input-driven evaluation of schemes to outcome-based evaluation. In the new Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework developed by NITI Aayog, the output and outcomes of the schemes of Union Ministries and Departments are linked with the financial outlays as a part of the Union Budget of 2019-20. This will significantly enhance transparency, predictability and ease of understanding of the government's development agenda and linkages with the SDGs.

Localisation: The States/UTs are the most essential players in the journey towards localisation of the SDGs. Owing to the federal structure of the administration and the corresponding division of powers and responsibilities between the central and the State/UT governments, policy and programme design, implementation, and monitoring by the States/UTs are vital to the success of the SDG agenda. This calls for localisation of SDGs. Twice every year, NITI Aayog hosts

discussions with all States/UTs where they exchange learnings, discuss challenges, and arrive at solutions and the chart the path ahead. Additionally, 24 stakeholder consultations have been conducted so far in different parts of the country involving the State/UT governments and other key actors for brainstorming on SDGs.

Institutional mechanisms at the local level: The States/UTs have put in place institutional structures to take the SDG agenda forward. Most of the States/UTs have designated their Planning Department as the nodal agency to coordinate SDG efforts. Some States/UTs have created dedicated cells/ units within or outside their Planning Department to be responsible for SDGs. A few States/UTs have designated officers in each government department responsible for coordinating SDG-related activities at the department-level. District-level structures have been put in place by some States/UTs. Review mechanisms under senior leadership (Chief Minister or Chief Secretary) are operational to monitor progress.

Global platforms: At the global stage, NITI Aayog has been representing India at various SDG monitoring and review platforms. At the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the highest international SDG review platform, convened under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council at the UN headquarters every July, India had presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2017, outlining the country's ambitious schemes and other initiatives for fast-tracking SDG achievement. At the HLPF in 2019, India released a publication on the experience of and learnings from SDG localisation, which detailed the efforts by all States and UTs in adopting, implementing, and monitoring SDGs.

The Government of India has taken all the key steps to promote the localisation of the SDGs in the country by mandating NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) to play a coordinating role on planning and statistics respectively, with the central ministries and the state governments. It is worth noting that, in India, leadership has come from all quarters for the SDGs – the Hon'ble Prime Minister has repeatedly advocated focus on climate justice for meeting the SDGs. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India have assessed readiness to implement the SDGs. CSOs have been participating actively in advocacy on SDGs and businesses have started to align their CSR spend, including core business practices to impact the SDGs among others. While these efforts are commendable and critical, it is also equally important to ensure regular monitoring of progress at

all levels to keep a sight on the trajectory of results.

IV. Monitoring

The progress towards the SDGs is majorly driven by the policies, schemes, programmes, campaigns of the governments and private sector, and public action, to an extent. It is imperative to put in place a monitoring mechanism with defined indicators, targets, and milestones to track and monitor the direction and pace of progress. Monitoring of SDGs at the national and State levels is thus a critical aspect of the strategy for achieving them. NITI Aayog has done extensive work in monitoring at the national level and has been working closely with the States/UTs to drive SDG monitoring at the state and district levels.

At the national level, one of the first initiatives undertaken was to map the schemes, policies, and programmes of the Central Government with corresponding SDG targets. This exercise assigned the responsibility of each target to a central ministry, thereby ensuring clarity on ownership, especially in the matters of data and indicators. The National Indicator Framework (NIF) put together by the Ministry of Statistics, and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) consists of 306 indicators which will be used to monitor the progress of the country towards achieving the SDG targets. NITI Aayog, with the mandate of overall supervision of the Agenda 2030, prepared the first-ever sub-national Index for SDGs for India in 2018, which ranks all States/UTs based on their performance under the SDG framework. The Index also highlights the areas where the States/UTs have made progress and those issues which demand attention.

The following reasons drove the motivation to prepare the 2018 index:

- **Enable** NITI Aayog and States to track the SDGs over time, to assess progress, identify priorities, determine challenges in implementation, and to stay on track towards the goals.
- **Elucidate** SDGs so that different stakeholders, and governments can easily understand these at all levels. One of the distinctive features of the SDGs is that these goals are more of political commitments and are not legally binding. Easy understanding of SDGs can enable people to hold governments at all levels, accountable.
- **Foster** competitive federalism by providing a tool that is easy to understand by varied stakeholders. SDG index is a simplification and an admittedly a

narrow assessment of the complex framework of the 17 goals like any other composite index. Indices usually do not provide an exhaustive assessment, including the SDG index - this Index and its rankings are highly relevant for advocacy, for initiating healthy competition among States/UTs, for raising awareness and drawing attention to the broader concept of 2030 Agenda.

NITI Aayog has been supporting the States/UTs in putting in place monitoring mechanisms at their and district levels. Most States/UTs have mapped their government's schemes, programmes, and policies with the SDG targets, thereby assigning the responsibility of targets to their respective departments. MoSPI has issued guidelines to all States/UTs to draft their own State Indicator Framework (SIF) to monitor progress at the state level. The States are also being encouraged to develop District Indicator Framework (DIF) and District Index to rank the performance of their districts and trigger healthy competition and develop online dashboards to democratise the information on progress and challenges. The underlying principle behind these initiatives is the approach of cooperative and competitive federalism which NITI Aayog strives to push in every aspect of its work with the States/UTs.

V. SDG India Index 1.0 and Index 2.0

The SDG India Index 1.0 (SDGII 1.0), launched in December 2018, preceded the finalisation of the National Indicator Framework. The Index was computed using 62 indicators covering 13 SDGs – goals 12, 13, 14, and 17 could not be included owing to the lack of data at the sub-national level. The Index offered insights into the social, economic, and environmental status of the country and the States/UTs in their march towards achieving the SDGs. NITI Aayog ensured that insights from the SDG India Index were available in the public domain for policymakers, civil society, businesses, and the general public.

SDGII 1.0 had the following objectives:

- To rank the performance of States/UTs based on their achievements across SDGs. For every goal, 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 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 system of the States/UTs and identify the sectors in which robust and more frequent data need to be collected.

SDGII 2.0 is the second edition of the Index which builds upon its first version. It is constructed using 100 indicators, covers 54 targets across 16 goals, barring Goal 17, which primarily focuses on partnerships (where National Indicators are not available). The second iteration of the SDG India Index represents a refinement and addresses many of the concerns raised by the development community. Extensive peer-reviews were organised to ensure that the selection of indicators is robust. While 68 out of 100 indicators are directly taken from the National Indicator Framework, 20 NIF indicators have been modified or refined for the sake of data availability across all States/UTs. 12 indicators which are not part of NIF were identified in consultation with line ministries. The respective ministries/ departments and States and UTs were consulted on the usage of the indicators and data availability. The SDG India Index 2.0 is more robust than the first edition on account of broader coverage of Goals, Targets, and Indicators with greater alignment with the NIF. Technical details of the Index are outlined below in section VII – Methodology.

The SDG India Index 2018 was the first effort by the Government of India and perhaps anywhere globally to rank sub-national governments by computing composite index on SDGs. As an initial attempt of this nature, issues related to unavailable data on key SDG priorities; use of dated data; use of indicators that partially explained the targets was inevitable. However, it was essential to get started on the SDG ranking with relevant data that was available. The preparation of the SDG India Index 2018 in itself was an insightful exercise that highlighted data gaps across sectors and geographies. The limitations of the SDG India Index 2018 were acknowledged and shared in the first report to seek feedback from the broader community of stakeholders. NITI Aayog is committed to advocating about the SDGs in a manner that is understood by all. Towards this, SDG India Index Dashboard was also created to present rankings in an informative and exciting manner for increased accessibility and broader outreach.

VI. Public Feedback on SDG India Index 1.0

The release of the SDG India Index 1.0 met with the remarkable media attention that highlighted the key findings as well as provided constructive critique.

During the preparation of the SDG India Index 2.0 (SDGII 2.0), efforts have been made to address the concerns raised by the various commentators. Overall feedback and criticism on SDG India Index 1.0 related to:

- Concept of composite Index that is construed as misleading
- The omission of four goals related to climate, environment and partnerships
- Incomplete coverage of all targets
- Use of arithmetic mean instead of geometric mean to avoid perfect substitutability of one goal with the other
- Overlooking the aspect of inter-dependence between the goals
- Lack of analysis as to how targets would be achieved through the listed government schemes

NITI Aayog during the last one year has worked closely with the Central Ministries, State/UT governments and MoSPI to address the information gaps to the extent possible. With SDG India Index 2.0, an attempt has been made to cover the first 16 goals (for Goal 17, indicators are yet to be identified in the NIF).

Concerns regarding reducing SDGs to a composite number is misdirected as composite indices are not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment and are more for advocacy, for initiating healthy competition, and for raising awareness about the broader concept. This is a general limitation of SDG indicators even internationally that they do not fully capture the complete ambit of the SDGs. The fact that the total number of indicators needs to be manageable also constrains how many indicators can be taken. Further, the lack of reliable and good quality data brings in additional constraints. Indicators for the SDG India Index 2019 have been identified /derived from the National SDG Indicator Framework (NIF) according to the availability of data at national as well as State/UT levels. This circumscribes how adequately the indicators speak to the relevant SDG targets. The academic and policy attention that the first SDG India Index received is a testament of its strength to draw the attention of key stakeholders to the broader concept of the SDGs and its principles.

The incomplete coverage of targets remains a partially resolved issue – the coverage of targets in the first edition of the Index was 39 and has increased to 54 in the second edition. SDGII 1.0 also highlighted the urgent need to invest in strengthening data collection and statistical capacity across all levels, especially at the sub-national level. Nonetheless, the average

scores provide a starting point and a fair indication of where the State/ UTs currently stand on the path toward the SDGs.

The concern regarding the measurement of interconnectedness is valid. As policymakers, there exists an understanding of the cause-and-effect relationships among the SDGs. However, due to the complex nature of socioeconomic and environmental systems, this is still a challenging task. A few attempts have been made by the academic community to measure the interconnectedness through causality analysis of the indicators. These studies also indicate a severe deficiency in the analysed datasets. NITI Aayog in coming years will invest in acquiring a nuanced understanding of the interconnectedness among the SDGs and in supporting measurement of such causalities.

The SDG India Index 2018 methodology is based on the SDSN's Global SDG Index. The case for using the arithmetic mean over geometric mean has been explained in the SDSN Global SDG Index report. In brief, the 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. To aggregate indicator scores within each SDG, arithmetic mean was used ("weak substitutability") because each SDG describes a set of broadly complementary policy priorities – though there are few exceptions. This implies that States/UTs are indifferent to adding a unit of progress on any of the indicators comprised under an SDG.

Further, each indicator was weighted equally, following the global methodology. As a result, the relative weight of each indicator in a goal was inversely proportional to the number of indicators considered under that goal. Further, the SDGs are an integrated and indivisible agenda requiring progress towards all goals, and perfect substitutability across goals can not be assumed outright. Also, compared with the geometric mean the arithmetic average has the advantage of the simplicity of interpretation: an index score between 0 and 100 reflects the average initial placement of the State/UT between worst and best on the average of the goals. Based on widely used methodology and the greater ease of interpretation, arithmetic mean was opted.

Lastly, the feedback was regarding the lack of analysis as to how targets would be achieved through the listed government schemes. As explained earlier, States/UTs have an important role to play in the achievement of the goals. The SDGs are indeed ambitious goals, and

it will be necessary for States/UTs to carefully assess their performance against each indicator to identify the areas where more significant efforts are required.

Although the SDGII 2.0 does represent a refinement over the first edition, nevertheless, one of the continuing challenges that remain is the lack of disaggregated data across population groups. The SDG India Index 2.0 is an attempt to translate SDGs into an easy tool to explain the broader concept of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. However, support from all the key stakeholders will be required to report on progress at national, sub-national and local levels. Further, government alone cannot achieve the SDGs through schemes - in addition to governments, other key stakeholders - Business, civil society organisations, academia, the media, and others will all play a vital role in turning the SDGs into reality.

VII. Methodology

SDG India Index 2.0 (SDG II 2.0) is based on the framework of 17 SDGs and 169 targets. The Index estimation is based on data on indicators for the first 16 goals while a qualitative assessment has been made for Goal 17. The methodology was developed in close association with MoSPI, with the Data and Methodology Committee chaired by MoSPI, leading the efforts. The Committee had members from NITI Aayog, MoSPI, UN agencies, and key ministries. The Committee took the leadership role in examining various methodologies and arriving at the most suitable one, development of the Index, identification of indicators, and determining data gaps. The constitution, work and contribution of the Committee stand out as an example of convergence – multiple stakeholders coming together to address a common challenge.

1. As the first step, indicators were identified and mapped with the targets. SDGII 2.0 was constructed using 100 indicators across 54 SDG targets. This is a considerable improvement over SDGII 1.0, which had used 62 indicators across 39 targets and 13 goals. The NIF put together by MoSPI, served as the basis for most of these indicators. Where State/UT level data were not available for NIF indicators, suitable proxy indicators were identified from official data sources. The NIF indicators for which data were not available at the State/UT level could not be included. The latest data on the selected indicators were collected in collaboration with the respective ministries and MoSPI. Consultations with the ministries were also conducted to arrive at suitable proxy indicators.

In the SDG II 2.0, out of the 100 indicators, 40 are common to SDGII 1.0. Out of these, for 22 indicators, updated values have been used, compared to 2018. Again, out of the 100 indicators, 68 are entirely aligned to NIF, 20 are derived from NIF, and 12 are constructed in consultation with line ministries. 95 indicators were used for Index estimation; 5 indicators under SDG 14 were not included as they relate only to the nine coastal states. In the case of indicators for which data were not available for all States/ UTs, the missing cells were marked as "null". These were not assigned any weightage in Index estimation.

2. The second step was the target setting for each indicator, once the required raw data were ready. A suitable target value for 2030 was set for each indicator. For 62 indicators, the targets set by the UN at the global level were adopted. For instance, the target of reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030. For 22 indicators, targets set by the Government of India were used. An example could be the elimination of Tuberculosis in India by 2025. For five indicators, benchmarks set by international development organisations or international standards were adopted. For instance, the World Health Organisation (WHO) targets a 50 per cent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025. For the remaining five indicators under Goal 14, targets were not set because for most of them, their ideal value is not fixed but falls within a range.
3. The third step was normalisation of raw indicator values to arrive at normalised scores. The normalisation of indicator values into a standard scale of 0 to 100 was required to ensure comparability as different indicators had different ranges of values. For instance, while MMR ranges from 0 to 1,00,000, poverty rate is measured as a percentage. In the normalised range of 0 to 100, 0 indicates the lowest performance and 100 implies that the target has been achieved.

For indicators for which 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) = national target value for indicator
x' = normalised value after rescaling

For indicators for which higher the value implies lower the performance, for instance, Infant Mortality Rate, the following method 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) = national target value for indicator
x' = normalised value after rescaling

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 were therefore normalised as following:

For indicators where increasing value means better performance, for example, Water Quality Index,

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

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' = normalized score after rescaling

For indicators where increasing value means lower performance, for instance, increase in usage of nitrogen fertilizers),

$$x' = \left[1 - \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \right] \times 100$$

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' = normalized score after rescaling

4. 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.

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

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; Aspirant: when the Index score is less than 50.

5. The fifth step was the computation of composite SDGII 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.

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

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

Categorisation of States/UTs : Given the breadth of 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-relation 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 clean 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 was done such that any state with a 100 would be called Achiever since the state would have achieved all the targets outlined by the SDGs. Any state with 65 per cent or more progress would be classified as Front Runner as the States are nearing the target versus the others. States above 50 per cent are Performers. States that have yet to achieve even 50 per cent of the distance to target are classified as Aspirants. When looking at the distribution of the States at the aggregate SDG score across the four classifications, one observes that as expected, no state is a 100 per cent on all 17 goals. About 28 per cent states are in the Front Runner category and 71 per cent are in the Performer Category.

been assigned, given the normative assumption that all SDGs are equally valuable.

- For some indicators, data for all States/UTs are not available. In computing the Index, "null" 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 2015 and 2018.
- The indicator set for SDG India Index 2019-20 is larger (100 indicators) compared to SDG India Index 2018 (62 indicators), therefore the two indices are strictly not comparable. There are 40 indicators which are common across the two indices. Further, given the comprehensiveness of the agenda, benchmarks will undergo continual change to meet the aspirations of the SDGs.

VIII. Limitations of the Index

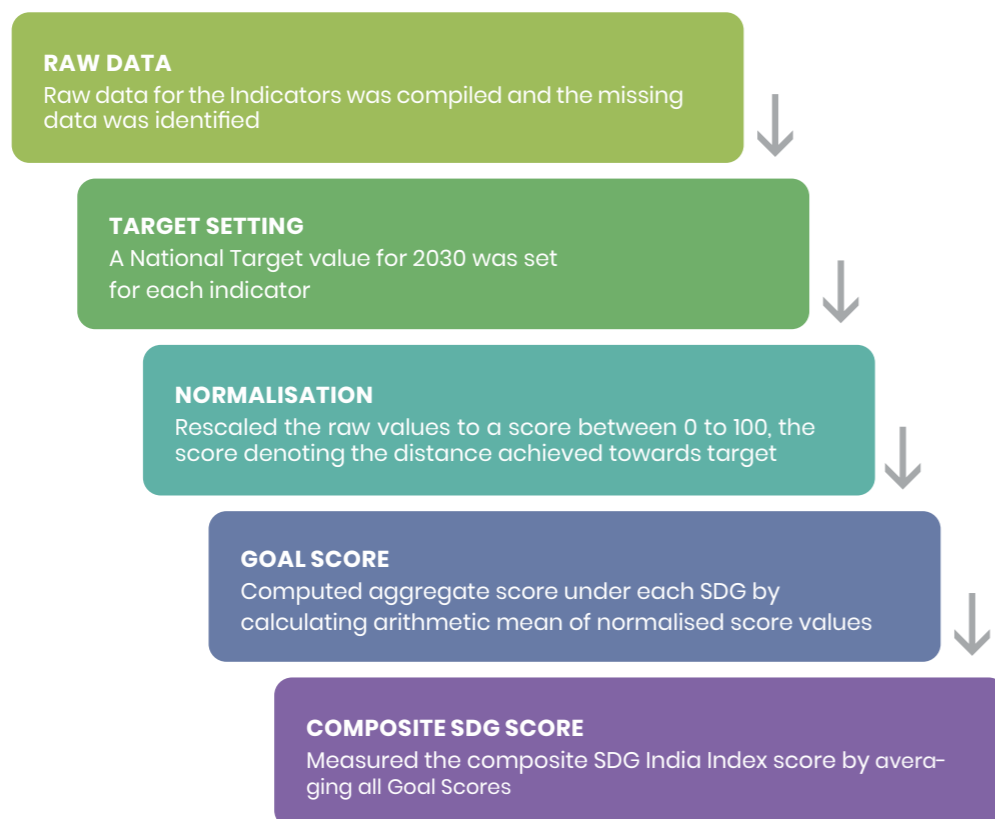
While SDGII 2.0 is a useful instrument to judge the progress of the States/UTs in adopting and implementing the SDG agenda, the Index and this report have the following limitations.

- The Index does not measure indicators of SDG 17 owing to the unavailability of suitable data at the State/UT level. However, a qualitative assessment of the progress under SDG 17 has been included.
- Full set of the NIF could not be included due to the unavailability of data at State/ UT level.
- 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.
- A case can be made to assign unequal weights to certain indicators. However, equal weights have

IX. Positive outcomes of the Index

The Index played a key role in driving the SDG agenda in India. The results of the ranking were highly publicised through the media. It raised awareness on SDG on 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 to the next level where district-level monitoring was initiated, thereby promoting healthy competition among the districts.

Fig. 1: Methodology of Construction of the Index

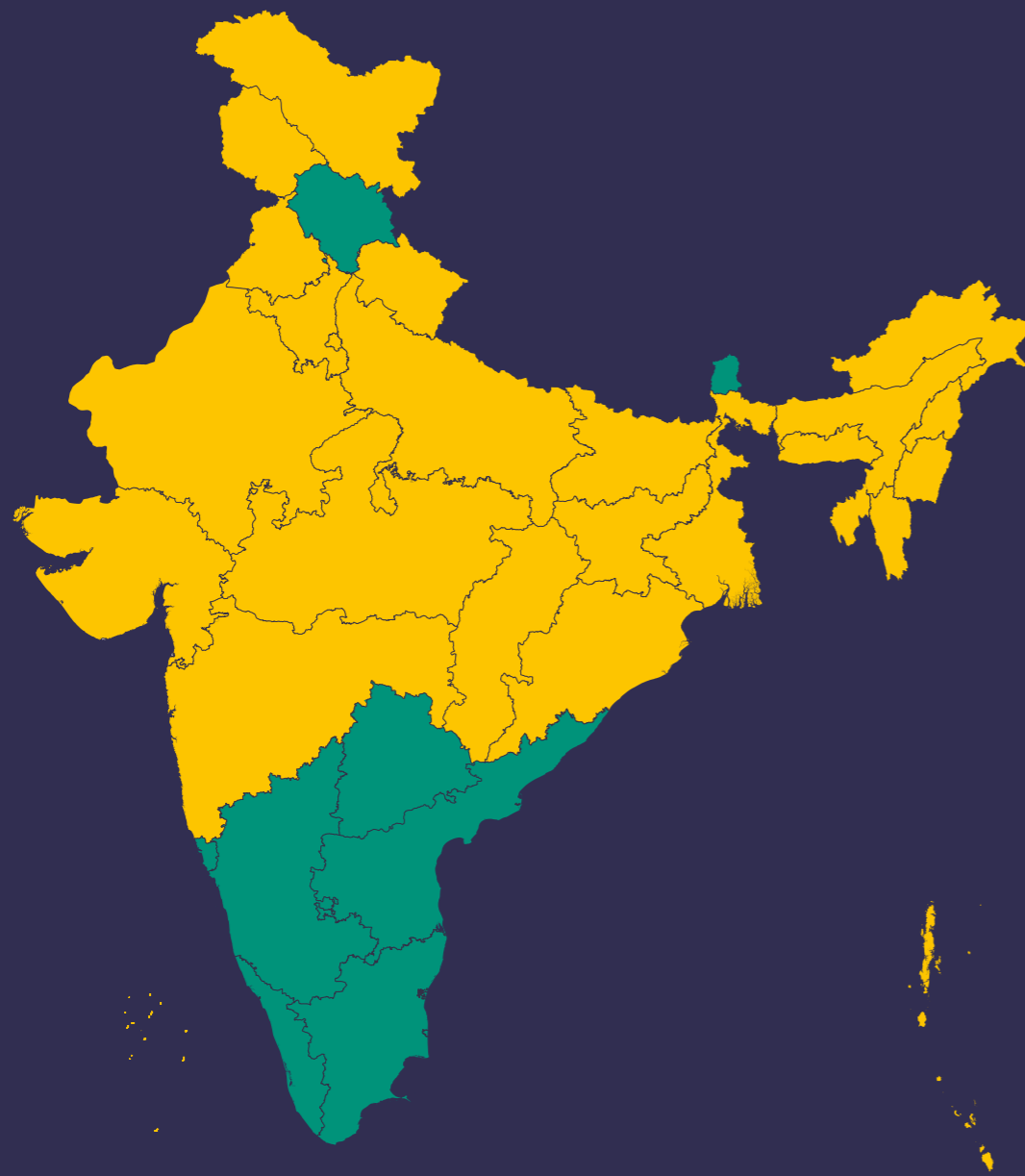


X. Composite SDG India Index, 2019

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.

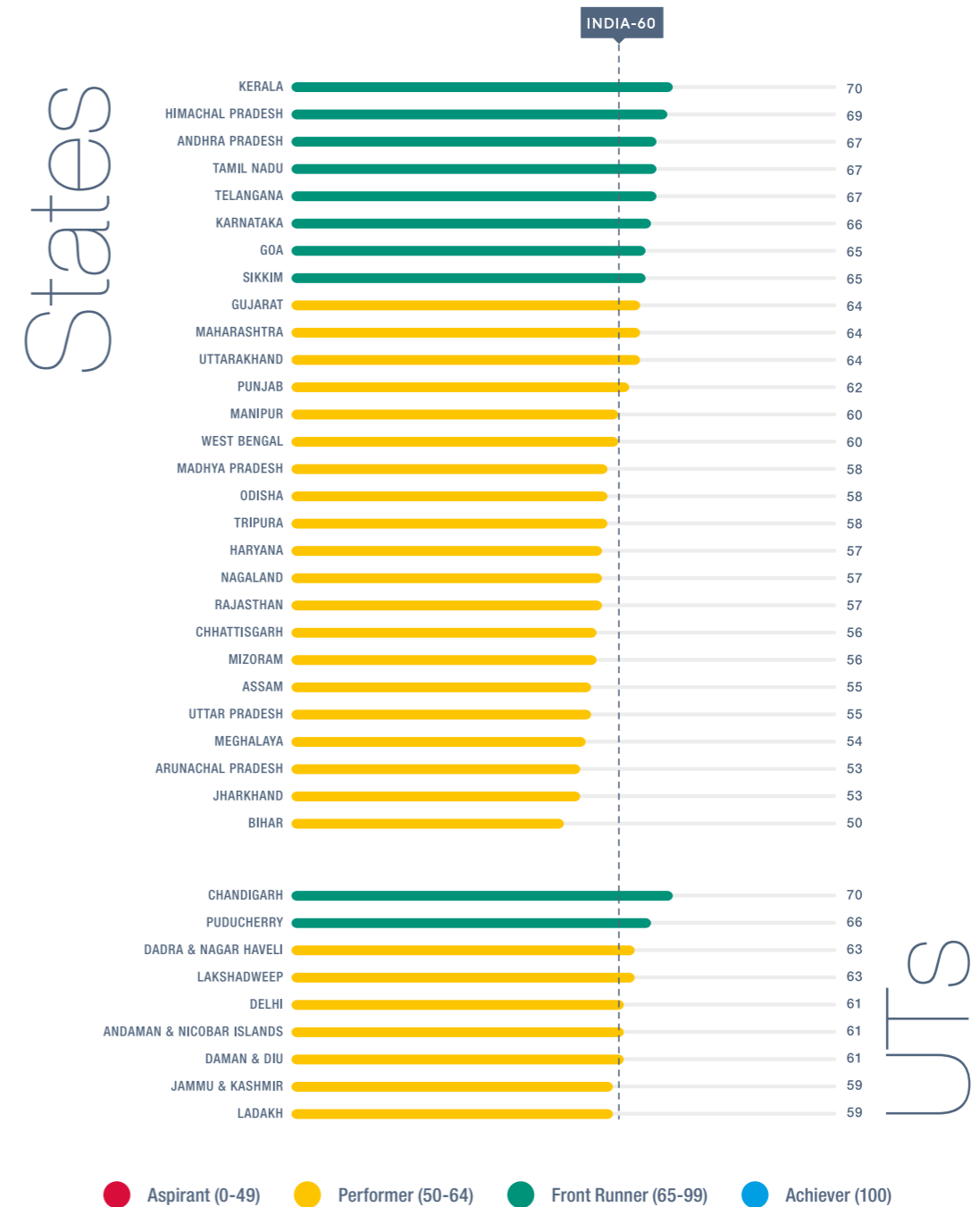
The SDGII 2.0 score for the States ranges between 50 and 70; for the UTs, it belongs to the band 59 to 70. This presents a notable improvement from 2018, when the States ranged between 42 and 69 and the UTs found themselves in the band 57 to 68

Figure 2: Performance of States and UTs on SDG India Index



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

Figure 3: India SDG Index Score of States and UTs



Kerala retained its rank as the top State with a score of 70. Chandigarh too maintained its top spot among the UTs with a score of 70.

Himachal Pradesh took the second spot while Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana shared the third spot on the table, respectively. While three out of five States in the top three spots perform equal to or better than the country average on 12 goals, the other two States do the same on 11 goals

Fastest Movers, from 2018 to 2019

While all but five States/ UTs improved or retained their overall composite score from 2018 to 2019, the magnitude of change has been varied. The top three States in overall improvement deserve special mention.

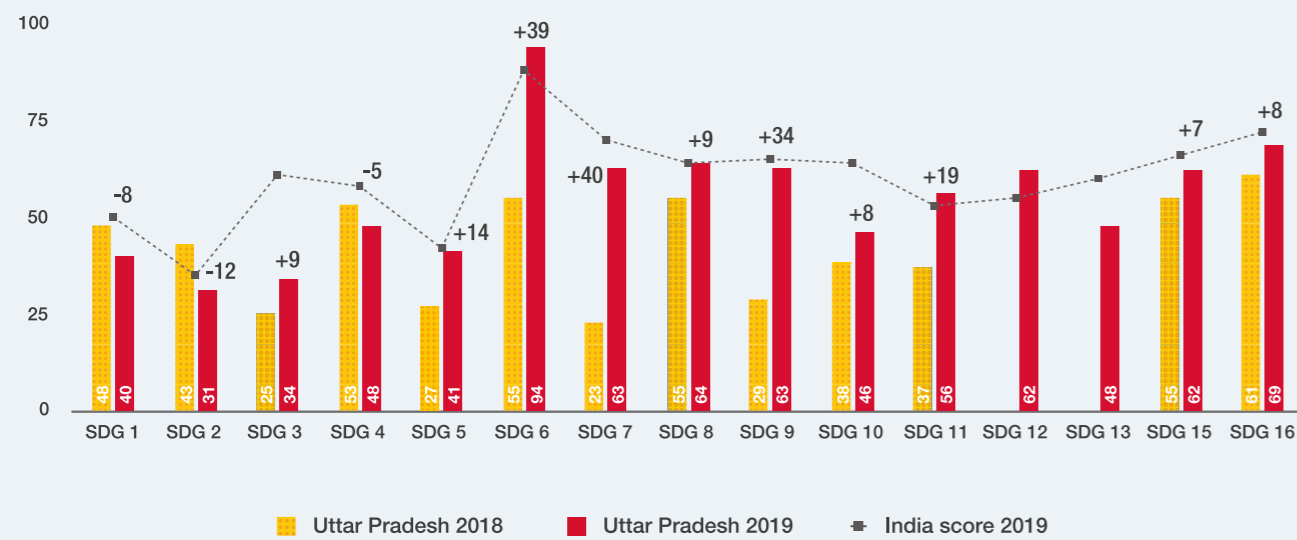
Uttar Pradesh has improved its overall score from 42 in 2018 to 55 in 2019, and is the highest gainer. The biggest improvement has been in goal 7 – affordable and clean energy, where the jump has been by 40 points. Scores in goal 6 – clean water and sanitation and goal 9 – industry, innovation, and infrastructure, have climbed by 39 and 34 points, respectively.

Odisha stands second in overall improvement, with an increase of 7 points, from 51 to 58. Goal 9 has contributed mostly to the rise with a jump of 40 points. Goals 6 and 7 follow, with an increase of 39 and 27 points, respectively.

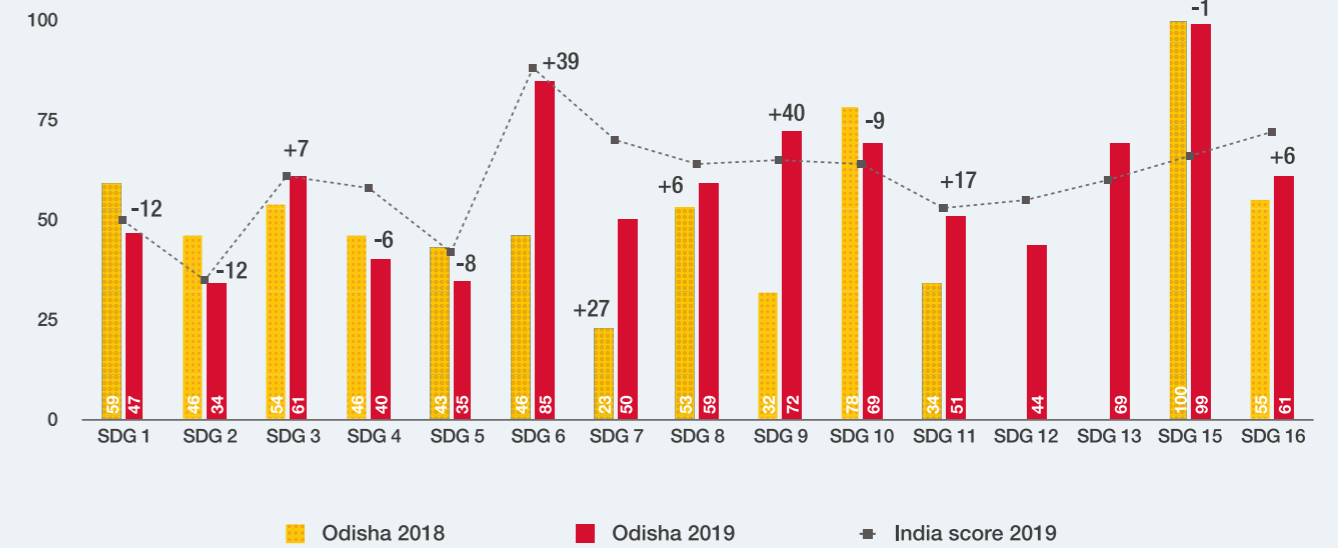
Sikkim is the third best State in overall improvement: from a score of 58 to that of 65, indicating an increase by 7 points. The State has achieved commendable improvement in goal 7 where it has recorded an increase by 55 points. In goal 9, Sikkim has made a jump of 26 points. Performance in goal 11 – sustainable cities and communities, has been by 18 points, which is the third biggest contributor to Sikkim’s improvement.

The significant improvement in goal 6 is largely driven by the success of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan* in eliminating open defecation. Improvement in goal 7 can be credited to the extensive coverage of LPG for households and saturation of electricity connections. The progress recorded under goal 9 can be largely attributed to the improvement in rural road coverage, and higher mobile and internet penetration.

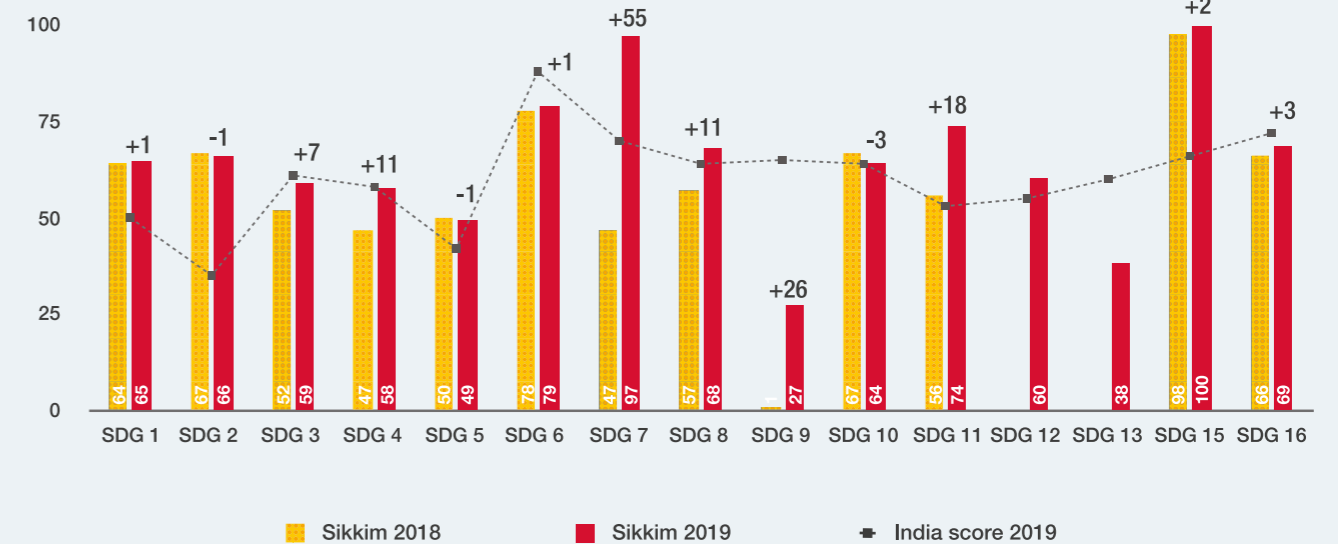
Uttar Pradesh (+13)



Odisha (+7)



Sikkim (+7)



The indicator set for SDG India Index 2019-2020 is large (100 indicators) as compared to SDG India Index 2018 (62 indicators) and thereby two indices are strictly not comparable. There are 40 indicators that are common across SDG India Index 2018 and SDG India Index 2019-2020.

- The composite score for India improved, from 57 in 2018 to 60 in 2019. This indicates that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. Five goals drive the positive push – 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), 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. In the other eight goals (excluding 14 – life below water, which applies only to 9 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 2018, three states belonged to the category of Aspirants with a score of less than 50, none of the States or UTs found themselves in this category in 2019. Assam, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh graduated to the category of Performers (scores between 50 and 64, including both).
- Only three States were placed in the category of Front Runners (with a score in the range 65-99, including both) in 2018 – Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. In 2019, five more States joined this league – Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Sikkim and Goa, taking the total tally to eight.

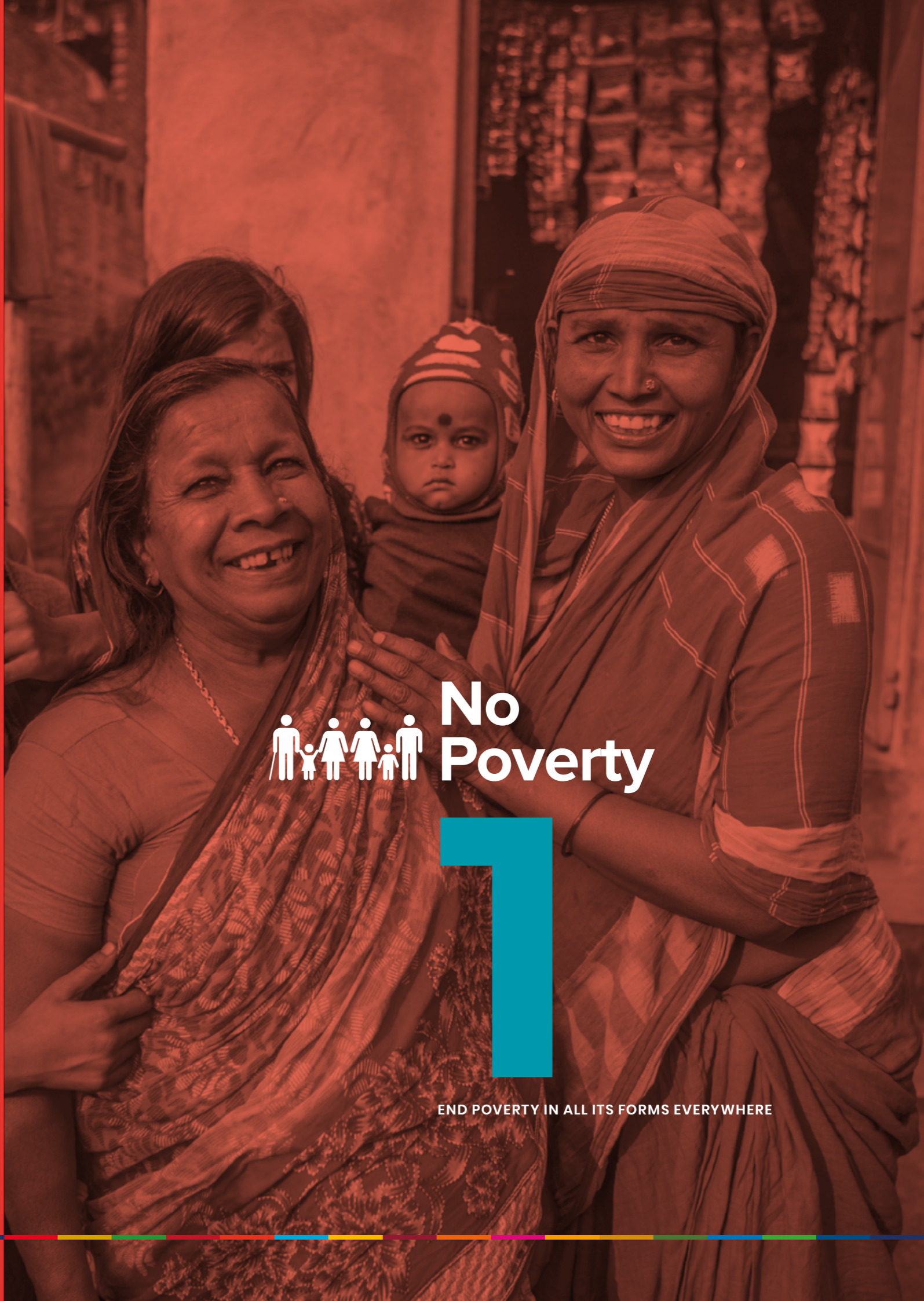
TABLE 1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON SDGs

States/UTs	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 15	SDG 16	Composite SDG
	Index Score															
Andhra Pradesh	69	35	76	52	37	96	86	78	66	68	36	57	70	86	86	67
Arunachal Pradesh	34	66	50	58	33	88	74	52	31	38	43	67	31	71	62	53
Assam	48	39	44	44	33	78	70	62	46	67	40	68	47	90	52	55
Bihar	33	26	44	19	40	81	62	64	47	74	50	47	43	54	64	50
Chhattisgarh	49	27	52	52	43	92	56	67	38	60	49	58	29	97	71	56
Goa	53	76	60	71	46	77	95	71	45	19	79	63	41	99	79	65
Gujarat	47	39	67	47	36	92	75	75	88	59	77	33	63	77	86	64
Haryana	47	43	65	68	36	81	77	71	73	54	49	39	34	40	76	57
Himachal Pradesh	60	44	67	81	52	82	64	76	70	78	79	52	61	92	84	69
Jharkhand	28	22	55	42	34	78	50	70	70	64	57	36	27	99	67	53
Karnataka	49	37	72	67	42	88	86	78	40	70	48	72	71	89	75	66
Kerala	64	74	82	74	51	77	70	61	88	75	51	57	56	98	77	70
Madhya Pradesh	40	24	50	54	45	92	62	67	44	68	55	58	47	94	63	58
Maharashtra	47	34	76	65	41	93	82	70	59	70	45	71	50	85	72	64
Manipur	42	69	62	70	34	87	72	27	43	81	28	85	37	100	70	60
Meghalaya	68	35	53	55	34	70	52	65	22	76	22	60	36	99	59	54
Mizoram	67	75	52	61	37	81	81	42	8	66	33	50	45	75	63	56
Nagaland	56	70	29	47	42	75	70	28	23	61	23	100	51	94	84	57
Odisha	47	34	61	40	35	85	50	59	72	69	51	44	69	99	61	58
Punjab	48	61	71	67	46	74	89	65	69	50	61	35	57	59	83	62
Rajasthan	56	35	58	51	39	76	61	65	38	70	61	30	60	75	76	57
Sikkim	65	66	59	58	49	79	97	68	27	64	74	60	38	100	69	65
Tamil Nadu	72	48	76	70	40	90	90	74	53	65	51	63	45	91	78	67
Telangana	52	36	66	64	26	84	93	82	61	94	62	58	66	88	77	67
Tripura	70	49	61	55	32	69	56	63	48	45	31	92	37	88	73	58
Uttar Pradesh	40	31	34	48	41	94	63	64	63	46	56	62	48	62	69	55
Uttarakhand	64	45	58	66	38	90	78	73	55	59	51	50	59	95	85	64
West Bengal	52	40	70	50	38	83	58	72	68	73	34	57	37	88	73	60
A and N Islands	48	38	65	61	48	85	73	55	13	94	47	69	72	85	65	61
Chandigarh	48	73	54	80	47	100	84	64	74	33	83	77	54	93	89	70
D and N Haveli	33	45	57	53	44	91	80	63	100	57	41	65	41	100	80	63
Daman & Diu	58	12	50	43	39	96	81	54	100	80	54	41	46	89	76	61
Delhi	54	56	54	64	27	61	96	60	100	69	63	39	30	82	64	61
Jammu & Kashmir	58	55	62	54	53	85	76	46	49	47	33	61	59	74	69	59
Lakshadweep	56	57	58	62	37	69	43	43	0	93	Null	75	100	100	82	63
Puducherry	56	71	71	67	35	86	97	58	86	92	53	43	39	37	94	66
India	50	35	61	58	42	88	70	64	65	64	53	55	60	66	72	60
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

GOAL-WISE TOP STATE/UTs

- Goal 1: No Poverty**
Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh
- Goal 2: Zero Hunger**
Goa and Chandigarh
- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being**
Kerala and Puducherry
- Goal 4: Quality Education**
Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh
- Goal 5: Gender Equality**
Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh
- Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation**
Andhra Pradesh and Chandigarh
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**
Sikkim and Puducherry
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**
Telangana and Chandigarh
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
Kerala, Gujarat, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- Goal 10: Reduced Inequality**
Telangana and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**
Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Chandigarh
- Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production**
Nagaland and Chandigarh
- Goal 13: Climate Action**
Karnataka and Lakshadweep
- Goal 14: Life Below Water**
Karnataka
- Goal 15: Life on Land**
Sikkim, Manipur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep
- Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry



No
Poverty

1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE





SDG 1: NO POVERTY

I. Global Context

The fact that global poverty is sliding down can be of little comfort as there is a deceleration in the reduction of extreme poverty. Almost 10 per cent of people lived below the poverty line in 2015. However, even with declining poverty rates, it is estimated that in 2030, almost 6 per cent of the world's population would be still living in poverty. Acute deprivation, exclusionary processes accentuated by natural calamities conspire to make poverty persist. Social protection systems help by ameliorating distress and creating conditions to exit poverty, but often do not reach all intended people or are not enough to meet the goals. For instance, even having a job could not help 8 per cent of the world's workers to escape extreme poverty in 2018. Only 22 per cent of the unemployed persons access unemployment benefits, only 28 per cent of the severely disabled persons make use of disability benefits, and just 41 per cent of new mothers access maternity benefits. On the other hand, natural disasters are causing deaths and economic loss in many countries, often reversing poverty escapes by vulnerable groups.

II. Indian Approach

A multipronged strategy is in place to eliminate poverty, which lies at the core of India's national development agenda. Maintaining an average annual GDP growth rate of 8 per cent in real terms is a critical element of the strategy for the creation of remunerative jobs for new entrants to the labour market as well as those facing redundancy in agriculture or other sectors. Secondly, targeted programmes facilitate income growth for the economically disadvantaged by developing agriculture infrastructure and support services, creating productive assets, and developing skills and entrepreneurship. Social protection measures and mitigation of risks from natural and other disasters ensure that unforeseen exigencies do not disrupt the poverty reduction efforts.

a. Extreme and Multidimensional Poverty

As a result of consistent endeavours, extreme poverty, as measured by the World Bank's International Poverty line, has plummeted from 21.2 per cent in 2011 to 13.4 per cent in 2015.¹ Multidimensional poverty also came down by half to 27.5 per cent between 2005-06 and 2015-16, leading to over 271 million people climbing out of poverty.² Deprivations significantly reduced in all 10 indicators – nutrition, child mortality, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, and assets. India demonstrated clear pro-poor pattern at the sub-national level; poverty reduction in rural areas outpaced that in urban areas. Improvement in average attainment in all the above 10 indicators among the bottom 40 per cent exceeded that among the total population.³

b. Social Protection and Safety Nets

Rural workers are protected against unemployment to the extent of at least 100 days of wage employment per household in a year under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). In addition to providing employment guarantee, the programme helps build up agricultural infrastructure and productive assets, which improve rural livelihoods opportunities. The scheme generated over 2.7 billion person-days of employment during 2018-19 and 1 billion person-days of employment so

1 World Bank (2018), Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle. Washington, DC: World Bank

2 Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2018). Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2018: The Most Detailed Picture To Date of the World's Poorest People, University of Oxford, UK

3 United Nations Development Programme and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2019) Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2019: Illuminating Inequalities



far during 2019-20. A sizeable number of beneficiaries are women, and from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, respectively, accessing 55 per cent and 38 per cent of person-days of work generated during 2018-19.

c. Access to Basic Services

Access to a range of financial services including banking, credit, insurance, and pension of vulnerable communities are provided under the *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY). As many as 377 million accounts have been opened this far with deposits amounting to INR 1079 billion. PMJDY also enables direct benefit transfer to the accounts of beneficiaries and improves the effectiveness of social security provisions.

Universalsing primary healthcare is strengthened with the initiation of *Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (PMJAY) programme. Nearly 1,50,000 Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres would be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres by 2022 to provide comprehensive, affordable, and quality primary care close to the community, thereby ensuring inclusivity and equity. The complementing component under the programme, *Ayushman Bharat*, aims to provide 500 million beneficiaries from over 100 million poor and vulnerable families with health insurance coverage up to INR 5,00,000 per family per year for secondary and tertiary institutional care. Under the programme, 89.4 million people have already been enrolled, and 3.4 million already accessed the services.

Disadvantaged and vulnerable persons, including the elderly, widows and persons with disabilities accessed pension under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) under which INR 200 billion was disbursed to 243 million beneficiaries in 2018-19. Initiatives have been launched to facilitate access to life insurance, personal accident insurance as well as pension for workers in the unorganised sector.

Access to safe housing is a critical part of essential services, which is ensured under the initiative "Housing for All by 2022". The economically disadvantaged households are provided with financial assistance for constructing houses equipped with basic amenities. Access to electricity for all households in the country has been achieved under the *Saubhagya* scheme.

d. Building Resilience

India is prone to a multitude of natural disasters. Close to 60 per cent of the landmass has a seismic vulnerability, 12 per cent is vulnerable to floods and river erosion; as much as 76 per cent of its rambling coast-

line of more than 7500 km is exposed to cyclones and tsunamis; while a little above two-thirds of its cultivable area is vulnerable to droughts. The risks of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear material (CBRN) emergencies and other human-error disasters also remain high.

As mandated under the Disaster Management Act 2005, the National Policy on Disaster Management (2009) is in place, which calls for proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness-driven approach and marks a paradigm shift from the previous relief-centric strategy. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) focuses on disaster resilience and integrates the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the SDGs.

III. Challenges

- Implementation Challenge:** The commitment of the government to eradicate poverty can be realised if initiatives of States/ Union Territories complement actions at the national levels. There is need for greater coordination among the Centrally Sponsored/ Central Sector schemes, the State government schemes, and the local development initiatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.
- Regional Disparities:** The States of India reflect enormous socio-economic diversities and disparities. Much of India's poverty is concentrated in rural areas and in low-income States. The difference among the States/ UTs in terms of the proportion of people living below the poverty line is stark: Chhattisgarh has 39.93 per cent of people living below poverty while the corresponding figure for Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 1 per cent. Between 2004-05 to 2011-12, the percentage of people below poverty line has decreased significantly from 13.8 per cent to 5 per cent in Goa. However, Chhattisgarh has seen only marginal reduction, from 40.9 per cent to 39.93 per cent.
- Rapid Urbanisation:** While bringing a range of economic benefits, rapid urbanisation has brought with it enormous challenges, most noticeably in the form of demand-supply gaps in housing, infrastructure, employment and other economic opportunities and services.

India SDG Index: Goal 1

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of No Poverty, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the seven SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. 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 1 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 1 ranges between 28 and 72 for States and between 33 and 58 for UTs.

Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir are the top performing among State and UT respectively. Six States bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score greater than/equal to 65). However, fourteen States and three UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 1.1: Index Score of States/UTs on SDG 1

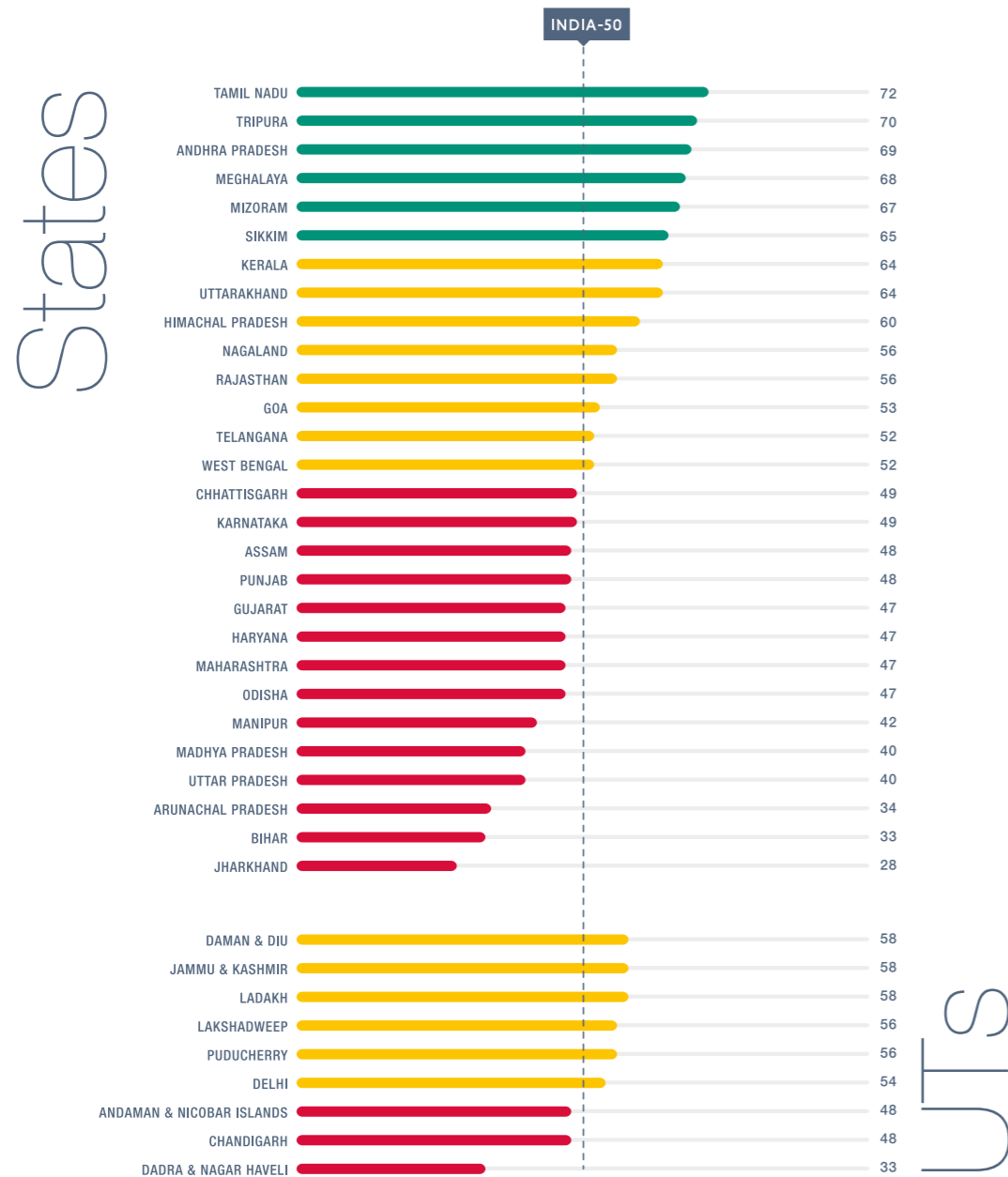


Figure 1.2: Performance of States/UTs on SDG 1



Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Daman and Diu
Tripura	Uttarakhand	Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh
Andhra Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Lakshadweep
Meghalaya	Nagaland	Puducherry
Mizoram	Rajasthan	Delhi
Sikkim	Goa	
	Telangana	
	West Bengal	

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

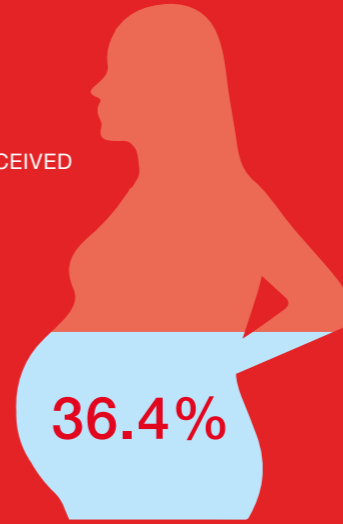
TABLE 1.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 1

SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of population living below national poverty line	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by health insurance	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefit under Maternity Benefit	Percentage of households living in katcha houses (rural + urban)	Percentage of population living below national poverty line	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by health insurance	Index Score		SDG 1 Index Score	
									Raw Data	Target		
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.2	74.60	91.28	17.4	3.20	100	74	65	16	89	69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.67	58.30	93.39	20.5	29.00	18	57	73	19	0	34
3	Assam	31.98	10.40	87.30	66.1	2.40	27	8	48	66	92	48
4	Bihar	33.74	12.30	77.25	53.9	8.20	21	10	8	53	72	33
5	Chhattisgarh	39.93	68.50	79.91	66.2	2.10	0	68	18	66	93	49
6	Goa	5.09	15.90	87.23	7.4	0.40	100	13	48	6	99	53
7	Gujarat	16.63	23.10	82.99	8.9	2.00	80	21	31	8	93	47
8	Haryana	11.16	12.20	79.04	13.5	0.20	99	10	15	12	99	47
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.06	25.70	91.60	13.1	0.20	100	23	66	12	99	60
10	Jharkhand	36.96	13.30	75.38	41.6	6.60	10	26	0	41	77	28
11	Karnataka	20.91	28.10	85.53	19.9	2.00	66	11	41	19	93	49
12	Kerala	7.05	47.70	89.33	20.4	0.30	100	46	57	19	99	64
13	Madhya Pradesh	31.65	17.70	78.06	61.1	4.50	29	15	11	61	84	40
14	Maharashtra	17.35	15.00	86.10	8.7	2.00	78	12	44	7	93	47
15	Manipur	36.89	3.60	95.45	26.2	2.50	10	1	82	25	91	42
16	Meghalaya	11.87	34.60	97.85	28.0	2.30	97	33	91	27	92	68
17	Mizoram	20.4	45.80	99.92	47.5	6.00	67	44	100	47	79	67
18	Nagaland	18.88	6.10	95.08	29.7	0.70	73	3	80	29	98	56
19	Odisha	32.59	47.70	85.80	72.6	14.20	25	46	42	72	51	47
20	Punjab	8.26	21.20	76.12	19.1	0.50	100	19	3	18	98	48
21	Rajasthan	14.71	18.70	83.16	56.1	2.80	87	16	32	55	90	56
22	Sikkim	8.19	30.30	93.07	29.4	0.60	100	28	72	28	98	65
23	Tamil Nadu	11.28	64.00	94.07	29.5	2.40	99	63	76	28	92	72
24	Telangana	Null	66.40	84.40	12.2	1.50	Null	65	37	11	95	52
25	Tripura	14.05	58.10	95.68	32.6	2.60	89	57	82	32	91	70
26	Uttar Pradesh	29.43	6.10	84.23	48.7	6.40	36	3	36	48	78	40
27	Uttarakhand	11.26	19.50	90.37	49.4	1.80	99	17	61	49	94	64
28	West Bengal	19.98	33.40	88.37	28.7	6.00	69	31	53	28	79	52
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	5.70	84.82	1.4	0.00	100	3	38	0	100	48
30	Chandigarh	21.81	21.30	Null	13.7	0.00	63	19	Null	12	100	48
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.31	30.80	Null	2.6	0.10	2	29	Null	1	100	33
32	Daman & Diu	9.86	17.00	Null	19.3	0.10	100	15	Null	18	100	58
33	Delhi	9.91	15.70	Null	7.9	0.80	100	13	Null	7	97	54
34	Jammu & Kashmir	10.35	4.20	87.52	54.0	4.30	100	1	49	53	85	58
35	Lakshadweep	2.77	2.90	91.20	17.5	0.00	100	0	64	16	100	56
36	Puducherry	9.69	32.80	84.45	21.4	2.20	100	31	37	20	92	56
	India	21.92	28.70	85.26	36.4	4.20	62	27	40	35	86	50
	Target	10.95	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED

maternity benefits



85.26%

of people who demanded employment under **MGNREGA** were provided the employment in rural India

21.92%
LIVE BELOW POVERTY LINE



28.7%
of households in India have at least one member covered under health insurance or health scheme



4.2%
HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AND URBAN INDIA LIVE IN KUTCHA HOUSES

Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
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	Percentage of population living below national poverty line	10.95	This indicator is aligned to the said global target. According to Tendulkar Committee estimates, poverty rates in India stand at 21.9 per cent. Half of this has been taken as the national 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	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	100	This is a national target corresponding to SDG Global Target 1.3. Worldwide, the provision of some form of universal health coverage is regarded as a basic component of social security.
	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	100	This corresponds to the national target. The mandate of the MGNREGA is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefit under Maternity Benefit	100	This corresponds to the national target. All eligible beneficiaries of the scheme should receive the benefits of the scheme.
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	Percentage of households living in kutcha houses (rural + urban)	0	The target is 0 implying that by 2030 no household should reside in a kutcha house which is a non-durable and temporary form of housing. The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 1.4.

Highlights

Poverty rate: As per the Tendulkar Committee estimates in 2011-12, 21.92 per cent of the Indian population lives below the poverty line. Six states and six UTs have already achieved the national target of reducing the poverty rates to below 10.95 per cent by 2030. Goa among the States and Andaman & Nicobar Islands among the UTs have the lowest poverty rates at 5.09 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively.

Health insurance coverage: 28.7 per cent of households have at least one member covered under a health insurance or health care scheme. The national target is to cover all households in India by 2030. No State or UT has achieved this target, yet. Andhra Pradesh at 74.6 per cent has the highest coverage in the country.

MGNREG Act, 2005: The MGNREG Act, 2005 aims to provide one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. 85.26 per cent of people who demanded employment under this Act were provided with the same, in the year 2018-19.

Maternity benefits: 36.4 per cent of the eligible beneficiaries receive social protection benefits under maternity benefits as per NFHS-4. The national target is full coverage by 2030. No State or UT has achieved this target, yet. Odisha has the highest coverage with 72.6 per cent of eligible beneficiaries receiving maternity benefits.

Households living in kutcha houses: 4.2 per cent of the households live in kutcha houses. The target for 2030 is to have no household residing in a kutcha house. Among the States and UTs, the highest percentage of households living in kutcha houses is in Arunachal Pradesh (29 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (4.30 per cent), respectively. None of the households are living in kutcha houses in the UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, and Lakshadweep.



 Zero
Hunger

2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY
AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

I. Global Context

Hunger is not merely missing a meal for millions of people around the world, but a debilitating crisis that takes a toll on their livelihood, health and well-being. Eradicating hunger is necessary for uplifting this vast proportion of the population from abject poverty and ensuring their development. Around 821 million persons (one in nine people) in the world, do not have access to sufficient food to lead a healthy and active life, with poor nutrition causing almost half of deaths in children under five.⁴ The fact that world hunger is on the rise consecutively for three years now is a matter of disquiet.

It is important to emphasise that hunger is a problem not because there is not enough food for everyone. The world produces more than enough food to feed everyone on the planet. But millions of people around the world are simply too poor to be able to buy food. They also lack the resources to grow their food, such as arable land and the means to harvest, process, and store food. Government spending on agriculture worldwide has declined by 37 per cent as compared to the contribution of agriculture to economy and aid to agriculture in developing countries plummeted from 25 per cent in mid-1980s to merely 5 per cent in 2017. Conflicts around the world, including wars between countries, civil wars within countries, terrorism, and other violence, displace millions of people leading to increased hunger and malnourishment. Hunger creates a vicious cycle of poverty and underdevelopment.

II. Indian Approach

With a nearly six-fold increase in food grain production from 50 million tonnes in 1950-51 to more than 283.37 million tonnes in 2018-19, India has done well to expand food production and build up stocks of food grains.⁵ Access to subsidised food has been made an entitlement and an incrementally efficient public distribution system enables access to food grains far and wide in the country. Special initiatives are taken to ensure access to food of vulnerable sections of people. Given the fact that 70 per cent of rural Indian households are dependent on agriculture and improved food availability is the basis of sustainable access, innovative initiatives are being introduced to modernise the agriculture and arrest the negative impacts of climate change.

a. Food and Nutrition Security

The implementation of a revamped Public Distribution System under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is a paradigm shift in the approach towards the issue of food security at the household level, from welfare to a rights-based approach. This Act covers about two-thirds of the population with 75 per cent of rural and 50 per cent of urban population to receive subsidised food grains – rice, wheat, and coarse grains at affordable prices (INR 3/ 2/ 1, respectively) per kg. The Act has been implemented in all States/ UTs and has reached around 807 million people. Under the “*Antyodaya Anna Yojana*” (AAY), the poorest from amongst the Below Poverty Line families are entitled to 35 kg of food grains per month at more subsidised rates.

The NFSA adopts a life cycle approach making special provisions for ensuring food security of pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children from 6 months to 14 years of age. Under the Integrated Child Development Services, 70.37 million children in the age range 6 months to 6 years, and 17.18 million pregnant women and lactating mothers are provided access to nutritious food on 31st March 2019. Another initiative aimed at achieving better nutrition standards for school going children is the Mid-day meal (MDM)

⁴ <https://www.foodaidfoundation.org/world-hunger-statistics.html>

⁵ Agricultural statistics at a glance 2016, at <https://eands.dacnet.nic.in/PDf/Glance-2016.pdf>



6 Estimated demand using the static approach projected in NITI Aayog Working Group Report 2018
 7 3rd Advance Estimates of production of major crops for 2018-19, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India
 8 Economic Survey 2019-20
 9 The Inter-Ministerial Committee recommended strategies based on the seven sources of income to double farmers income by 2022
 10 National Rainfed Area Authority, 2019
 11 Rajya Sabha Questions 2019, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare



scheme, which provides nutritious cooked mid-day meal with the calorie range of 450-700 to over 120 million children at primary and upper primary levels.

The National Nutrition Mission (*Poshan Abhiyaan*), a multi-ministerial convergence mission was launched in 2018 to make a concerted attack on under-nutrition, stunting, and anaemia. The Mission targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls), and low birth weight by 2 per cent, 2 per cent, 3 per cent, and 2 per cent per annum, respectively. It targets to bring down stunting among children in the age group 0-6 years from 38.4 per cent to 25 per cent by 2022.

b. Agricultural Productivity and Income

India's foodgrain requirement to adequately provide for its population is projected to range from 334-350 million tonnes by 2032-33.⁶ The country's estimated food grains production in 2018-19 was 283.37 million tonnes,⁷ which was higher by about 18 million tonnes than the average of the last 5 years. This indicates that the expected rate of growth in the crop output is at par with the current growth trend.

In this sector, the government has been implementing a multi-faceted strategy⁸ for doubling farmers' income focusing on seven growth factors⁹: improved crop productivity, increased livestock productivity, cost-effective production processes, increased cropping intensity, crop diversification favouring high-value crops, access to better prices and shifting to the non-farm occupation. 221 million soil health cards have been distributed so far to farmers to help rationalise the use of fertilisers. The *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana* (PMKSY) focuses on improved water efficiency with the motto of "*Har Khet Ko Paani*" and "*Per drop more crop*" and provides end-to-end solutions in the irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network, and farm-level applications. The *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* (PMFBY) provides better insurance coverage and agricultural credit at a reduced rate of 4 per cent per annum to farmers. The increase of the minimum support prices for all *kharif* and *rabi* crops at least by 150 per cent of the cost of production has also shored up farmers' income. In addition, the *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Scheme* has been initiated to extend the payment of INR 6,000 per year to every farmer in the country, which provides a further boost to their income. Under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samapda Yojana*, financing of mega food parks, infrastructure of agro-processing clusters, and integrated cold chain and value addition infrastructure are undertaken, in addition to other components.

c. Climate Adaptive Agriculture and Sustainability

Approximately 60 per cent of India's net sown area is rain-fed and produces around 84-87 per cent pulses and coarse cereals, 77 per cent oilseeds, 60 per cent livestock, 60 per cent cotton, and 50 per cent fine cereals.¹⁰ Much of the coastal lands are under agriculture. Hence, food production in the country is highly vulnerable to the vagaries of climate change.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, in tandem with other missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, addresses the climate change risks and aims to increase agriculture productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, soil health management, and synergising resource conservation. Under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), climate-resilient technology demonstrations are implemented in 151 climatically vulnerable districts which aim to enhance farmers' adaptive capacity and skills for resilient climate agriculture. District Agriculture Contingency Plans have been prepared for as many as 648 districts to adapt agriculture to adverse weather conditions.¹¹

III. Challenges

Food wastage and loss remain a major concern. It is estimated that globally nearly 40 per cent of the fruits and vegetables, and 30 per cent of cereals that are produced are lost due to inefficient supply chain management and do not reach the consumer market. While significant levels of food losses occur upstream, at harvest and during post-harvest handling, a considerable quantity of food is lost or wasted during the distribution and consumption stages. Such food could be salvaged by timely withdrawing it from the distribution network, aggregating it and then redirecting it to the people in need.

A fundamental element to food security is climate-smart sustainable agriculture, keenly promoted by the government. Challenges remain for wider adoption of climate-adaptive sustainable agriculture practices, new technology as well as agricultural development plans involving large swathes of land by small farmers, who often lack assets and resources and constitute more than 82 per cent of all farmers. Besides sensitisation and capacity development, their access to technology, financial inputs and services like insurance, advanced weather-forecasting systems and appropriate agricultural extension support will be essential.

India SDG 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 an indicator.

Goal 2 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 2 ranges between 22 and 76 for States and between 12 and 73 for UTs.

Goa and Chandigarh are the top-performing among States and UTs, respectively. Seven states and two UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, twenty States and three UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 2.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 2

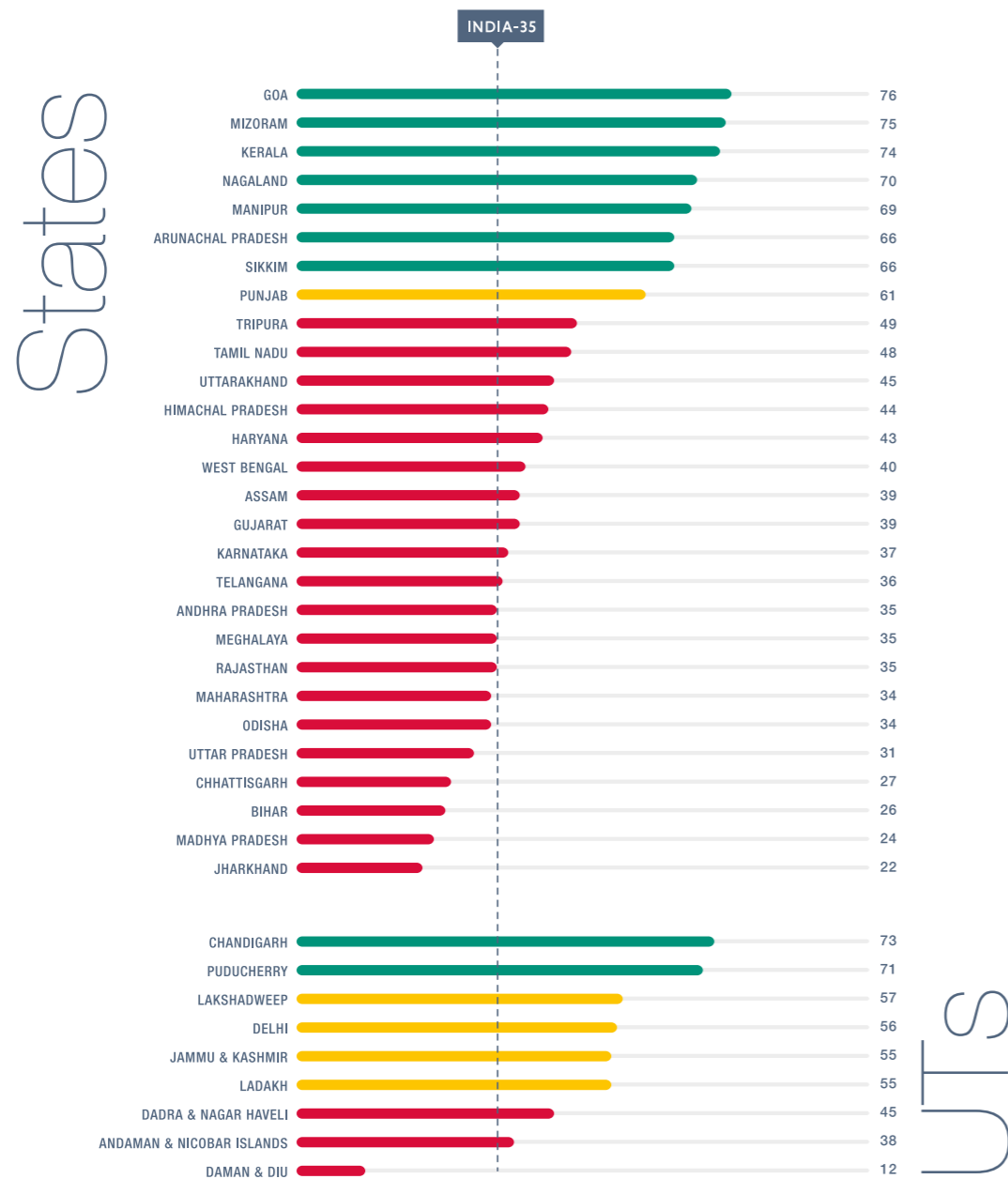
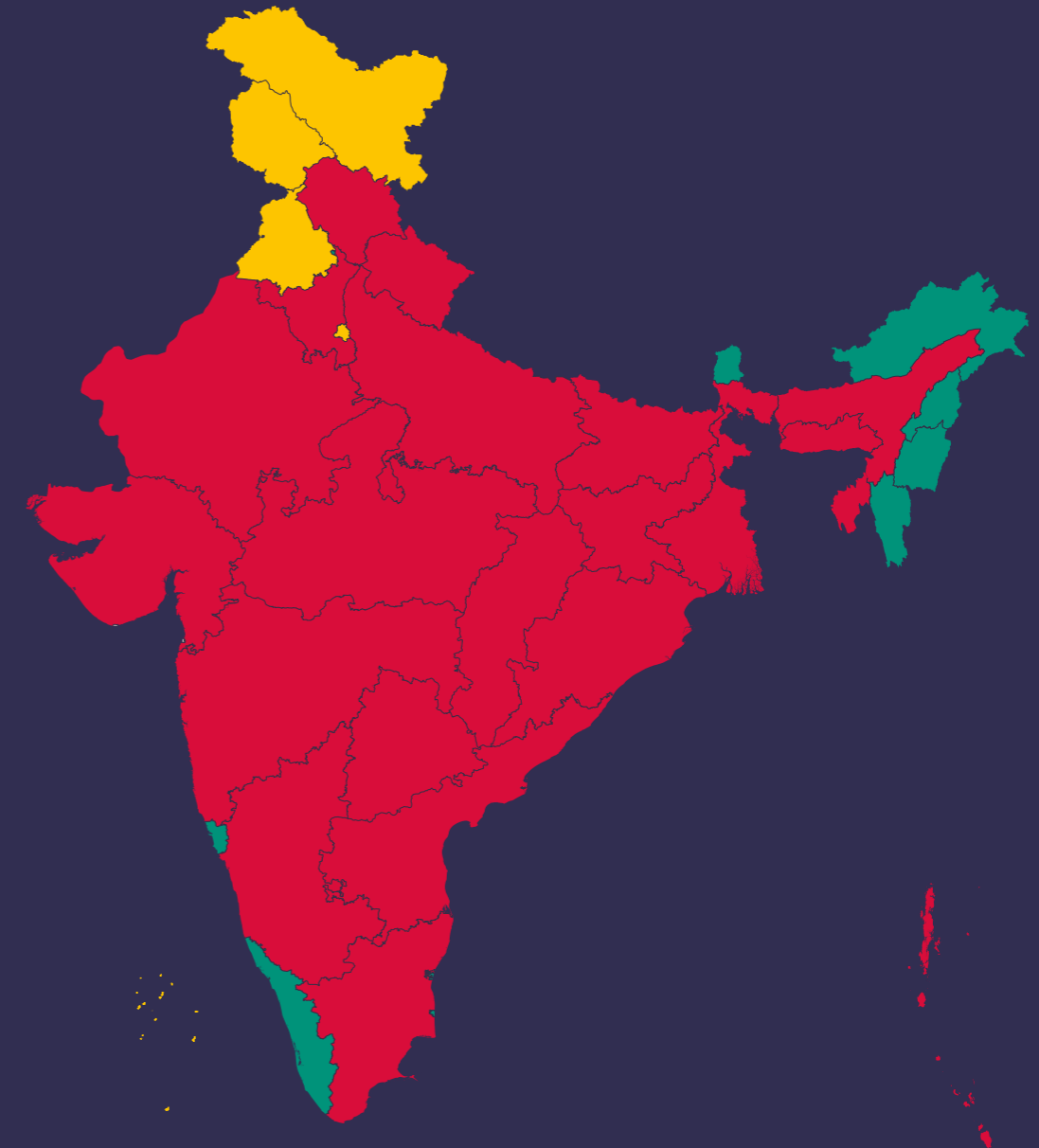


Figure 2.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 2



Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant		
Goa	Punjab	Tripura	Andhra Pradesh	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Mizoram	Lakshadweep	Tamil Nadu	Meghalaya	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Kerala	Delhi	Uttarakhand	Rajasthan	Daman and Diu
Nagaland	Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh	Himachal Pradesh	Maharashtra	
Manipur		Haryana	Odisha	
Arunachal Pradesh		West Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	
Sikkim		Assam	Chhattisgarh	
		Gujarat	Bihar	
Chandigarh		Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	
Puducherry		Telangana	Jharkhand	

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

TABLE 2.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 2

SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data										Index Score		SDG 2 Index Score	
		Ratio of rural households under public distribution system (PDS) where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl)	Percentage of children aged 0-4 years who are underweight	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker	Ratio of rural households under public distribution system (PDS) where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl)	Percentage of children aged 0-4 years who are underweight		Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.77	31.5	52.9	39.6	35.5	3917.50	0.59	34	27	35	35	69	30	35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.92	28	33.8	28.3	16	Null	1.32	54	35	80	64	Null	97	66
3	Assam	1.09	32.4	44.8	33.7	29.4	1663.00	0.58	76	24	54	50	6	29	39
4	Bihar	1.20	42	58.3	43.7	38.7	2748.33	0.26	88	0	22	25	10	36	26
5	Chhattisgarh	0.93	35.4	41.5	40.8	40	1603.00	0.40	55	17	62	32	7	5	27
6	Goa	1.06	19.6	26.7	22.1	20.3	Null	3.70	71	57	96	79	Null	100	76
7	Gujarat	1.09	39.1	51.3	38.2	34.2	2314.33	1.03	75	7	39	39	21	24	39
8	Haryana	0.93	34.9	55	48.3	28.8	3222.33	1.74	54	18	30	13	34	50	43
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.05	28.4	50.2	29.7	22.6	2300.50	0.61	70	34	41	60	48	24	44
10	Jharkhand	1.13	36.2	62.6	43.7	42.9	2057.33	0.31	80	15	12	25	0	17	22
11	Karnataka	1.10	32.5	45.4	34.7	32	1731.00	0.54	76	24	53	48	8	26	37
12	Kerala	0.74	20.5	22.6	12.5	18.7	Null	2.19	32	54	100	100	58	100	74
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.96	39.5	54.6	53.5	38.7	2350.33	0.69	59	6	31	0	10	25	24
14	Maharashtra	1.08	34.1	49.3	41.6	30.9	1882.67	0.68	73	20	44	30	29	7	34
15	Manipur	1.36	28.9	26	10	13	Null	0.39	100	33	98	100	71	Null	69
16	Meghalaya	1.04	40.4	53.1	32.9	30	Null	0.51	69	4	35	52	31	Null	35
17	Mizoram	1.06	27.4	24.5	24.4	11.3	Null	1.29	72	37	100	74	75	Null	75
18	Nagaland	1.14	26.2	28.9	8	16.3	Null	0.71	82	40	91	100	63	Null	70
19	Odisha	0.93	29.1	47.6	37.2	29.2	1820.00	0.45	55	33	47	41	33	11	34
20	Punjab	0.95	24.3	42	39.8	19.7	4169.67	2.40	58	45	61	35	55	76	61
21	Rajasthan	0.94	36.8	46.6	32.4	31.5	1437.67	0.77	57	13	50	53	27	0	35
22	Sikkim	1.04	21.8	23.6	33	11	Null	0.79	68	51	100	52	76	Null	66
23	Tamil Nadu	0.80	19.7	44.4	27.3	23.5	2598.00	0.70	39	56	55	66	46	32	48
24	Telangana	0.81	29.3	49.8	37.8	30.8	2547.33	Null	40	32	42	40	29	31	36
25	Tripura	0.94	31.9	54.4	33	23.8	Null	1.20	56	26	32	52	45	Null	49
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.11	38.8	51	43	36.8	2430.33	0.53	78	8	40	27	15	28	31
27	Uttarakhand	1.03	29.9	46.5	32.4	18.7	2142.00	0.69	67	31	50	53	58	20	45
28	West Bengal	0.90	25.3	53.6	45.7	30.9	3279.67	0.86	52	42	33	20	29	51	40
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.49	Null	61.4	Null	Null	Null	2.98	0	Null	15	Null	Null	Null	38
30	Chandigarh	0.86	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	2.78	46	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	73
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.22	Null	67.9	Null	Null	Null	Null	91	Null	0	Null	Null	Null	45
32	Daman & Diu	0.58	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	12	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	12
33	Delhi	1.29	28.8	45.1	47	28.1	Null	2.35	100	33	53	16	35	Null	56
34	Jammu & Kashmir	0.94	15.5	38.1	27.1	13	1567.50	0.84	56	67	70	67	71	4	55
35	Lakshadweep	0.82	Null	36.5	Null	Null	Null	Null	41	Null	73	Null	Null	Null	57
36	Puducherry	0.86	Null	26	Null	Null	Null	1.02	46	Null	98	Null	Null	89	71
	India	1.01	34.7	50.3	40.5	33.4	2516.67	0.68	65	18	41	33	23	30	35
	Target	1.29	2.5	28.15	14	0.9	5033.34	1.36	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

50.3%
OF PREGNANT WOMEN
AGED BETWEEN 15 - 49
YEARS ARE ANAEMIC



2,516.67
kg per hectare
annual agricultural
productivity of wheat,
rice & coarse cereals



0.68 lakhs
gross value added
in agriculture
per worker

40.5%
CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 - 59
MONTHS ARE ANAEMIC



34.7%
CHILDREN AGED UNDER
FIVE IN INDIA ARE STUNTED



33.40%
CHILDREN AGED 0-4 YEARS
ARE UNDERWEIGHT



Every rural household is
covered under PDS

WHERE MONTHLY INCOME OF HIGHEST
EARNING MEMBER IS LESS THAN INR 5,000



Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
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	Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system (PDS) to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	1.29	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
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	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	2.5	As per the World Bank database, as of 2017, in high income countries, 2.5 per cent children under the age of 5 years are stunted. Given that this is the lowest stunting rate in the developed world, it has been set as the target for India to achieve by 2030.
	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	25.15	The WHO targets a 50 per cent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025. Hence, 50 per cent of the India value as of 2015-16 has been set as the target for 2025.
	Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl)	14	As per the World Bank database, in 2016, the rate of prevalence of anaemia among children (percentage of children under 5) in high income countries is 14 per cent. Given that this is the lowest prevalence rate of anaemia among children in the developed world, it has been set as the target for 2030.
	Percentage children aged 0-4 years who are underweight	0.9	As per the World Bank database, as of 2017, the prevalence rate of underweight among children (percentage of children under 5 years) in high-income countries is 0.9 per cent. Given that this is the lowest prevalence rate of underweight among children in the developed world, it has been set as the target for India to achieve by 2030.
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	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	5033.34	The Indicator is aligned to the SDG Global Target. Double of the current national productivity of 2,516.67kg/Ha has been taken as the national target value.
	Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker	1.36	The Indicator is aligned to the SDG Global Target. Double of the current GVA in agriculture per worker of 0.68 lakhs has been taken as the national target value.

Highlights

Food subsidy: Every rural household where the monthly income of the highest-earning member is less than INR 5,000, as per Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011, is covered under PDS. Manipur among the States and Delhi among the UTs have recorded best performance for this indicator at 1.36 and 1.29, respectively.

Stunting: 34.7 per cent of children under 5 years of age are categorized as stunted in India as per the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) Report 2016-18 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The aim is to reduce this to 2.5 per cent by 2030 which is the corresponding average stunting rate in high-income countries as of 2017. In the States the lowest stunting rates are in Goa (19.6 per cent), Tamil Nadu (19.7 per cent) and Kerala (20.5 per cent). While, among the UTs, the stunting rate in Jammu & Kashmir is 15.5 per cent. The percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted is the highest in Bihar at 42 per cent.

Anaemia among women: As per NFHS-4, almost half of the pregnant women aged between 15 and 49 years are anaemic. The WHO targets a 50 per cent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025. Thus, the target for 2025 for the nation has been set at 25.15 per cent. Kerala (22.6 per cent) and Sikkim (23.6 per cent) are the only States in India to have reduced this rate to below the target. Among the UTs, Puducherry has performed the best at 26 per cent and is close to achieving the target.

Anaemia among children: 40.5 per cent children aged 6 – 59 months are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl) in India. The aim is to reduce this to 14 per cent by 2030 which is the rate of prevalence of anaemia among children (percentage of children under 5) in high income countries in 2016. Three States: Nagaland, Manipur, and Kerala have already crossed the set target with children anaemic rates at 8, 10, and 12.5 per cent, respectively.

Children underweight: 33.4 per cent children aged 0 to 4 years are underweight in India. The target is to reduce this to 0.9 per cent by 2030 which is the prevalence rate of underweight among children (percentage of children under 5 years) in high-income countries in 2017. Sikkim is the best performing State, at 11 per cent followed by Mizoram at 11.30 per cent. Jharkhand is at the bottom of the table, at 42.9 per cent followed by Chhattisgarh at 40 per cent.

Agricultural Productivity: India currently produces 2,516.67 kg of agricultural produce of rice, wheat, and coarse cereals from one Ha of land annually. The target is to double this by 2030 to 5,033.34 kg/ Ha. While no State has achieved this target yet, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh are nearing the targeted productivity with current levels at 4,169.67 kg/Ha and 3,917.50 kg/Ha respectively.

Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture: INR 0.68 lakhs is the Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture per worker currently. The targeted GVA in agriculture per worker is set at 1.36 lakhs in accordance with UN target 2.3. Among the States, Goa with a GVA in agriculture per worker at 3.7 lakhs, Punjab at 2.4 lakhs, and Kerala at 2.19 lakhs are the leading performers. Among the UTs, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, and Delhi have surpassed the targeted value at INR 2.98, 2.78 and 2.35 lakhs respectively.



Good
Health and
Well-being



3

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE
WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

I. Global Context

The Goal addresses all major health priorities, including reproductive, maternal and child health; communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; and access for all to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. It also calls for more research and development, increased health financing, and strengthened the capacity of all countries in health risk reduction and management.

Commendable progress has been achieved in several areas – improving child and maternal health and reducing mortality, raising life expectancy, and improving the defense against several major communicable diseases. On the flip side, progress has slackened in fighting HIV/ AIDS,¹² malaria, and tuberculosis.¹³ Maternal mortality has fallen by almost 50 per cent since 1990; measles vaccines have averted nearly 15.6 million deaths since 2000. The under-5 mortality rate has significantly come down to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017, a 6.7 per cent reduction since 2015, and an overall reduction of 49 per cent since 2000. The global neonatal mortality rate has also undergone a substantial decline of 41 per cent during the same period.

On the other hand, the risk of dying from non-communicable diseases (i.e. cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases) remained high at 18 per cent. Risks of dying from road traffic injuries and air pollution are on the rise. The capacity of the health care system needs to increase. For instance, accessing care by trained health professionals remains at a low level (per 10,000 people, 40 per cent of all countries had less than 10 medical doctors and 55 per cent less than 40 paramedics).¹⁴

II. Indian Approach

The extent of change and improvement in India's healthcare system over the past decade is remarkable; there have been significant shifts in health strategies adopted and new directions set. The emphasis on water and sanitation, primarily through the *Swachh Bharat Mission*, has had a considerable impact on the spread of communicable diseases. The focus on preventative care and holistic approaches have massively increased. The attack on malnutrition has become comprehensive through increasing the entitlement to food under the National Food Security Act and the well-targeted National Nutrition Mission and *Poshan Abhiyaan*. Technology is leveraged for improving the efficiency of the health management system – eVIN (electronic vaccine intelligence network) to track and improve immunisation coverage, ANMOL (ANM online) to extend better maternal and newborn care services, and use of Artificial Intelligence to improve diagnostics and treatment. There are significant efforts and initiatives to improve government accountability on health. For instance, the government has committed to enhancing public health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2025; the National Health Policy, 2017 recommends State governments' health budget to be more than 8 per cent of their total budget by 2020. The government is committed to establishing well-equipped 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres by 2022 to ensure access to health services.

a. Reducing Maternity Mortality Ratio

India has made groundbreaking progress in recent years in reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). MMR has fallen from 78 per cent, from 556 in 1990 to 122 in 2017 per 1,00,000 live births. Eleven States: Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana, Gujarat Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Karnataka, and Haryana, have

¹² UNAIDS Global AIDS update 2019 — Communities at the center

¹³ Special Edition: Progress towards the SDGs: Report of the UN Secretary-General

¹⁴ Ibid

already achieved the National Health Policy target of IMR of less than 100 per 1,00,000 live-births in 2015-17. While three States - Kerala, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, have already reached the SDG-3 target of MMR of less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births, achieving the same at the national level remains a challenge.

The implementation of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) strategy has had a profound impact on the maternal health situation. It has recognised the importance of integrating interventions across the life stages and addressed inequitable health care delivery for vulnerable population groups and uneven performance across the country.

b. Reducing Under-5 Mortality

Under-5 mortality has registered considerable improvement over the years. The number of children under-five years of age dying in India has fallen by 37 per cent since 2012, from 1.4 million to 8,82,000. Correspondingly, the under-5 mortality rate (under-5 deaths per 1000 live births) has fallen from 56 to 37, as per SRS 2015-17. Over the same period, infant deaths (dying before reaching their first birthday) fell by over 34 per cent- from 1.09 million to 7,21,000, with the Infant Mortality Rate coming down from 44 to 30. Similarly, over the same period, neonatal deaths (dying in the first 28 days) reduced by over 29 per cent- from 7,79,000 to 5,49,000, with the Neonatal Mortal Rate dwindling from 31 to 23 per cent.¹⁵ The gender gap in under-five mortality rate has narrowed down from 9.3 per cent (54 deaths per 1,000 live births for males and 59 for females) to 2.7 per cent (36 deaths per 1,000 live births for males and 39 for females as per SRS 2015-17).

Apart from the RMNCH strategy, the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, one of the world's most extensive programmes providing for an integrated package of services for the holistic development of the child, is a critical intervention in this area. The initiative of *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* has made a considerable impact on correcting the social bias against the girl child. Towards universalising immunisation, the Mission *Indra dhanush* aims to immunise by 2020. Arresting malnutrition is an essential part of the measures to improve child survival and wellbeing.

The multi-ministerial convergence mission of *Poshan Abhiyaan* focusses on ensuring attainment of malnutrition free India by 2022 and bringing down stunting among under-6 children from 38.4 per cent to 25 per cent by 2022.¹⁶

c. Addressing the Burden of Communicable Diseases

The communicable diseases scenario in the country presents a challenge. The estimated TB incidence in India stands at 2.7 million.¹⁷ India has stepped up its efforts to control TB and achieve the target for ending TB by 2025, five years ahead of the global target year of 2030. Focused and sustained government efforts have led to improvements in diagnostics, patient compliance and treatment outcomes. Efforts to improve diagnostics has increased the detection of drug-resistant TB by 52 per cent. Among other initiatives, drug-resistant TB treatment centres (DR-TB) have been increased from 197 to 509 in the past year.

India has the third-largest HIV epidemic in the world, with 2.1 million people living with HIV. HIV prevalence in India stood at 0.22 per cent in 2017.¹⁸ However, new HIV infections in India have decreased by 46 per cent and AIDS-related deaths by 22 per cent since 2010.¹⁹ HIV incidence per 1000 uninfected population stood at 0.07 in 2017.

The government has recognised the burden of these communicable diseases. It has been working to eradicate them through several targeted programmes such as the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), and the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

d. Adopting a focused approach for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

India is among the first countries to set specific targets and indicators to bring down the burden of NCDs mortality by 25 per cent by the year.²⁰ The government's response to NCDs has been robust, mainly through programmes such as. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS). The National Multisectoral Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs (2017-2022) provides

clear directions for tackling the growing burden of NCDs in the Indian socio-economic, cultural and health systems contexts. The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 has an entitlement approach to the delivery of mental healthcare and services.²¹

e. Ensuring Universal Health Coverage

A recent bold initiative in the area of ensuring universal health coverage has been the launch of *Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* with its two components of *Ayushman Bharat* and Health & Wellness Centres, in 2018. *Ayushman Bharat* targets to provide health insurance coverage to over 100 million poor and vulnerable families (approximately five hundred million individuals) up to INR 5,00,000 per family per year for secondary and tertiary institutional care. Through 1,50,000 health and wellness centres, comprehensive health care, including maternal and child health services, along with free diagnostic services and essential medicine. In the first year of these initiatives, 4.65 million people had already accessed health care services. With countrywide portability, one can access the benefits from any public or private empanelled hospital across the country.

III. Challenges

As the world's second-most populous country, India faces several health challenges:

- **Affordability and the cost of health care:** The private sector is the dominant healthcare provider in India, characterised by lack of regulation and consequent variation in quality and costs of services. The public sector offers healthcare at low or no cost but is perceived as being unreliable and of sub-optimal or indifferent quality and, generally is not the first choice, unless one cannot afford private care. Public intervention in healthcare delivery needs to include monitoring of both public and private delivery systems and ensuring authentic diagnostic facilities at affordable cost among others.

- **Large gap between best performing and least performing states:** According to the NITI Aayog's State Health Index Report 2019 (Healthy States, Progressive India), the overall health index score of India's best-performing state is more than two and a half times as that of the bottom-most performer. There are vast regional disparities that Uttar Pradesh with the highest population ranks the lowest in Health Index with a score of 28.6 while Kerala is on top of the table with a score of 74.01.

- **Lack of Health Awareness:** While health awareness has spread considerably, gaps remain, particularly in the areas of child and adolescent health; food and nutrition; lifestyle aspects; geriatric morbidity and care; and mental health. Causes are diverse – lack of focus on preventive care and patient counselling in health delivery system, lower public priority to health concerns, and weaker links between education and health. These issues need to be addressed in a system-wide approach both in the education and health sectors. 1,50,000 health and wellness centres, comprehensive health care, including maternal and child health services, along with free diagnostic services and essential medicine. In the first year of these initiatives, 4.65 million people had already accessed health care services. With countrywide portability, one can access the benefits from any public or private empanelled hospital across the country.

¹⁵ United Nations Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation Reports 2013, 2019

¹⁶ <https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/poshan-abhiyaan-pms-overarching-scheme-holistic-nourishment>

¹⁷ GoI Annual India TB Report 2019

¹⁸ NACO India HIV Estimation Report 2017

¹⁹ UN AIDS Data 2017

²⁰ WHO NCD Global Monitoring Framework

²¹ <http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/Mental%20Health/Mental%20Healthcare%20Act,%202017.pdf>

India SDG Index: Goal 3

Eight national-level indicators measure India's performance towards the Goal of Good Health and Well-being, which captured five out of the thirteen 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 the indicator.

Goal 3 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 3 ranges between 29 and 82 for States and between 50 and 71 for UTs.

Kerala and Puducherry are the top-performing among States and UTs, respectively. Eleven States and two UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, four States fell behind in the Aspirants category (with an Index score of less than 50).

Figure 3.1: Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 3

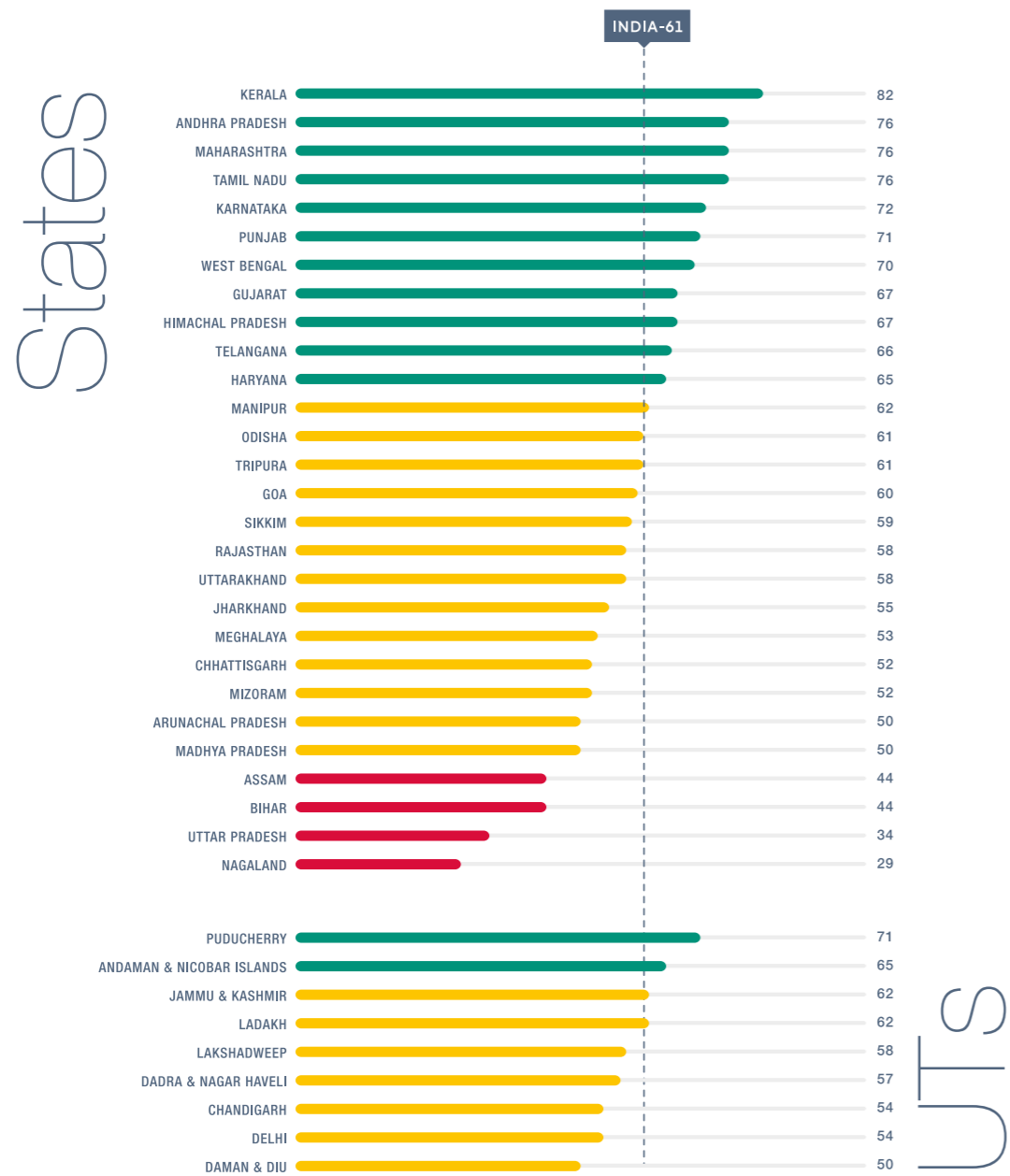
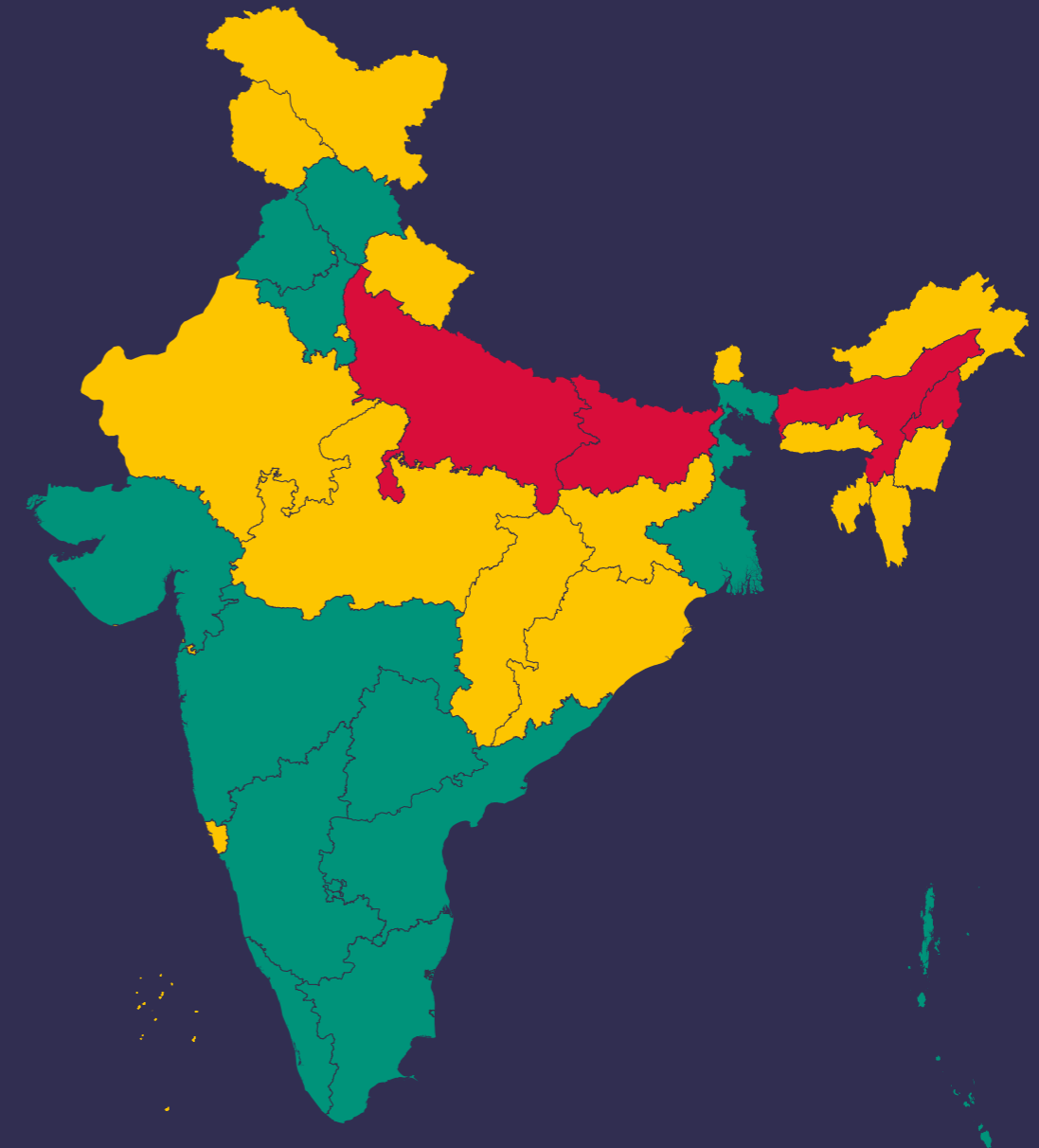


Figure 3.2: Performance of States and UTs on SDG 3



Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
Kerala	Haryana	Manipur
Andhra Pradesh	Puducherry	Mizoram
Maharashtra	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Arunachal Pradesh
Tamil Nadu		Madhya Pradesh
Karnataka		Goa
Punjab		Sikkim
West Bengal		Rajasthan
Gujarat		Uttarakhand
Himachal Pradesh		Jharkhand
Telangana		Meghalaya
		Chhattisgarh
		Mizoram
		Arunachal Pradesh
		Madhya Pradesh
		Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh
		Lakshadweep
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli
		Chandigarh
		Delhi
		Daman and Diu Assam

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

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

S NO	States/UTs	Raw Data										Index Score										SDG 3 Index Score
		Me-temal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Proportion of insti-tutional deliveries	Under5 mortality rate per 1000 live births	Percentage of fully vaccinated children in the age group 0-5 years	Total case no. of Tuberculosis per 1 lakh population	HIV Incidence per 1000 uninfected population	Percentage of currently married women using any modern method of family planning	Total physici-ans and midwives per 10000 population	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Proportion of insti-tutional deliveries	Under5 mortality rate per 1000 live births	Percentage of fully vaccinated children in the age group 0-5 years	Total case no. of Tuberculosis per 1 lakh population	HIV Incidence per 1000 uninfected population	Percentage of currently married women using any modern method of family planning	Total physici-ans and midwives per 10000 population					
1	Andhra Pradesh	74	66.9	41	73.6	176	0.13	69.4	92	47	70	70	65	90	65	100	76					
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	45.3	33	41.3	216	0.05	26.6	24	12	85	33	57	96	16	53	50					
3	Assam	229	53	57	46.1	126	0.04	37	23	24	41	38	75	97	28	50	44					
4	Bihar	165	42.5	58	48.1	87	0.08	23.2	19	8	38	40	83	94	12	40	44					
5	Chhattisgarh	141	55.6	64	65.2	148	0.06	54.5	16	55	29	26	60	71	48	34	52					
6	Goa	Null	61.9	13	59.7	164	0.13	24.8	25	39	100	54	68	90	14	54	60					
7	Gujarat	87	66	44	59.6	228	0.07	43.1	43	45	65	54	55	95	35	96	67					
8	Haryana	98	62	41	72.1	230	0.09	59.4	26	39	70	68	54	93	53	58	65					
9	Himachal Pradesh	Null	51.3	38	72	224	0.01	52	67	22	76	68	56	99	45	100	67					
10	Jharkhand	76	63.8	54	58.4	127	0.07	37.4	4	96	42	45	75	95	28	8	55					
11	Karnataka	97	59.2	32	61.7	125	0.08	51.3	72	83	88	56	75	94	44	100	72					
12	Kerala	42	74	7	72.8	71	0.03	50.3	112	100	100	69	86	98	43	100	82					
13	Madhya Pradesh	188	48.8	65	62.8	196	0.03	49.5	33	26	18	25	57	61	42	74	50					
14	Maharashtra	55	66.5	29	58.6	171	0.05	62.5	43	100	46	93	66	96	57	95	76					
15	Manipur	Null	58.7	26	75.1	97	0.58	12.7	44	Null	34	98	71	81	0	97	62					
16	Meghalaya	Null	47.5	40	73.4	139	0.06	21.9	28	Null	73	45	72	95	11	61	53					
17	Mizoram	Null	70.7	46	73.4	210	1.32	35.2	54	53	60	69	58	0	26	100	52					
18	Nagaland	Null	40.6	37	12.8	208	0.59	21.2	1	Null	5	77	0	59	10	0	29					
19	Odisha	168	57.8	48	66.8	111	0.06	45.4	41	38	32	56	62	78	37	91	61					
20	Punjab	122	62.6	33	61.8	182	0.07	66.3	56	67	40	85	64	95	61	100	71					
21	Rajasthan	186	55.3	51	57.3	207	0.04	53.5	50	27	28	52	51	97	47	100	58					
22	Sikkim	Null	49.3	32	65.1	221	0.03	45.9	24	Null	18	86	56	98	38	53	59					
23	Tamil Nadu	63	64.2	27	57.5	132	0.05	52.6	71	100	42	97	74	96	46	100	76					
24	Telangana	76	71.8	32	70.1	142	0.26	56.9	11	96	55	87	72	80	51	22	66					
25	Tripura	Null	64.3	33	39.6	66	0.05	42.8	22	Null	43	85	87	96	34	49	61					
26	Uttar Pradesh	216	41.3	78	54.6	187	0.03	31.7	13	8	6	0	48	98	22	29	34					
27	Uttarakhand	89	52.5	47	70.5	198	0.07	49.3	15	88	24	60	66	61	42	33	58					
28	West Bengal	94	65.3	32	66.2	106	0.09	57	27	85	44	87	61	79	51	60	70					
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	56.5	13	63.2	144	0.15	48	Null	Null	30	100	71	89	40	Null	65					
30	Chandigarh	Null	111.4	38	64.9	496	0.18	58.2	1	Null	100	75	2	86	52	0	54					
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	62.3	42	62	192	0.14	37.9	Null	Null	39	68	62	89	29	Null	57					
32	Daman & Diu	Null	37.8	34	45.3	159	0.13	31.6	Null	Null	0	82	37	69	22	Null	50					
33	Delhi	Null	63.9	42	47.8	505	0.16	48.6	44	Null	42	68	40	88	41	98	54					
34	Jammu & Kashmir	Null	66.2	38	64.5	90	0.02	46	16	Null	46	76	82	98	38	35	62					
35	Lakshadweep	Null	60.6	30	70.2	29	Null	15.7	Null	Null	37	90	94	Null	3	Null	58					
36	Puducherry	Null	151.2	16	34.1	243	0.11	61.2	Null	Null	100	100	24	92	56	Null	71					
India		122	54.7	50	59.2	160	0.07	47.8	38	67	27	53	68	95	40	83	61					
Target		70	100	25	100	0	0	100	45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					

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

0.07
HIV INCIDENCE PER
1000 UNINFECTED
POPULATION



47.8%
OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
USE A MODERN METHOD
OF FAMILY PLANNING



38
Physicians, nurses
and midwives per
10,000 persons



59.2%
Immunisation cover
among children aged
between 0-5 years



INDIA NOTED
160
cases of
Tuberculosis
PER 1, 00,000 POPULATION



Maternal
Mortality
Ratio

122
PER 1,00,000 LIVE BIRTHS

50

CHILDREN AGED
UNDER FIVE YEARS DIE
FOR EVERY THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS



Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Maternal Mortality Ratio	70	The target is set to correspond to the SDG Global Target 3.1
	Proportion of Institutional deliveries	100	This is a national target corresponding to the SDG Global target 3.1. Institutional deliveries play an important role in successfully achieving this 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-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Under 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births	25	Target is in line with SDG Global Target 3.2.
	Percentage of fully immunised children in the age group 0-5 years	100	This is a national target corresponding to SDG Global Target 3.2 which aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. 100 per cent immunisation coverage (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) among children aged under five years is a prerequisite to achieve this global target.
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	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1 lakh population	0	This is a national target corresponding to SDG Global Target 3.3 that aims to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030. As per the National Strategic Plan 2017-2025 for Tuberculosis elimination, India aims to eliminate tuberculosis by the year 2025.
	HIV Incidence per 1000 uninfected population	0	The target is in strong alignment with SDG Global Target 3.3.
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	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning	100	This target is aligned to SDG Global target 3.7.
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	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	45	The WHO lays out a target to have a skilled health professionals density (physicians/nurses/midwives per 10000 population) of 44.5.

Highlights

Maternal Mortality Ratio: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) stands at 122 per 1,00,000 live births. The UN target is to reduce it to 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030. Three states- Kerala, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu have achieved this target with MMR of 42, 55, and 63, respectively. Assam has the highest MMR at 229.

Institutional Deliveries: Approximately 54.7 per cent of estimated deliveries happen in a health institution in India. The target is to increase it to 100 per cent. Kerala is the best-performing State with 74 per cent institutional deliveries. Among UTs, Chandigarh and Puducherry* have achieved the target of 100 per cent.

* Raw score over 100 per cent may be attributed to an underestimated value of the need assessed for the year 2018-19 in these UTs.

Under 5 Mortality Rate: For every thousand live births in India, 50 children die before completing 5 years of age, according to NFHS-4. The UN target is to bring it down to 25 per 1000 live births. Kerala and Goa among States, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry among the UTs have already achieved this target. The highest Under 5 mortality rate is in Uttar Pradesh at 78.

* As per the latest SRS 2017 report, the under-five mortality rate in India stands at 37. However, data is reported only for the 22 bigger States/UTs. Hence, NFHS-4 has been used as the data source for this indicator to rank the States/UTs.

Immunisation coverage in children: The 75th Round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) observes that 59.2 per cent of children in India in the age group of 0-5 years are fully immunised (One dose of BCG, 3 doses of DPT and OPV

and one dose of measles vaccine). The national target is to increase it to 100 per cent. None of the States/ UTs has achieved this target. Manipur is the best-performing State with more than 75 per cent of the children in the age group of 0-5 years fully immunised. Five States and three UTs have less than 50 per cent immunisation coverage. At 12.8 per cent, Nagaland has the lowest coverage.

Tuberculosis notification: About 160 cases of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 persons were noted in 2018. The target is set to 0 cases noted, implying that the incidence of tuberculosis in the country needs to be eliminated. Among the States, the lowest incidence is noted in Tripura with 66 cases; among UTs, Lakshadweep is on the top with 29 cases, both per 1,00,000 population.

HIV Incidence: HIV incidence per 1000 uninfected population is estimated to have declined from 0.64 in 1995 to 0.07 in 2017. The incidence in 2017 was highest in Mizoram (1.32) followed by Nagaland (0.59) and Manipur (0.58). At 0.01, Himachal Pradesh is closest to achieving the UN target of zero HIV incidence. Jammu & Kashmir lead among the UTs with incidence of 0.02.

Family Planning: Around 47.8 per cent of currently married women aged 15-49 years use modern methods of family planning. The UN target for this indicator is 100 per cent. The highest percentage is in Andhra Pradesh, at 69.4 per cent. Among the UTs, Puducherry has the highest percentage for this indicator at 61.2 per cent. Only 12.7 per cent women in Manipur use modern family planning methods while among the UTs, Lakshadweep has the lowest share of women at 15.7 per cent.



 **Quality
Education**

4

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY
EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG
LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL





SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

I. Global Context

Leaving no one behind requires improving human capital to make informed decisions in all walks of life, including those related to breaking out from the vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty. Investing in human development requires a heavy focus on education. While the Millennium Development Goals focused on increasing student enrolment, the SDGs placed particular emphasis on improving the quality of education and learning outcomes. The shift in the approach towards school education from input to outcome-based interventions has put the education sector on a new pedestal. While SDG 4 focuses on equity, inclusion and quality of education, it also aims to build and upgrade education facilities that are sensitive to the needs of children and persons with disabilities.

II. Indian Approach

After having gained considerable success in enhancing the enrolment rates, the emphasis has moved towards improving the quality of education and outcomes. The rapid technological change also demands that the students are equipped with transferable skills. The interventions aimed at these goals are primarily in the following areas:

- a. **Free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education**
The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of *Samagra Shiksha* envisages the “school” as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. The scheme aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage following Goal 4. This scheme subsumes the three schemes of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* (RMSA) and Teacher’s Education (TE). The primary objectives of the scheme are the provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; bridging social and gender gaps in school education through equity and inclusion, promoting vocationalisation of education and supporting the States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
- b. **Access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education**
Scientific evidence suggests that the neglect or deprivation in the early years resulted in deficiencies in the development of critical areas of the brain and corresponding adverse effects on cognitive and emotional processing. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is an essential foundation for lifelong development and learning, which can have a lasting impact on early childhood development. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme offers a package of six services, viz. supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up, and referral services for children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- c. **Accessible, Affordable and Quality Higher Education**
Consistent efforts are made to expand the formal base of higher education, with a particular focus on technical, professional, and vocational education. Total enrolment in higher education is estimated to be 37.4 million, with 19.2 million boys and 18.2 million girls. Girls constitute 48.6 per cent of the total enrolment. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is 26.3 per cent, for 18-23 years of age group. GER for the male population is 26.3 per cent, and for females, it is 26.4 per cent. For Scheduled Castes, the corresponding figure is 23 per cent; for Scheduled Tribes, it is 17.2 per cent.



d. Skill Development and Economic Growth

Enhancing the employability of youth through skill development is another area of focus. Integrating skill-based training into the academic cycle of the universities aims to bridge the industry-academia gap. The flagship scheme of *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* (PMKVY) supports the youth in taking up industry-relevant skill training to secure a better livelihood.

e. Conducive educational facilities that are child, disabled, and gender-sensitive:

Several schemes encourage girl child education, such as the flagship scheme of *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. Promoting educational facilities that are sensitive to the needs of disabled children would ensure an inclusive learning environment for all. With *Swachh Vidyalaya*, separate toilet facilities for girls have helped to address the female dropout to a considerable extent.

III. Challenges

Despite various government efforts and progress achieved in the education sector in different dimensions, several challenges need to be addressed.

- Despite significant improvements in maternal and infant health owing to increased awareness, challenges lie in ensuring cognitive stimulation for children in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). The National Policy on Education aims to strengthen and expand *Anganwadi* system to include a robust educational component which will be implemented by Ministries of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Women & Child Development (MWCD) and Human Resource Development (MHRD) wherein MHRD will be responsible for developing the ECCE curriculum and pedagogy.
- Various learning assessments point at the regional disparity in literacy and numeracy skills among children in primary schools. Data also suggest that a sizable proportion of children still need to meet the level of learning outcomes prescribed for their respective class. Tackling these challenges requires a focus on curriculum development, training of teachers, greater use of technology, and active community participation.

India SDG Index: Goal 4

Nine national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Quality Education, 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.

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 19 and 81 for States and between 43 and 80 for UTs.

Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh are top performers among States and UTs, respectively. Ten States and two UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, seven States and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 4.1: Index Score of States/UTs on SDG 4

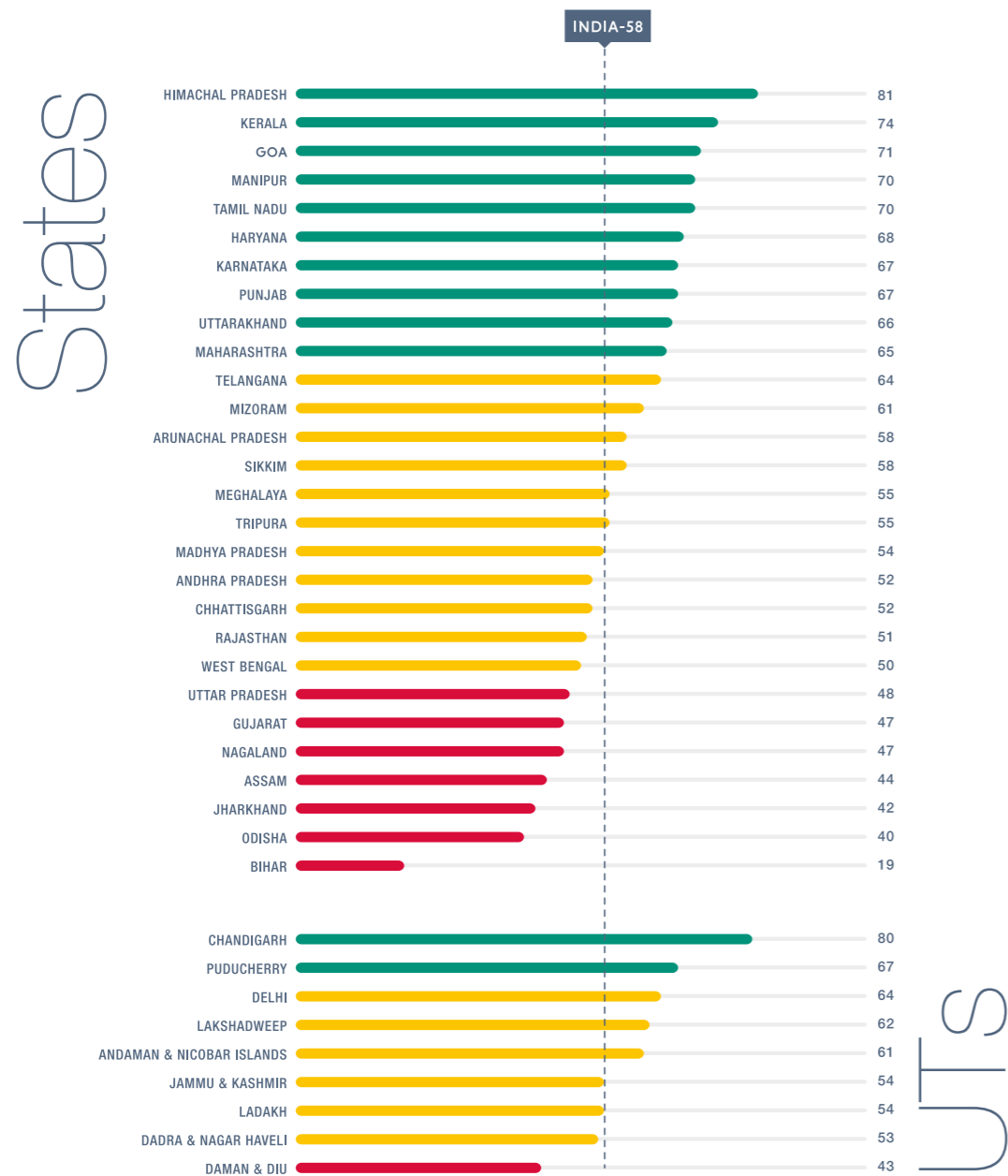


Figure 4.2: Performance of States/UTs on SDG 4

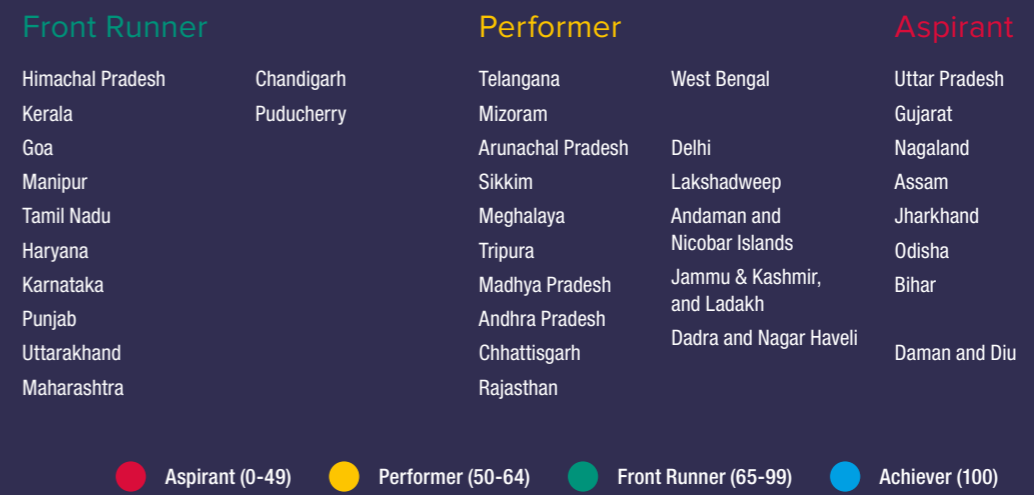


TABLE 4.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTS ON INDICATORS OF SDG 4

SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data												Index Score												SDG 4 Index Score
		Adjusted Net Enrollment Ratio in Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) education	Percent of children in the age group 6-13 years who are out of school	Average annual drop out rate at secondary level	Percentage of students in grade III, V, VII and X achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades	Gross Enrollment Ratio in Higher education (18-23 years)	Gender Parity Index for Higher education (18-23 years)	Disabled children (5-19 years) attending educational institution	Proportion of trained teacher by level (elementary, secondary)	Percent of schools with pupil teacher ratio less than/ equal to 30	Adjusted Net Enrollment Ratio in Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) education	Percent of children in the age group 6-13 years who are out of school	Average annual drop out rate at secondary level	Percentage of students in grade III, V, VII and X achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades	Gross Enrollment Ratio in Higher education (18-23 years)	Gender Parity Index for Higher education (18-23 years)	Disabled children (5-19 years) attending educational institution	Proportion of trained teacher by level (elementary, secondary)	Percent of schools with pupil teacher ratio less than/ equal to 30							
1	Andhra Pradesh	63.50	0.91	15.71	76.51	32.40	0.81	61.55	49.57	85.99	33	85	81	48	60	10	31	43	82	52						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.02	2.92	29.93	58.79	29.7	0.99	61.92	97.98	88.87	62	52	33	9	54	95	31	98	86	58						
3	Assam	80.65	2.88	27.60	76.74	18.7	0.95	51.14	18.82	75.33	65	53	41	48	30	76	12	7	68	44						
4	Bihar	77.04	4.95	39.73	72.53	13.6	0.79	58.46	24.53	21.75	58	19	0	39	18	0	25	14	0	19						
5	Chhattisgarh	77.04	3.75	24.23	69.24	18.6	1.06	59.62	55.24	82.89	58	39	52	32	29	100	27	49	78	52						
6	Goa	90.46	0.00	16.01	70.81	30.1	1.33	73.35	49.66	90.29	82	100	80	35	55	100	52	43	88	71						
7	Gujarat	74.97	1.94	24.08	74.78	20.4	0.85	62.62	50.57	70.47	54	68	53	44	33	29	33	44	62	47						
8	Haryana	74.91	1.05	12.16	68.88	29.2	1.23	64.1	95.73	75.02	54	83	93	31	53	100	35	95	68	68						
9	Himachal Pradesh	92.87	0.21	7.03	71.89	39.6	1.30	67.74	92.29	96.19	87	97	100	38	77	100	42	91	95	81						
10	Jharkhand	67.99	2.02	36.64	75.43	19.1	0.96	59.74	47.61	50.01	41	67	10	45	31	81	27	41	36	42						
11	Karnataka	85.54	1.49	26.18	79.60	28.8	1.04	62.81	99.66	76.05	73	76	46	55	52	100	33	100	68	67						
12	Kerala	91.76	0.82	12.77	79.84	37	1.40	73.16	43.79	91.41	85	87	91	55	71	100	52	36	89	74						
13	Madhya Pradesh	69.74	3.78	23.76	69.94	21.5	0.97	63.99	95.12	71.03	45	38	54	33	36	86	35	94	63	54						
14	Maharashtra	80.92	0.81	11.28	73.11	32	0.90	70.3	71.33	75.32	65	87	96	40	60	52	46	67	68	65						
15	Manipur	88.21	1.72	21.05	70.91	33.7	1.01	69.41	81.43	93.15	78	72	63	35	63	100	45	79	91	70						
16	Meghalaya	69.39	2.90	28.07	59.09	25.8	1.17	56.47	98.26	86.87	42	52	39	9	46	100	21	98	83	55						
17	Mizoram	79.60	0.60	30.67	71.71	25.7	0.94	57.22	97.92	94.23	63	90	30	37	45	71	23	98	93	61						
18	Nagaland	56.24	0.90	31.28	61.28	18.70	1.11	50.82	50.00	95.91	20	85	28	14	30	100	11	43	95	47						
19	Odisha	82.24	6.10	28.87	70.93	22.1	0.82	58.35	68.95	80.70	67	0	37	35	37	14	25	65	75	40						
20	Punjab	78.56	2.28	8.60	63.94	29.5	1.35	60.22	99.14	86.01	61	63	100	20	54	100	28	99	82	67						
21	Rajasthan	72.49	5.02	15.19	81.25	23	1.00	56.04	31.63	74.35	50	18	83	58	39	100	21	22	67	51						
22	Sikkim	45.47	0.58	24.15	65.38	53.9	1.00	66.52	26.95	99.03	0	91	52	23	100	40	40	17	99	58						
23	Tamil Nadu	92.86	0.66	10.03	71.44	49	0.97	62.93	32.66	82.89	87	89	100	37	98	86	33	24	78	70						
24	Telangana	82.54	Null	22.49	72.24	36.2	1.02	Null	46.95	77.81	68	Null	58	38	69	100	Null	40	72	64						
25	Tripura	94.72	0.79	29.76	68.90	19.2	0.83	62.11	82.19	95.08	90	87	34	31	31	19	32	80	94	55						
26	Uttar Pradesh	68.71	3.90	12.71	54.94	25.8	1.14	59.19	50.00	55.96	43	36	91	0	46	100	26	43	44	48						
27	Uttarakhand	77.20	5.07	9.09	75.55	39.10	1.00	61.91	87.48	87.94	58	17	100	46	76	100	31	86	85	66						
28	West Bengal	72.28	2.45	26.93	60.73	19.3	0.94	57.15	91.12	74.64	49	60	43	13	31	71	23	90	68	50						
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.49	2.12	7.36	69.10	23.2	1.29	66.64	21.05	99.51	59	65	100	31	40	100	40	10	98	61						
30	Chandigarh	78.74	0.44	0	79.19	50.6	1.54	63.21	99.42	82.00	61	93	100	54	100	34	99	77	80	80						
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.79	1.49	27.96	74.45	9.3	1.70	59.85	47.96	88.16	57	76	40	43	9	100	28	41	85	58						
32	Daman & Diu	67.05	1.28	19.52	66.26	5.5	2.34	44.55	15.88	79.17	40	79	68	25	0	100	0	4	73	43						
33	Delhi	92.95	3.15	10.75	68.49	46.3	1.16	58.12	70.30	46.43	87	48	97	30	92	100	24	66	32	64						
34	Jammu & Kashmir	57.22	2.04	24.35	64.58	30.90	1.09	60.97	50.00	96.07	22	67	52	21	57	100	30	43	95	54						
35	Lakshadweep	81.94	3.62	5.80	62.18	7.4	3.40	69.53	83.29	100.00	67	41	100	16	4	100	45	81	100	62						
36	Puducherry	79.52	0.18	12.65	68.70	46.4	1.24	66.29	11.94	95.17	62	97	91	31	42	100	39	0	94	67						
	India	75.83	2.97	19.89	71.03	26.3	1.00	61.18	78.84	70.43	56	51	67	36	47	100	30	76	62	58						
	Target		0	10	100	50	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					

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



70.43% OF SCHOOLS HAVE A PUPIL TEACHER RATIO ≤ 30



61.18% DISABLED CHILDREN (5 – 19 YEARS) ARE ENROLLED IN A SCHOOL



Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education = 1 for 18-23 years



19.89% OF CHILDREN AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION DROP OUT OF SCHOOL



2.97% CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS ARE OUT OF SCHOOL



71.03% STUDENTS ACHIEVED MINIMUM PROFICIENCY LEVEL IN LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS IN CLASSES 3, 5, 8, 10

75.83%

OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN ARE ENROLLED INTO SCHOOL AT ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY LEVEL



78.84% TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS (ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVEL) ARE TRAINED

Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
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	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) education	100	This is a national target that corresponds to SDG Global Target 4.1
	Percentage of children in the age group 6-13 years who are out of school	0	The target strongly aligns with SDG Global Target 4.1.
	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level	10	This is a national target. According to the Education For All agenda, the Government of India aims to reduce drop-out rates at elementary level to below 10 per cent. Same value has been taken as the national target value at secondary level.
	Percentage of students in grade III, V, VIII and X achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades	100	This is a national target corresponding to the SDG Global target 4.1.
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education (18-23 years)	50	The target is in alignment with SDG Global Target 4.3 Further to this, the draft National Education Policy, 2019 of the Government of India aims at a GER of 50 by 2035.
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	Gender Parity Index for higher education (18-23 years)	1	This target is aligned with SDG Global Target 4.5
	Disabled children (5-19 Years) attending educational institution	100	This target corresponds to SDG Global target 4.5
4.c 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	Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (elementary, secondary)	100	This target is aligned with SDG Global Target 4.c Further, the draft National Education Policy, 2019 of the Government of India aims to ensure that all students at all levels of school education are taught by passionate, motivated, highly qualified, professionally trained, and well equipped teachers.
	Percentage of schools with Pupil Teacher ratio less than/equal to 30	100	This target is aligned with SDG Global Target 4.c The draft National Education Policy, 2019 of the Government of India mandates a Pupil-Teacher Ratio under 30 : 1 at every school.

Highlights

Enrolment Ratio: The Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) schools in India is 75.83. All States/ UTs are yet to achieve the target of 100 per cent enrolment. Among the States, Tripura has the highest enrolment ratio of 94.72, while Delhi leads the UTs with 92.95. Sikkim has the lowest ratio at 45.47 among the States, and Jammu & Kashmir have the lowest figure among the UTs at 57.22.

Children out-of-school: 2.97 per cent of children in the age group 6-13 years are out of school. Goa is the best-performing state with no child in the age group 6-13 years out of school. Puducherry performs the best among UTs with an impressive figure of 0.18 per cent. About 6 per cent of the students in the age group of 6-13 years in Odisha are out of school, the highest in the country.

The average annual drop-out rate at the secondary level is 19.89 per cent, with Himachal Pradesh performing best among states with 7.03 per cent and Chandigarh among UTs with 0. At 39.73 per cent, Bihar has the highest percentage of drop-out at the secondary level, followed by Jharkhand at 36.64 per cent.

Student Proficiency in Class 3, 5, 8 and 10: Roughly 71.03 per cent of students in grade III, V, VIII, and X achieve at least a minimum proficiency level in Language and Mathematics, in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes. The target is to achieve 100 per cent proficiency, which no state or UT has achieved so far. The best-performing state is Rajasthan at 81.25 per cent. Chandigarh performs the best among the UTs at 79.19 per cent.

Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education: According to AISHE report 2018-19, 26.3 per cent of students in the age group of 18-23 years are enrolled in higher education. The target is to increase it to 50 per cent by 2035. Sikkim among States and Chandigarh among UTs have the highest enrolment ratio at 53.9 per cent and 50.6 per cent, respectively. Among the States, Bihar has the lowest enrolment at 13.6 per cent.


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

Disabled children attending educational institution: As per the 2011 Census of India data on disability, around 61.18 per cent of children with special needs in the age group 5-19 years are attending an educational institution in India. The percentage is highest for Goa among states at 73.35 per cent and for Lakshadweep among UTs at 69.53 per cent. Enrolment of children with special needs is lowest in Nagaland among the States (50.82 per cent) and Daman and Diu among the UTs (44.55 per cent).

Proportion of trained teachers: Approximately 78.84 per cent of teachers in elementary and secondary schools in India are trained. The 2030 national target is to have 100 per cent trained teachers in schools. The percentage is highest for Karnataka among States and Chandigarh among UTs with more than 99 per cent trained teachers. Assam, Daman and Diu and Puducherry have less than 20 per cent trained teachers at the elementary and secondary levels.

Pupil-teacher ratio: 70.43 per cent of schools in India have achieved a Pupil-Teacher Ratio of less than or equal to 30. The 2030 national target is to have at least one teacher for every 30 students in all schools. Lakshadweep has already achieved this target. Sikkim is a best-performing state with 99 per cent of schools having an ideal Pupil-Teacher Ratio. Only 21.75 per cent schools in Bihar meet the target. Among the UTs, Delhi has the lowest share of schools with an ideal Pupil - Teacher ratio at 46.43 per cent.



 Gender
Equality

5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS





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SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

I. Global Context

Since gender equality is foundational to many SDG targets, structural factors driving gender inequality is a matter of major concern. A sizeable proportion, 18 per cent, of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 to 49 have suffered physical and /or sexual partner violence in the previous year.²² Nearly 75 per cent of detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and 35 per cent forced labour victims who are trafficked are female.²³ Thus, the age-old practices that put women and girls at a higher risk of inequality and abuse with deleterious physical, sexual and psychological impacts continue to persist.

In the area of employment, women held a share of 39 per cent in 2018, their presence in managerial positions inching up to only 27 per cent from 26 per cent in 2015. There is a gender pay gap of 22 per cent,²⁴ considering the median monthly income, in 2018, indicative of the long distance that needs to be covered to eliminate these gaps. The rise in women's political participation has not been up to the mark – an average of 24.2 per cent in national parliaments and 26 per cent in local governments. As far as autonomy in the reproductive sphere is concerned, as large as 43 per cent of married or partnered women aged 15 to 49 do not decide on their own about sexual relations, contraception, or health services. While gender-responsive budgeting is an essential public financing measure, only 13 countries fully met the criteria of having publicly available gender budget data.

II. Indian Approach

The principles of gender equality and objectives of gender justice are embedded in the Constitution of India and are sought to be actualised through various legislation, policies, programmes, and special government initiatives. Initiatives to eliminate poverty strive to address issues of women in poverty and those related to their access to economic assets, financial services, social protection, and opportunities for skill development and employment. Efforts to ensure access to essential services, such as food security, primary education and health care, housing, water and sanitation, are underway to address challenges affecting women and girls. Special measures are implemented to address the vulnerabilities of women and girls, facilitate equality of opportunity and provide enabling conditions for socio-economic development. Legislations have been put in place to make women leaders and stakeholders in equal measure in all walks of development of the country. The Indian Economic Survey 2019 noted that there had been a considerable improvement for women in areas of decision-making in multiple spheres. Government's schemes such as *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* and *Sukanya Samridhi Yojana* schemes, among others and mandatory maternity leave rules are all steps in the right direction.

a. Addressing Gender-based Discrimination

The number of crimes against women stood at 3,59,849 in 2017,²⁵ with the crime rate at 57.9 as against 56.6 in 2014. India's commitment towards undertaking reforms to ensure gender rights and equality is reflected in several legislations enacted for ensuring equal opportunities and dignity of life for women, namely, the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, Section 376 Indian Penal Code relating to Rape, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, to name a few. These specifically protect women's rights in addition

22 Special Edition: Progress towards the SDGs 2019: Report of the UN Secretary-General

23 UNODC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.19.IV.2)

24 ILO (2018) Global Wage Report 2018/19: What lies behind gender pay gaps

25 Crime in India 2017, NCRB, MoH

to the Constitutional provisions and other laws that can also be expressly invoked to protect women against harmful acts of omission and commission. Further, to protect the rights of the transgender community, legislation such as the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 has been put in place.

The government implements various schemes/programmes for combating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and further economic and social empowerment of women through mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support. One-Stop Centres (OSC) are being implemented across the country to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. Out of 728 OSCs already approved for operationalisation, 462 are already functional, and 2,26,418 women have been served. The Women Helpline provides 24 hours service to women affected by violence in terms of counselling and linkage with relevant government schemes and facilities and is integrated with the OSC. *Ujjawala*, a comprehensive scheme is operational for preventing the trafficking of women and children. Several state governments are also taking various measures to promote the safety and security of women and girls.

The initiatives under Goal 5 must be broad-based with inter-sectoral convergence of diverse ministries and departments, both at the Centre and at the State-level, such as education, health, sanitation, urban development, environment, and highways and transport in securing safety for women and girls both at home and in the workplace. Also integral is the education of children and adolescents to instil mutual respect towards members of the opposite sex and challenge gender stereotypes. Provision of gender-responsive infrastructure and efficient, affordable and reliable public transport are essential to secure safety and security for women and girls in public spaces.

- b. Eradicating Sex Selection and Post-Birth Discrimination**
Child Sex Ratio (CSR) has declined from 927 in 2001 to 919 in 2011. Entrenched gender bias of "son meta-preference"²⁶ is a social challenge despite the ban since 1994 on sex-selective abortion.²⁷ The "*Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*" (Save the Girl Child, Enable her Education) is a comprehensive scheme now implemented countrywide to address the problem and allied issues

of women's empowerment in a life-cycle continuum approach.

c. Access to Reproductive Health and Wellness

POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission), a sub-scheme under Umbrella ICDS aims to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies by reducing malnutrition/under-nutrition, anaemia among young children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. The Scheme for Adolescent Girls is also intended at breaking the inter-generational life-cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage by providing a supportive environment to the girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years, for self-development. The Maternity Benefit Programme- *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* was initiated in 2016 under Umbrella ICDS under Ministry of Women and Child Development, aimed to provide partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives such that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of her first living child. The *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*, since 2016, aims to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with clean cooking fuel – LPG, so that they do not have to compromise their health in kitchens filled with smoke or have to travel far to collect firewood. *Sukanya Samridhi Yojana* was launched in 2015 as a Government of India backed saving scheme to encourage parents of the girl child to build a fund for the future education and marriage expenses for their girl child.

d. Social Protection and Economic Empowerment

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which stipulates women's participation at a minimum of 33 per cent, saw 54.56 and 56.87 per cent participation, respectively, in 2018-19 and 2019-20. The National Social Assistance Programme, which provides pension to those over 60 years of age, widows, disabled people and those part of families without any earning member, significantly caters to the financial needs of women – women constitute 59 and 55 per cent of the beneficiaries, respectively, at Central and State levels.

Financial support by capital accumulation through savings mobilisation and access to credit and insurance services to women entrepreneurs has grown considerably in recent years. The *Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana*-National Livelihoods Mission aims to mobilise and organise poor women, build their skills,

facilitate access to credit, marketing and other livelihoods services, and covers 63 million women from rural areas organised into Self Help Groups (SHGs). These SHGs have cumulatively accessed bank loans to the tune of INR 15.15 billion. There are 10 million bank-linked SHGs, with as much as 85.2 per cent being women-exclusive, with membership deriving from 120 million households,²⁸ with an annual credit uptake of total INR 580 billion.

Economic empowerment received a big boost with the *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) widely expanding access to bank accounts together with access to direct benefits under various welfare schemes, insurance services, and other savings instruments like term deposits among others. Of the 377 million accounts opened so far under PMJDY, 53.19 per cent were owned by women, as of November 2019. In 2017, women's access to bank accounts rose to 77 per cent from 43 per cent in 2014, and the gender gap slumped to 6.4 per cent from 19.8 per cent during the same period.²⁹

e. Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Leadership

As analysed above, women are increasingly venturing into the world of entrepreneurship.³⁰ Women entrepreneurs constituted 13.76 per cent of all entrepreneurs and accounted for 10.26 per cent of all employment generated from entrepreneurship. A sizeable proportion, 19.15 per cent, of the entrepreneurs, belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. While the proportion of women entrepreneurs is not up to the mark, women occupy about 30 per cent of corporate senior management positions, which is considerably higher than the global average of 24 per cent.³¹

The government is taking extraordinary measures to develop women's skills and entrepreneurship. Over the last three years, there has been a 97 per cent rise in women enrolling in long-term skill development courses. Nearly half of all candidates trained under *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* (PMKVY) – the flagship programme for short-term skill development – are women. There is a focus on developing women entrepreneurs through incentives, encouragement

and enabling credit, ranging between INR 1 million and 10 million, under the *MUDRA Yojana*, 78 per cent of the beneficiaries of which are women.

f. Empowerment through Technology

Besides the potential to spur economic growth, technology opens up new vistas of socio-economic empowerment of women. Increased access to mobile and internet (More than 40 per cent of Indian women were aware of mobile internet in 2019, as against just 19 per cent a year before)³² has expanded their access to information and new opportunities for economic and other initiatives. As the economy gets increasingly digitised, women increasingly find a level playing field and welcome ambience for innovation. Initiatives like the Atal Innovation Mission and Women's Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog create an ecosystem of innovation, research and entrepreneurship across the country which aims to engage young girls and women.

g. Political Participation, Representation and Leadership

Women's political participation and representation remains low but is steadily increasing. Representation of women in the national parliament increased from 11.6 per cent in 2014 to 14.4 per cent in 2019.³³ The national average of elected women in State Legislative Assemblies and Councils is 9 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, women's turnout for voting is rapidly and consistently increasing. The 2014 general elections saw female voter turnout rising substantially to 65.3 per cent from 55.82 per cent in 2009, and the gender gap stood at a mere 1.8 percentage points. In 2019, women voter turnout rose to 68 per cent tipping over that of men.

Quite in contrast, women have a much higher representation in local bodies with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments guaranteeing at least one-third representation of women in all local bodies. On an average, 44.37 per cent of elected representatives to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) are women and in 15 States/ UTs half or more elected PRI representatives are women.³⁴

26 Economic Survey 2018

27 The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act, 1994 expressly bans sex-selective abortion. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (MTP), as amended in 2002 also expressly prohibits an abortion unless it threatens the life of the pregnant woman.

28 This estimate has been compiled by NABARD (2019) from information provided by various banks and NGOs across the country. Many voluntary organisations and community-based organisations mobilise women into SHGs and also facilitate linkage to banks as well as NBFCs. It is not clear how much of this information remain outside the compilation made by NABARD.

29 Global Findex Survey 2017

30 6th Economic Census 2015

31 MGI 2015 The power of parity: advancing women's equality in India

32 GSMA The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2019

33 Election Commission of India

34 Ministry of Panchayati Raj 2019 Basic Statistics of Panchayati Raj Institutions



III. Challenges

- **Strengthening gender-disaggregated data systems** - There is an acute data gap in the country for gender equality in several sectors, especially for transgender people. It is essential to invest in gender-sensitive data and analysis of disaggregated data to identify gaps/challenges. Climate change and related risks also need to be assessed and addressed in terms of the multiplier effects these have on women and girl child, among other vulnerable groups.
- **Female labour force participation in India is declining** and currently stands at 17.5 per cent and has the following characteristics: a) Agriculture still has the largest share; b) Gender wage gap across sectors is as high as 50-75 per cent; and c) 93 per cent are in informal employment; a large proportion being women, with little or no social protection.
- **Inequalities continue to exist in women's access to and ownership of land.** In rural India, while 75 per cent of rural women workers are engaged in agriculture, women's operational landholding is only 13.96 per cent.³⁵ The absence of land ownership limits their access to inputs, seeds, fertilisers, credit, and agricultural extension services. Lack of maintenance of gender-disaggregated data in all land records further limits the attempt to monitor the progress of implementation of the Act 2005.
- **Promoting Women's Entrepreneurship** - Globally, women-owned businesses and enterprises only benefit from approximately 1 per cent of all public procurement contracts. It calls for gender-responsive and inclusive procurement both in public and private sector. Technical training on energy-related businesses for women, along with business development and market support, is a great way to promote gender equality and sustainability all at once.

35 Agriculture Census, 2015-16

India SDG Index: Goal 5

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Gender Equality, eight national-level indicators have been identified, which capture four 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 an indicator.

Goal 5 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 5 ranges between 26 and 52 for States and between 27 and 53 for UTs.

Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are the top-performers among States and UTs, respectively. Himachal Pradesh and Kerala among the States, and Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh among the UTs belong to the category of Performers (with Index score greater than or equal to 50 and less than 65). All other States and UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 5.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 5

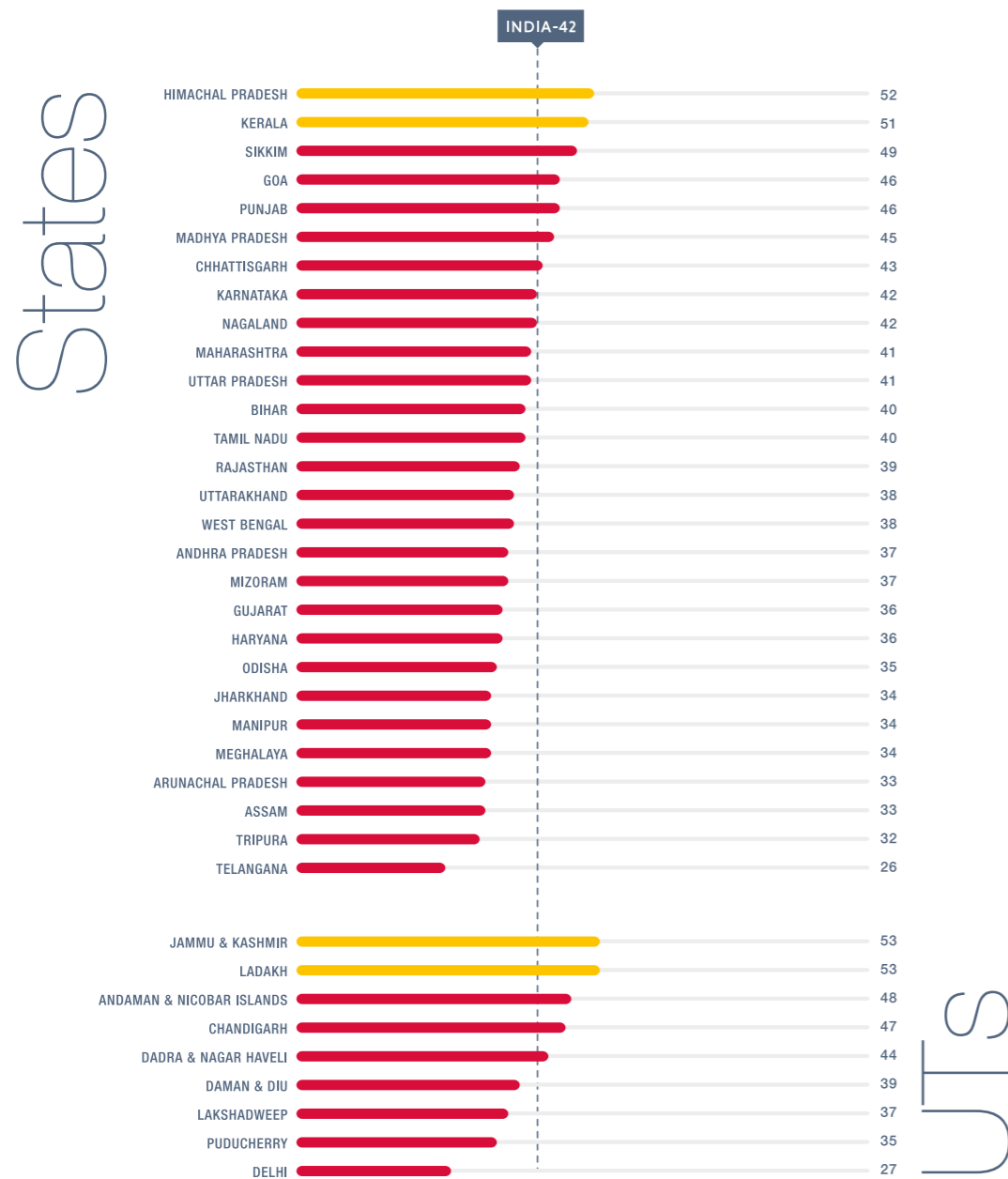
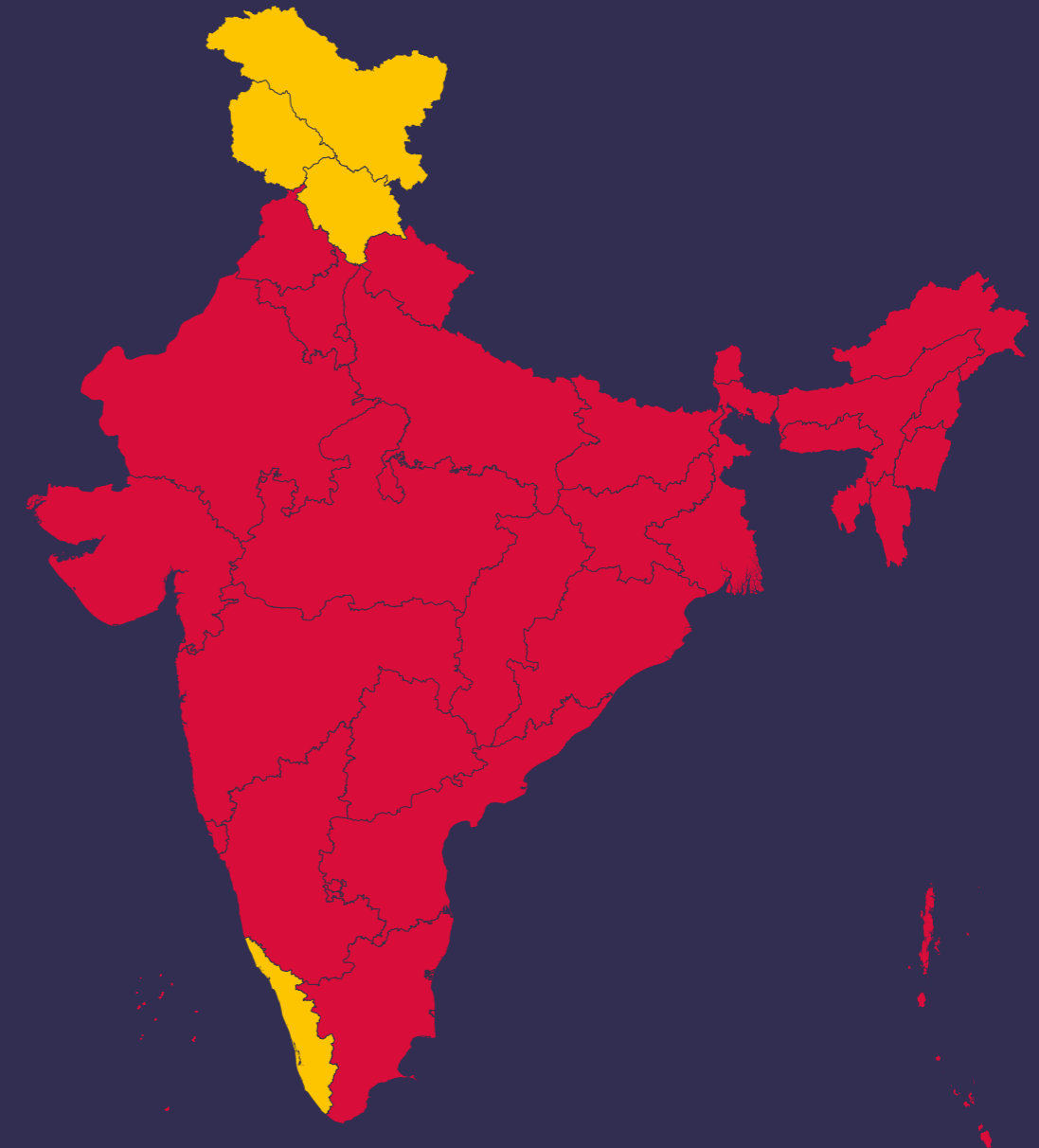


Figure 5.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 5



Performer	Aspirant
Himachal Pradesh	Sikkim
Kerala	Goa
Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh	Punjab
	Madhya Pradesh
	Chhattisgarh
	Karnataka
	Nagaland
	Maharashtra
	Uttar Pradesh
	Bihar
	Tamil Nadu
	Rajasthan
	Uttarakhand
	West Bengal
	Andhra Pradesh
	Mizoram
	Gujarat
	Haryana
	Odisha
	Jharkhand
	Manipur
	Meghalaya
	Arunachal Pradesh
	Assam
	Tripura
	Telangana
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
	Chandigarh
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Daman and Diu
	Lakshadweep
	Puducherry
	Delhi

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

TABLE 5.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/ UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 5

SNO	States/UTs	Sex ratio at birth	Raw Data													Index Score												
			Female to male ratio of average wage/salary earnings received during the preceding calendar month among regular wage salaried employees (rural+urban)	Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 100,000 Population	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence	Proportion of sexual crime against children to total crime against children during the calendar year	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly	Female labour force participation rate (LFPR)	Operational land holdings gender wise	Sex ratio at birth	Female to male ratio of average wage/salary earnings received during the preceding calendar month among regular wage salaried employees (rural+urban)	Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 100,000 Population	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence	Proportion of sexual crime against children to total crime against children during the calendar year	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly	Female labour force participation rate (LFPR)	Operational land holdings gender wise	SDG 5 Index Score										
1	Andhra Pradesh	916	0.68	68.90	45.2	63.08	8	34.40	1.76	69	36	52	68	16	33	4	37											
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	0.72	53.40	34.8	55.49	3.33	10.70	0.01	Null	44	63	72	7	8	0	33											
3	Assam	915	0.74	143.60	26.6	43.04	6.35	9.80	0.03	68	48	0	78	7	0	33												
4	Bihar	900	0.82	28.80	45.2	47.82	11.52	2.80	1.58	55	64	80	76	23	0	3	40											
5	Chhattisgarh	961	0.86	61.10	38.1	76.15	14.44	36.50	0.38	100	31	57	62	29	35	1	43											
6	Goa	Null	0.80	39.60	14.8	36.54	5	24.70	0.01	Null	61	72	82	10	23	0	46											
7	Gujarat	855	0.72	27.00	23	80.83	7.14	15.40	0.60	18	43	81	60	14	13	1	36											
8	Haryana	833	1.03	88.70	34.3	56.70	14.44	10.70	0.15	0	100	38	72	29	8	0	36											
9	Himachal Pradesh	918	0.74	35.70	7	35.84	5.88	39.70	0.05	70	48	75	82	12	38	0	52											
10	Jharkhand	916	0.50	45.20	34.8	72.64	10.39	10.90	0.21	69	0	75	64	21	8	0	34											
11	Karnataka	929	0.70	45.20	24.4	62.06	3.14	20.40	1.20	79	41	69	69	6	18	2	42											
12	Kerala	948	0.97	60.20	16.3	82.41	5.71	21.30	1.20	95	93	58	78	11	19	2	51											
13	Madhya Pradesh	916	0.96	78.60	34.8	43.62	9.13	23.40	0.82	69	92	45	82	18	21	2	45											
14	Maharashtra	881	0.81	55.00	23.1	59.67	6.94	24.10	1.49	40	62	62	70	14	22	3	41											
15	Manipur	Null	0.75	18.10	54.7	44.19	3.33	17.70	0.01	Null	50	87	78	7	15	0	34											
16	Meghalaya	Null	0.75	40.70	31	142.34	5	34.90	0.05	Null	49	72	29	10	33	0	34											
17	Mizoram	Null	0.96	57.60	17.5	170.26	0	23.40	0.01	Null	92	60	15	0	21	0	37											
18	Nagaland	Null	0.80	6.90	16.6	88.12	0	13.10	0.01	Null	95	95	56	0	11	0	42											
19	Odisha	938	0.63	94.50	36.4	58.47	8.84	15.00	0.14	87	27	34	71	18	13	0	35											
20	Punjab	886	0.96	34.10	21.2	57.74	5.13	12.30	0.01	44	92	76	61	10	10	0	46											
21	Rajasthan	856	0.89	73.30	26.4	51.45	12	19.30	0.53	19	79	49	74	24	17	1	39											
22	Sikkim	907	0.92	53.10	3.5	99.19	9.38	34.20	0.00	Null	84	63	50	19	32	0	49											
23	Tamil Nadu	907	0.72	15.50	44.6	74.57	9.33	27.20	1.07	61	43	89	63	19	25	2	40											
24	Telangana	897	0.59	94.70	46	90.32	5.04	26.10	0.94	53	18	34	55	10	24	2	26											
25	Tripura	Null	0.76	51.20	29.7	112.59	5	10.10	0.05	Null	53	64	44	10	8	0	32											
26	Uttar Pradesh	878	1.25	53.20	38.3	72.06	10.55	9.40	1.25	37	100	63	64	21	7	3	41											
27	Uttarakhand	841	0.78	36.80	14.4	57.96	7.14	13.70	0.07	7	55	74	71	14	11	0	38											
28	West Bengal	939	0.57	67.30	35	59.04	13.93	16.40	0.16	88	13	53	70	28	14	0	38											
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	0.92	47.70	19.6	100.78	Null	25.40	0.00	Null	84	67	50	Null	23	0	48											
30	Chandigarh	Null	0.81	59.80	22.5	25.67	Null	19.10	0.00	Null	63	58	87	Null	17	0	47											
31	Delhi	907	0.75	9.90	36.3	75.00	Null	26.40	0.00	Null	50	93	63	Null	24	0	44											
32	Daman & Diu	Null	0.56	23.00	28.8	52.00	Null	19.90	0.00	Null	13	84	74	Null	18	0	39											
33	Delhi	850	0.70	133.30	29.6	36.52	8.57	11.20	0.00	14	46	46	82	17	9	0	27											
34	Jammu & Kashmir	917	1.00	51.90	13.9	14.79	2.3	22.90	0.07	69	99	64	93	5	21	0	53											
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	14.00	8.9	200.00	Null	14.60	0.00	Null	Null	90	0	Null	12	0	37											
36	Puducherry	Null	0.81	19.30	40.3	143.16	13.33	14.00	0.01	Null	62	87	28	27	12	0	35											
	India	896	0.78	57.90	33.3	59.97	8.32	17.5	13.96	52	57	60	70	17	15	28	42											
	Target	954	1	0	0	0	0	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100											

* These data points have been rounded off to two decimal places. Refer to section on State/UT Profiles for the complete value.

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



8.32%
of seats in the State Legislative Assemblies are held by women

EARNINGS OF FEMALES
78%
OF THAT OF MALES (REGULAR WAGE SALARIED EMPLOYEES)



17.5%
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



Sex Ratio at birth
896 Females
per 1000 males

13.96%
OPERATIONAL LANDHOLDERS ARE FEMALE



FOR EVERY 1 LAKH FEMALE POPULATION
58 WOMEN ARE VICTIMS OF CRIME



59.97%
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN ARE SEXUAL CRIMES AGAINST GIRL CHILDREN



ONE IN THREE WOMEN EXPERIENCE SPOUSAL VIOLENCE



Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
5.1 - End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Sex ratio at birth (female per 1000 male)	954	According to the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, the natural sex ratio at birth ranges from 943 to 954.
	Female to male ratio of average wage/ salary earnings received during the preceding calendar month among regular wage salaried employees (rural + urban)	1	This is a national target corresponding to SDG Global Target 5.1. The national target value is set to eliminate the wage gap.
	Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 100,000 Female Population	0	The indicator aligns to the Global Target 5.1. Zero has been set as the national target to be achieved by 2030 indicating that all forms of discrimination against all women and girls should be brought to a complete end.
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	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence	0	The indicator aligns to the SDG Global Target 5.2.
	Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year	0	The indicator aligns to the SDG Global Target 5.2. Zero has been set as the national target to be achieved by 2030 to implying complete elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls.
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	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly	50	This is a national target corresponding to SDG Global Target 5.5.
	Female labour force participation rate (LFPR)	100	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 5.5; hence the target has been set at full participation rate i.e. 100.
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	Operational land holdings - gender wise	50	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 5.a; hence 50 per cent has been set as the target indicating equality in rights between men and women.

Highlights

Sex Ratio at Birth: Sex Ratio at Birth in India is 896 females per 1,000 males. The national target is to achieve the natural sex ratio at birth of 954 females for 1,000 males. Chhattisgarh has surpassed this target with a sex ratio at birth of 961.

Wage gap among regular employees: The average wage/ salary earnings of females is 78 per cent of that of males among regular wage salaried employees in rural and urban India. In Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, the average wage/ salary earnings of females are higher than that of males- the corresponding ratios are 1.25 and 1.03, respectively.

Crime against Women: For every one lakh female population, in India, about 58 women are victims of crime. The highest rate of crimes against women is witnessed in Assam at about 144 women, followed by the UT of Delhi at 133 women per one lakh female population. The lowest rate of crimes against women is in Nagaland at about 7, followed by the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli at 10.

Domestic violence: As per NFHS 2015-16, one in three ever-married women aged between 15 to 49 years experience a physical, sexual, or emotional form of spousal violence. The survey highlights that spousal violence reduces with a rise in education and wealth control amongst women. While Sikkim and Lakshadweep have the lowest rates of spousal violence at 3.5 per cent and 8.9 per cent, respectively, Manipur has shown high rates of 54.7 per cent.

Sexual crime against girl child: The proportion of sexual crime against girl children to a total crime against children is about 59.97 per cent as per the Crime in India Report, 2017. The UT of Jammu & Kashmir has the lowest rate of sexual crimes against girl child to the total crimes against children at 14.79 per cent, while Himachal Pradesh is at the bottom of the table with 35.84 per cent.

For the computation of this indicator, the following crimes are considered under the broad category of sexual crimes against girl child (IPC+SLL) which forms the numerator:

- Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) - Girls (Below 18 yrs)
- Attempt to Commit Rape (Sec. 376/511 IPC) - Girls (Below 18 yrs)
- Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)- Girls (Below 18 yrs)
- Insult to the Modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)- Girls (Below 18 yrs)
- Protection of Children from Sexual Violence Act (Girl Child Victims only)
- Child Rape (Sec. 4 & 6 of POCSO Act) /Sec. 376 IPC)
- Sexual Assault of Children (Sec. 8 & 10 of POCSO Act) / Sec. 354 IPC)
- Sexual Harassment (Sec. 12 of POCSO Act) / Sec. 509 IPC)
- Use of Child for Pornography/Storing Child Pornography Material (Sec. 14 & 15 of POCSO Act)

The denominator is the total crime against children in 2017.

*Source: Crime in India, 2017, NCRB

Women in leadership: Women hold 8.32 per cent of seats in the State Legislative Assemblies. No State/UT has achieved parity in this yet. Chhattisgarh and Haryana have the highest representation of women at 14.44 per cent each, followed by West Bengal at 13.93 per cent. The proportion of women in the Board of Directors of listed companies is around 17.5 per cent.

Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): The female LFPR in the country stands at 17.5 per cent in 2017-18. Among the States, Himachal Pradesh leads with 39.70 per cent, while the rate is lowest in Bihar at 2.8 per cent. Whereas, among the UTs it is highest in Dadra & Nagar Haveli at 26.40 per cent and lowest in Delhi at 11.20 per cent.

Operational landholdings: According to the Agriculture Census (2015-16), the percentage share of women operational landholders has increased from 12.79 per cent in 2010-11 to 13.96 per cent in 2015-16 with the corresponding figures of 10.3 per cent and 11.72 per cent in the operated area.

Water
T.M



Clean Water and Sanitation

6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

I. Global Context

Though there is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve regular and clean water supply for all, 785 million people still lack access to basic drinking water service. Even though 45 per cent of the world's population had access to safely managed sanitation services in 2017, 701 million people could not escape open defecation. In the same year, as many as 3 billion people lacked necessary handwashing facilities at home.

Water and sanitation is the most cost-effective health intervention available. One-half of all under-nutrition is caused by lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. In addition to malnutrition, diarrheal diseases are the leading cause of death among children aged five or below in the developing countries. Besides this, the issue of increasing water scarcity and deteriorating quality persists. Currently, more than 2 billion people are living with the risk of reduced access to freshwater resources; by 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of freshwater. Water scarcity weakens food security and dwindles the incomes of farmers. Therefore, the world's sustained economic growth and productivity are in jeopardy since sustainable management of water resources and full access to safe water and sanitation would remain a challenge in many countries.

II. Indian Approach

India has the world's second-largest population but just 4 per cent of potable water. Nearly 600 million Indians face high to extreme water stress; and by 2030, the country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply, implying severe water scarcity. There is an imminent need to continuously evolve sustainable policies and practices, especially in the current context of adverse climate change, rising demand and environmental degradation and to put in place interventions that make our water use efficient and sustainable. To ensure effective water governance, a new dedicated ministry – the Ministry of *Jal Shakti*, has been created to address interrelated issues.

a. Safe and Affordable Drinking Water for All

The Government is committed to providing safe and adequate drinking water to all habitations by 2022. The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has already provided 81.07 per cent rural habitations with access to 40 litres of drinking water per capita per day (LPCD) and another 15.58 per cent with partial access. The target is to provide piped water connection by 2024 under the recently launched *Jal Jeevan Mission*.

Besides ensuring full access to water for all, robust measures are being taken to optimise water resource endowments in the country. According to the National Commission for Integrated Water Resource Development, the country's water requirement is likely to be 973 BCM in low demand scenario and 1,180 BCM in high demand scenario by 2050. In contrast, the present-day availability is 695 BCM, and the potential water availability in the country has been estimated to be 1,137 BCM. Under the *Jal Jeevan Mission*, the recently launched campaign of *Jal Shakti Abhiyan* aims at water conservation and rain-water harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies, reuse of water and recharging of structures, watershed development and intensive afforestation through broader community mobilisation and participation to achieve a water-secure future for the country.



b. Water Quality

The primary groundwater quality issues are salinity and contamination by arsenic, iron, fluoride, and nitrates. An area of about 2 lakh sq.km has been estimated to be affected by salinity with the electrical conductivity rising beyond 4000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Fluoride contamination in groundwater has been found in 184 districts in 19 States; high levels of arsenic contamination in 26 districts of 4 States (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh); high concentration of iron in groundwater in more than 1.1 lakh habitations in the country; and high concentrations of nitrates are found in many districts of 15 States.

Surface water also faces the challenge of pollution. Out of India's 37 states and union territories, 31 have polluted river stretches: 351 polluted stretches identified on 323 rivers in 2018.³⁶

A host of measures are implemented to monitor and remedy water quality by the Central Water Commission, which monitors water quality at 396 key locations. Grossly Polluting Industries are identified, effluent-monitored and control and compliance measures are regularly taken. The *Namami Gange* Programme is an Integrated Conservation Mission launched to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of river Ganga.

c. Sanitation and Hygiene for All

Government of India is committed to creating healthier communities by increasing access to clean water and sanitation. The flagship initiative of the *Swachh Bharat* Mission covering all rural and urban areas has successfully achieved the target of making India open-defecation-free (ODF) India by 2nd October 2019. The programme also aims at conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour-flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, municipal solid waste management, raising awareness and nudging positive behavioural change in people. Progressing sharply from 38.70 per cent in 2014, when the mission was launched, the country has achieved sanitation coverage of 100 per cent in rural India. Close to 6 million villages, 633 districts and 35 States/UTs have been verified to be ODF in December 2019.

36 CPCB, 2018

III. Challenges

- **Water Data System**— Data systems related to water in the country are characterised by limited coverage, inefficiency, unreliability, and limited coordination and sharing. Data are rarely available at the required level of detail to inform policies. Unreliability and inefficiency result from outdated collection techniques and methodologies. These limitations have a direct impact on research and innovation, policy formulation and maintenance of systems.
- **Gendered access to sanitation facilities** – Constraints are often imposed on women to access sanitation facilities in rural communities. Such socio-behavioural issues may restrict the usage of these rural sanitation facilities by the local communities in the beginning. Rising awareness and greater participation of community-based organisations play a crucial role in effecting such social transformation.

India SDG Index: Goal 6

Seven national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Clean Water and Sanitation, 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 6 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 6 ranges between 69 and 96 for States and between 61 and 100 for UTs.

Andhra Pradesh and Chandigarh are the top-performing among States and UTs, respectively. All States and all but one UTs (except Delhi) bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65) (except Chandigarh, which belongs to the category of Achiever with a score of 100).

Figure 6.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 6

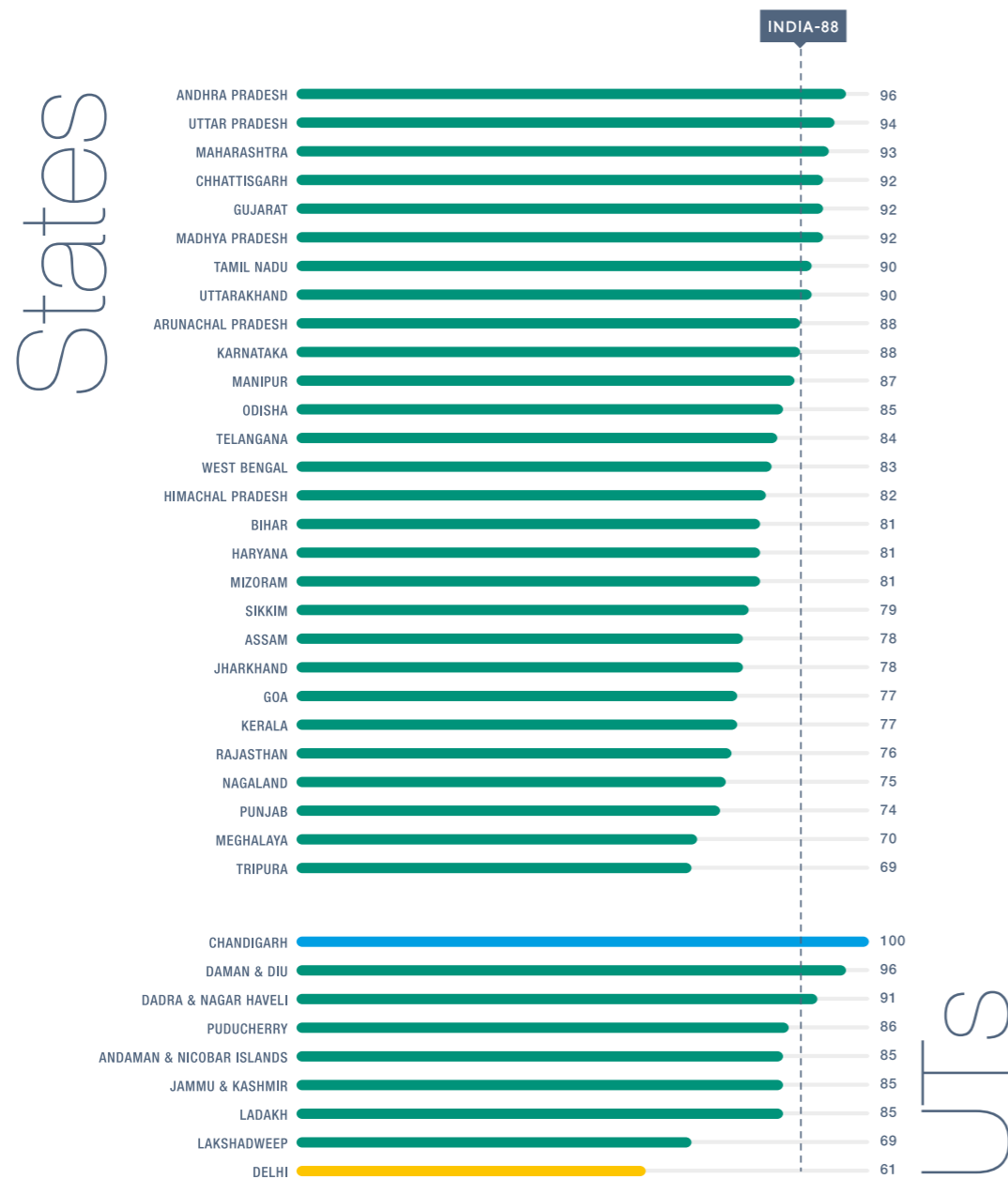


Figure 6.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 6

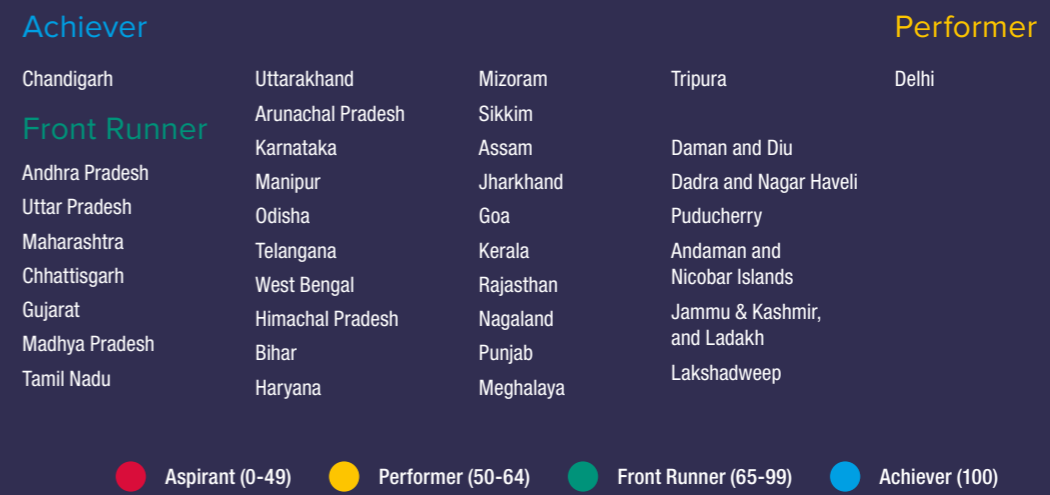



TABLE 6.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/ UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 6

SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data										Index Score									
		Percentage of rural households having improved source of drinking water	Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	Percentage of urban households with individual household toilets	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	Percentage of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/red category of industries complying with CPCB norms water treatment as per CPCB norms	Percentage of blocks over-exploited	Percentage of drinking water having improved source	Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	Percentage of urban households with individual household toilets	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	Percentage of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/red category of industries complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	Percentage of blocks over-exploited	SDG 6 Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	97.40	100	129.10	100.00	99.8	95.14	6.72	94	100	100	100	99	90	96						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98.80	100	79.52	100.00	96.08	80.38	0.00	97	100	79	76	61	100	88						
3	Assam	91.40	100	100.21	84.85	83.38	90.01	0.00	80	100	100	85	0	100	78						
4	Bihar	99.90	100	126.56	34.21	90.14	97.24	2.25	100	100	100	34	41	94	81						
5	Chhattisgarh	95.20	100	108.35	100.00	99.46	78.40	0.00	89	100	100	100	97	100	92						
6	Goa	99.80	100	47.49	0.00	100	95.82	0.00	100	100	47	0	100	100	77						
7	Gujarat	99.10	100	138.20	100.00	99.95	78.91	11.21	98	100	100	100	100	58	92						
8	Haryana	99.90	100	59.23	100.00	99.52	97.22	65.55	100	100	59	100	97	94	81						
9	Himachal Pradesh	98.10	100	41.74	100.00	99.97	97.67	50.00	96	100	41	100	100	95	82						
10	Jharkhand	88.00	100	134.59	83.33	98.17	51.66	1.15	72	100	100	83	89	3	78						
11	Karnataka	95.40	100	93.36	93.33	97.4	93.26	25.57	89	100	93	84	84	87	88						
12	Kerala	56.70	100	47.52	100.00	96.31	97.32	0.66	0	100	47	100	96	95	77						
13	Madhya Pradesh	91.50	100	127.49	100.00	96.69	96.06	7.03	80	100	100	100	80	92	91						
14	Maharashtra	96.20	100	108.94	100.00	99.01	84.49	3.12	91	100	100	100	94	96	93						
15	Manipur	74.90	100	74.87	100.00	98.91	100.00	0.00	42	100	75	100	93	100	87						
16	Meghalaya	90.90	100	22.27	100.00	84.05	93.71	0.00	79	100	22	100	4	100	70						
17	Mizoram	96.30	100	18.08	100.00	99.15	80.00	0.00	91	100	17	100	95	60	81						
18	Nagaland	84.50	100	65.77	36.36	97.81	86.96	0.00	64	100	66	36	87	100	75						
19	Odisha	91.20	100	45.42	100.00	98.24	91.71	0.00	80	100	45	100	89	83	85						
20	Punjab	99.90	100	75.13	90.91	99.77	76.03	78.99	100	100	75	91	99	52	74						
21	Rajasthan	92.60	100	93.02	100.00	99.2	76.06	74.60	83	100	93	100	95	52	76						
22	Sikkim	100.00	100	67.17	100.00	97.32	50.00	0.00	100	100	67	100	84	0	79						
23	Tamil Nadu	99.80	100	85.73	100.00	99.89	99.10	40.56	100	100	86	100	99	98	90						
24	Telangana	99.10	100	75.94	66.67	98.53	87.03	15.80	98	100	76	67	91	74	84						
25	Tripura	87.80	100	30.73	25.00	99.88	80.00	0.00	72	100	30	25	99	60	69						
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.20	100	107.46	89.33	99.72	91.65	11.10	98	100	100	89	98	83	94						
27	Uttarakhand	97.20	100	90.27	100.00	96.82	83.94	0.00	94	100	90	100	81	68	90						
28	West Bengal	98.20	100	81.68	63.64	98.4	73.16	0.00	96	100	82	64	90	46	83						
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	98.10	100	87.50	100.00	100	55.77	0.00	96	100	87	100	100	12	85						
30	Chandigarh	100.00	100	142.86	100.00	100	100.00	0.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
31	Dehra & Nagar Haveli	99.60	100	67.80	100.00	100	86.84	0.00	99	100	68	100	100	74	91						
32	Daman & Diu	100.00	100	175.45	100.00	100	86.84	0.00	100	100	100	100	100	74	96						
33	Delhi	99.80	100	0.77	Null	100	84.34	81.48	100	100	0	Null	100	69	61						
34	Jammu & Kashmir	90.90	100	48.53	95.45	96.86	96.09	0.00	79	100	48	95	81	92	85						
35	Lakshadweep	75.90	100	Null	0.00	100	Null	0.00	44	100	Null	0	100	Null	69						
36	Puducherry	99.40	100	59.02	100.00	100	87.66	25.00	99	100	59	100	100	75	86						
	India	95.80	100	97.22	88.41	97.43	87.62	18.01	90	100	97	88	85	75	88						
	Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						

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





90.7%
OF DISTRICTS IN INDIA
ARE VERIFIED TO BE ODF

HOUSEHOLD WITH TOILETS


100%
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

97.22%
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

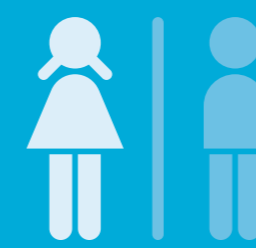




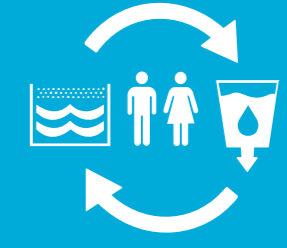
95.5%
of households have
improved source of
drinking water



18.01%
of the **blocks** in the
country are
over-exploited



97.43%
OF SCHOOLS HAVE
SEPARATE TOILET FOR GIRLS



87.62%
OF POLLUTING INDUSTRIES
COMPLY WITH CENTRAL POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD NORMS FOR
WASTE WATER TREATMENT

Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Percentage of households having improved source of drinking water	100	The target corresponds to SDG Global Target 6.1
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	Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	100	The target is aligned to SDG Global Target 6.2 This is also in line with the objectives of the Government of India's <i>Swachh Bharat</i> Mission (Gramin).
	Percentage of urban households with individual household toilets	100	The target is aligned to SDG Global Target 6.2 This is also in line with the objectives of the Government of India's <i>Swachh Bharat</i> Mission (Urban).
	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF	100	The target is aligned to SDG Global Target 6.2 This is also in line with the objectives of the Government of India's <i>Swachh Bharat</i> Mission (Gramin).
	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	100	The target is aligned to SDG Global Target 6.2
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	Percentage of industries (17 categories of highly polluting industries/grossly polluting industry/red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	100	SDG Global Target 6.3 aims to improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials.
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Percentage of blocks over-exploited	0	This target corresponds to SDG Global Target 6.6 which aims to protect and restore water related ecosystems.

Highlights

Access to improved sources of drinking water: While the national target is to provide access to an improved source of drinking water to all, currently 95.5 per cent of the households have access to improved sources of drinking water. As per the NSS data, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Daman and Diu have achieved the national target. With just over 56.7 per cent, Kerala has the lowest number of households that have access to an improved source of drinking water.

Rural Households with Individual Household Toilet: According to *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Gramin) MIS, all States/ UTs have achieved the target of providing individual household toilets in all rural households. As on 5th December 2019, a total of 10,15,83,053 household toilets have been constructed in rural areas since 2nd October 2014.

Urban Households with Individual Household Toilet: Roughly 97.22 per cent of urban households in India have access to individual household latrines (IHHL) as on July 2019. The target is to achieve 100% coverage. Nine States and two UTs have already achieved this target. Delhi has a meagre coverage of below 1 per cent as only 963 of the targeted 1,25,398 IHHL units have been constructed or are under construction, but is served by community toilets due to restricted space.

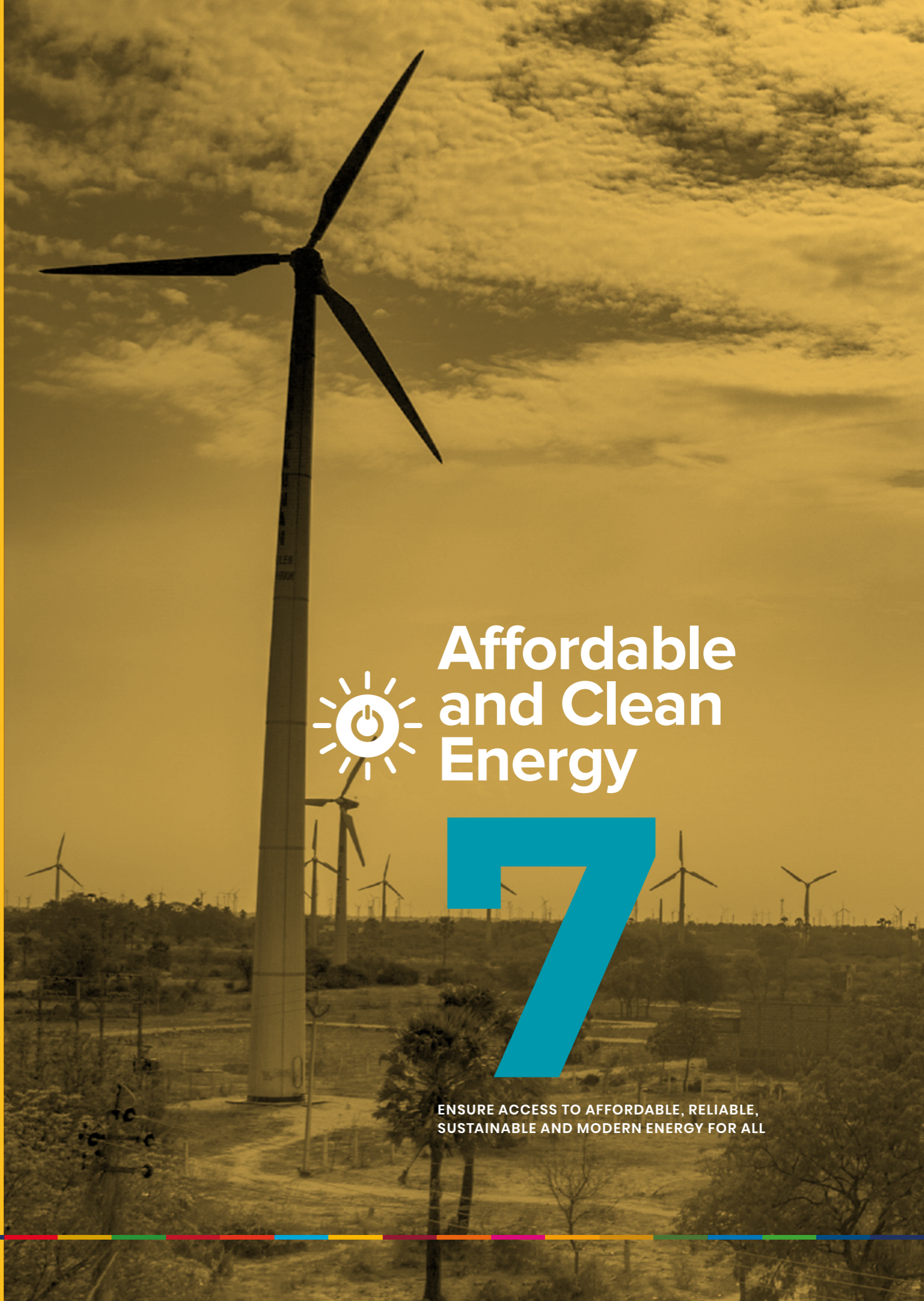
Open Defecation Free Districts: Approximately 90.7 per cent of districts in India have been verified to be Open Defecation Free (ODF) as of December 2019*, while all districts are declared as ODF. 17 States and 5 UTs already have declared and verified all their districts to be ODF under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Gramin).

* For the computation of Index, the data for ODF have been used as was available in October 2019.

Schools with separate toilet facilities for girls: Roughly 97.43 per cent of schools have separate toilet facilities for girls. 7 UTs and the State of Goa have already achieved this target. Assam has the lowest share of schools with separate toilet facilities for girls at 83.38 per cent.

Wastewater treatment: Only about 87.62 per cent of industries (17 highly polluting/ red category/grossly polluting industries) comply with wastewater treatment as per CPCB norms. Manipur and Chandigarh have achieved this target with all industries complying with wastewater treatment norms. Only 50 per cent of the industries in Sikkim comply with the wastewater treatment norms.

Over-exploited Blocks: Around 18 per cent of blocks in India are over-exploited. 13 States and 6 UTs have already achieved the target of zero blocks over-exploited. Punjab and Rajasthan among the States and Delhi among UTs have the highest percentage of over-exploited blocks in the country, with more than three-fourths of the blocks falling under the over-exploited category.



Affordable and Clean Energy

7

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,
SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL





SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

I. Global Context

Energy is central to nearly every major challenge the world faces today. It ties together economic growth, social progress, and environmental sustainability. Globally, energy lies at the core of international policies aimed at improving opportunities, combatting climate change and ensuring equality.

While almost 9 out of 10 persons in the world have access to electricity, about 840 million still lack access, and 650 million would continue to do so in 2030 if the pace of progress remains unchanged. Over 85 per cent of these people live in rural areas. Access to clean cooking fuel presents a different picture: it has reached only 61 per cent of the global population, leaving behind nearly 3 billion people dependent on polluting and inefficient cooking systems. The renewable energy consumption grew by 18 per cent between 2010 and 2016, thereby increasing the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 17.5 per cent. Though global primary energy intensity, defined as the ratio of energy used per unit of GDP, has improved by 2.3 per cent, it trails behind the expected rate of 2.7 per cent.

Overall, the objective of SDG 7 is to attain energy security and efficiency by increasing sustainable per capita energy consumption, while also ensuring a reduction in emissions and pollution as per global and national targets.

II. Indian Approach

Equitable and universal access to affordable, reliable and clean energy is a prerequisite for socio-economic development in India. The Goal has three key components: universal access to electricity and clean cooking fuel, increasing share of renewable energy in the country's energy mix and improving energy efficiency, endorsed in the National Energy Policy. For achieving full electrification of all habitations, targeted programmes are in place. Further, schemes are in place for increased access to LPG for clean cooking and reduced dependency on biomass for the households. The country's energy mix is being fast diversified by widening the renewable energy choices (solar, wind, small hydropower, waste-to-energy, among others), augmenting installed capacity and increasing access. Energy efficiency is promoted through enforcing standards and labelling of equipment and appliances, energy conservation building codes for commercial buildings, energy consumption norms for energy-intensive industries and strengthening regulatory institutions and infrastructure.

a. Access to Electricity

India has already electrified all its villages, and almost all households (barring only 0.01 per cent of households). The targeted programme, *Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya)*, aims explicitly at saturating electricity connections in the remaining households. The next milestone is to ensure uninterrupted power supply to all households for which a range of measures are underway. Assistance is provided through various schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), *Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana* among others, for improving transmission and distribution network and services. Structural reforms have continued as a part of which enforcement of supply codes and performance standards as well as regulation and financial restructuring of power distribution companies are carried forward.

b. Renewable Energy

India's energy transformation is evidenced by the fast increasing proportion of renewable energy in the country's energy mix. India's renewable energy installed capacity grew to 82.58 GW as on 31st October 2019, more than doubling from 39 GW on 31st March 2015. The country's initial target was to take its renewable energy installed capacity to 175

GW by 2022 (100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biomass and 5 GW from small hydropower). In 2018, this target has been ramped up to 225 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022 and 275 GW by 2027. India is committed to its NDC target of 40 per cent share of renewable energy in its total energy basket by 2022. The National Electricity Plan 2018 also reinforces the government's commitment to transforming the Indian electricity sector with a target of 275 GW of renewable energy by 2027.

In pursuit of the policy objective of increasing access at affordable prices, renewable energy tariff in the country has significantly slumped to make it cost-competitive with coal-fired generation. India's renewable energy cost has become the lowest in the Asia Pacific as Levelized Cost Of Electricity (LCOE) using solar photovoltaic (PV) has fallen to about INR 2700 (USD 38) per megawatt-hour (MWh) in 2019, 14 per cent cheaper than coal-fired power, traditionally the cheapest.³⁷ India is also the 4th most attractive country in the world in 2019 for renewable energy investment.³⁸ India has remained within the top five in the ranking over the past several years, indicating new opportunities for resource mobilisation and infrastructural growth.

c. Clean Cooking Fuel

The National Biogas and Manure Management Programme aims at setting up family type biogas plants for providing biogas as clean cooking fuel and a source of lighting. The programme aims at mitigating the drudgery of women in rural India, reduce pressure on forests, improve sanitation, and accentuate social benefits. To shift the dependence from traditional and polluting biomass cooking fuels, the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana* was launched to improve women's health and empower them with asset ownership. The program has so far enabled more than 72 million households to access LPG for cooking inching close to the target of 80 million by 2020 revised from the initial 50 million. The cost of LPG is also reduced by providing subsidy through direct benefit transfer to poor households. The cost of the subsidy is reduced further to the extent of INR 595 billion through governance reforms, such as, eliminating 42.3 million fake/ inactive/ duplicate connections and promoting voluntary surrender of subsidy by 10.3 million better-off households.

d. Energy Efficiency

The promulgation of the Environmental Conservation Act in 2001 and the initiation of the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) in 2008 have heralded India's long-held concern on energy efficiency. The focus on lowering energy intensity and CO₂ emission has also got further institutional shape with the setting up the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

In the residential and commercial sector, enforcing standards and labelling has adequately targeted the household appliances to promote energy efficiency. Distribution of about 360 million LED appliances so far across the country has led to saving of 46.8 billion KWh energy and reduction of CO₂ emission to the tune of 37.9 million tons per year. The wide distribution of LPG to low-income households under the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana* has led to a significant reduction in CO₂ emission and burning of solid fuel in millions of households.

With increasing urbanisation and development of smart cities by the government, the energy efficiency in the building sector has to be improved. The application of the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) and the voluntary star rating programme for buildings support a transition towards green buildings. Other initiatives like the promotion of energy efficiency in micro, small and medium enterprises; capacity building of DISCOMs; development of the institutional capacity of States; among others, widen the compass of energy efficiency.

India has facilitated the establishment of the International Solar Alliance jointly with France, which provides a common platform for 121 countries to work on innovative policies, financial instruments and capacity-building measures to undertake more ambitious solar energy programmes.



III. Challenges

- India's Total Primary Energy Demand (TPED) is expected to grow by 63 per cent by 2030, with its share in world's TPED climbing up from 6.4 per cent in 2017 to 9.1 per cent. Concomitantly, India's contribution to world's energy-related total CO₂ emission is expected to rise from 6.7 per cent to 10.6 per cent. Therefore, achieving low-carbon energy security is critical for India.
- Capacity Constraints: India is still in the process of building its capacity and physical assets that it requires by 2030 to meet the increasing industrial, residential, and infrastructural demand. The lack of sufficient human resources, capabilities and funds for supporting renewable energy is a critical challenge in this sector. Further, expanding the supply of electricity at a faster rate to meet the current and future demands of industry, commerce and households is another challenge facing India today.
- In the renewable energy sector, grid parity has been achieved notionally, as competitive auctions have helped substantially reduce prices for solar and wind power projects. However, with imports of over 85 per cent of the solar panels and equipment, there is a high dependency on other countries, and it requires redressal. Other resources such as battery storage equipment and permanent magnets for electric car motors are facing a similar shortcoming. Therefore, increased focus on domestic manufacturing of energy equipment is imperative.
- Regional inequalities: The current process of developing renewable energy projects consists of identifying project locations, procuring land, and obtaining permits from various agencies within the state and central governments. This process varies significantly from state to state in terms of its effectiveness. Streamlining this process and making it uniform across the country can reduce the cost of financing the projects and improve their viability.

³⁷ The 1st report of Wood Mackenzie on renewable power competitiveness in Asia Pacific has found that India has become the market leader in the region (Wood Mackenzie, 2019)

³⁸ Ernst & Young's Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index 2019 (EY, 2019)

³⁹ World Energy Outlook 2018

India SDG Index: Goal 7

Two national-level indicators, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Affordable and Clean Energy, 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 97 for States and between 43 and 97 for UTs.

Sikkim and Puducherry are the top-performing among States and UTs, respectively. Seventeen States and all but one UTs (except Lakshadweep) bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). The UT of Lakshadweep fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 7.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 7

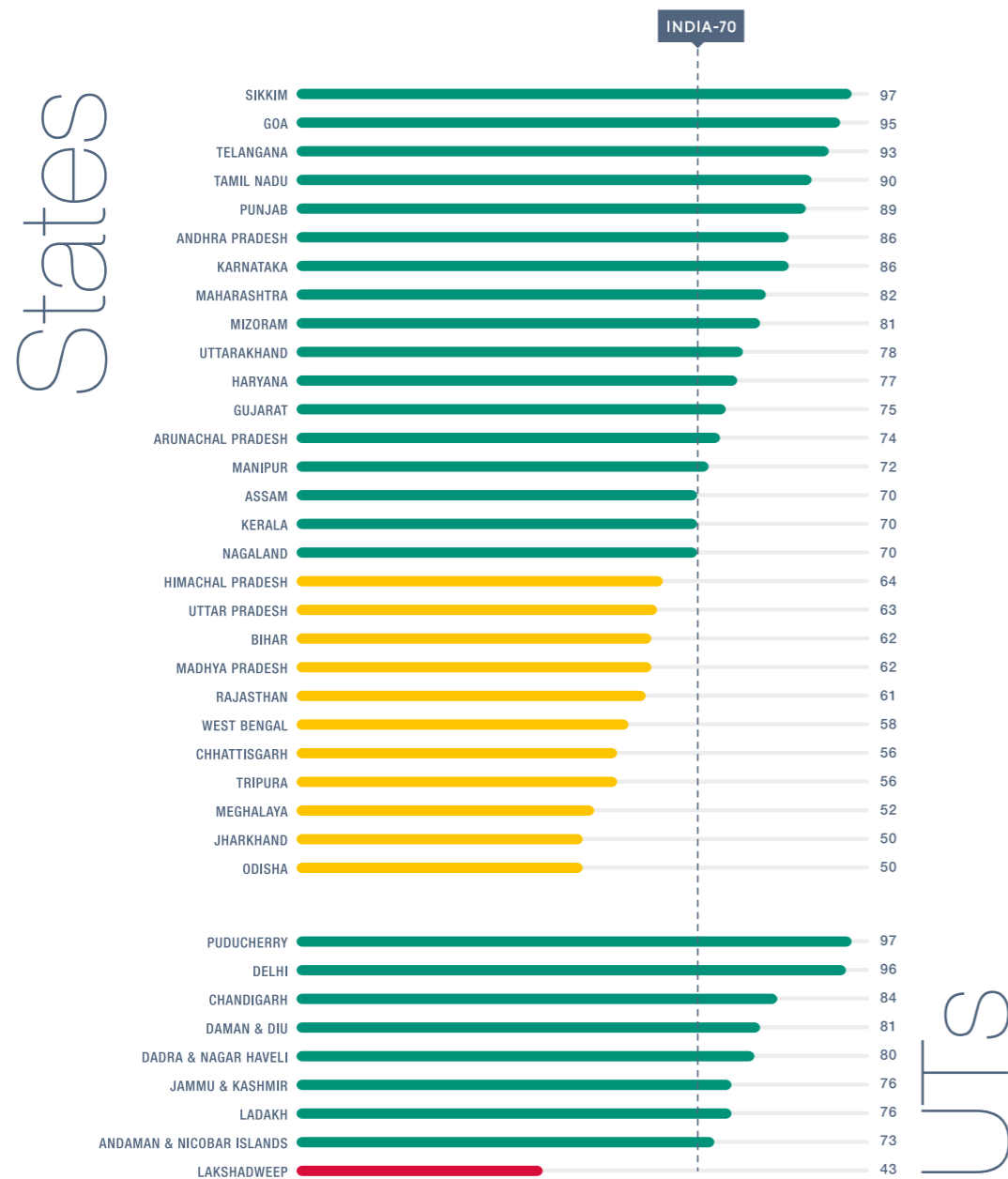


Figure 7.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 7



Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
Sikkim	Haryana	Lakshadweep
Goa	Gujarat	Himachal Pradesh
Telangana	Arunachal Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
Tamil Nadu	Manipur	Bihar
Punjab	Assam	Madhya Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh	Kerala	Rajasthan
Karnataka	Nagaland	West Bengal
Maharashtra	Puducherry	Chhattisgarh
Mizoram	Delhi	Tripura
Uttarakhand		Meghalaya
		Jharkhand
		Odisha

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

TABLE 7.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 7

SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of households electrified		Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel (LPG)		Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel (LPG)		SDG 7 Index Score
		Raw Data	Index Score	Raw Data	Index Score	Raw Data	Index Score	
1	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	81.3	100	72	100	86	
2	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	64.7	100	48	100	74	
3	Assam	100.00	99.2	100	39	100	70	
4	Bihar	100.00	49.4	100	25	100	62	
5	Chhattisgarh	99.67	40.6	100	12	100	56	
6	Goa	100.00	93.5	100	90	100	95	
7	Gujarat	100.00	66.7	100	51	100	75	
8	Haryana	100.00	69.3	100	54	100	77	
9	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	51.9	100	29	100	64	
10	Jharkhand	100.00	32.9	100	0	100	50	
11	Karnataka	100.00	81.4	100	72	100	86	
12	Kerala	100.00	58.9	100	39	100	70	
13	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	48.3	100	23	100	62	
14	Maharashtra	100.00	75.6	100	64	100	82	
15	Manipur	100.00	62.9	100	45	100	72	
16	Meghalaya	100.00	34.7	100	3	100	52	
17	Mizoram	100.00	74.3	100	62	100	81	
18	Nagaland	100.00	59.9	100	41	100	70	
19	Odisha	100.00	32.6	100	0	100	50	
20	Punjab	100.00	84.8	100	77	100	89	
21	Rajasthan	100.00	48.1	100	23	100	61	
22	Sikkim	100.00	96.3	100	95	100	97	
23	Tamil Nadu	100.00	86.7	100	80	100	90	
24	Telegana	100.00	90.7	100	86	100	93	
25	Tripura	100.00	41.3	100	13	100	56	
26	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	50.2	100	26	100	63	
27	Uttarakhand	100.00	69.9	100	55	100	78	
28	West Bengal	100.00	42.8	100	15	100	58	
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	81.8	Null	73	Null	73	
30	Chandigarh	Null	88.9	Null	84	Null	84	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	86.6	Null	80	Null	80	
32	Daman & Diu	Null	87	Null	81	Null	81	
33	Delhi	100	94.3	100	92	100	96	
34	Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	88.1	100	53	100	76	
35	Lakshadweep	Null	61.7	Null	43	Null	43	
36	Puducherry	100.00	96.5	100	95	100	97	
	India	99.99	61.4	100	43	100	70	
	Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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



99.99%
of households in India
have access to electricity



61.40%
households in India use
clean cooking fuel - LPG

Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Percentage of households electrified	100	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 7.1.
	Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel (LPG)	100	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 7.1. 100 per cent has been set as the target for achievement implying universal access to modern energy services.

Highlights

Household electrification: India will soon achieve the target of providing universal access to electricity to every household in the country. At the end of August 2019, nearly 99.99 per cent of households are electrified.

Clean cooking fuel: As per the NSS 76th Round, (2018), 61.4 per cent of households use clean cooking fuel in the form of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). Among the UTs, Puducherry is close to achieving the target at 96.5 per cent while among the States, Sikkim is at 96.30 per cent. The lowest coverage of households using clean cooking fuel is in Odisha at 32.6 per cent, followed by Jharkhand at 32.9 per cent.



 **Decent Work
and Economic
Growth**

8

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

I. Global Context

SDG 8 seeks to achieve higher economic productivity and job creation through diversification and innovations in technology, while at the same time protecting labour rights and promoting a safe and secure working environment. It also aims to eradicate forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour.

Despite gains in human development, narrowing gap of per capita income between high- and lower-income countries and improvements in labour productivity; only limited success has been achieved globally on most of the SDG 8 targets. Challenges, such as improving access to financial services and resource efficiency in consumption, increasing employment opportunities, especially for the young workforce, reducing informal employment, labour market inequalities, gender discrimination, and promoting safe and secure working environment; persist across countries.

Globally, real GDP per capita grew by 1.9 per cent in 2018. While this indicates an improvement in living standards, growth in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has not been up to the mark. Labour productivity, measured as GDP per employed person, has also risen globally in 2018, by 2.1 per cent. Unemployment worldwide has been dropping and stood at 5 per cent in 2018. While the SDG target aims at 7 per cent growth rate per annum for LDCs; the achievement has been limited to 4.8 per cent between 2010 and 2018.

II. Indian Approach

With one person out of every six on the planet living in India, the country has the potential to be the engine of global economic progress. India, with a growth rate of 6.8 per cent in 2018-19, is recognised as one of the fastest-growing large economies in the world.⁴⁰ The size of the Indian economy, in 2018-19, is estimated to be US\$ 2.72 trillion⁴¹ with a per capita income of \$2,015 (in current terms) for 2018. It aspires to become a US\$ 5 trillion economy by 2025.⁴² Sustained economic growth has helped lift millions out of poverty over the past few decades. 271 million persons escaped multidimensional poverty just between 2006 and 2016.

- a. With 54.3 per cent share of Indian GDP coming from the Services Sector, which continues to record a growth rate of 7-8 per cent during each quarter of 2018-19,⁴³ India continues to register a high growth rate. The government has taken many steps to ensure further consolidation at the macro-economic level, strengthening of investment sentiments, promotion of entrepreneurship and creation of a skilled workforce. Recognising the importance of creating an environment that fosters innovation, the government has laid particular emphasis on Intellectual Property Rights regime. The office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks [CGPDTM] has been augmented by recruitment of large numbers of examiners and controllers to ensure faster examination and grant/registration of patents and designs.

40 https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicssurvey/doc/vol2chapter/echap01_vol2.pdf [page 1]

41 https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?most_recent_value_desc=true&view=map&year_high_desc=true

42 <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1555538>

43 https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicssurvey/doc/vol2chapter/echap01_vol2.pdf [Page 18 and Page 4]



- b. Funding Small Enterprises: Start-Up India is a flagship scheme of the Government of India launched to nurture innovation and start-ups in the country, aimed at driving economic growth and generating large-scale employment opportunities. Some of the features of this scheme relate to the simplification of procedures and funding support. It is expected to benefit at least 2.5 lakh borrowers.⁴⁴

The Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) scheme provides financial support to the small and micro-enterprise sector. Launched in 2015, it aims to ease credit constraints by extending institutional finance to such small business entities — loans amounting to more than INR 7,00,000 crores have already been disbursed under this programme.⁴⁵

- c. Business Reforms: Further, the government is committed to ensuring a vibrant environment for the private sector. Introduced in 2014, the Make in India initiative focuses on strengthening the country's manufacturing sector by attracting investment from across the globe. Making regulatory processes simple and more transparent, and eliminating obsolete laws and regulations, it has helped raise India's place in the Ease of Doing Business Index.⁴⁶ In the latest Doing Business Report, India has improved its rank from 77 in 2018 to 63 in 2019; an improvement of 79 ranks in the past 5 years from the rank of 142 in 2014.

The enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 by the Parliament to simplify procedures related to debt default, and consolidate laws related to insolvency of companies, limited liability entities, unlimited-liability partnerships and individuals will boost entrepreneurship and credit-availability.⁴⁷ Substantial reduction in corporate tax has also been a much needed measure to boost business sector.

In 2017, the Goods and Services Tax Act came into force as a multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value-addition and has replaced a large number of indirect taxes at both the Centre and State level. It is expected to reduce the cost for the manufacturer, and thus, the final price for the consumer. It is expected to eliminate tax evasion. Its

simplified structure also promotes investment activity. In sum, GST has helped in providing a common economic market while improving tax compliance.

- d. Employment: Skill India launched in 2015, focuses on short-term vocational-education programmes and seeks to create a minimum of 400 million skilled people by 2022.⁴⁹ Over 5.2 million students have been trained by the National Skill Development Corporation thus far.⁵⁰

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees a minimum of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work. It has been generating over 2.3 billion person-days annually over the past few years, providing the rural population with a level of employment security.⁵¹

There are 40 Central Acts which govern matters related to fair wages, social security, labour welfare, industrial safety and health, industrial relations and employment.⁵² Some of them specifically cater to the needs of women and children. There are numerous labour legislation at the state level too. These acts promote labour rights, ensure safe and secure workplaces and procedures for addressing disputes.

One of the key challenges in India has been the declining participation of female workers in the labour force. India's female Labour Force Participation Rate (15 years+) of 23.3 per cent is much lower than that of men, which stands at 75.8 per cent. Government has taken critical steps for creating an enabling environment for women to participate in the economy. This includes the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which enhanced the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees. Further, to enhance the employability of female workers, the government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

The government has taken steps to ensure that all citizens participate in the financial system. Access to financial services can lead to additional income streams, create assets and enable citizens to buy insurance products that protect them financially. In the last seven years, India has taken massive strides towards financial inclusion, and the percentage of Indians with bank accounts has more than doubled from 40 per cent to a near 99.99 per cent. This steep rise has been a result of well-coordinated efforts related to *Aadhaar*, a biometric database that provides a unique identity to each Indian citizen; no-frills savings bank accounts called *Jan Dhan*; the direct transfer of social benefit payments into these Jan Dhan accounts; and a digital payment infrastructure called *BHIM*.

III. Challenges

The various government efforts and initiatives notwithstanding, a few challenges remain:

- While agriculture employs about half of India's workforce,⁵³ it contributes less than 20 per cent to GDP.⁵⁴ There is thus a pressing need to increase agricultural productivity, and create alternative channels of employment so that many of those currently employed in agriculture can obtain better opportunities of work.
- India's literacy rate of 74 per cent leaves considerable room for improvement. In 9 States/UTs, the literacy rate is less than 70 percent.⁵⁵ The drop-out rate in secondary education is close to 20 per cent.⁵⁶ A population with minimum educational proficiency is necessary to tap into the benefits of increased employment opportunities.
- Health outcomes also impact productivity. Workers with poor health generate lower output for the same amount of work; and thus also earn less. India's life-expectancy of approximately 69 is lower than in many developing nations.⁵⁷ The same holds true for other such health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate.⁵⁸
- Approximately 85 per cent of India's workers are employed in the unorganised sector and more than 90 per cent in informal employment.⁵⁹ Such employment is not covered under the majority of the labour laws, and these workers consequently lack access to benefits like safety standards and minimum wage.
- There were 10.1 million child workers under the age of 14—with significant disparities across states.⁶⁰ Nationally, the percentage of working children fell from 5 per cent in 2001 to 3.9 per cent in 2011.
- Despite the impressive rate of growth of output, the unemployment rate in 2018 was 7.8 per cent in urban areas and 5.3 per cent in rural areas.⁶¹ The target of promoting job-creation and entrepreneurship is thus yet to be fully realised. Further, stabilisation of the GST regime, reforms in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, stimulating the export and the manufacturing sector to retain a consistent rate of growth, robust financial and infrastructure sector performance remain some of the persistent issues of focus for achieving the goal of USD 5 trillion economy by 2025.

53 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?locations=IN>

54 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=IN>

55 Census 2011

56 https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/ESG2016_0.pdf

57 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=IN-BD-BT-LK>

58 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.MA.IN?locations=IN-LK-BD>

59 http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters/Labor%26Employment.pdf

60 Census 2011

61 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=190850>

44 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=147661>

45 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=187913>

46 <http://www.makeinindia.com/home>

47 <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=145286>

48 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=161273>

49 <https://skillindia.gov.in/>

50 <https://www.msde.gov.in/nationalskilldevelopmentcorporation.html>

51 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=180567>

52 <https://labour.gov.in/list-enactments-ministry>

India SDG Index: Goal 8

Seven national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth, 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 8 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 8 ranges between 27 and 82 for States and between 43 and 64 for UTs.

Telangana and Chandigarh are the top-performing among States and UTs, respectively. Eighteen States bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, three States and three UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 8.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 8

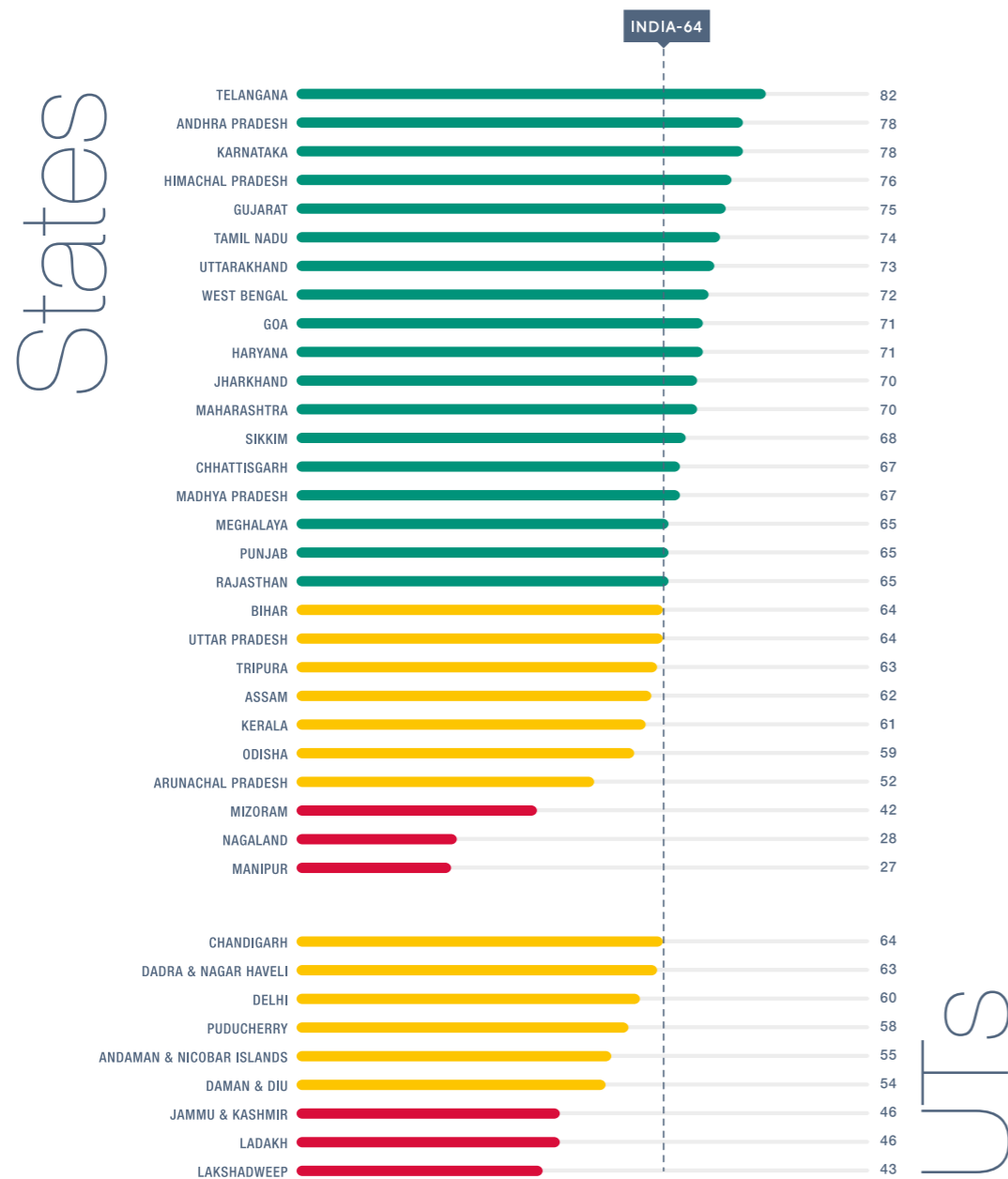
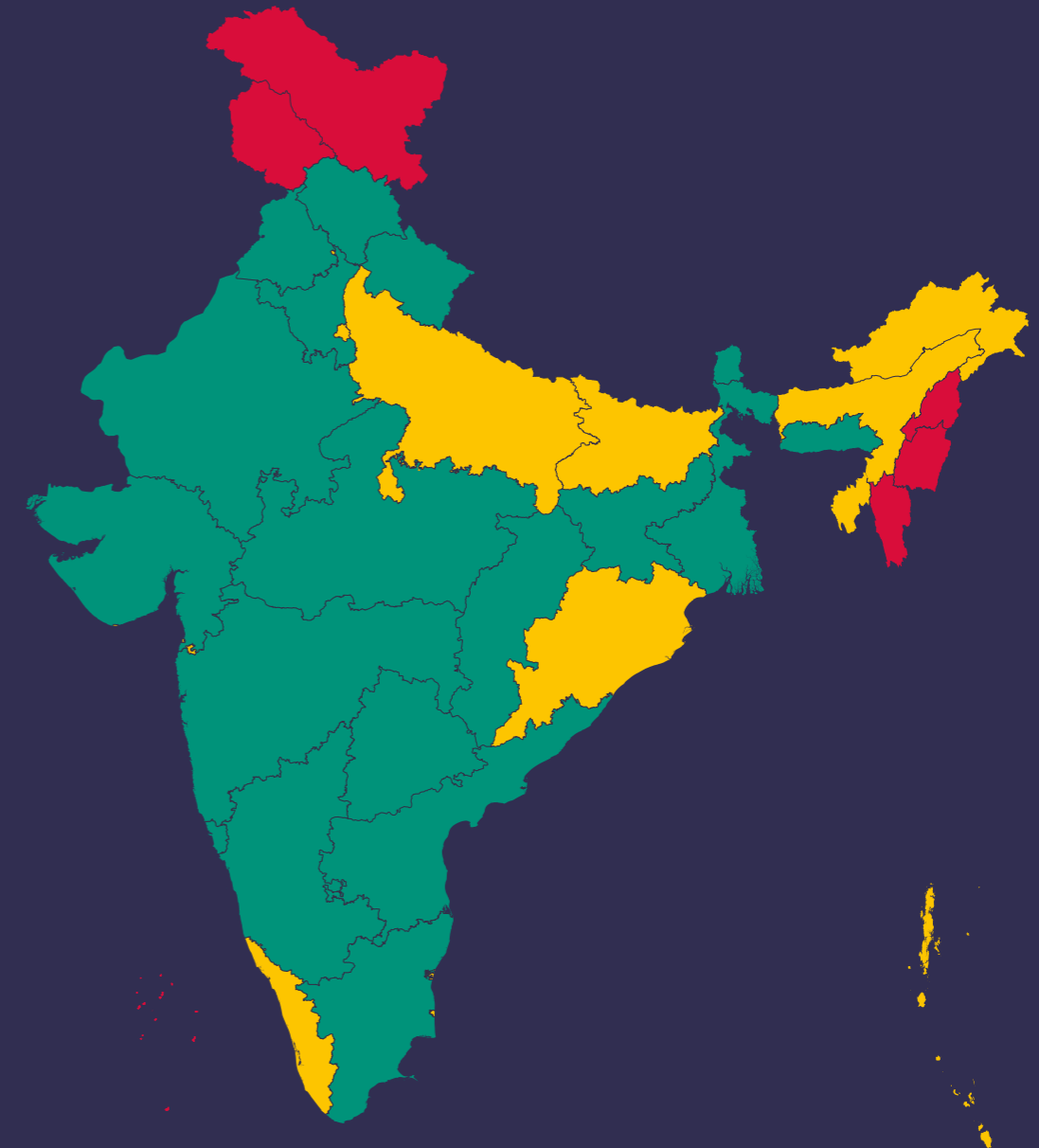


Figure 8.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 8



Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
Telangana	Jharkhand	Bihar
Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh
Karnataka	Sikkim	Tripura
Himachal Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Assam
Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Kerala
Tamil Nadu	Meghalaya	Odisha
Uttarakhand	Punjab	Arunachal Pradesh
West Bengal	Rajasthan	
Goa		
Haryana		

Aspirant (0-49)	Performer (50-64)	Front Runner (65-99)	Achiever (100)
Chandigarh	Bihar	Telangana	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	
Delhi	Tripura	Karnataka	
Puducherry	Assam	Himachal Pradesh	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Kerala	Gujarat	
Daman and Diu	Odisha	Tamil Nadu	
	Arunachal Pradesh	Uttarakhand	
		West Bengal	
		Goa	
		Haryana	

TABLE 8.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/ UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 8


SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data										Index Score				SDG 8 Index Score
		Annual growth of Domestic Product (NDP) per capita	Ease of doing business score (EODB)	Unemployment rate (%)	Labour Force Participation Rate (%) (15 years+)	Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population	Percentage of households with a bank account	Proportion of women account holders under PMJDY	Annual growth of Domestic Product (NDP) per capita	Ease of doing business score (EODB)	Unemployment rate (%)	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population	Percentage of households with a bank account	Proportion of women account holders under PMJDY	
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.07	98.30	4.50	59.90	13.84	100	0.57	100	98	79	35	31	100	100	78
2	Andhra Pradesh	5.08	0.00	5.80	45.00	12.63	100	0.55	100	0	73	11	27	100	100	52
3	Assam	6.24	84.75	7.90	47.50	8.93	99.96	0.59	99.96	85	85	15	9	86	100	62
4	Bihar	8.81	81.91	7.00	38.20	7.00	100	0.54	100	82	67	0	0	100	100	64
5	Chhattisgarh	3.93	97.31	3.30	64.50	10.86	99.98	0.55	99.98	35	85	43	18	93	100	67
6	Goa	9.86	57.34	13.90	49.80	34.72	100	0.45	100	57	35	19	100	100	84	71
7	Gujarat	9.76	97.99	4.80	49.80	14.61	100	0.48	100	98	78	19	36	100	93	75
8	Haryana	6.38	98.06	8.40	45.10	18.37	100	0.47	100	98	78	12	54	100	92	71
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.43	87.90	5.50	62.40	23.09	100	0.47	100	88	74	39	76	100	90	76
10	Jharkhand	11.10	98.05	7.50	45.10	10.51	100	0.54	100	98	65	11	17	100	100	70
11	Karnataka	8.90	96.42	4.80	51.60	19.67	99.97	0.55	100	96	78	22	60	100	90	78
12	Kerala	5.50	44.82	11.40	46.50	18.95	100	0.57	100	45	47	13	57	100	100	61
13	Madhya Pradesh	4.55	97.30	4.30	56.70	10.03	100	0.51	100	46	80	30	14	100	100	67
14	Maharashtra	6.21	92.88	4.80	53.10	11.31	100	0.49	100	76	78	24	20	100	98	70
15	Manipur	2.04	0.27	11.50	48.10	8.23	99.76	0.55	100	0	46	16	6	17	100	27
16	Meghalaya	6.99	0.00	1.60	63.20	13.08	100	0.60	100	91	0	93	29	100	100	65
17	Mizoram	6.59	3.66	10.10	51.60	19.25	99.92	0.20	100	83	4	22	58	72	0	42
18	Nagaland	2.10	14.16	21.40	41.80	7.74	99.92	0.53	100	1	14	6	4	72	100	28
19	Odisha	5.47	92.08	7.10	48.30	11.97	99.85	0.53	100	63	92	16	24	48	100	59
20	Punjab	4.71	54.36	7.70	46.50	22.97	100	0.49	100	49	64	13	76	100	97	65
21	Rajasthan	4.75	95.70	5.00	50.70	10.28	99.99	0.58	100	50	77	20	16	97	100	65
22	Sikkim	6.00	0.14	3.50	60.90	24.14	100	0.52	100	72	84	37	81	100	100	68
23	Tamil Nadu	6.55	90.68	7.50	55.10	17.72	100	0.58	100	83	65	27	51	100	100	74
24	Telangana	8.89	98.28	7.60	53.90	25.47	100	0.56	100	98	64	25	88	100	100	82
25	Tripura	13.34	22.45	6.80	45.10	14.55	100	0.55	100	100	68	11	36	100	100	63
26	Uttar Pradesh	5.43	92.89	6.20	44.60	9.02	100	0.52	100	62	71	10	10	100	100	64
27	Uttarakhand	6.45	94.24	7.60	43.90	20.35	100	0.51	100	81	64	9	63	100	100	73
28	West Bengal	8.05	94.59	4.60	50.10	9.77	100	0.52	100	95	79	19	13	100	100	72
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.63	1.25	15.80	57.90	12.59	100	0.49	100	100	26	32	26	100	96	55
30	Chandigarh	10.32	11.54	9.00	51.50	23.37	100	0.44	100	100	12	58	22	78	100	64
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	21.88	0.40	66.60	15.58	100	0.42	100	Null	22	98	41	100	73	63
32	Daman & Diu	Null	28.69	3.10	65.20	13.37	100	0.31	100	Null	29	86	44	100	36	54
33	Delhi	6.24	31.69	9.40	47.10	17.13	100	0.47	100	77	32	56	14	48	100	60
34	Jammu & Kashmir	5.00	32.76	5.40	53.90	14.62	99.71	0.49	100	54	33	25	36	0	97	46
35	Lakshadweep	Null	0.00	21.30	43.70	16.67	100	0.54	100	Null	0	0	9	46	100	43
36	Puducherry	7.28	15.65	10.30	42.20	14.56	100	0.56	100	96	16	6	36	100	100	58
India		5.66	67.23	6.00	48.80	12.48	99.99	0.53	100	66	67	19	26	96	100	64
Target		7.5	100.00	0	100	28.10	100	0.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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





53%
PRADHAN MANTRI JAN
DHAN YOJANA ACCOUNTS
ARE HELD BY WOMEN



6%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



13
banking outlets
per 1,00,000
population



99.99%
households in the
country have bank
accounts



5.66%
Annual growth rate
of GDP per capita
at constant price



49.80%
LABOUR FORCE
PARTICIPATION RATE
(15 YEARS+)



RANK 63
INDIA'S EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
DISTANCE TO FRONTIER
SCORE IN 2020 - 71.0

Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
8.1 - Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Annual growth rate of Net Domestic Product (NDP) per capita	7.5	The Economic Survey of 2018-19 has set the objective for a sustained 8 percent growth rate in real GDP for India to become a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25. However, based on FY20 estimates, India's nominal GDP will need to grow at a rate of 12.4 percent for the next 5 years to reach USD 5 trillion by FY25 (this is based on the assumption of an exchange rate of Rs. 70 steadily rising to Rs. 75 over five years). Thus, the real GDP required for India to become a USD 5 trillion economy by FY25 is 8.4 percent (Real GDP is Nominal GDP minus inflation). Subtracting the average population growth rate between 2024-25 from the real GDP gives us the targeted annual growth rate of NDP per capita of 7.5 percent in order to reach the target of USD 5 trillion by FY25. *Refer highlights section for full explanation.
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	Ease of doing business score (EoDB)	100	The indicator has been aligned to SDG Global target 8.3. In tune with this target, a full score of 100 on EoDB has been set for all States and UTs.
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	Unemployment rate (%)	0	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 8.5.
	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	100	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 8.5. Hence, the targeted labour force participation rate has been set at 100 percent to be achieved by 2030.
8.10 - Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population	28.10	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
	Percentage of households with a bank account	100	This is a national target. The <i>Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana</i> aims to provide at least one basic banking account to every household.
	Proportion of women account holders under PMJDY	0.5	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 8.10. 0.5 has been set as the target implying equality in the proportion of accounts being held by men and women under PMJDY.

Highlights

Per capita NDP growth rate: In 2017-18, seventeen States and four UTs had annual per capita NDP growth rate more than the national average. Among the States and UTs, the best performance is shown by Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, respectively.

*The above target set for NDP growth rate per capita is solely a projection set based on the target defined in the Economic Survey and based on iterations made thereof, subtracted from the projected population growth rate as given by the Census projections. Net Domestic Product (NDP) is calculated as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) minus Depreciation. The per capita NDP is arrived at by taking population as the denominator. The annual growth rate of India's NDP per capita at constant prices (the base year 2011-12) stands at 5.66 per cent in 2017-18. The figure has been arrived at by taking India's per capita NDP for 2017-18 subtracted from the per capita NDP for 2016-17 divided by the per capita NDP for 2016-17, multiplied by 100.

The target has been set to 7.5 per cent for 2024-25 based on the context stated below:

The Economic Survey of 2018-19 has set the objective for a sustained 8 per cent growth rate in real GDP for India to become a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25. However, based on FY20 estimates, India's nominal GDP will need to grow at a rate of 12.4 per cent for the next 5 years to reach USD 5 trillion by FY25, based on the assumption of an exchange rate of Rs. 70 steadily rising to Rs. 75 over five years. Assuming an Inflation rate of 4 per cent, the real GDP required for India to become a USD 5 trillion economy by FY25 is 8.4 per cent (Real GDP is Nominal GDP minus inflation). To arrive at the targeted annual growth rate in NDP per capita by 2025, the population growth rate between 2024 -25 needs to be subtracted from real GDP. The average population growth rate between 2024-25 is about 0.9 per cent (Source: Census population projections). Subtracting this from real GDP of 8.4 per cent, we arrive at the targeted annual growth rate of NDP per capita of 7.5 per cent to reach the target of USD 5 trillion by FY25.

The annual growth rate of NDP per capita at constant prices has been considered as the indicator for computation of the index rather than GDP as latest state-wise per capita data on GSDP at constant prices (2011-12) could not be found in any single government publication. Although data on GSDP at constant prices is available, however since both the global and national indicator aligned against SDG target 8.1 specifically refer to per capita data, the indicator was slightly modified to suit the availability of data.

Ease of Doing Business Score: India's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) distance to frontier score for the year 2019 stands at 67.23 as per the World Bank's Doing Business Report, 2019 (DBR, 2019) and 71.00 for 2020. While India score has been taken for 2019, the State Scores are sourced from the BRAP 2017-18. The top 3 performers are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Haryana with EoDB scores of 98.30, 98.28 and 98.06 respectively.

Unemployment Rate: India's unemployment rate for the year 2017-18 stands at 6 per cent. Among the States, Meghalaya has the lowest unemployment rate at 1.60 per cent whereas, among the UTs Dadra & Nagar Haveli displays the best performance at 0.40 per cent.


Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): The Labour Force Participation Rate for the country stands at 49.80 per cent. Among the States and UTs, Chhattisgarh's LFPR at 64.50 per cent and Dadra & Nagar Haveli's LFPR at 66.60 per cent are higher than the national rate.

Banking outlets: In the country, there are 13 banking outlets per one lakh population. Among the States and UTs, Goa and Chandigarh display the best performance concerning the number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population at 34.72 and 23.37, respectively, which are much higher than the national level.

Households with a bank account: 99.99 per cent of households in the country have bank accounts as of 2019. Only eight states – Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha and Rajasthan and one UT – Jammu & Kashmir, are yet to achieve saturation.

Women account holders under PMJDY: The ratio of women account holders to the total account holders under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) is 0.53. Meghalaya at 0.60 is the top State, while Puducherry with a ratio of 0.56 is best among the UTs.



 **Industry,
Innovation and
Infrastructure**

9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION
AND FOSTER INNOVATION



SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

I. Global Context

Between 2008 and 2018, the share of manufacturing value-added has increased from 15.9 per cent to 16.5 per cent. In the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) too, the percentage of manufacturing in GDP has increased in the recent years, even though it has not grown at a rate required to double the manufacturing share in GDP by 2030. Access to credit, which is essential to improve efficiency, and enable expansion and job creation needs improvement. Only 31.5 per cent of the small-scale industries globally access credit; it varies from 20.7 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa to over 50 per cent in Latin America.

Medium and high-tech industries have experienced growth globally, but the growth has been uneven with sub-Saharan Africa lagging behind the rest of the world. The disparity among regions can be observed in spending on research and development too. In terms of connectivity, while almost the entire global population lives in areas which have cellular network coverage, only half of the world population is currently using the internet. Such inequalities in access and services are to be addressed to facilitate achieving the industry, innovation, and infrastructure targets on time.

Industrialisation, innovation and infrastructure are deeply interconnected not only among themselves but with all other SDGs. SDG 9 has found a niche as a prerequisite for maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of all the other SDGs. Goal 1 (No Poverty), which aims to eliminate poverty across all areas, is achievable by expanding industries which would enhance opportunities of livelihood, provide financial stability, and expand the skill set of people thus making them less vulnerable to exploitation. Innovation is a way of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems that ensure equal rights. Goal 4 (Quality Education) can be fostered through the use of technologies such as smart classrooms, animation, and virtual classrooms and putting in place a safe infrastructure with all the essential components along with non-essential but nurturing elements. Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 10 (Reducing Inequalities) can be achieved through the development of proper infrastructure for full and active participation and equal opportunities of leadership at all levels of decision making for all without bias. Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) are related to a well-established industrial development phase in a country.

II. Indian Approach

India is implementing an unprecedented reform agenda to trigger manufacturing, spur industrialisation, promote investment and foster innovation. Major structural reforms; such as the implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST), FDI regime liberalisation, Ease of Doing Business Reforms and introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, have been progressively made in the last few years. Focus on the digital revolution, internet penetration and financial inclusion are contributing to fueling growth and investment. Flagship programmes like Make in India, Startup India, Standup India, and Skill India have been playing an essential role in augmenting the collective growth impact. These reforms are fast creating a highly conducive ecosystem accelerating the growth of innovation, creativity, entrepreneurship and business within a fast-growing formal economy.



- a. Infrastructure:** India has made commendable progress in the provision of basic infrastructure designed to spur growth. The construction of National Highways/roads increased from 4,410 km in 2014-15 to 10,824 km in 2018-19.⁶² The 12 major ports have a cargo handling capacity of 1,477.22 million tonnes in 2018-19,⁶³ which has grown by 84 per cent from 801 million tonnes in 2014-15.⁶⁴ India's industrial corridor is one of the world's largest infrastructure projects, with an estimated investment of US\$90 billion. It is planned as a high-tech industrial zone spread across six states which would act as an industrial hub for trade and commerce and provide industrial heat zones across the nation.
- b. Communications:** India has made considerable headways in communication technologies in the recent past. India's internet user base has exceeded 500 million and is expected to reach 627 million by the end of 2019. Nearly 87 per cent of this user base is defined as regular users, and over 200 million are in rural India. These advances will provide impetus to the government's efforts to use communication technologies to improve skills and facilitate business activities.
- c. Business Reforms:** A host of policy measures have been adopted by the Government of India to facilitate a more conducive business ecosystem. Government processes in Central Ministries are simplified to reduce the time and cost burden on businesses. Besides, more than seven thousand reforms were undertaken in the 36 States and UTs to streamline the business regime under State Level Business Reforms Action Plan. These initiatives have started showing results – India has jumped 79 places in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking of countries, in the past five years, moving from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019. India is the only nation to have made it to the list of top 10 improvers for the third consecutive year.⁶⁵ The next immediate milestone is to be one of the top 50 countries in the World Bank rankings, as the country works on the roadmap to become a USD 5 trillion economy by 2025. Classification of States on the implementation of regulatory reforms has been started to motivate them to undertake these reforms in right earnest.⁶⁶
- d. Manufacturing:** While the share of services in GDP has continuously grown, that of manufacturing has stagnated at around 16 per cent. The Make in India programme aims to build the best in manufacturing infrastructure in the country. The programme focusses on:
- new processes – simplification of regulatory processes in the entire life cycle of a business,
 - new infrastructure – modern infrastructure which can support innovation,
 - new sectors – 25 sectors which can play a crucial role in industrial development, and
 - new mindset – from the government as a "regulator" to government as a "partner".
 - The record-high FDI flows of \$62 billion in 2018-19 is another result of the government's persistent efforts to boost investor confidence.
- e. Innovation & Design:** Extensive globalisation has spread product value chains across various countries with no single country producing a complete product. Innovation and designs are the two critical drivers of value addition in today's global economy. Recognising the importance of innovation and design, Government of India has laid significant emphasis on fostering innovation and strengthening design capabilities in the country. The National Institute of Design (NID) Act is amended to give four more NIDs status of institutes of National importance in addition to NID, Ahmedabad. This will pave the way for these new institutes to grant degrees to their students.
- f. Research & Development:** Research & development should lead to a more significant generation of intellectual property rights which can be economically exploited. The process of recognising such IPRs must be streamlined and expedited. Government has strengthened the office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) by appointment of a large number of examiners and controllers. This has helped increase examination of

designs to 12,661 in 2018-19 from 7,545 in 2015-16; and that of patents to 85,436 in 2018-19 from 16,853 in 2015-16. The registration of designs increased to 9,512 in 2018-19 from 7,904 in 2015-16. The grant of patents witnessed a spurt during this period, rising to 15,284 in 2018-19 from 6,326 in 2015-16. This will help to bring down total time taken in the grant of IPRs significantly.

In the area of science and technology, the scientific ministries and departments of the government have active international collaboration both at the bilateral and regional level. Today, India is engaged in active R&D cooperation with more than 44 countries across the globe, including advanced, emerging and developing nations.

- g. Innovation ecosystem:** Another critical area for stimulating innovation is start-ups, which work on new and disruptive technologies. Since they deal with unproven technologies, these start-ups need special attention and support, from an ecosystem that understands their particular needs. Government of India has, therefore, launched Startup India programme to identify, nurture, incubate and accelerate, new age start-ups. As on 31st March 2019, 17,390 start-ups were recognised under the Startup India across 499 districts and INR 22,657 million has been committed by SIDBI to 40 Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs).
- h. Increasing Public Investment:** The Union Budget for 2019-20 announced INR 70,000 crores capital in public sector banks to boost credit growth in the economy. Measures such as asset monetisation, asset recycling and a continued focus on strategic disinvestment have been initiated to raise funds which will further boost infrastructure creation.
- i. Skilling:** Skilling is an essential component of India's plans to accelerate industrial growth. The *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* (PMKVY) enables the youth of the country to upskill themselves by gaining industry-relevant skills which will bridge the gap between the skills demanded by the industry and those offered by educational and training institutions.

III. Challenges

- The growth rate of India's industrial sector GVA (in basic prices) has fallen from 7.7 per cent in 2016-17 to 6.9 per cent in 2018-19. It is essential to keep the growth steady to generate adequate gainful employment. India's material intensity is six times that of Germany's. Most major industrial sectors in India consume 25 per cent to 100 per cent more energy than the global best practices. With a refined understanding of the material flow in each industry, it would be possible to judge whether the significant issues are around efficiency or technology or are structural.
- Indian industry generates billions of tonnes of hazardous waste. A considerable share of the industry consumes large quantities of water, which results in high wastewater discharge. Significant increase in treatment and recycling capacities will contribute to addressing this challenge.
- India's spending on R&D in terms of percentage of GDP has been stagnant at 0.6 to 0.7 per cent in the last two decades, which is not up to that of the leading countries.
- India's Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy 2013 targets India becoming one of the top five scientific powers globally. Nuclear technology, nanotechnology, and technology-driven Green Revolution are some of the critical areas of high potential growth shortly. The sector, however, requires a stronger push in the Research & Development expenditure, which in India is limited mainly to the public sector.
- Further improvement in Ease of Doing business, a more favourable tax and incentive ecosystem, and large-scale skilling on industry-relevant areas will require commitment and coordinated action by not merely the Centre but all State and UT Governments.

62 https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/vol2chapter/echap08_vol2.pdf [Page 211]

63 <http://mos.epizy.com/sites/default/files/1405631573Anuleng.pdf> [Page 35]

64 Ministry of Shipping-GOI, Care Ratings, Indian Ports Association

65 <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseframePage.aspx?PRID=1589055>

66 <https://eodb.dipp.gov.in/Home?year=2017-18>

India SDG Index: Goal 9

Four national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, 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 9 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 9 ranges between 8 and 88 for States and between 0 and 100 for UTs.

Kerala and Gujarat are the top-performing States; Delhi, Daman and Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli are the best performing UTs with a score of 100. Nine States bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, fourteen States and four UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 9.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 9

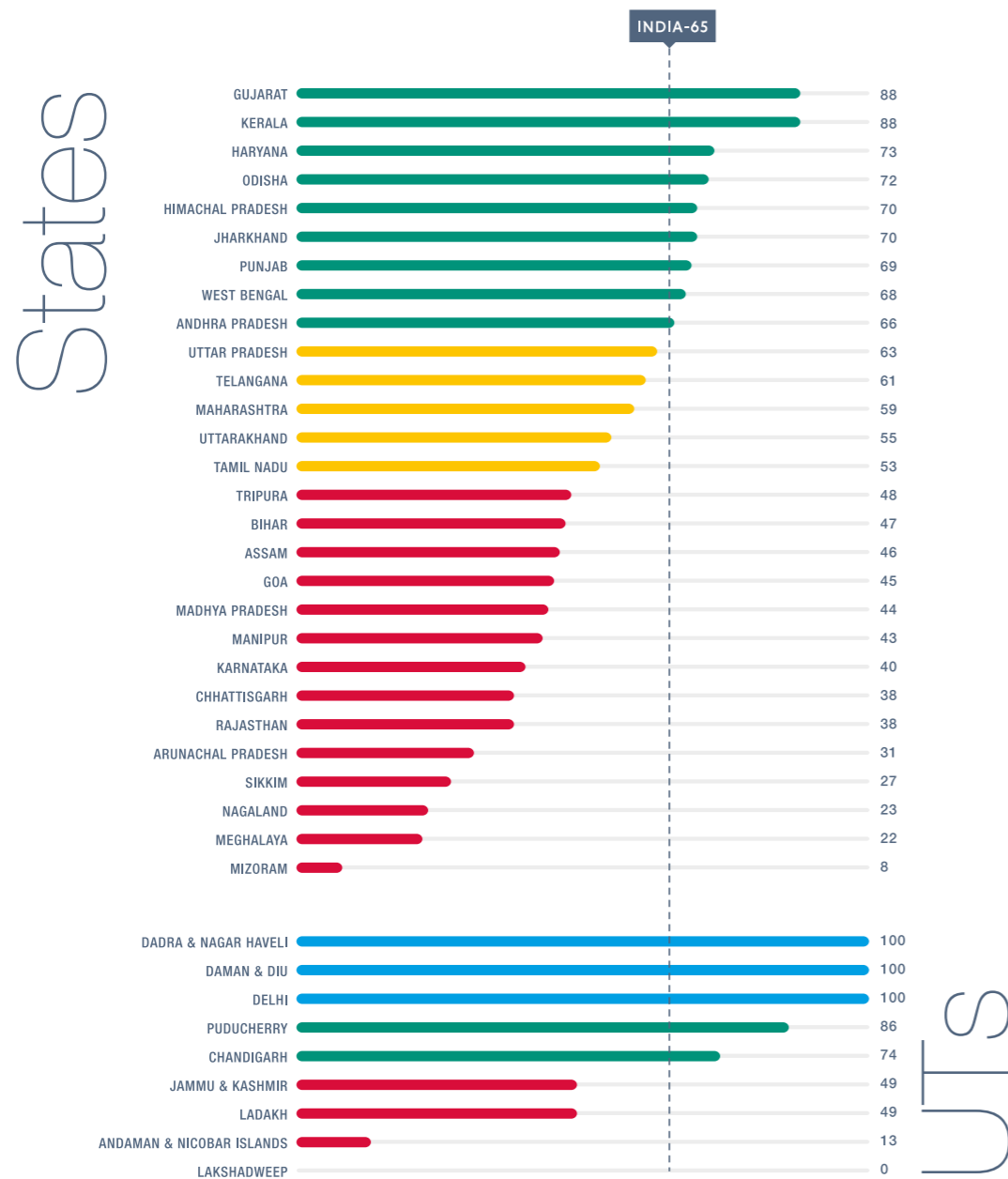


Figure 9.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 9



Achiever	Performer	Aspirant
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh
Daman and Diu	Punjab	Telangana
Delhi	West Bengal	Maharashtra
	Andhra Pradesh	Uttarakhand
		Tamil Nadu
Gujarat	Puducherry	Madhya Pradesh
Kerala	Chandigarh	Manipur
Haryana		Karnataka
Odisha		Chhattisgarh
Himachal Pradesh		Rajasthan
		Arunachal Pradesh
		Tripura
		Bihar
		Assam
		Goa
		Mizoram
		Sikkim
		Nagaland
		Meghalaya
		Mizoram
		Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands
		Lakshadweep

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

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

SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data					Index Score					SDG 9 Index Score
		Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Number of mobile connections per 100 in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Number of mobile connections per 100 in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population		
1	Andhra Pradesh	73.00	9.73	95.76	54.53	73	45	96	50	66		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	140.00	1.53	7.42	25.88	100	1	4	19	31		
3	Assam	58.92	6.65	69.44	34.38	59	28	68	28	46		
4	Bihar	68.51	8.93	59.97	27.64	69	41	58	21	47		
5	Chhattisgarh	60.13	4.4	Null	Null	60	16	Null	Null	38		
6	Goa	0.00	18.03	Null	Null	0	89	Null	Null	45		
7	Gujarat	100.00	20.04	104.31	54.51	100	100	100	50	88		
8	Haryana	0.00	19.5	96.26	140.20	0	97	96	100	73		
9	Himachal Pradesh	55.33	6.18	144.17	205.12	55	26	100	100	70		
10	Jharkhand	101.41	8.69	Null	Null	100	39	Null	Null	70		
11	Karnataka	0.00	12.29	105.52	10.32	0	59	100	2	40		
12	Kerala	100.00	11.31	121.32	111.16	100	53	100	100	88		
13	Madhya Pradesh	68.57	6.1	69.52	22.88	69	26	68	15	44		
14	Maharashtra	81.67	11.74	91.27	15.37	82	56	91	7	59		
15	Manipur	57.27	12.06	14.65	51.08	57	57	11	46	43		
16	Meghalaya	21.00	1.77	15.68	54.66	21	2	12	50	22		
17	Mizoram	0.00	4.19	6.01	20.94	0	15	2	13	8		
18	Nagaland	18.18	5.68	13.45	46.90	18	23	10	42	23		
19	Odisha	83.75	7.42	74.36	122.98	84	33	73	100	72		
20	Punjab	0.00	18.88	122.79	84.10	0	94	100	83	69		
21	Rajasthan	27.50	9.06	85.16	8.82	28	41	85	0	38		
22	Sikkim	74.29	6.91	3.66	12.75	74	30	0	4	27		
23	Tamil Nadu	0.00	19.45	113.78	21.88	0	97	100	14	53		
24	Telangana	63.00	12.29	Null	Null	63	59	Null	Null	61		
25	Tripura	68.89	6.96	21.63	75.41	69	30	19	73	48		
26	Uttar Pradesh	125.00	11.38	68.54	38.61	100	54	67	33	63		
27	Uttarakhand	67.33	9.4	Null	Null	67	43	Null	Null	55		
28	West Bengal	61.11	17.8	70.88	56.24	61	88	70	52	68		
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	6.13	Null	Null	0	26	Null	Null	13		
30	Chandigarh	Null	15.15	Null	Null	Null	74	Null	Null	74		
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	57.36	Null	Null	Null	100	Null	Null	100		
32	Daman & Diu	Null	61.3	Null	Null	Null	100	Null	Null	100		
33	Delhi	Null	23.69	225.50	138.06	Null	100	100	100	100		
34	Jammu & Kashmir	42.50	7.41	88.68	40.40	43	33	88	35	49		
35	Lakshadweep	Null	1.33	Null	Null	Null	0	Null	Null	0		
36	Puducherry	Null	17.42	Null	Null	Null	86	Null	Null	86		
	India	69.89	12.13	88.41	48.48	70	58	88	43	65		
	Target	100	20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

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



70% habitations are connected by all-weather roads

For every 100 persons



INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS



MOBILE CONNECTIONS

12.13%

of the labour force is employed in the manufacturing sector



Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
9.1 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	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under <i>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana</i>	100	This target is in line with the SDG Global Target 9.1. The <i>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana</i> (PMGSY) aims to provide access to all-weather roads to all eligible unconnected habitations in the country.
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	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	20	In the absence of a uniform national target value, average of the top 3 performing States has been set as the national target.
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	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)	100	This target aligns to SDG Global Target 9.c
	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	100	This target aligns to SDG Global Target 9.c Also, Digital India Initiative of the Government of India aims to boost universal coverage of internet connectivity.

Highlights

Road connectivity: At the national level, close to 70 per cent of targeted habitations have been covered under PMGSY. During 2018-19, five States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Kerala, have achieved the target of providing 100 per cent connectivity under PMGSY. Mizoram and Tamil Nadu did not register any progress under PMGSY during this period.

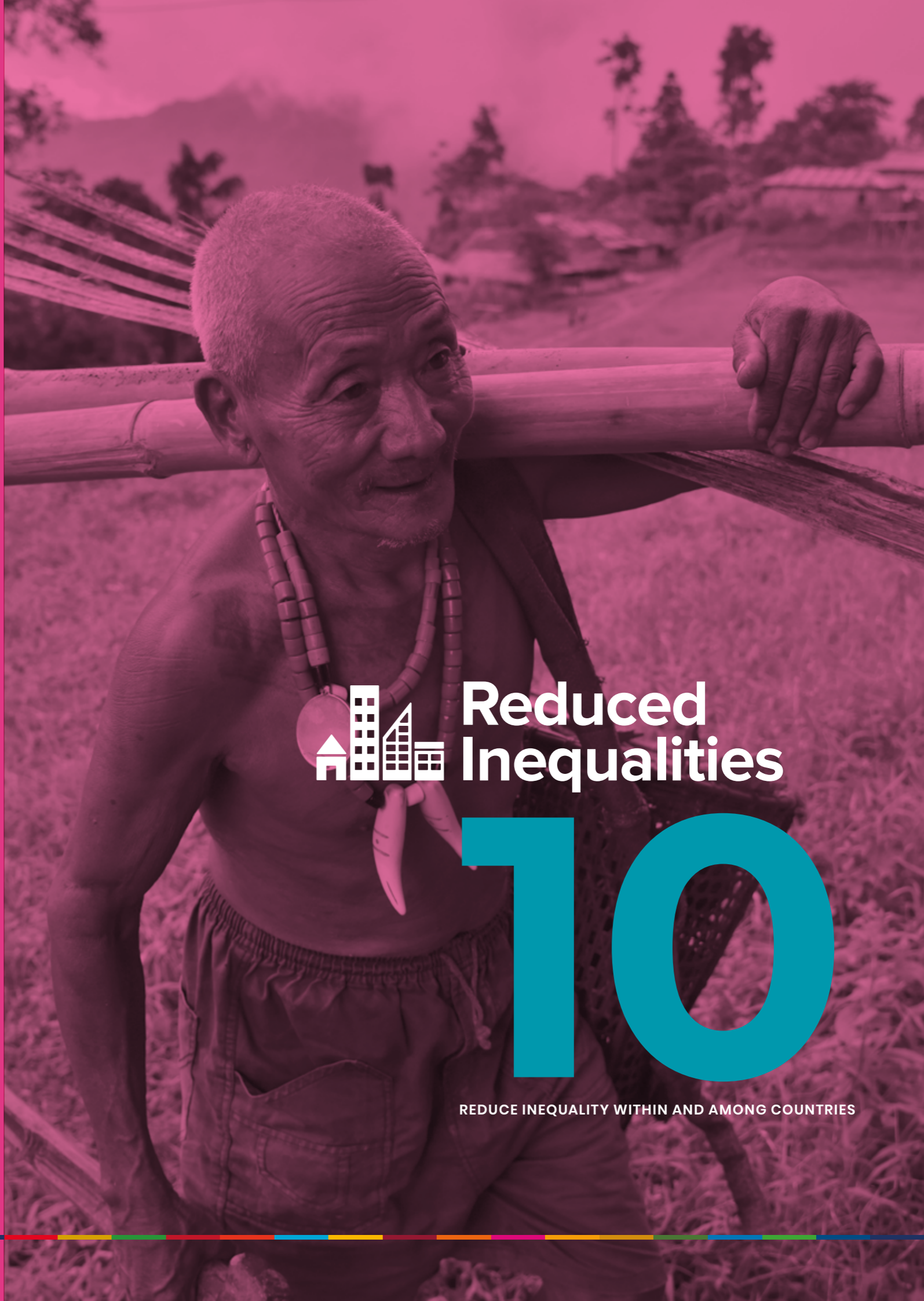
*This indicator pertains only to road connectivity achieved under PMGSY during 2018-19.

* Data in respect of States/UTs Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 0 as these States had 0 habitations targeted to be connected by all-weather roads in 2018-19.

* The 6 UTs, excluding Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Jammu & Kashmir, have null value entries due to unavailability of data

Employment in the manufacturing sector: As per PLFS (2017-18), 12.13 per cent of India's total workforce was engaged in the manufacturing industry. Among the States, the highest share of the workforce employed in manufacturing was in Gujarat (20.04 per cent). Daman and Diu had the highest percentage of the manufacturing labour force (61.3 per cent) among UTs. Among the States, the lowest share of workforce in the manufacturing sector was in Arunachal Pradesh (1.53 per cent) while among the UTs, Lakshadweep was the worst performer with just over 1 per cent workforce engaged in the manufacturing sector.

Internet density and mobile teledensity: Presently, for every 100 people in the country, 88 persons have a cellular connection while only 49 persons have an internet subscription. Interestingly, the cellular density is over 100 per cent in six States (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat) and one UT (Delhi). With 205 internet subscriptions for every 100 persons, Himachal Pradesh tops the country in internet subscription density. Internet access is highest in Delhi among the UTs at 138 subscriptions per 100 people.



Reduced Inequalities

10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES





SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

I. Global Context

Inequalities in societies not only adversely impact the pace of development but also weaken social cohesion and erode people's trust in government and institutions. Besides, income inequality, unequal access to opportunities of education, health, skills, employment, political and economic decision making, further hurt economies by preventing people from reaching their full productive potential. Goal 10 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, religion or another status relevant within society. The Goal also aims to enhance representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in international institutions.

The Human Development Report 2019 notes that inequalities in human development hurt economies, wastefully preventing people from reaching their full potential at work and in life. Inequalities in human development are a defining bottleneck in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

II. Indian Approach

Inequality takes on many forms in a large and diverse country like India. There are inequalities in income and consumption; structural inequalities based on gender, religion, caste and social groups as well as regional inequalities, all of which manifest in inequalities of opportunities and access. The Human Development Report 2019 has observed that India falls in the medium human development category (117-153 ranks) of the Human Development Index (HDI) with a value of 0.647 for 2018, and a rank of 129 out of 189 countries and territories. In the period 1990 -2018, India's HDI value increased from 0.431 to 0.647, an increase of 50 per cent, during which India's life expectancy at birth increased by 11.6 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.5 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.7 years, and GNI per capita increased by about 263 per cent.

India remains committed to championing social, economic, and political equality through legislation and well-designed multi-sectoral interventions. Some of the key initiatives and their impact are detailed below.

a. Poverty and Inequality

To create an enabling mechanism for achieving a higher income and sustaining it in the long run, India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy that aims to address not only poverty but also various forms of deprivations. Sustaining a real GDP growth of 8 per cent is a crucial element of this strategy which will, on the one hand, offer better opportunities of livelihoods and income generation, and on the other hand, will generate higher revenue for the government to invest in people's capabilities and well-being. Through the various interventions in social protection and safety nets such as MGNREGS, access to basic services through the JAM trinity (*Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile*), and pensions for those in need through the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) the government has put in place robust mechanisms to reduce poverty and inequality. In terms of reducing regional inequality, the Aspirational Districts Programme plays a considerable role. The 112 relatively backward districts identified from all across the country are monitored on a real-time basis to measure the development outcomes attained, to bring them at par with the other districts.



b. Inequality of Opportunities and Outcomes

To ensure equality of access to education, one of the critical determinants of human development, the Right to Education (RTE) Act was enacted which made education a fundamental right for every child aged 6 to 14 years. RTE Act has contributed significantly to improving enrolment rates and reducing drop-out rates. At present, there is an equal focus on the quality of education. The National Achievement Survey (NAS), which monitors the learning outcomes of school children, is one such intervention. Through the umbrella scheme *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana*, concrete efforts have been dedicated to bridging the gap between industry demands of skill and the labours' skill-set thereby aiding even the unskilled persons to develop necessary skills to improve their employability. The broader objective of the education and skill-related interventions is to reduce the inequality of opportunities among the population so that in the medium and long run, the inequality of outcomes will be eliminated.

c. Vulnerable Groups

The government reaches out to all vulnerable sections of the society – women, elderly, transgenders, children, persons with disabilities, Scheduled Caste Communities, Scheduled Tribe Communities, and migrants among others, through targeted programmes in education, health, livelihoods, skills, entrepreneurship, financial inclusion among others. *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), and *Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)* for persons with disabilities are some of the initiatives in this category. The initiatives focus on the Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribe communities include educational scholarships, coaching and guidance, livelihood opportunities, and Stand Up India to promote entrepreneurship.

d. Financial Inclusion

By making banking services accessible to the historically unbanked population on a large scale, the *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)* has been the most potent instrument for financial inclusion for the vulnerable groups. Since its inception, around 377 million bank accounts have been opened; more than half of them belong to women. *Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)* supports entrepreneurs by providing credit to micro and small enterprises. These schemes target breaking the barriers to easy finance and financing services, thereby empowering everyone, especially the vulnerable.

III. Challenges

- One of the pressing challenges faced by policymakers in identifying solutions to reduce vulnerability is the absence of disaggregated data. While over the past decades, different levels of government have improved their statistical capacity and numerous data-sets are available at the national level, only a few of them are disaggregated by gender, social category, income levels, religion and region. Such data sets are crucial to analyse the overlapping vulnerabilities and identify the most vulnerable.
- The challenges of implementation persist. Public service delivery, especially to the vulnerable, gets impeded due to a range of issues including human resource capacity. Capacity building at multiple levels of the government to equip the officials with the right set of skills and tools to address emerging problems is an urgent need of the hour.
- Migration is a factor which intensifies the problem of inequality, caused by rapid growth and urbanisation. Efforts to make the cities and towns more inclusive must remain a priority, with a particular focus on basic infrastructure provision.
- The elderly account for 8.6 per cent of the population of the country. With increasing life expectancy, this share is projected to increase in the coming years. This calls attention to improving geriatric care services, especially in rural areas, where their presence is negligible currently.
- To fully commit to the core SDG principle of 'Leaving No One Behind', it is imperative to identify all groups which deserve special attention, owing to the existence of historical impediments to progress. Efforts at the grass-root level with the participation of local bodies and civil society organisations will be instrumental in this endeavour.

India SDG Index: Goal 10

Nine national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Reduced Inequalities, 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.

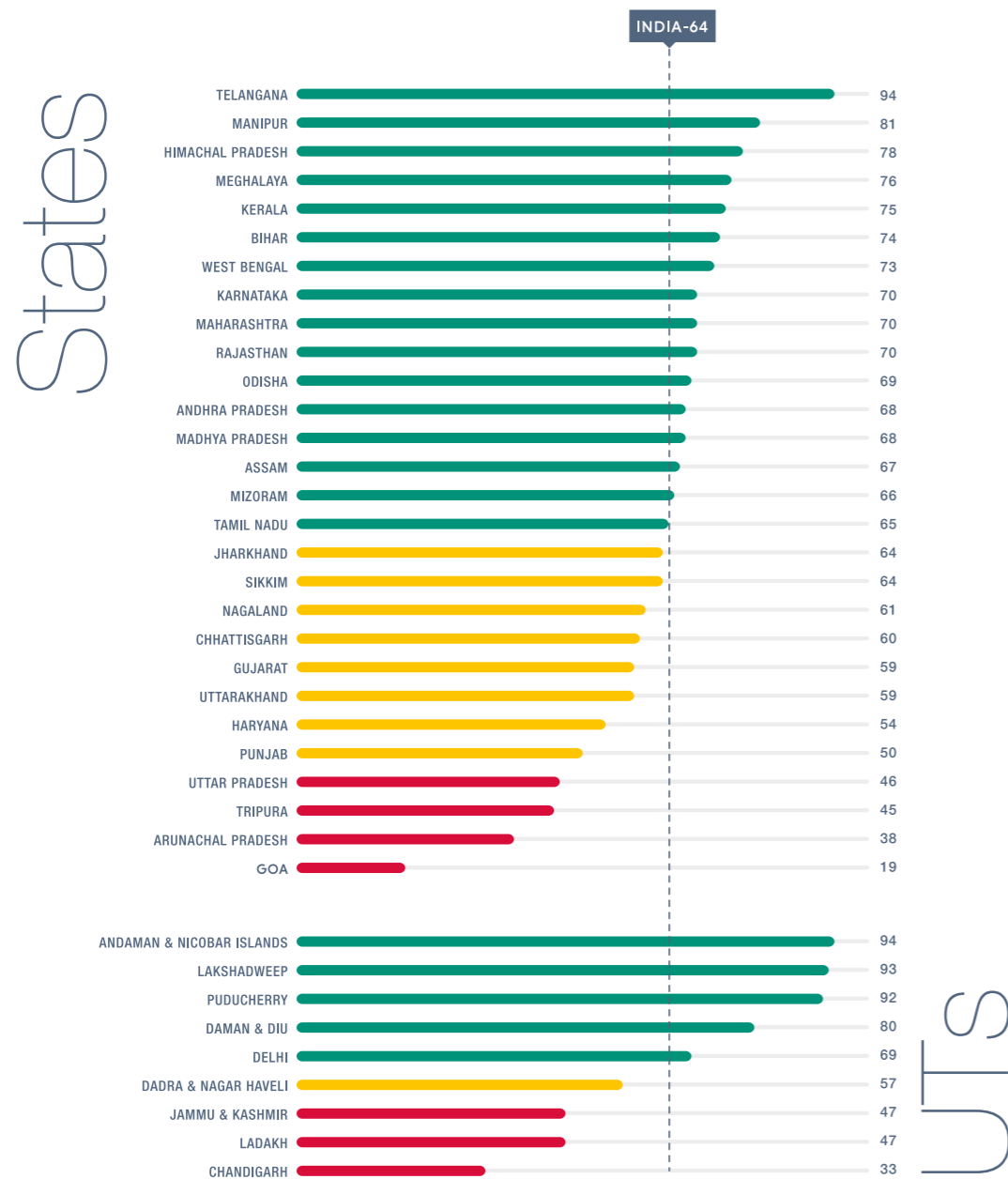
The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

Goal 10 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 10 ranges between 19 and 94 for States and between 33 and 94 for UTs.

Telangana and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are the top-performers among States and UTs, respectively. Sixteen States and five UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, four States and three UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

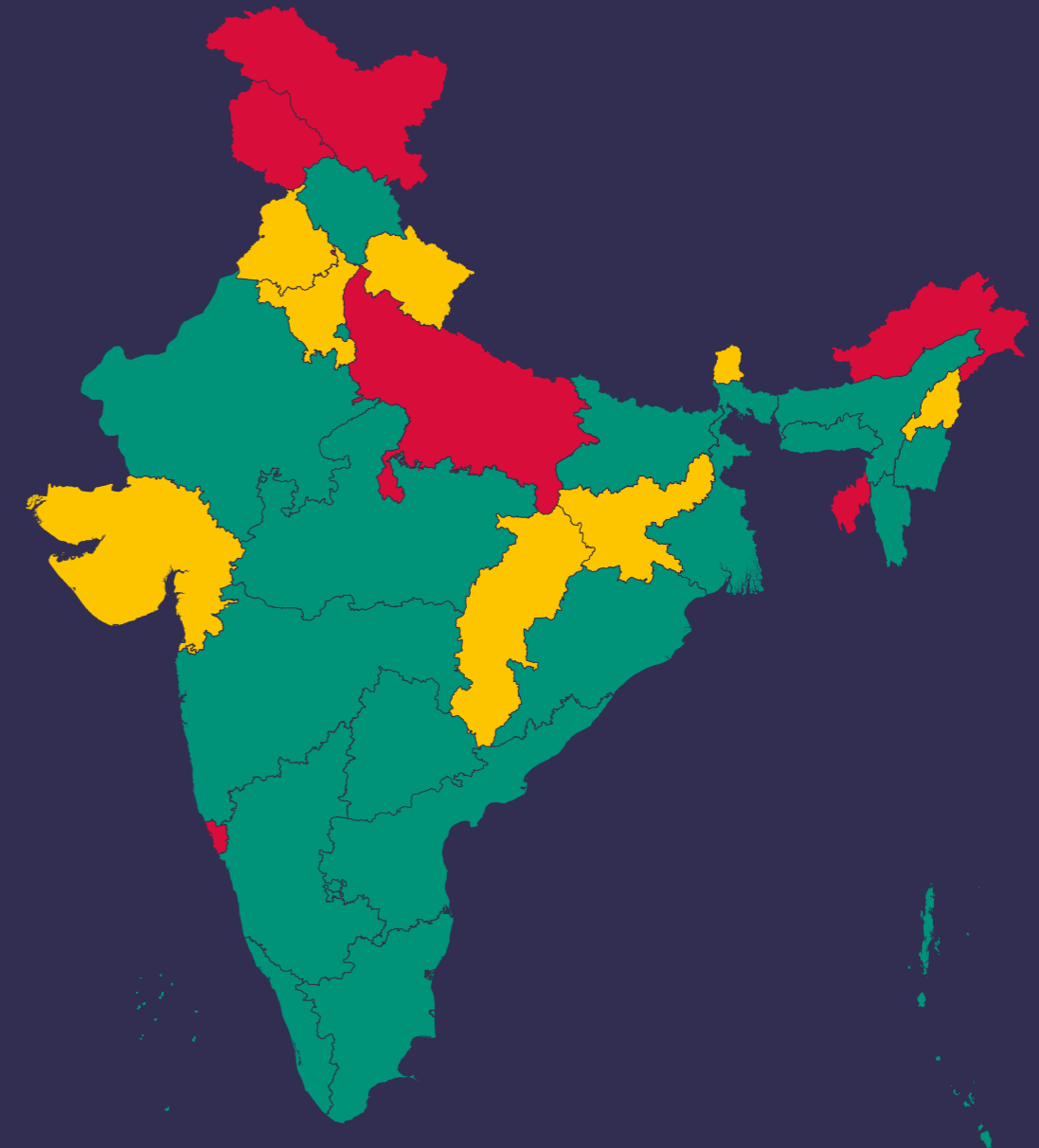
Figure 10.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 10



States

UTS

Figure 10.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 10



Front Runner

- Telangana
- Manipur
- Himachal Pradesh
- Meghalaya
- Kerala
- Bihar
- West Bengal
- Karnataka
- Maharashtra
- Rajasthan

- Odisha
- Andhra Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Assam
- Mizoram
- Tamil Nadu
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Lakshadweep

- Puducherry
- Daman and Diu
- Delhi

Performer

- Jharkhand
- Sikkim
- Nagaland
- Chhattisgarh
- Gujarat
- Uttarakhand
- Haryana
- Punjab
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Aspirant

- Uttar Pradesh
- Tripura
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Goa
- Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh
- Chandigarh

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

TABLE 10.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 10

SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data										Index Score									
		Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in rural India	Gini Coef- ficient of House- hold Ex- penditure in Rural India	Proportion of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj institu- tions	Ratio of trans- labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate	Percent- age of Sched- uled Caste Sub Plan fund utilised	Percent- age of Tribal Sub fund utilised	Proportion of SC/ST persons in state legislative assemblies	Proportion of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj institu- tions	Ratio of trans- labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate	Percent- age of Sched- uled Caste Sub Plan fund utilised	Percent- age of Tribal Sub fund utilised	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in urban India	Gini Coef- ficient of House- hold Ex- penditure in Urban India	Proportion of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj institu- tions	Ratio of trans- labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate	Percent- age of Sched- uled Caste Sub Plan fund utilised	Percent- age of Tribal Sub fund utilised	SDG 10 Index Score		
1	Andhra Pradesh	27.32	0.245	0.301	20.57	0.99	57.08	60.42	100	100	100	33	5	12	27	100	99	39	43	68	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-8.63	0.346	0.365	33.07	1.39	98.33	Null	33	61	100	33	5	12	20	100	100	Null	Null	38	
3	Assam	5.30	0.221	0.326	50	0.60	80.72	88.48	72	92	100	92	39	45	21	100	57	73	85	74	
4	Bihar	26.27	0.198	0.291	51.64	0.59	85.42	89.59	100	98	100	100	49	30	100	56	79	85	74	74	
5	Chhattisgarh	13.42	0.234	0.364	55.14	0.81	71.32	87.36	94	16	100	94	16	36	100	79	59	82	60	60	
6	Goa	-9.25	Null	Null	32.97	2.50	Null	29.50	31	44	100	44	Null	Null	19	Null	0	0	0	19	
7	Gujarat	16.56	0.248	0.284	32.9	21.98	62.75	89.04	100	100	100	100	32	31	19	34	76	84	59	59	
8	Haryana	25.63	0.261	0.41	36.5	18.89	67	63.49	100	100	100	100	28	1	36	64	48	Null	54	54	
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.94	0.282	0.29	50.11	29.41	1.23	94.07	82	100	100	82	22	30	100	100	92	97	78	78	
10	Jharkhand	6.71	0.206	0.312	59.18	45.68	0.86	55.68	60.21	100	100	75	43	25	100	85	37	43	64	64	
11	Karnataka	29.18	0.259	0.403	53.4	22.77	0.59	90.20	105.35	100	86	29	3	100	100	56	86	100	70	70	
12	Kerala	15.11	0.363	0.414	51.85	11.43	0.99	107.45	100.00	99	100	0	0	100	100	98	100	100	75	75	
13	Madhya Pradesh	8.38	0.267	0.382	50	35.65	0.56	89.00	92.17	90	91	26	13	100	100	52	84	89	68	68	
14	Maharashtra	17.94	0.253	0.35	49.93	18.75	0.65	76.02	91.26	100	100	30	15	100	100	63	66	87	70	70	
15	Manipur	12.48	0.211	0.209	48.65	33.33	Null	102.92	93.05	91	98	42	50	94	100	94	100	90	81	81	
16	Meghalaya	10.15	0.19	0.226	Null	91.67	1.33	Null	Null	85	100	48	45	Null	Null	100	Null	Null	76	76	
17	Mizoram	1.24	0.95	0.24	97.50	Null	1.35	Null	60	94	100	34	44	Null	Null	100	100	Null	66	66	
18	Nagaland	15.81	0.192	0.232	Null	98.33	0.44	Null	98.33	0.44	100	75	47	44	Null	40	Null	Null	61	61	
19	Odisha	9.87	0.232	0.359	49.31	38.78	0.74	87.86	90.74	84	77	36	13	97	71	83	87	69	69		
20	Punjab	23.13	0.277	0.31	34.58	29.06	0.20	72.46	Null	100	100	24	25	27	14	61	61	Null	50	50	
21	Rajasthan	12.51	0.248	0.32	58.29	29.50	0.36	95.87	92.61	91	100	32	23	100	31	94	89	89	70	70	
22	Sikkim	14.97	0.197	Null	49.95	43.75	0.07	Null	Null	98	78	46	Null	Null	0	Null	Null	Null	64	64	
23	Tamil Nadu	18.30	0.277	0.326	33.48	19.66	0.74	99.38	89.84	100	100	24	21	22	22	72	99	85	65	65	
24	Telangana	27.32	0.211	0.277	45.14	26.05	1.06	Null	Null	100	100	Null	Null	Null	77	100	100	Null	94	94	
25	Tripura	-6.31	0.219	0.297	35.93	50.00	Null	77.64	90.74	39	62	40	28	33	Null	Null	Null	68	45	45	
26	Uttar Pradesh	6.37	0.247	0.312	41.36	21.34	0.42	52.11	45.04	75	90	32	25	59	38	32	21	21	46	46	
27	Uttarakhand	16.56	0.249	0.391	57.83	21.43	0.65	40.19	69.49	100	100	31	6	100	62	15	56	56	59	59	
28	West Bengal	13.20	0.239	0.372	49.88	28.57	0.48	100.00	100.00	93	100	34	10	99	44	100	100	73	73	73	
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.96	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	155.40	Null	82	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	100	94	94	
30	Chandigarh	-20.60	-19.97	Null	Null	Null	Null	100.00	Null	0	0	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	33	33	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-4.83	14.70	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	44	100	Null	Null	Null	27	Null	Null	Null	57	57	
32	Daman & Diu	31.97	22.80	Null	Null	Null	Null	126.92	Null	100	100	100	Null	Null	0	Null	Null	100	80	80	
33	Delhi	22.10	4.83	Null	17.14	0.67	91.14	Null	100	79	100	16	Null	16	Null	64	87	Null	69	69	
34	Jammu & Kashmir	7.27	0.235	0.301	33.56	8.05	0.25	Null	Null	77	100	35	27	22	22	20	Null	Null	47	47	
35	Lakshadweep	43.92	7.10	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	100	100	87	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	93	93	
36	Puducherry	12.55	14.62	Null	Null	16.67	Null	88.28	Null	92	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	83	Null	92	
	India	13.61	0.283	0.363	46.14	28.33	0.64	77.67	82.98	95	100	22	12	82	61	68	76	64	64	64	
	Target	15.59	11.27	0	50	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* This indicator is not used in computation of Index due to lack of uniform target for all States/UTs.



Allocated funds utilized

77.67% FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

82.98% OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN



Gini coefficient of Household expenditure

0.283 RURAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

0.363 URBAN HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE



Household expenditure (per capita) grew by

13.61% among the bottom 40% of rural population in 2011-12 with respect to 2009-10



13.35% among the bottom 40% of urban population in 2011-12 with respect to 2009-10



TRANSGENDER LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE IS 64% OF THAT OF THE MALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



28.33% REPRESENTATION OF SC/ST PERSONS IN STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES



46.14% SEATS IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS HELD BY WOMEN

Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in rural India	15.59	The target is aligned to SDG Global Target 10.1
	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in urban India	11.27	The target is aligned to SDG Global Target 10.1
	Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure in Rural India	0	Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality and is derived from the Lorenz Curve. The value of the Gini Coefficient ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality).
	Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure in Urban India	0	Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality and is derived from the Lorenz Curve. The value of the Gini Coefficient ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality).
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	Proportion of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions	50	As per provisions in Article 243 D of the Constitution, at least 1/3rd of the seats of Panchayati Raj Institutions should be reserved for women. The Government has approved the proposal for enhancing reservation of women in Panchayats from the present one-third to 50 per cent.
	Proportion of SC/ST persons in State Legislative Assemblies		
	Ratio of transgender labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate	1	Target is set in line with SDG Global Target 10.2. The national value has been set as 1 to bring the labour force participation rate of transgender persons at par with that of the male participation rate.
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan fund utilized	100	The target has been set in line with SDG Global Target 10.4 Government of India allocates special funds (SCSP) to empower and promote inclusion of SC groups in each State. Hence, the target has been set as 100 to achieve full utilization of the allocated funds.
	Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan fund utilized	100	This is a national target which corresponds to Global SDG target 10.4. The Government of India allocates special funds (TSP) to empower and promote inclusion of ST groups in each State. Hence, the target has been set as 100 to achieve full utilization of the allocated funds.

Highlights

Per capita household expenditure: The growth rate of MPCE_MMRP* among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in India in the year 2011-12 with respect to 2009-10 in rural India (13.61 per cent) was marginally higher than in urban India (13.35 per cent). Among the States, the growth rate was highest in rural Karnataka (29.18 per cent) and urban areas of Himachal Pradesh (34.41 per cent). Among the UTs, Lakshadweep had the highest growth rate in per capita household expenditure among rural population (43.92 per cent) while Andaman & Nicobar Islands had the highest growth rate in per capita household expenditure among the urban population (25.25 per cent).

* Monthly Per Capita Expenditure_Modified Mixed Reference Period

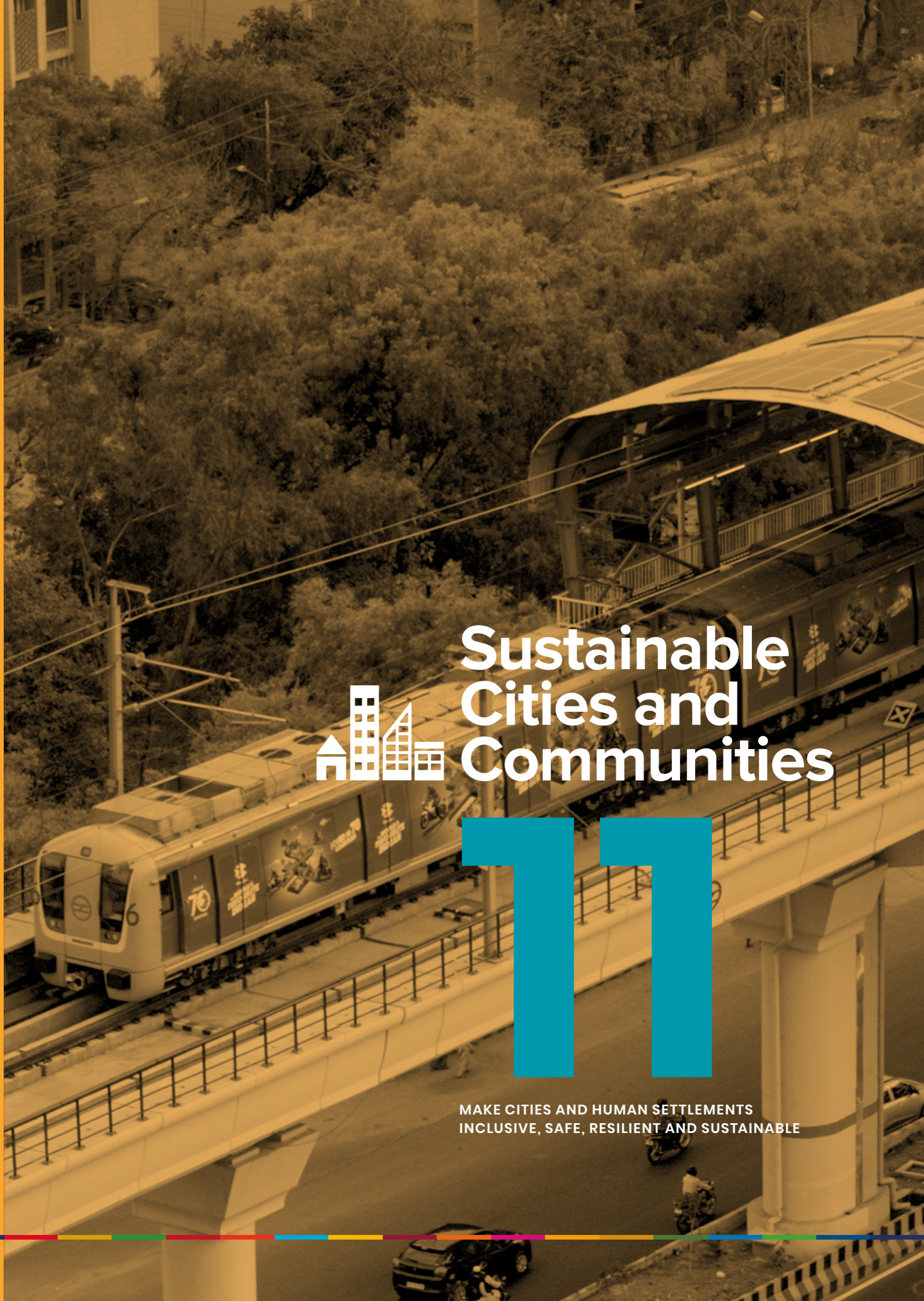
Income inequality: Gini coefficient is a commonly used measure of income inequality that condenses the entire income distribution for a country into a single number between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the degree of income inequality. At 0.283, income inequality in rural India is marginally lower than in urban India (0.363). Urban inequality is lowest in Manipur at 0.209 while it is highest in Kerala (0.414) and Haryana (0.41). Kerala also has the highest rural inequality (0.363). It is lowest in Meghalaya (0.19).

Political inclusion: The Indian Constitution recommends reservation of 1/3rd of the seats of Panchayati Raj Institutions for women. Interestingly, in 2016, 46.14 per cent of the seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions in India were held by women. 8 States had more than 50 per cent women representatives in PRI with Jharkhand topping the country with 59.18 per cent. Even States like Gujarat and Goa with the lowest share of women representatives, at 32.9 per cent and 32.97 per cent respectively, were close to achieving the constitutionally mandated target of 33 per cent women representation. At 28.87 per cent, Daman and Diu had the lowest women representation in PRI in the country in 2016.

Transgender labour force participation: As of 2016, the ratio of the former to the latter stands lower than the target value of 1. The participation rate of the transgender workforce was only 0.64 to that of the male labour force. However, it is worthwhile to note that five States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh and Telangana, have already surpassed the target.

Scheduled Caste sub-plan fund utilisation: Three States and two UTs, namely, Kerala, Manipur, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Daman and Diu utilised 100 per cent of their Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) funds while Goa and Uttarakhand utilised less than half. On an average in the country, 77.67 per cent of the fund allocated for Scheduled Caste population is utilised.

Scheduled Tribe sub-plan fund utilisation: Three States and two UTs, namely, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Daman and Diu utilised 100 per cent of their Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds while Goa and Uttar Pradesh utilised less than half. On an average in the country, 82.98 per cent of the fund allocated for Scheduled Tribe population is utilised.



Sustainable Cities and Communities



MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE





SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

I. Global Context

Cities are essential centres for the exchange of ideas, trade and commerce, cultural amalgamation, promotion of scientific temper, social and industrial productivity and much more. Urban areas across the globe currently house four billion people who make up 54 per cent of the world population. This is expected to rise to 5 billion by 2030. Rapid urbanization, especially in developing countries, calls for significant changes in the way in which urban development is designed and managed, as well as substantial increases of public and private investments in urban infrastructure and services. Given this context, efficient urban planning and management practices must be put in place to deal with the existing and upcoming challenges brought about by urbanization.

Urbanization has provided new jobs and opportunities to millions of people and has contributed to poverty reduction. At the same time, rapid urbanization adds pressure to the resource base and increases demand for energy, water, and sanitation, as well as for public services, education and health care. Urban areas are continually evolving as a result of people's mobility, natural population growth, socio-economic development, environmental changes, and local and national policies. Goal 11 aims to promote inclusiveness and sustainable urbanization so that the cities can be productive, accessible places that attract talent, encourage innovation and create economic growth. It lays down a framework to ensure capacity building for better governance.

II. Indian Approach

Urbanization in India has become a necessary and irreversible process, and it is an integral determinant of economic growth and poverty reduction. The Indian approach in this area mainly consists of the following efforts.

a. Reforms in the Real Estate Sector

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) is transformative legislation aimed to ensure regulation and promote real estate sector efficiently and transparently and to protect the interest of home buyers. Rules under RERA have been notified by 30 States/UTs and 28 States/UTs. North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim) are under process to notify the rules under RERA.

b. Urban Transformation and Housing for All

Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), basic civic amenities (water supply, sewerage, urban transport, parks, among others) are provided to all, with a focus on the poor and disadvantaged, in 500 cities including all those with a population over 100,000.

To ensure adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all and upgrade slums by 2022, the Government of India has launched *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*-Housing for all in urban areas. PMAY covers 4318 cities, including 472 class 1 cities. By August 2019, a total of more than 26 lakh houses have been completed, which includes incomplete houses of the earlier scheme of National Urban Renewal Mission.



Further, to develop and promote effective means of sustainable transport, the government is taking crucial steps towards promoting electric mobility which includes the newly launched National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage and the FAME-II Scheme.

c. Sustainable Urbanization

The Smart Cities Mission (SCM), launched in 2015, aims at building up sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and a decent quality of life to its citizens. The strategic components of the Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) with Smart Solutions applied in service delivery and governance. The 100 cities under the Mission have proposed to execute 5,151 projects worth INR 2050 billion in 5 years from their respective dates of selection.

III. Challenges

Cities are fast becoming the main drivers of development in India. The exclusionary pattern of urbanization has resulted in slowing down of the pace of rural-urban migration, sectoral diversification and shrinking growth of job opportunities in the cities.

- Challenges to the institutional capacities for improving access to sound infrastructure, decent employment, and reducing vulnerability to pollution, natural disasters and other risks, loom large.
- Being home to 14 out of the 20 most polluted cities in the world, the challenge of pollution demands immediate attention.
- India is home to a growing number of urban unemployed.
- Large and wealthy cities may have well-managed resource systems, but they also have larger ecological footprints. Climate change impacts increase cities' vulnerabilities and put further stress on the adaptive capacities of the poor.
- Integrated and spatially distributed urbanization with emphasis on small and medium cities and towns promoting linkages with rural areas is lacking, leading to congestion of multiple kinds in the existing cities.

India SDG Index: Goal 11

Five national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Sustainable Cities and Communities, which capture two 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.

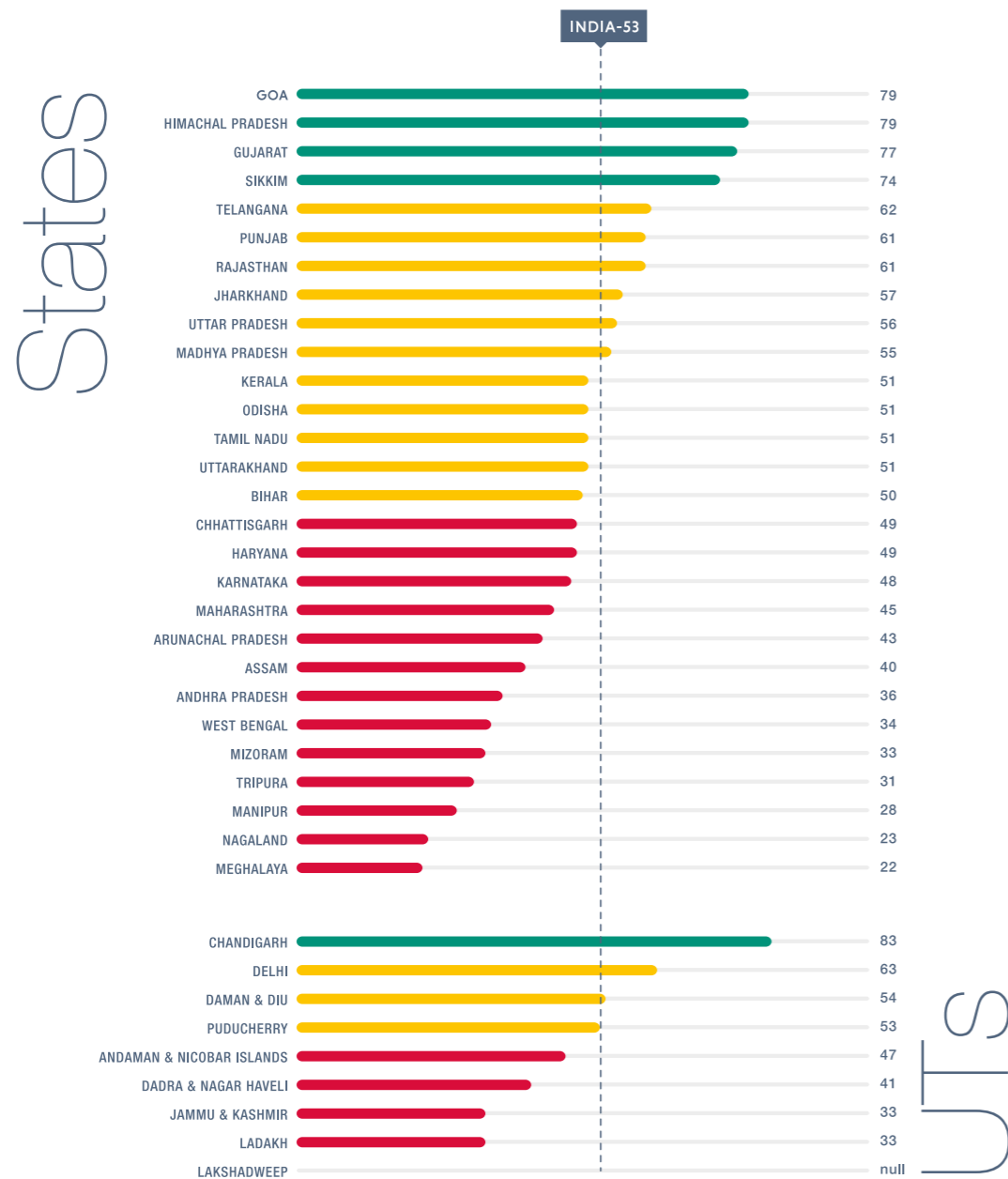
The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

Goal 11 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 11 ranges between 22 and 79 for States and between 33 and 83 for UTs.

Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Chandigarh are the top performers among States and UTs, respectively. Four States and one UT bagged position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, thirteen States and three UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

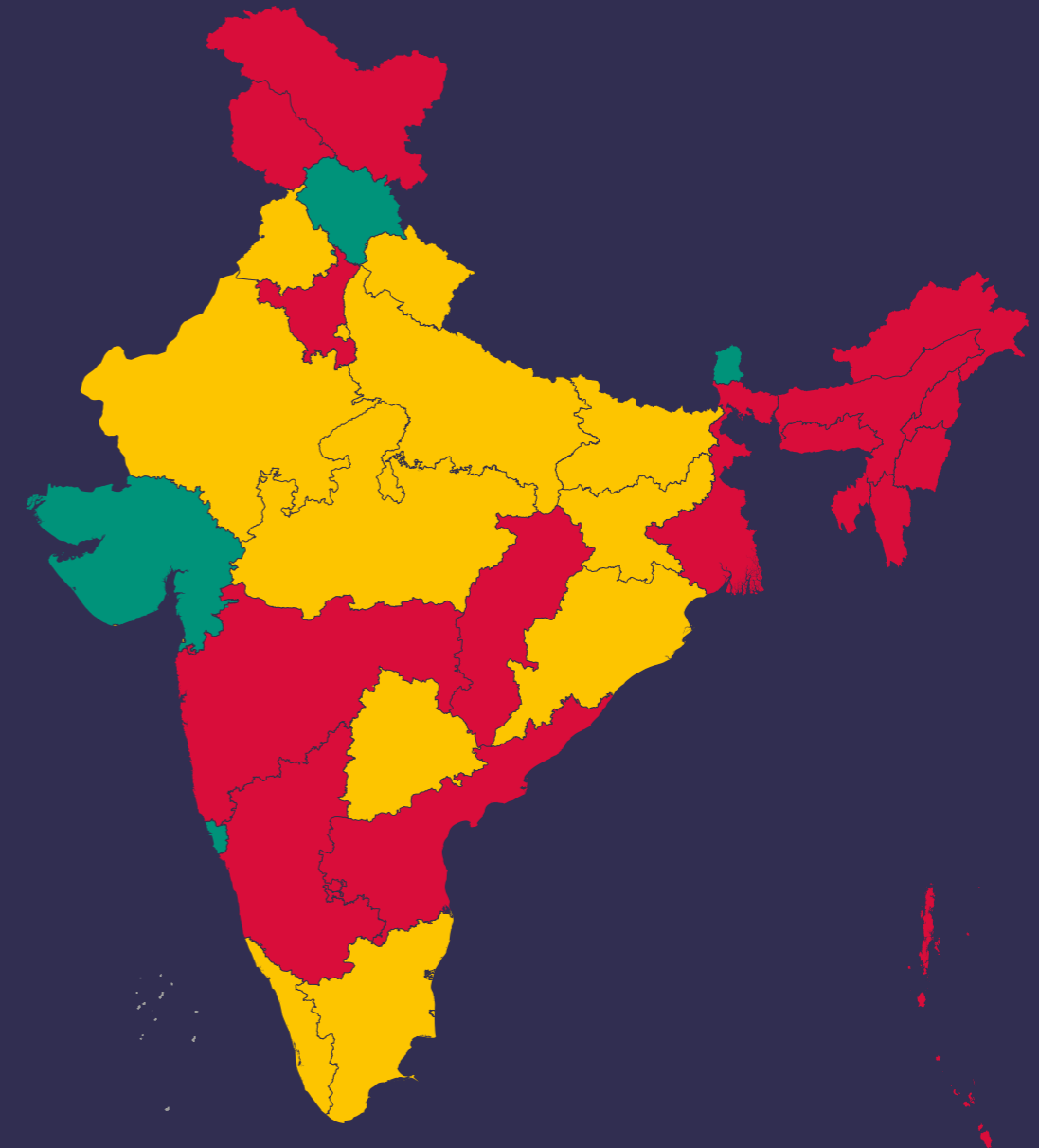
Figure 11.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 11



States

UTS

Figure 11.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 11



Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
Goa	Telangana	Bihar
Himachal Pradesh	Punjab	Chhattisgarh
Gujarat	Rajasthan	Haryana
Sikkim	Jharkhand	Karnataka
	Uttar Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Madhya Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
	Kerala	Assam
	Odisha	Andhra Pradesh
	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal
	Uttarakhand	Mizoram
		Tripura
		Manipur
		Nagaland
		Meghalaya
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli
		Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh

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

TABLE 11.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 11

SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data				Index Score				SDG 11 Index Score		
		Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses	Percentage of urban households living in slums	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Percentage of waste processed	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses	Percentage of urban households living in slums	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection		Percentage of waste processed	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.89	12.04	100	48	0.09	22	0	100	48	9	36
2	Andhra Pradesh	26.16	1.12	100	0	0.00	24	91	100	0	0	43
3	Assam	18.92	0.63	62.21	41	0.00	16	95	50	41	0	40
4	Bihar	21.42	1.19	87.95	51	0.07	19	90	84	51	7	50
5	Chhattisgarh	24.39	7.43	100.00	84	0.00	22	38	100	84	0	49
6	Goa	91.11	1.8	100.00	68	0.51	91	85	100	68	51	79
7	Gujarat	58.23	2.78	100.85	79	0.74	57	77	100	79	74	77
8	Haryana	6.21	6.56	91.44	47	0.60	3	46	89	47	60	49
9	Himachal Pradesh	30.67	0.89	97.79	76	1.04	28	93	97	76	100	79
10	Jharkhand	35.48	1.13	97.75	56	0.09	33	91	97	56	9	57
11	Karnataka	26.27	5.39	88.51	41	0.35	24	55	85	41	35	48
12	Kerala	42.26	0.6	85.46	32	0.06	40	95	81	32	6	51
13	Madhya Pradesh	41.23	7.83	100.00	84	0.15	39	35	100	84	15	55
14	Maharashtra	22.50	10.54	81.81	55	0.63	20	12	76	55	63	45
15	Manipur	7.48	Null	68.63	50	0.00	4	Null	59	50	0	28
16	Meghalaya	22.35	1.94	23.68	4	0.01	20	84	0	4	1	22
17	Mizoram	4.79	7.16	80.49	35	0.11	2	41	74	35	11	33
18	Nagaland	13.37	4.16	44.44	14	0.00	10	65	27	14	0	23
19	Odisha	38.11	3.72	90.91	25	0.34	36	69	88	25	34	51
20	Punjab	28.12	5.26	97.45	53	0.75	26	56	97	53	75	61
21	Rajasthan	34.97	3.02	99.81	68	0.32	33	75	100	68	32	61
22	Sikkim	44.61	5.14	100.00	70	1.33	43	57	100	70	100	74
23	Tamil Nadu	38.41	8.04	94.00	60	0.32	36	33	92	60	32	51
24	Telangana	38.64	Null	95.64	78	0.41	37	Null	94	78	41	62
25	Tripura	46.03	3.8	27.10	40	0.00	44	68	4	40	0	31
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.34	3.12	90.74	58	0.37	23	74	88	58	37	56
27	Uttarakhand	30.76	4.84	95.14	42	0.31	28	60	94	42	31	51
28	West Bengal	40.64	7.03	78.69	9	0.09	39	42	72	9	9	34
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.27	3.72	100.00	65	0.00	0	69	100	65	0	47
30	Chandigarh	2068.25	9.01	100.00	89	1.92	100	25	100	89	100	83
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.87	Null	100.00	25	0.00	39	Null	100	25	0	41
32	Daman & Diu	42.63	Null	100.00	75	0.00	41	Null	100	75	0	54
33	Delhi	267.03	10.63	86.39	55	0.65	100	12	82	55	65	63
34	Jammu & Kashmir	15.07	5.28	51.49	10	0.48	12	56	36	10	48	33
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	Null	Null	0.00	Null	Null	Null	Null	0	Null
36	Puducherry	21.96	11.58	100.00	90	0.50	19	4	100	90	50	53
India		31.01	5.41	90.99	56	0.38	29	55	88	56	38	53
Target		100	0	100	100	1	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

56% of the total waste generated gets processed

31.01% HOUSES completed under PMAY(U)

90.99% wards have 100% door to door waste collection

37.58% Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas



Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
11.1 - By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Houses completed under <i>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana</i> (PMAY) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses	100	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 11.1 and also corresponds with the objectives of the PMAY; thus the target has been set at 100 percent.
	Percentage of urban households living in slums	0	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 11.1.
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	Percentage of wards with 100 per cent door to door waste collection	100	This is a national target. Government of India's initiative of <i>Swachh Bharat</i> Mission in urban areas aims to cover all wards for 100 percent door to door collection of waste.
	Percentage of waste processed	100	This is a national target. Government of India's initiative of <i>Swachh Bharat</i> Mission aims to cover 80 percent of urban population by solid waste management services by 2019 with 2 percent year on year increment. Thus, target for 2030 has been set at 100 percent.
	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	1	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 11.6. One has been set as the target for installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas, implying that all the sewage generated must get treated.

Highlights

Houses completed under PMAY: As of 2019, 31.01 per cent of houses were completed under *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* (Urban) as against the total number of houses sanctioned for construction. Goa has met 91.11 per cent of its housing demand whereas the completion rate of houses is the lowest in the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands at 3.27 per cent.

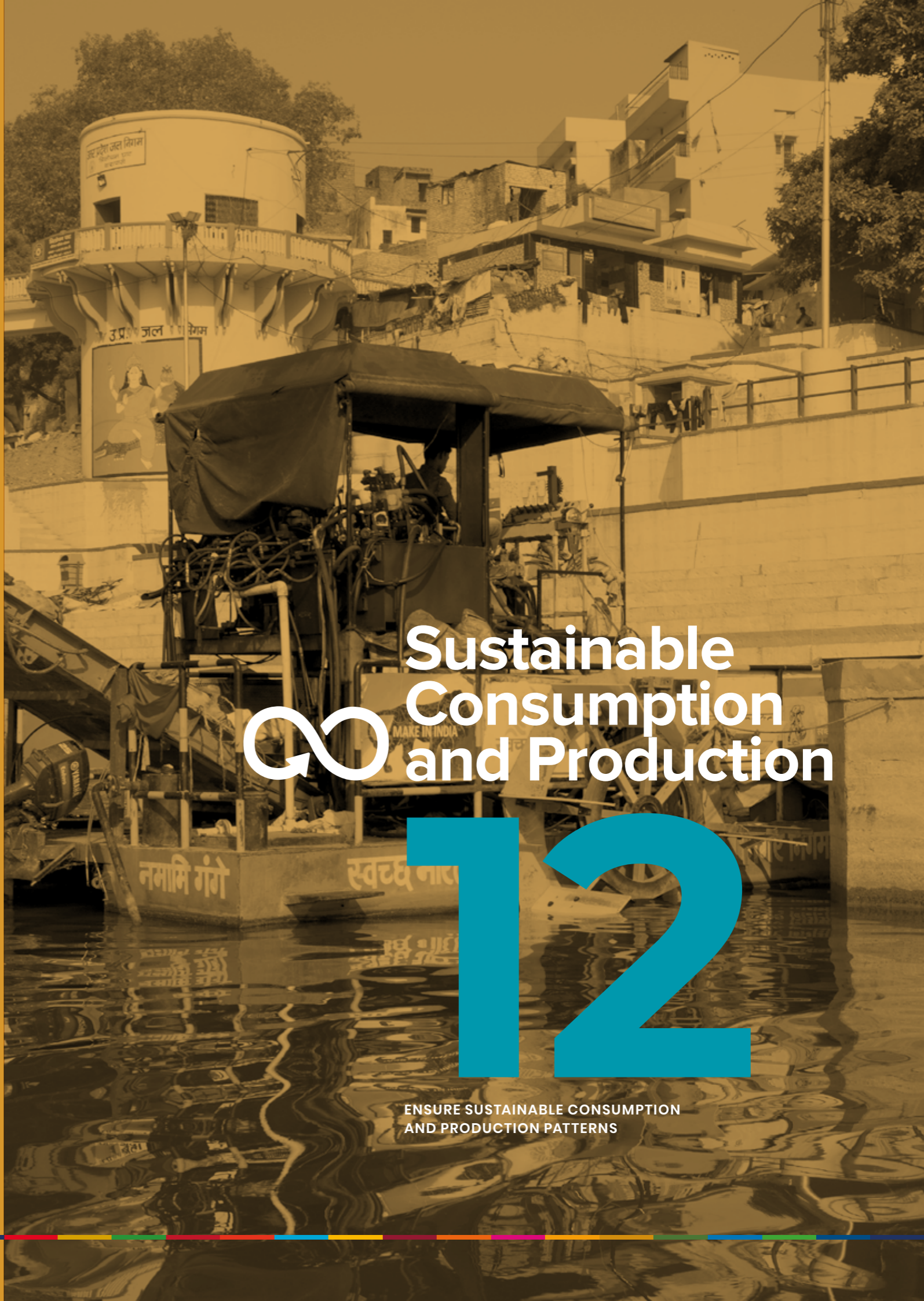
Slum households: As per the 2011 Census, 5.41 per cent of the urban households in India live in slums. Among the States, Andhra Pradesh had the highest percentage of its urban population living in slums (12.04 per cent). Among the UTs, Puducherry had the highest figure, with 11.58 per cent of its urban households living in slums. The State closest to the target is Kerala.

Door to door waste collection: Proper and established waste management is an essential criterion for sustainable cities. Seven States and five UTs have achieved the target of 100 per cent door to door waste collection whereas Rajasthan is very close to achieving the target at 99.81 per cent. Across India, 90.99 per cent of the wards have 100 per cent from door to door collection.

Waste processed: As of June 2019, only 56 per cent of the total waste generated gets processed. The best performers among the States are Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh with 84 per cent of its waste getting processed each, followed by Gujarat at 79 per cent. Among the UTs, Puducherry leads with processing 90 per cent of its waste, followed by Chandigarh at 89 per cent.

Installed Sewage Treatment Capacity*: The installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban India is 37.58 per cent as of March 2015. Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and the UT of Chandigarh have a much higher sewage treatment capacity as compared to the sewage being generated.

*The computed index score of Lakshadweep in this goal is "Null" as for the first four indicators data is not available. Whereas, for the fifth indicator on installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas, data is available. Sewage treatment capacity in Lakshadweep is zero, while sewage generated is 8 mld. Thus, the obtained proportion is "0" which is why the raw score for this indicator is "0". However, since data is unavailable for four among the five indicators for Lakshadweep in this goal, for computation of the index score, it has been considered as "Null".



 Sustainable
Consumption
and Production

12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS





SDG 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

I. Global Context

Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.⁶⁷

Humans use up more resources than what the planet can renew in a year. Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, we will need three Earths to sustain current lifestyles for everyone. The global material footprint, which is the quantum of raw materials extracted to meet the consumption demands, has increased by 113 per cent from 43 billion metric tonnes in 1990 to 92 billion tonnes in 2019. It is projected to grow to 190 billion tons by 2060, which could be disastrous for the planet and its life. Another striking development is the shift of energy and resource-intensive stages of production to developing countries with less resource efficiency, which results in the usage of more resources.

Each year, an estimated one-third of all food produced – equivalent to 1.3 billion tonnes worth around USD 1 trillion – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices. More than one billion people still do not have access to freshwater. Less than 3 per cent of the world's water is fresh (drinkable), of which 2.5 per cent is frozen in Antarctica, the Arctic and glaciers. Humanity must, therefore, rely on the rest 0.5 per cent for all freshwater needs.

II. Indian Approach

India faces a unique challenge in the imperative to lift millions of people out of poverty and at the same time, conserve the natural resources required to sustain development. In October 2015, India committed to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25 per cent from its 2005 levels by 2020 and by 33-35 per cent by 2030. There are efforts to adopt and implement environmental sustainability measures, which would help reduce the ecological footprint of economic growth by changing the patterns and processes of production and consumption of goods and resources.

Key areas involved in working on targets associated with SDG 12 include efficient management of natural resources like land, water, and air; limiting the generation of toxic waste and pollutants and their safe disposal; and adoption of sustainable consumption practices in public as well as private spheres. Thus, stakeholders like industries, businesses and consumers play a large part in achieving SDG 12, while the government has pre-eminently an enabling and facilitative role.

As a part of its commitment, India is moving towards implementing the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP), which is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries. The 10YFP has six programme areas: sustainable public procurement, sustainable buildings and construction, sustainable tourism, including ecotour-

⁶⁷ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/>

ism, sustainable food systems, consumer information, and sustainable lifestyles and education. The government has incorporated critical strategies from the 10-YFP in respective sectoral programmes and initiatives.

a. Natural Resource Management and Food Systems

Sustainable agriculture is indispensable for a sustainable food system in India. The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), in tandem with other missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, strives to optimize agricultural productivity and mitigate climate change impacts. Soil Health Management (SHM) initiative promotes organic manures and bio-fertilizers and low-input sustainable agriculture.

In the field of sustainable farming, India's global rank in 2019 in terms of landmass under organic agriculture moved up to 8th and continued to be first in terms of the total number of organic producers.⁶⁸ The government extensively supports certified organic farm production in a value chain model in the North-East Region, one of the 18 mega biodiversity hotspots in the world. Farmers' access to new information, knowledge and skills is being strengthened through the network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) or Farmers' Science Centres, and agriculture extension support.

Comprehensive strategies on climate-resilient agriculture have been developed and promoted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) producing adaptive crop regimes and crop management practices for different agricultural seasons. Surface and rainwater harvesting has seen continuous progress in terms of improved water conservation and storage through check dams, open wells, percolation tanks, among others. Reuse of wastewater has also been promoted.

b. Resource Efficiency

India strives to curb resource extraction rate and improve material productivity. Concerted action is being taken to conserve the dwindling water resources. There is an effort to reduce import dependency for the majority of the 'most critical' materials, such as, cobalt, copper and lithium, which are extensively used in the high-end technology industry. There are also efforts to ease the pressure on crude oil, over 80 per cent of which is imported. Multi-stakeholder

efforts are targeted at increasing the extent of recycling taking place in the country, which is currently in the range of 20-25 per cent.

c. Sustainable Construction and Buildings

Rising awareness is leading to an upward trend in the adoption of green building and construction principles and parameters in India. According to the US Green Buildings Council, India is witnessing a dramatic increase in sustainable development practice. It ranks third as of 31st December 2018 in the global listing for the top ten countries for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), with more than 899 LEED-certified projects totalling over 24.81 million gross square meters of space. Green buildings are making a significant difference as the top 10 states in LEED certification are home to more than 840 million Indians and together account for more than 475 million gross square feet of LEED-certified space. Besides having a positive environmental impact, this green movement is also facilitating a transformation of urban habitat and adding more green jobs.

d. Public Procurement

Government has given a boost to reforms in public procurement policy and practice. Several public sector entities and government departments have already incorporated environmental and energy efficiency criteria in their procurement decisions.

e. Sustainable Tourism

Tourism's direct contribution to India's GDP is expected to grow from USD 98 billion in 2018 to USD 106.9 billion in 2019. The Travel services and Hotel segments are expected to be the drivers of growth in 2019, expanding at a rate of 12 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively. Therefore, it is essential to build in sustainable practices in this sector. The Government has launched the Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for three major segments of the tourism industry, namely, tour operators, accommodation and beaches, backwaters, lakes & rivers sectors, which incorporates various eco-friendly measures like Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), rain water harvesting system, waste management system, pollution control, introduction of non-Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) equipment for refrigeration and air conditioning, measures for energy and water conservation among others.



III. Challenges

Since sustainable consumption and production aims at "doing more and better with less," net welfare gains from economic activities can increase by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole life cycle, while increasing quality of life. There is the imperative of decoupling economic growth and environmental degradation. Against the backdrop of the interventions discussed above, the following issues remain essential:

- It is crucial to retain focus on operating a sustainable supply chain, involving everyone from producer to the final consumer. This includes educating consumers on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing them with adequate information through standards and labels and engaging in sustainable public procurement, among others.
- Ineffective solid waste management needs attention, especially in urban centres. About a third of the population lives in urban areas. By 2050, it is expected that about 50 per cent of India's population will be urban, and waste generation will grow by 5 per cent per year. It is anticipated that by 2021, 2031, and 2050, waste arising will be around 101 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT), 164 MMT, and 436 MMT per year, respectively.⁶⁹
- According to the FAO, up to 40 per cent of the food produced in India is wasted. This also implies that water, fertilizers, and other resources that go into producing food also are wasted. Food disposed of in landfills produces methane, a potent greenhouse gas. India's ambitious development plans call for better resource efficiency.
- Estimates show that nearly 74.6 lakh tonnes of hazardous waste are generated in India annually. Of this, waste which can be disposed of in landfills constitutes for about 34.1 lakh tonnes or 46 per cent of the total. The recyclable hazardous waste consists of 33.5 lakh tonnes or 45 per cent of the total. Since the amount of recyclable hazardous waste is a considerable percentage of the total, efforts must be directed towards upgrading the waste recycling mechanisms.

68 The World of Organic Agriculture: Statistics and Emerging Trends 2019

69 <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3298/5/9/103/pdf>

India SDG Index: Goal 12

Seven national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Sustainable Consumption and Production, which captures 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 12 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 12 ranges between 30 and 100 for States and between 39 and 77 for UTs.

Nagaland and Chandigarh are the top-performing among States and UTs, respectively. Nagaland has scored 100, making it an Achiever. Six States and four UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, seven States and three UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 12.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 12

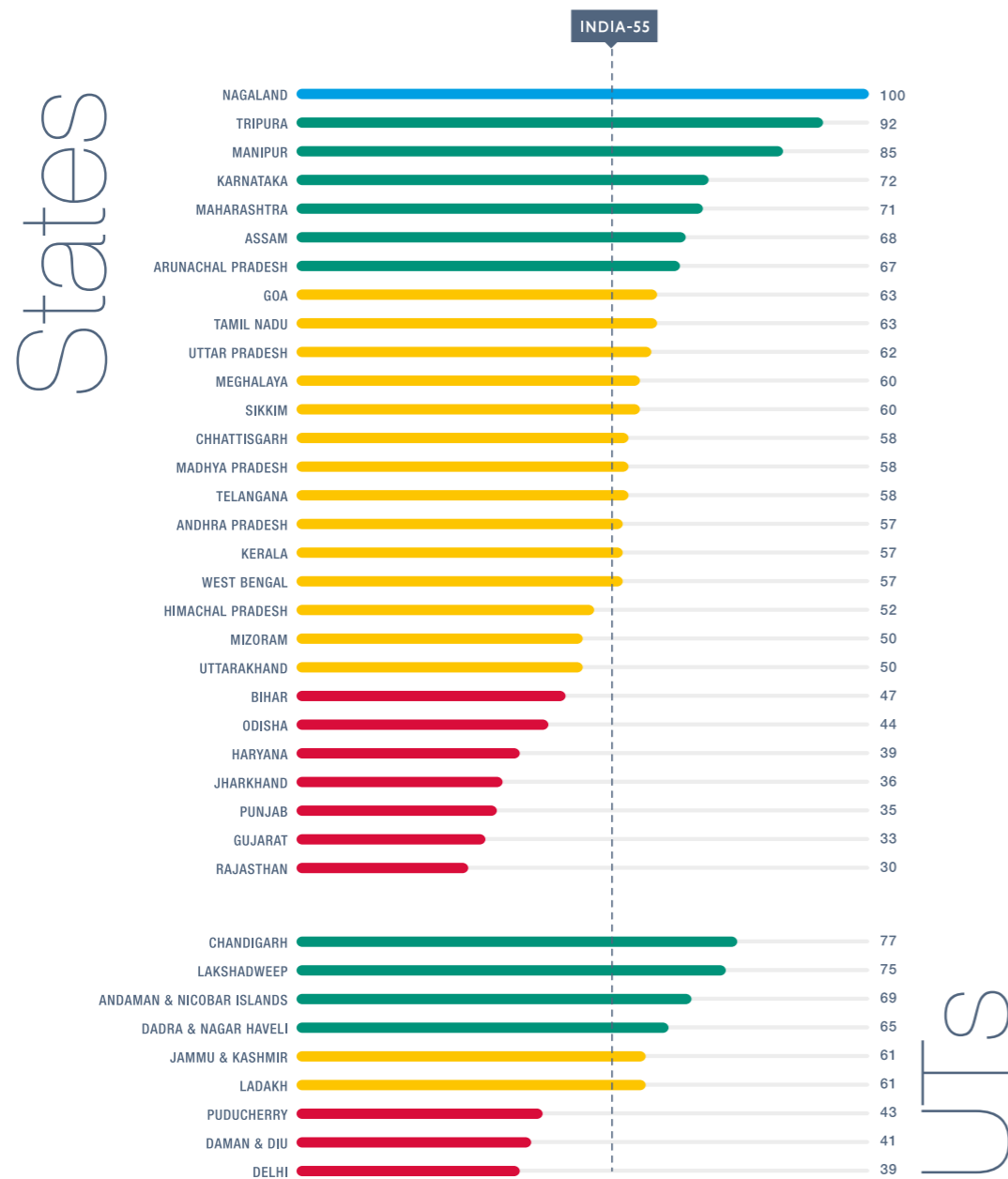


Figure 12.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 12

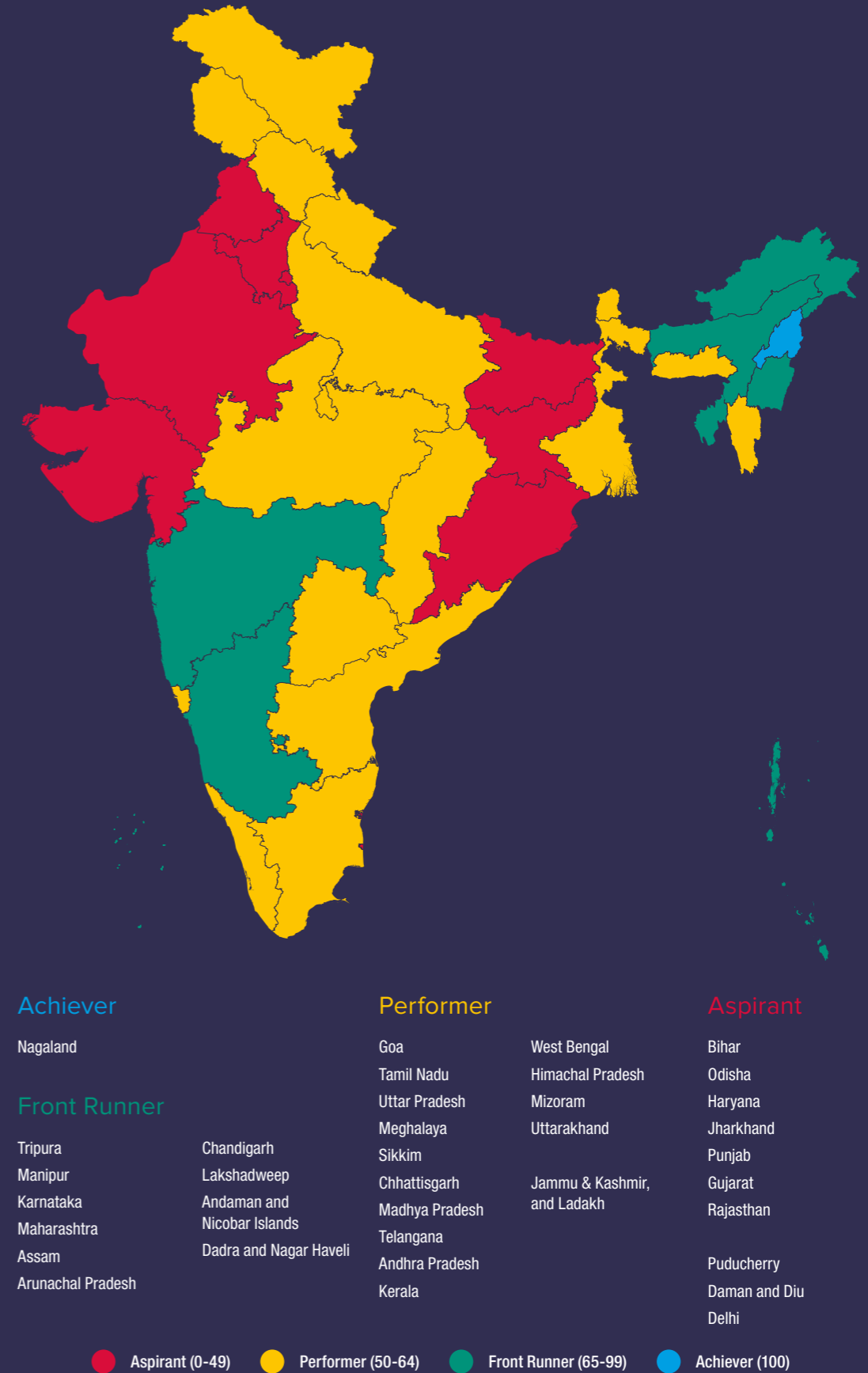



TABLE 12.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES/ UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 12


SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data										Index Score						SDG 12 Index Score
		Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	Percentage use of fertiliser out of total NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)	Per capita hazardous waste generated*	Ratio of processed quantity of hazardous waste sent to recycle to hazardous waste generated*	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated	Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Bio Power per 100,000 population*	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation*	Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	Percentage use of fertiliser out of total NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)	Per capita hazardous waste generated	Ratio of processed quantity of hazardous waste sent to recycle to hazardous waste generated	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated	Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Bio Power per 100,000 population	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation			
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.15	58.26	0.01	0.05	7.76	0.92	90.936	100	97	88	7	8	44	90	57		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.00	Null	Null	0.00	Null	14.667	100	100	Null	0	0	Null	7	67		
3	Assam	11.25	66.46	0.00	Null	0.00	Null	31.049	100	76	98	Null	0	Null	25	68		
4	Bihar	45.76	69.80	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.11	24.874	100	67	100	10	0	5	18	47		
5	Chhattisgarh	44.43	57.76	0.00	0.05	8.86	0.86	100	100	98	94	7	9	41	100	58		
6	Goa	33.50	48.80	0.01	0.01	40.44	Null	79.439	100	100	72	2	40	Null	78	63		
7	Gujarat	63.89	71.27	0.04	0.03	24.48	0.12	71.408	100	63	0	4	24	6	69	33		
8	Haryana	136.91	75.08	0.00	0.11	6.06	0.72	50.267	30	54	95	16	6	34	46	39		
9	Himachal Pradesh	86.37	61.18	0.00	0.00	45.29	0.10	95.573	83	89	91	0	45	5	95	52		
10	Jharkhand	27.73	76.89	0.02	0.02	1.82	0.01	76.364	100	49	62	2	2	0	76	36		
11	Karnataka	69.87	53.82	0.01	0.05	34.49	2.86	46.426	100	100	88	7	34	100	42	72		
12	Kerala	51.27	43.56	0.00	0.09	29.13	0.00	95.532	100	100	98	13	29	0	95	57		
13	Madhya Pradesh	54.76	64.19	0.00	0.03	Null	0.15	93.585	100	82	96	4	Null	7	93	58		
14	Madhpradesh	54.62	54.96	0.00	0.01	31.98	2.03	74.911	100	100	93	2	32	96	73	71		
15	Manipur	1.44	68.45	Null	Null	Null	Null	39.216	100	71	Null	Null	Null	Null	34	85		
16	Meghalaya	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.07	26.44	0.48	23.684	100	100	100	10	26	23	17	60		
17	Mizoram	3.82	75.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	Null	56.402	100	52	100	0	0	Null	53	50		
18	Nagaland	0.99	47.35	0.00	1.00	Null	Null	8.120	100	100	100	100	100	Null	0	100		
19	Odisha	42.18	61.18	0.01	0.01	1.17	0.14	41.156	100	89	69	1	1	6	36	44		
20	Punjab	165.77	76.80	0.00	0.12	0.08	1.10	79.155	0	49	91	17	0	52	77	35		
21	Rajasthan	139.88	73.68	0.01	0.03	9.73	0.16	79.421	27	57	78	4	10	7	78	30		
22	Sikkim	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	Null	94.340	100	100	97	0	1	Null	94	60		
23	Tamil Nadu	80.94	56.55	0.01	0.17	11.08	1.43	82.995	89	100	88	23	11	68	81	63		
24	Telangana	65.45	67.51	0.01	0.17	47.90	0.49	47.727	100	73	82	24	48	23	43	58		
25	Tripura	7.88	54.24	0.00	0.88	60.34	Null	66.129	100	100	100	100	60	Null	63	92		
26	Uttar Pradesh	70.18	67.82	0.00	0.20	27.10	0.93	60.523	100	72	98	28	27	44	57	62		
27	Uttarakhand	56.83	80.98	0.00	0.09	0.00	1.19	44.701	100	38	95	12	0	56	40	50		
28	West Bengal	44.60	51.90	0.00	0.15	8.96	0.33	9.394	100	100	98	21	9	16	1	57		
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.74	36.88	Null	Null	7.14	Null	75	100	100	Null	7	Null	Null	73	69		
30	Chandigarh	89.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	67.57	Null	92.308	80	100	96	39	68	Null	92	77		
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31.34	58.98	Null	Null	0.00	Null	100	100	95	Null	0	Null	Null	100	65		
32	Daman & Diu	61.40	87.52	Null	Null	0.00	Null	100	100	22	Null	0	Null	Null	100	41		
33	Delhi	119.61	95.95	0.00	0.00	38.71	0.22	20.068	48	0	100	Null	39	11	13	39		
34	Jammu & Kashmir	29.47	61.41	0.00	0.00	17.86	Null	10.298	100	89	100	1	18	Null	2	61		
35	Lakshadweep	65.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	Null	Null	100	100	100	100	0	Null	Null	Null	75		
36	Puducherry	74.33	72.48	Null	0.11	0.00	Null	31.967	95	60	Null	15	0	Null	26	43		
India		63.33	64.49	0.006	0.04	20.75	0.768	67.760	100	81	87	5	21	36	65	55		
Target		70	57	0	1	100	2.11	100.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

* Since data is rounded to 2 decimal points, refer to State/UT profiles for exact value.


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




63.33%
OF THE NET AVAILABLE GROUNDWATER IS WITHDRAWN




64.49%
USAGE OF NITROGEN FERTILISER OUT OF THE TOTAL USAGE OF NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM




0.0057mta
PER CAPITA HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED



20.75%
of the Municipal Solid Waste generated is treated



0.758 MW
INSTALLED CAPACITY OF GRID INTERACTIVE BIO-POWER PER 100,000 POPULATION



ONLY 4%
OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED GETS RECYCLED

Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
12.2 - By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability	70	This national target has been set on the basis of the report 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India' by Central Ground Water Board. Stage of ground water development should be less than 70 per cent.
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	Percentage use of nitrogen fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)	57	The ratio considered ideal for balanced and sustainable use of fertilisers (N,P,K) is 4:2:1, thus implying that the use of Nitrogen fertilizer should not exceed 57 per cent. In the absence of any policy advisory to States, taking a variable NPK ratio may not be justified. Therefore, for the purpose of the Index this year, the NPK ratio has been retained as 4:2:1. *Refer highlights section for full explanation.
12.5 - By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Per capita hazard waste generated	0	The said indicator has been aligned to SDG Global Target 12.5 and in tune with this, the target has been set at 0 metric tonnes per annum (mtpa) of hazardous waste generated per capita.
	Ratio of processed quantity of hazard waste sent to recycle to hazard waste generated	1	The said indicator has been aligned to SDG Global Target 12.5. 1 has been set as the target for achievement by 2030 implying that all the hazard waste generated must get recycled.
	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated	100	The said indicator has been aligned to SDG Global Target 12.5. The target has been set at 100 percent implying that all the municipal solid waste that is generated must get treated.
	Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Bio Power per 100,000 population	2.11	Average of the top 3 top performing States was taken as the national target value.
	Percentage of wards with 100 per cent source segregation	100	The said indicator has been aligned to SDG Global Target 12.5. Furthermore, the <i>Swachh Bharat</i> Mission – Urban (SBM-U) aims at modern and scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management. Thus, 100 percent has been set as the target for achievement by 2030.

Highlights

Annual groundwater withdrawal: About 63 per cent of the net available groundwater in India is withdrawn. The national upper limit is 70 per cent so that the groundwater is replenished at a normal rate. Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi need to improve this ratio which has far surpassed the maximum limit. Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have 0.06 and 0.28 per cent of groundwater withdrawal against available.

Use of nitrogen fertilizer out of NPK: NPK fertilizer (Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K)) is a primary macronutrient that provides the supplementary nutrition needed for optimal plant growth. The ratio considered ideal for balanced and sustainable use of fertilisers is 4:2:1*, thus implying that the use of Nitrogen fertilizer should not exceed 57 per cent. As of 2016-17, the use of nitrogen fertilizer in the country out of total N, P, K is 64.49 per cent, 7.49 per cent higher than the ideal standards. The percentage use of nitrogen fertilizer out of total N, P, K, is higher than the ideal in 16 States and 5 UTs. As of 2016-17, the ratio of use of N, P, K as per the data stated in the Agricultural Statistics Report is roughly about 6.6:2.6:1.

*In the absence of any policy advisory to States, taking a variable NPK ratio as suggested by several studies may not be justified. Therefore, for the purpose of the Index this year, the NPK ratio has been retained as 4:2:1.

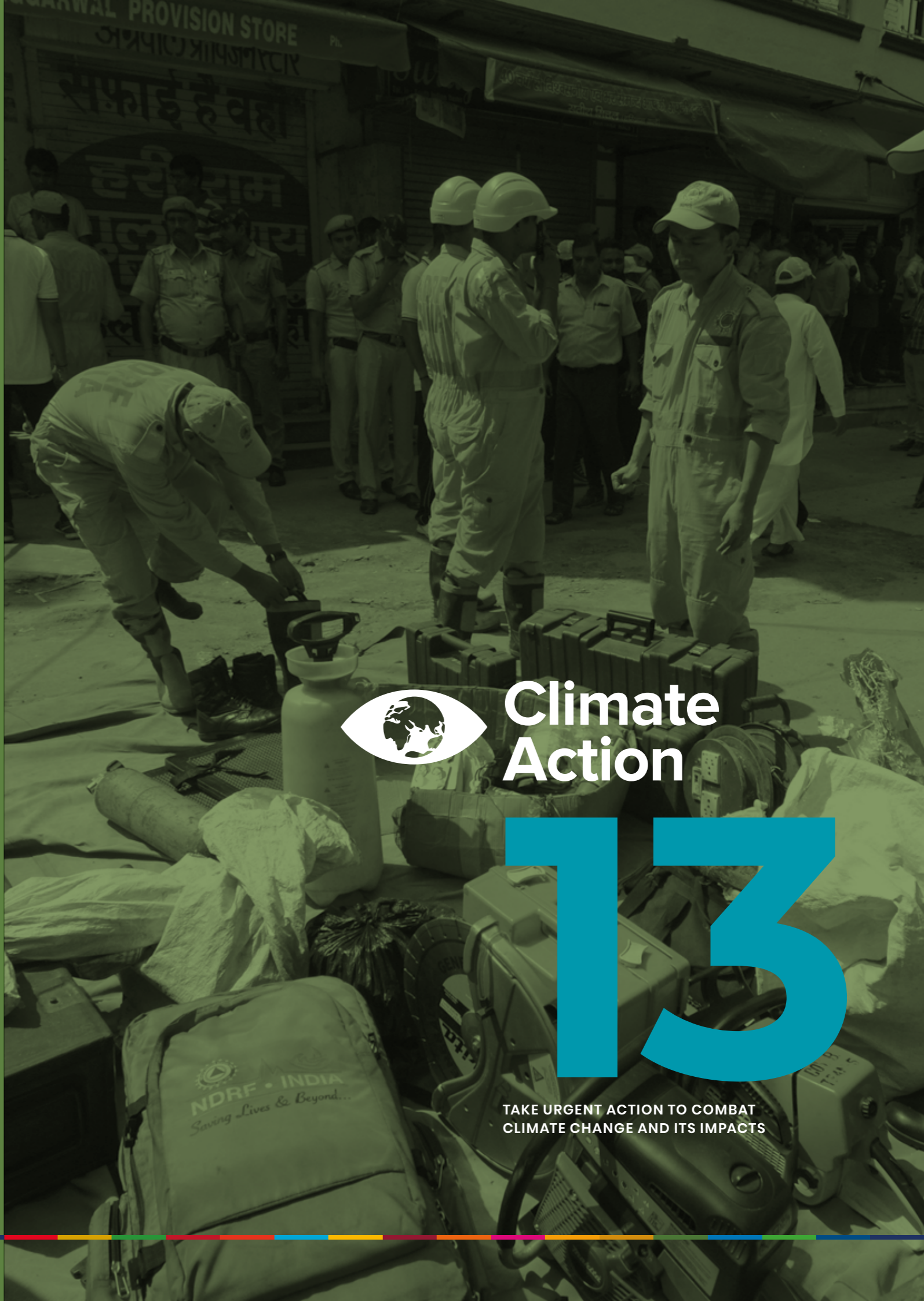
Hazardous waste generation: The per capita hazardous waste generated in the country is 0.0057 metric tonnes per annum (mta). Among the States and UTs, Mizoram and Lakshadweep are the best performers.

Hazardous waste sent for recycling: In India, the quantity of hazardous recycled waste to generated is 0.04. Nagaland displays the best performance, having already achieved the target, whereas Mizoram and Sikkim are aspirants in this category.

Municipal Solid Waste treated: Only 20.75 per cent of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated gets treated in the country. The percentage MSW treated as against generated is the highest in Tripura at 60.34 per cent among the States, and in Chandigarh (67.57 per cent) among the UTs.

Grid-Interactive bio-power: As of October 2019, the installed capacity of grid-interactive bio-power per one lakh population for India is 0.758 MW. The target is to achieve 2.11 MW installed capacity of grid-interactive bio-power per 100,000 population by 2030. Karnataka has already surpassed this target with an installed capacity of grid-interactive bio-power per 100,000 population at 2.859 MW.

Wards with 100 per cent source segregation: 67.76 per cent of municipal wards in India have 100 per cent source segregation in Indian cities. Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have already achieved this target.



**Climate
Action**

13

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT
CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

NDRF • INDIA
Saving Lives & Beyond...



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

I. Global Context

Climate change is affecting the planet and its life more than ever. Temperatures across the globe in 2017 were 0.90 degrees Celsius warmer than 1951 to 1980 mean, according to NASA. 2016 was the third consecutive year in which temperatures were more than 1 degree Celsius above late nineteenth-century levels.⁷⁰ Each one degree Celsius of temperature increase in global mean temperature is estimated to reduce average global yields of wheat by 6 per cent, rice by 3.2 per cent, and maize by 7.4 per cent.⁷¹ Across all the world's oceans, absolute sea level has risen at an average rate of 0.06 inches per year from 1880 to 2013.⁷² Having spiked by almost 50 per cent since 1990, global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions have increased more quickly between 2000 and 2010, than in each of the three previous decades.⁷³

Goal 13 aims to integrate climate action into national policies and strategies and promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change planning and management. The focus on the "urgent action" to "combat climate change and its impacts" requires incorporation of both climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.⁷⁴

II. Indian Approach

India, with its vast geographic diversity, has a significant number of climate regimes and diverse regional and local weather conditions. This makes the country vulnerable to climate change and related risks. In the last few years, this has manifested in the forms of floods, droughts as well as the risk from tsunamis and cyclones experienced in coastal areas.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reveals that India, one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to global warming, will face the challenge of climate change in the coming years. The report states that agricultural economies such as India will be adversely affected due to the ramifications of global warming—including intense heatwaves, floods and droughts, water stress, and reduced food production.

A comprehensive strategy is required to combat the effects of climate change, in all its dimensions. To convey the ambition of adopting green technologies, promoting the use of a clean and modern source of energy, advocating for behaviour change for sustainable use of resources, India has adopted a wide range of initiatives at the national as well as international level.

a. Integrating Climate Action in Policies, Strategies and Planning

Way back in 2008, India had adopted the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which outlines a comprehensive strategy to deal with climate change-related problems and issues while building on solutions based on advanced technologies.⁷⁵ As many as 32 States/UTs have a State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC). States are increasingly coming up with climate-related policy instruments (e.g. there are currently 19 wind and 15 solar policies) to fight climate change.⁷⁶

On the global front, India plays a leadership role in climate action. India is an active participant in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

70 <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/12828>

71 <https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-13/>

72 <https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-sea-level>

73 <https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-13/>

74 <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/climatechange>

75 http://dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/NMSKCC_July_2010.pdf

76 The Climate Group 2019 Driving Climate Action: State Leadership In India

and provides technical expertise and assists in the analysis and review of climate change information and the implementation of the Kyoto mechanism.⁷⁷ India strongly supported the Paris Agreement in 2015 and proclaimed its bold nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to achieve by 2030 reduced emissions intensity of GDP by 33-35 per cent from 2005 level; about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources; and an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover.

Together with France, India spearheaded the International Solar Alliance, the grouping of countries lying fully or partially between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. The Alliance aims at harnessing the vast potential of solar energy and reducing the cost of technology and financing.

b. Clean Energy

A target of 175 GW of renewable energy generation capacity by 2022 (100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biomass and 5 GW from small hydropower) has been set, which has recently been increased to 228 GW.

India's Renewable Energy installed capacity has grown from 38.9 GW on 31st March 2015 to 82.58 GW on 30th September 2019.⁷⁸ The Government is promoting solar energy through various fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and interest subsidies, generation-based incentives and viability gap funding. The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) helps to finance and promote clean energy initiatives along with the allocation of resources for clean energy research.

The high dependency on biomass for cooking, especially in rural areas is being corrected under the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*, under which 80.3 million LPG connections have so far been provided. Similarly, several programmes and interventions have been implemented by the Government to increase energy efficiency in industry, business, households, construction, and other sectors.

c. Emission Intensity

The National Electricity Policy finalized in 2018 forecasts a decline in fossil fuel capacity from 218 GW or

67 per cent of installed capacity in 2017 to 264 GW or 43 per cent of total installed capacity by 2027. Solar installed capacity in India has increased by about 12 times from 2.63 Gigawatt (GW) to 31.1 GW between March 2014 and September 2019. The share of non-fossil sources in installed capacity of electricity generation increased from 30.5 per cent in March 2015 to 35.22 per cent in September 2019. Supercritical thermal power units have risen from 40 (27.48 GW in 2015) to 66 (45.55 GW in 2018) with avoided emissions amounting to 7 MtCO₂ in 2016-17. A total of 170 old thermal generation units having a higher heat rate and a cumulative capacity of 10.64 GW have been retired till March 2018. India has been able to bring the emissions intensity of GDP down by 21 per cent below 2005 levels by 2014.⁸⁰

Air Quality in India has been a cause for concern where the multi-pronged strategy has been adopted by all levels of Government to address the issue. The Central Pollution Board, in association with the State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committees, monitor air quality across the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).⁸¹ The NAMP network comprises 680 monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns, covering 29 states and 6 union territories.

d. Improving Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness

Much of India's geography (85 per cent of landmass) is vulnerable to natural disasters, which affects the poor disproportionately. The National Policy on Disaster Management (2009) and the National Disaster Management Plan, 2016 focuses on disaster resilience and integrates the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the SDGs. Several programmes are implemented to improve natural disaster resilience, such as the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, Schemes for strengthening State and District Disaster Management Authorities, Strengthening disaster response force, among others. India has recently launched the International Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) through a joint initiative involving 12 partner countries to improve protective infrastructure across the world.

III. Challenges

- **Improving Disaster Resilience:** India is highly vulnerable to climate-induced natural disasters, which affect the vulnerable communities the most. The diverse nature of disasters faced by India requires varied capacity and responses promptly both in the areas of adaptation and mitigation. As far as the policy and capacity building interventions are concerned, the country is moving in the right direction. However, there is a need for huge investment for safeguarding the lives of millions already impacted due to poverty and associated vulnerabilities.
- **Accessing Green Technologies:** In light of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, environmentally sound technologies increasingly gain the attention of the global community due to the critical role they can play in the fight against climate change and in achieving the SDGs.
- **Meeting Energy Needs:** India is taking all the steps to face the challenge of making available the energy needed to fuel its impressive economic growth especially when the country needs to wean itself off the dependency on coal, considering that India's electricity demand is expected to triple by 2030, with coal sources accounting for about 57 per cent of electricity generation.

77 <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/handbook.pdf>

78 All India installed capacity of power stations (as on 31.08.2019) compiled by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India

79 Various reports of the Central Electricity Authority of India

80 Ibid

81 <http://cpcbenvvis.nic.in/airpollution/finding.htm>

India SDG Index: Goal 13

Four national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Climate Action, which captures two 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.

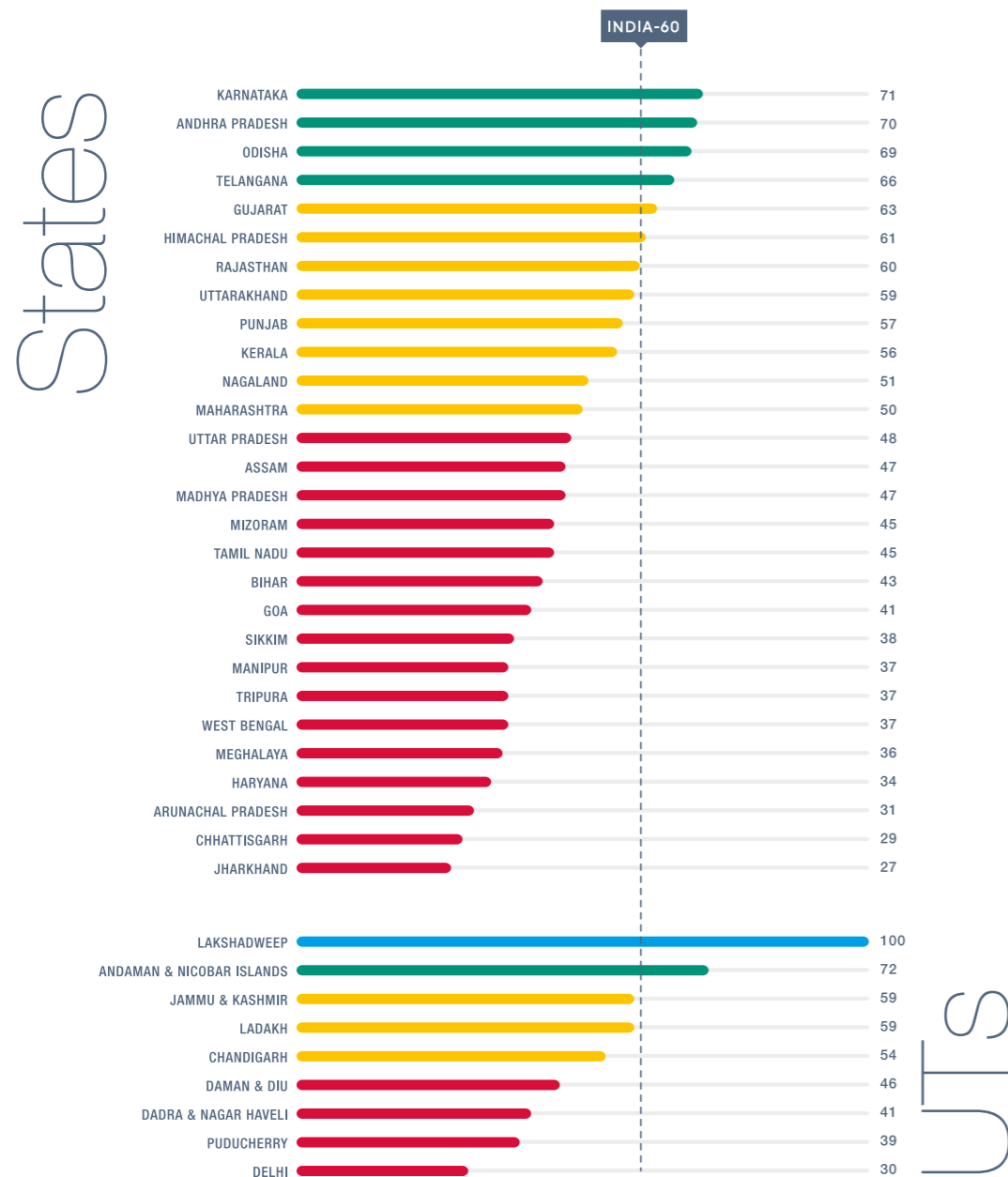
The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

Goal 13 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 13 ranges between 27 and 71 for States and between 30 and 100 for UTs.

Karnataka and Lakshadweep are the top-performing among States and UTs, respectively. Lakshadweep has scored 100, making it an Achiever. Four States and one UT bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65). However, sixteen States and four UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

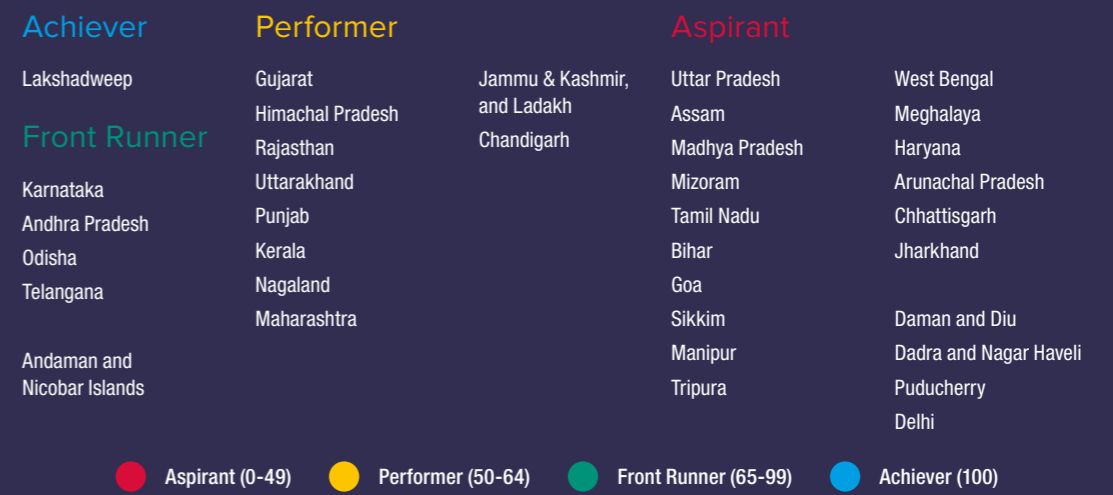
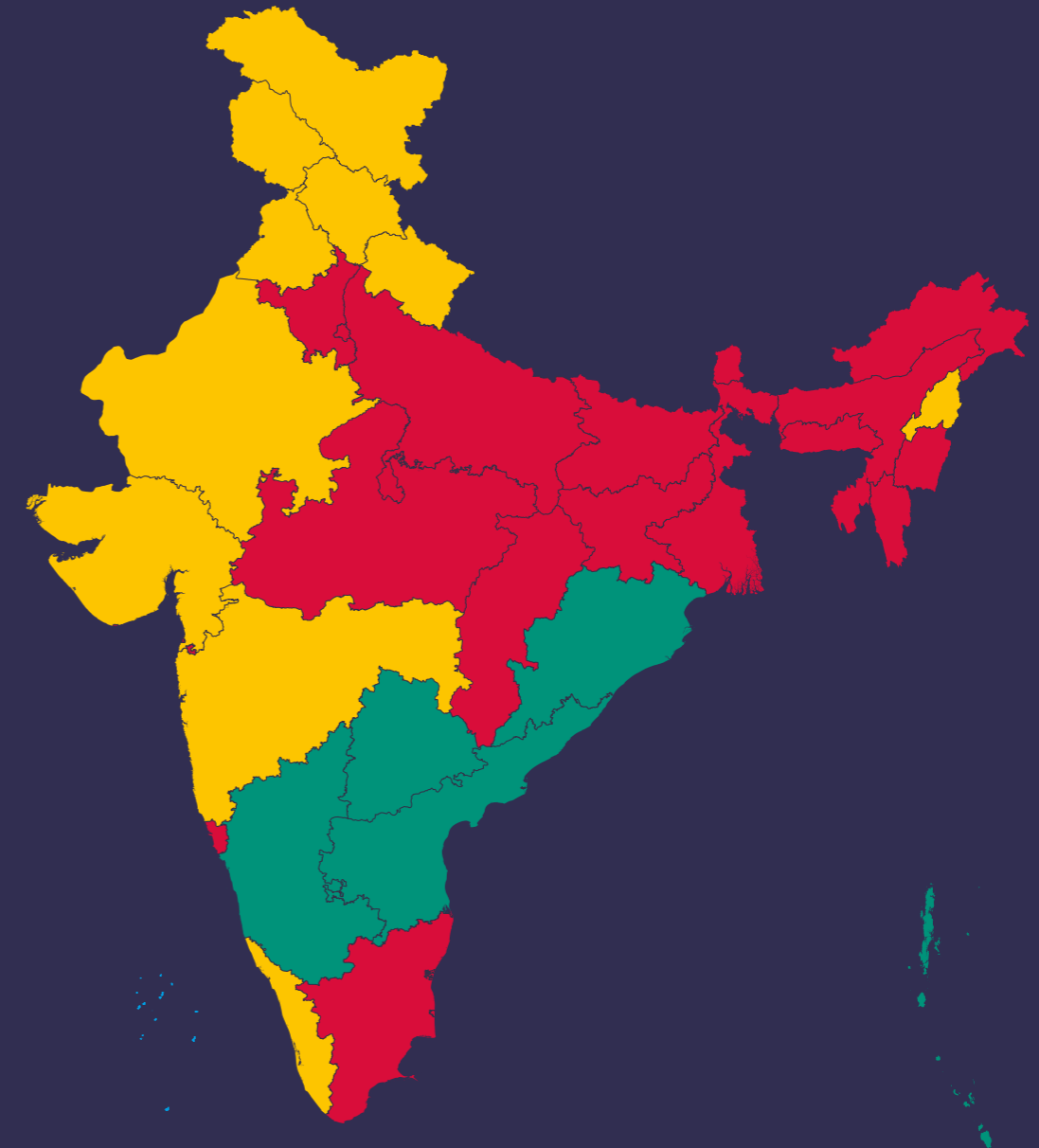
Figure 13.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 13



States

UTS

Figure 13.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 13



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

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

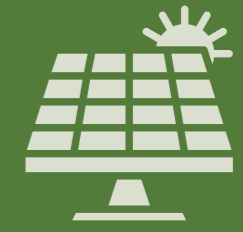
SNO	States/UTs	Number of human lives lost per 10,000,000 population due to extreme weather events	Raw Data				Index Score				SDG 13 Index Score
			Renewable share of installed generating capacity	CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population	Installed capacity of solar power as proportion of installed grid interactive renewable power	Number of human lives lost per 10,000,000 population due to extreme weather events	Renewable share of installed generating capacity	CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population	Installed capacity of solar power as proportion of installed grid interactive renewable power	SDG 13 Index Score	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	39.74	42.77	33.99	98	99	24	60	70	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	362	75.12	38.81	2.22	0	100	21	4	31	
3	Assam	49	30.79	20.98	7.74	87	76	10	14	47	
4	Bihar	49	8.67	19.00	33.10	86	20	9	58	43	
5	Chhattisgarh	Null	5.45	41.89	30.53	Null	12	23	54	29	
6	Goa	Null	0.84	42.29	98.96	Null	0	23	100	41	
7	Gujarat	36	31.69	66.10	25.23	90	79	38	44	63	
8	Haryana	Null	21.88	57.18	9.80	Null	54	33	17	34	
9	Himachal Pradesh	105	94.02	120.58	0.75	71	100	72	1	61	
10	Jharkhand	Null	13.19	40.82	16.09	Null	32	22	28	27	
11	Karnataka	1	62.92	37.16	36.06	100	100	20	63	71	
12	Kerala	36	44.79	44.47	6.19	90	100	25	11	56	
13	Madhya Pradesh	Null	33.65	22.67	26.18	Null	84	11	46	47	
14	Maharashtra	11	29.04	18.55	13.08	97	72	8	23	50	
15	Manipur	Null	40.41	11.80	3.92	Null	100	4	7	37	
16	Meghalaya	Null	73.95	15.87	0.027	Null	100	7	0	36	
17	Mizoram	Null	65.51	59.05	1.05	Null	100	34	2	45	
18	Nagaland	91	52.34	47.11	1.12	75	100	26	2	51	
19	Odisha	2	30.12	124.84	14.87	99	75	75	26	69	
20	Punjab	1	38.87	4.95	18.01	100	97	0	32	57	
21	Rajasthan	Null	44.93	22.62	39.92	Null	100	11	70	60	
22	Sikkim	Null	90.64	25.87	0.008	Null	100	13	0	38	
23	Tamil Nadu	Null	49.05	5.97	19.82	Null	100	1	35	45	
24	Telangana	Null	40.98	6.34	55.73	Null	100	1	98	66	
25	Tripura	44	12.41	27.62	10.02	88	30	14	18	37	
26	Uttar Pradesh	5	25.25	11.97	15.95	99	62	4	28	48	
27	Uttarakhand	53	70.98	51.45	12.72	85	100	29	22	59	
28	West Bengal	21	17.74	10.13	5.08	94	43	3	9	37	
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	30.34	71.56	69.90	Null	75	42	100	72	
30	Chandigarh	Null	68.50	28.75	26.67	Null	100	15	47	54	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	1.92	37.30	100.00	Null	3	20	100	41	
32	Daman & Diu	Null	7.49	40.11	100.00	Null	17	22	100	46	
33	Delhi	Null	12.89	59.52	14.57	Null	31	34	26	30	
34	Jammu & Kashmir	6	73.41	65.47	0.76	98	100	38	1	59	
35	Lakshadweep	Null	100.00	250.45	100.00	Null	100	100	100	100	
36	Puducherry	Null	0.86	34.31	100.00	Null	0	18	100	39	
	India	16	35.22	28.74	24.30	96	88	15	43	60	
	Target	0	40	165	57	100	100	100	100	100	

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

28.74 tco₂
saved by LED bulbs
PER 1000 POPULATION



35.22%
of total electricity generation
is from renewable energy



24.3%
SHARE OF SOLAR POWER IN TOTAL
RENEWABLE ENERGY BASKET

16 lives lost
due to extreme weather
events in 2017-18
PER 10 MILLION PEOPLE



Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Number of human lives lost per 10,000,000 population due to extreme weather events	0	This target corresponds to Global SDG target 13.1. The national target value 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.
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Renewable share of installed generating capacity	40	The target has been set in line with SDG Global Target 13.2. India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) aspires to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030
	CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population	165	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
	Installed capacity of solar power as proportion of installed grid interactive renewable power	57	India is committed to the 2022 target of achieving 175 GW power from clean energy sources. This includes 100 GW from solar power. In other words, India aims to have 57 per cent of the total renewable power from solar energy sources by 2022.

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Highlights

Fatality due to extreme weather events*: The target aims for all States/UTs to be adequately prepared in the event of an extreme weather phenomenon to ensure minimum human casualty. Extreme weather events in 2017-18 claimed 2057 lives in India. In other words, for every 10 million population, 16 Indians lost their lives during this period. 26 States reported loss of human lives owing to extreme weather. 514 people died in Bihar due to extreme weather events. Gujarat recorded the second-highest share of fatalities at 229 lives. Goa fared the best in 2017-18. In terms of the number of lives lost per 10 million population, Arunachal Pradesh has the highest number of fatalities (362). **

*Extreme weather events – include cyclonic storms, heavy rains, floods, landslides among others. Ranking of States/UTs assesses the preparedness of the States to deal with extreme weather events.

**As the indicator measures the number of human lives lost for every 1 Crore population, States with a lower population will have higher computed values for this indicator. This is the reason Arunachal Pradesh with a lower number of fatalities than Bihar or Gujarat has a higher number of fatalities per 1 Crore population.

Share of renewable energy: India has committed to achieving 40 per cent of its total electricity generation from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030 as part of its NDC. By October 2019, 35.22 per cent of India's total electricity generation was from renewable energy. This includes 82.58 GW energy from Renewable Energy Sources (RES)* and 45.4 GW power generated from Large Hydropower Projects (>25 MW) (LHPs) **. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra lead the country in the generation of power from renewable energy with production capacities of 17.9 GW, 15.6 GW and 12.7 GW respectively. With power generation close to 2.5 GW, Jammu & Kashmir lead 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. 94 per cent of the total electricity generated in Himachal Pradesh is from renewable sources closely followed by Sikkim at 91 per cent. It is pertinent to note that although power generation from renewables in Karnataka (17.9 GW) is significantly higher than Himachal Pradesh (3.8 GW) and Sikkim (0.875 GW), Karnataka ranks lower than both Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim due to a larger total installed capacity***.

* RES include SHP, BP, U&I, Solar and Wind Energy
SHP=Small Hydro Project (≤ 25 MW), BP=Biomass Power, U&I=Urban & Industrial Waste Power

** LHPs (>25 MW) have been declared as RES by the Government of India in 2019

***Smaller States have the advantage of lower total installed generating capacity as compared to larger States, due to which the calculation for "Percentage share of renewables" yields high values for the former and thereby higher ranks.

CO₂ saving: Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) promotes energy efficiency through the distribution of low-cost LED bulbs. On an average, India saved around 37 MtCO₂ by the third quarter of 2019 by switching to LED bulbs. Among the States, Odisha saved the highest amount of CO₂ (5.4 MtCO₂) followed by Gujarat (4.3 MtCO₂) and Uttar Pradesh (2.73 MtCO₂). Among UTs, Delhi saved the most 1.38 (MtCO₂). In terms of the amount of CO₂ saved for every 1000 persons*, India saved 28.74 tCO₂. Among the States, Odisha (124.84 t) and Himachal Pradesh (120.58 t) are the top performers. Lakshadweep (250.45 t) lead among the UTs.

*States/UTs with substantial saving in CO₂ like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi ranks lower than States/UTs like Himachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep due to higher population.

Share of Solar Energy: Currently, India has an installed grid-connected solar capacity of 31.1 GW, which is 24.3 per cent of the total renewable energy* basket. Karnataka generates the maximum amount of grid-interactive solar power (6.44 GW) among the States, and Delhi tops the UTs with 132 MW of grid-interactive solar power. Puducherry, Daman and Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have 100 per cent of their renewable power generated from solar energy. Among the States, the share of solar power to the total RE basket is highest in Goa at 98.96 per cent, followed by Telangana (55.73 per cent) and Rajasthan (39.92 per cent).

*Including Large Hydro Power projects

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**Life Below
Water**

14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS,
SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

I. Global Context

Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at USD 3 trillion per year or close to 5 per cent of global GDP. Oceans contain more than 200,000 identified species, but it is estimated that 91 per cent of ocean species have yet to be classified and that 95 per cent of the ocean remains unexplored.⁸² Oceans absorb about 40 per cent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impact of global warming. They also serve as the world's largest source of protein, with more than three billion people depending on them for their primary source of protein.⁸³

Illegal and unmonitored fishing threatens many fish species and prevents efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate USD 50 billion less per year than they could. As much as 40 per cent of the world's oceans are heavily affected by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats.⁸⁴ As many as 1,851 species of fish (21 per cent of all fish species evaluated) were deemed at risk of extinction by the IUCN in 2010.

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.

II. Indian Approach

India has a long coastline of about 7,517 km in length which sustains and provides a source of livelihood to over 250 million people. India is the second-largest producer of fish in the world. To conserve marine ecosystems, the Government of India has undertaken many initiatives.

a. Containing Marine Pollution

India is a signatory to MARPOL (International Convention on Prevention of Marine Pollution). Levels of marine pollution are being monitored at various locations along the country's coastline through the Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System. Prevention of Marine Pollution is also dealt with by Merchant Shipping Rules, 2009 framed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. The Online Oil Spill Advisory System, an online mechanism for predicting the movement of oil spills, was launched in 2015. Besides, the revised National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan, 2014 reflects necessary national regulations as well as current international norms and is implemented to combat oil pollution in various maritime zones.

Marine litter is the fastest growing environmental concern. Dumping of about 600,000 tonnes of plastic waste annually into the oceans is a concern for India. With a vast coastline of 7,500 km, the country faces an enormous challenge in cleaning up its seas and meeting its commitment to eliminate single-use plastic by 2022. A Marine Litter and Microplastics research programme is in place to assess the situation and as a first step towards framing the National Marine Litter Policy.

⁸² <https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/exploration.html>

⁸³ <https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-14/>

⁸⁴ <https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-14/>

India is also setting up a Marine Observation System along the coast to gain a better understanding of coastal processes and monitor water quality.

b. Conservation of Marine and Coastal Ecosystem

Marine Protected Areas (MPA) have been used as units for protection of marine and coastal natural resources and biodiversity conservation as well as the wellbeing of people dependent on them for their livelihoods. India has 25 MPAs in the peninsular region and 106 in islands, collectively spanning about 10,000 square km. Several steps have been taken to conserve substantial portions of the coastal and marine areas (National Biodiversity Target no 6 and Aichi Biodiversity Target no 11) in the country. For the purpose, 106 coastal and marine sites have been prioritised and managed as Important Coastal and Marine Areas (ICMBAs).

c. Mangroves and Coral Reef Conservation

The mangrove ecosystem interfaces between terrestrial forests and aquatic marine ecosystems and is a critical part of the coastal environment. The mangrove cover of India stretches up to 49214 sq km. Government of India supports research and development activities with an emphasis on mangrove biodiversity.

A Mangrove For the Future (MFF) is a unique partner-led initiative to promote investment in coastal ecosystem conservation for sustainable development. Co-chaired by IUCN and UNDP, MFF provides a platform for collaboration among the many different agencies, sectors and countries which are addressing challenges to coastal ecosystem and livelihood issues.

Coral reefs in India are estimated to cover an area of 2,375 sq. Km across four major centres (1) Gulf of Kutch (2) Gulf of Mannar (3) Lakshadweep Islands and (4) Andaman & Nicobar Islands.⁸⁵ The protection of coral reefs has been provided for under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). Issues related to the destruction of coral reef are also taken up under the Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM). INCOIS has operationalised the Coral Bleaching Alert System (CBAS) since 2011.

d. Sustainable Marine Fishing

Out of the known 2443 marine fish species from India, 50 species are threatened (6 of them critically endangered, 7 endangered and 37 vulnerable), while 45 are near-threatened.⁸⁶ Marine fish diversity is in ever-increasing danger with depletion of resources. Exploitative marine fishing has led to declining diversity and abundance of fish stocks. An assessment in 2016 recorded a total of 709 species as compared to 730 species recorded in 2015.⁸⁷

For sustainable fishing, several measures have been taken by the government, with an emphasis on livelihood creation as well as resource conservation. These include the establishment of a Potential Fishing Zone Advisory programme, modernisation and up-gradation of fishing centres as well as banning of mechanised fishing in certain areas. The Integrated National Fisheries Action Plan connects 15 million beneficiaries for livelihood opportunities through various interventions.

The government has also responded by seeking to improve regulation and stakeholder participation. In 2017, the National Marine Fisheries Policy was notified for the first time, highlighting the challenges of over-fishing and climate change, with greater emphasis on monitoring and control of coastal fishing. Further, in June 2019, the government created the first Ministry for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.



III. Challenges

Historically, India's focus on oceans and marine resources management has been forward-looking. There are more than 125 institutions in the country on marine and ocean-related issues. Therefore the challenge is to improve coordination and cooperation among these institutions. With the creation of a separate ministry, however, efforts in this direction will get a firm fillip.

- One of the critical needs to assess progress in implementing national actions to achieve the SDG 14 is to collate data and information related to agreed targets and indicators. Given the diversity of targets and suggestive indicators, it can be assumed that there will be a need for a significant quantum of data and information that need to be collated and analysed. Such diversity of data and information need to be collected and collated from a wide range of actors, including civil society organisations to effectively use the data for measuring progress.
- Given the diversity of needs and challenges India faces, it is essential not only to identify additional and new ways of enhanced finances along with ensuring appropriate and timely deployment of finances. The role and relevance of private sector funding as well as resources raised through civil society groups are yet to be fully assessed in India. Further, it is essential to forge long term partnerships with the private sector and civil society groups in India.⁸⁸ National Policy on Marine Fisheries 2017 has widened the scope in this direction.
- The small-scale coastal fisherfolk are the backbone of the marine fisheries sector. Estimated at one million, they pursue their occupation mostly as marginalised fringe-operators. The graduation from artisanal vessels to mechanised boats has not fetched sustained better earnings and working conditions, greater control over the market dynamics, or lower levels of indebtedness. There is a need to address these problems on a priority basis and make them the core workforce of the sector.

85 Saroj, J., R.K.Gautam, A.M. Joshi(2016), "Review of Coral Reefs of India: Distribution, Status, Research and Management", International Journal of Science, Environment and Technology, Vol. 5, 3088 –3098

86 IUCN 2019. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2019-2

87 CMFRI Fish stock Assessment 2016

88 http://ris.org.in/pdf/SDGs_Report_Chapter_14.pdf

India SDG Index: Goal 14

Since Goal 14 concerns with marine ecosystems, it applies only to the nine coastal States. The indicators and their values under this Goal have not been used in the estimation of the Composite SDG India Index score.

Five national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Life under Water Land, which captures 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 the coastal States.

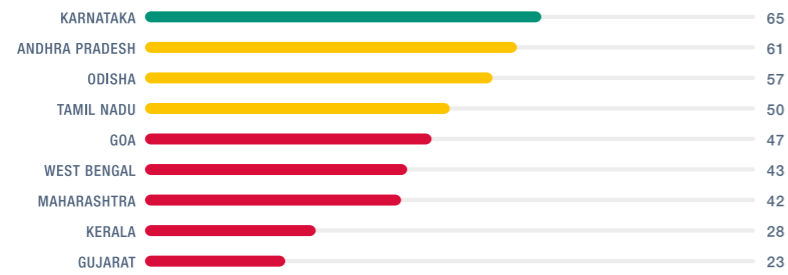
The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

Goal 14 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 14 ranges between 23 and 65 for the nine coastal States.

Karnataka belongs to the category of Front Runner, with Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu in the Performer category. Five States-Goa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala, and Gujarat, however, are in the Aspirant category.

Figure 14.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 14



States

Figure 14.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 14



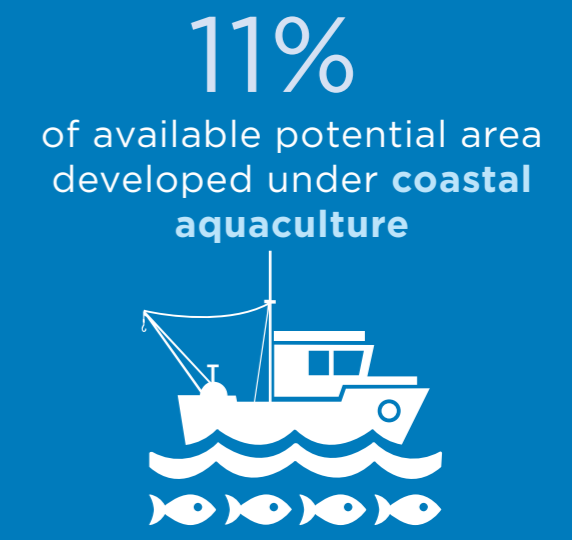
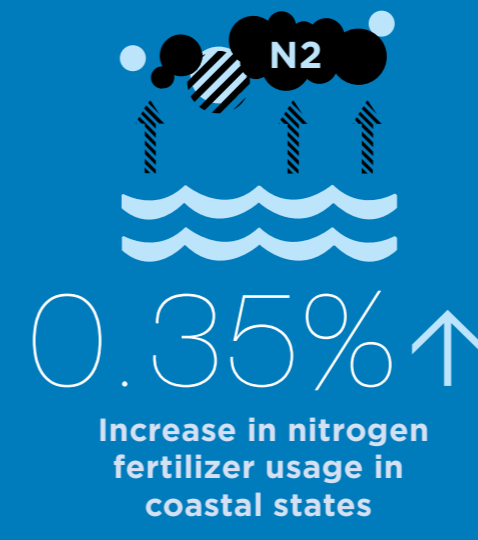
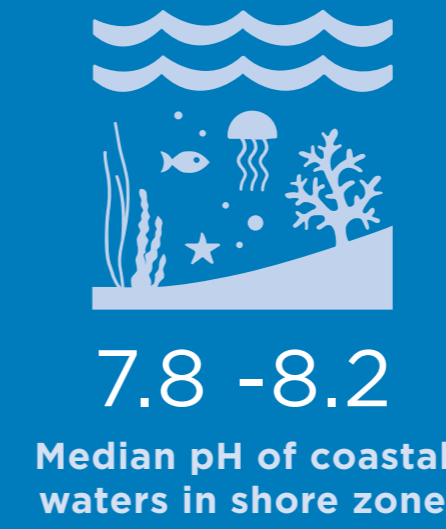
Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh Odisha Tamil Nadu	Goa West Bengal Maharashtra Kerala Gujarat

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

TABLE 14.1: PERFORMANCE OF MARITIME STATES ON INDICATORS OF SDG 14

SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data									Index Score			SDG 14 Index Score
		Percentage increase in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal states	Coastal Water Quality Index	Percentage increase in area under mangroves	Average marine acidity (pH) in representative sampling stations in the shore zone	Percentage of available potential area developed under coastal aquaculture	Percentage increase in use of fertilizers in the coastal states	Coastal Water Quality Index	Percentage increase in area under mangroves	Average marine acidity (pH) in representative sampling stations in the shore zone	Percentage of available potential area developed under coastal aquaculture			
1	Andhra Pradesh	-7.43	49	10.08	8.10	28.3	98	27	4	76	99	61		
2	Goa	-7.96	61.6	0.00	8.02	0.1	100	85	0	48	0	47		
3	Gujarat	-5.78	43	2.98	7.93	1.2	91	0	1	17	4	23		
4	Karnataka	0.20	48	233.33	7.98	28.5	66	23	100	34	100	65		
5	Kerala	5.04	53.8	0.00	7.88	12.8	45	49	0	0	45	28		
6	Maharashtra	-5.18	Null	36.94	8.05	1.7	88	Null	16	59	6	42		
7	Odisha	9.10	59	5.19	8.12	28.5	28	73	2	83	100	57		
8	Tamil Nadu	7.77	57.575	4.26	8.17	14.1	34	66	2	100	49	50		
9	West Bengal	15.89	65	0.38	8.09	12.8	0	100	0	72	45	43		
	India	0.35		3.82		11								

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



Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
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	Percentage increase in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal states		The use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal States should ideally be reduced to prevent nitrogen eutrophication in the marine ecosystem.
	Coastal Water Quality Index	81-100	Coastal Water Quality Index in the range of 81-100 is considered "Very Good".
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	Percentage increase in area under mangroves		Mangrove cover should not be allowed to decrease as they are the most productive wetlands and protects the coasts against storm surges and tsunamis.
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone		Marine pH should be maintained so as to not allow ocean acidification.
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	Percentage of available potential area developed under coastal aquaculture	100	The target is in line with SDG Global Target 14.7 The Government of India also aims to achieve full utilization of the aquaculture potential in the country under Project Blue Revolution.

Highlights

Use of nitrogen fertilisers: Use of nitrogen fertilisers in the coastal States increased by 0.35 per cent in the country between 2014-15 and 2015-16. Four States, namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Goa, reduced the use of nitrogen fertilisers during this period. In terms of the amount of nitrogen fertiliser used per hectare area, West Bengal has the most significant incremental change concerning the usage in 2014-15 (12.37 kg/ha), followed by Tamil Nadu at 7.54 kg/ha. The highest reduction in the use of nitrogen fertilisers was in Andhra Pradesh (10.92 kg/ha).

In terms of percentage change, Goa performs best with a reduction percentage of 7.96 per cent. The use of nitrogen fertilisers increased by approximately 16 per cent and 9 per cent in West Bengal and Odisha respectively.

Coastal Water Quality Index: Water Quality Index (WQI) is a useful measure to assess the quality of the coastal water and design suitable pollution prevention programme. WQI value in the range of 81-100 is considered Very Good. None of the 9 maritime States fit the target category. Two States, West Bengal (65) and Goa (61.6) fall in the Good (61-80) category. The remaining 6 States are in the Moderate (41-60) grade. The WQI for Maharashtra has not been reported.

Mangrove cover: Mangroves are considered the most productive wetlands. They are a vital source of livelihood for the coastal communities and also protect the coastal areas during storm surges or tsunamis. Biotic pressure, changing land-use patterns and natural calamities threaten the existence of mangroves. As of 2017, mangrove spread of the country stands at 4921 sq.km. There has been a net increase of 181 sq.km in the mangrove cover as compared to the 2015 assessment, which is roughly an increase of 3.82 per cent. Area-wise, mangrove cover in Maharashtra increased by 82 sq.km. Andhra Pradesh comes second with an increase of 37 sq.km. In terms of percentage change, Karnataka increased the spread of mangroves by more than 100 per cent. It is encouraging to note that none of the maritime States recorded a decrease in the area under mangroves.

Shore zone pH level: pH values of the shore zone coastal water was calculated by averaging out the median pH value at various station points along the coast. In general, the pH value of the ocean shows a drop from the pre-industrial revolution value of 8.2. The most significant deviation from this value is observed in Kerala where the pH value is 7.88, followed by Gujarat at 7.93. The coastal water in Tamil Nadu has an average pH value of 8.17.

Aquaculture potential: SDG Target 14.7 aims 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 1.19 million hectares as against which only 11 per cent of the area has been developed for shrimp farming. At 29 per cent, Karnataka leads the States in aquaculture development. Goa needs to emphasise proper development of aquaculture in the 18500 ha of brackish water available along the State's coastline. In terms of potential, West Bengal has the highest potential of more than 4 Lakh hectares of brackish water, followed by Gujarat at 3.76 Lakh Hectares. Karnataka has the lowest potential at 8000 hectares.



Life on Land

15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

I. Global Context

Life on Earth is crucially contingent on its land systems. While agriculture is the source for a large part of the human diet, forests provide habitat to most of the world's flora and fauna species. Positive global trends on the protection of terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity are discernible with a progressive reduction in forest loss, increasing protection of key biodiversity areas and augmented financial flow for biodiversity protection. However, land degradation continues, biodiversity loss is rampant, invasive species are proliferating, and the illicit wildlife poaching and trafficking continue to undermine efforts to protect and restore vital ecosystems and species.⁸⁹

II. Indian Approach

With 2.4 per cent of the world's land area, but a sixth of the global human population and approximately 8 per cent of all recorded species,⁹⁰ India has made sustainable management of the terrain ecosystem a priority.

a. Managing Forests

Over the last decade, around 3 million hectares (mha) of forest and tree cover have been added, leading to forests occupying 21.54 per cent of the total geographical area of the country.⁹¹ The National Afforestation Programme targets the development of forest resources with the involvement of people, with a focus on sustainability and improvement in livelihoods of the forest-fringe communities, especially the poor.⁹² Approximately 5 per cent of the country's total landmass is designated as Protected Area, where human occupation and exploitation of resources is restricted.⁹³ On account of several government schemes and initiatives, the carbon stock has increased from 7044 million tonnes in 2013 to 7083 million tonnes in 2017, with the annual increase working out to 19.50 million tonnes which are 71.5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.⁹⁴

India's approach to forest management has been multi-stakeholder-oriented and participatory. With 275 million people living within forests, the country has adopted the Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach which proved to be productive both in terms of better protection and management of forest and improved livelihoods of forest-dependent people. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognises the rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or self-cultivation for livelihood. It also grants several other rights to ensure people's control over forest resources which, inter-alia, include the right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce, community rights; habitat rights for tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities.⁹⁵

89 UNSG Report 2019 on Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

90 <https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-15/>

91 <http://fsi.nic.in/isfr2017/isfr-forest-cover-2017.pdf>

92 https://naeb.nic.in/NAP_revised%20Guidelines%20English.pdf

93 http://www.wiienvs.nic.in/Database/Protected_Area_854.aspx

94 FSI, 2017

95 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=108222>



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b. Wetlands and Waterbodies

India has a robust system of Acts and legal provisions for the protection and conservation of wetlands, e.g. Forest Act, 1972; the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Umbrella provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The MoEFCC has notified new Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017 to prohibit a range of activities in wetlands, such as setting up and expansion of industries, waste dumping and discharge of effluents. Conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands is taken care of under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)' and 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA)'. The NPCA deals with comprehensive management of the wetlands through a comprehensive range of interventions related to wastewater management, shoreline protection, lakefront development, in-situ cleaning, stormwater management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, biodiversity conservation, among others.

c. Wildlife Protection

The number of Protected Areas increased to 868 in 2017, with the extent of the total area going up to 1,65,088.10 Sq. Km. The number of Community Reserves has increased from 46 to 127 between 2017 and 2019, improving the scope for community participation in wildlife protection. Several initiatives have been adopted to protect various endangered species.

A significant achievement was that the tiger population increased to 2,967 by nearly 33 per cent since the last census in 2014.⁹⁶ According to the revised estimate based on the 2017 census, the wild elephant population across the country stood stable at 29,964 as against the mean figure of 29,576 recorded in 2012.

d. Combating desertification

Nearly 30 per cent of India's land is degraded or facing desertification.⁹⁷ India is a signatory to the United

Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Land degradation and desertification impose huge costs on the Indian economy, which various estimates place at about 2.5 per cent of the GDP.⁹⁸ India aims to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030 and has pledged to ensure restoration of 21 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by the year 2030. Some of the government initiatives to combat desertification are the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Afforestation Programme (NAP), and National Mission for Green India (GIM).

III. Challenges

Despite initiatives by the government as well as from the civil society, a few challenges persist

- Increasing industrialisation threatens ecosystems through chemical run-offs and use of such materials as plastics along with other detrimental effects like destruction or degradation of natural resources. Choices of green industrialisation come up with challenges of technology, infrastructure and need for more significant investments.
- The pressures on agriculture tend to cause excessive use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, declining soil fertility, soil erosion, and micronutrient deficiency. Furthermore, certain parts of the country are facing alarming rates of groundwater depletion.⁹⁹ While sustainable agriculture has made notable gains, the progress needs to be quicker and much more widespread.
- 57 of India's fauna species are critically endangered, and many more belong to the endangered and vulnerable categories.¹⁰⁰
- Approximately 30 per cent of India's land is degraded or facing desertification. A few states are afflicted with more than half of their land under desertification. 90 per cent have experienced an increase in desertification over the past decade.

96 All India Tiger Estimation Report 2018

97 SAC 2016 Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India accessed at https://www.sac.gov.in/SACSITE/Desertification_Atlas_2016_SAC_ISRO.pdf

98 TERI 2018 Economics of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought In India

99 <http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Feature%20Story/SDN/Water/events/AWP/AWP2014-Session-5-Estimates-Groundwater-Depletion-MatthewRodell-Dec9.pdf>

100 http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/critically_endangered_booklet.pdf

India SDG Index: Goal 15

Five national-level indicators have been identified, to measure India's performance towards the Goal of Life on Land, 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 40 and 100 for States and between 37 and 100 for UTs.

Two States – Sikkim and Manipur, and two UTs – Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have scored 100 thereby bagging the position of Achievers. However, one State and UT each (Haryana and Puducherry) have fallen behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 15.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 15

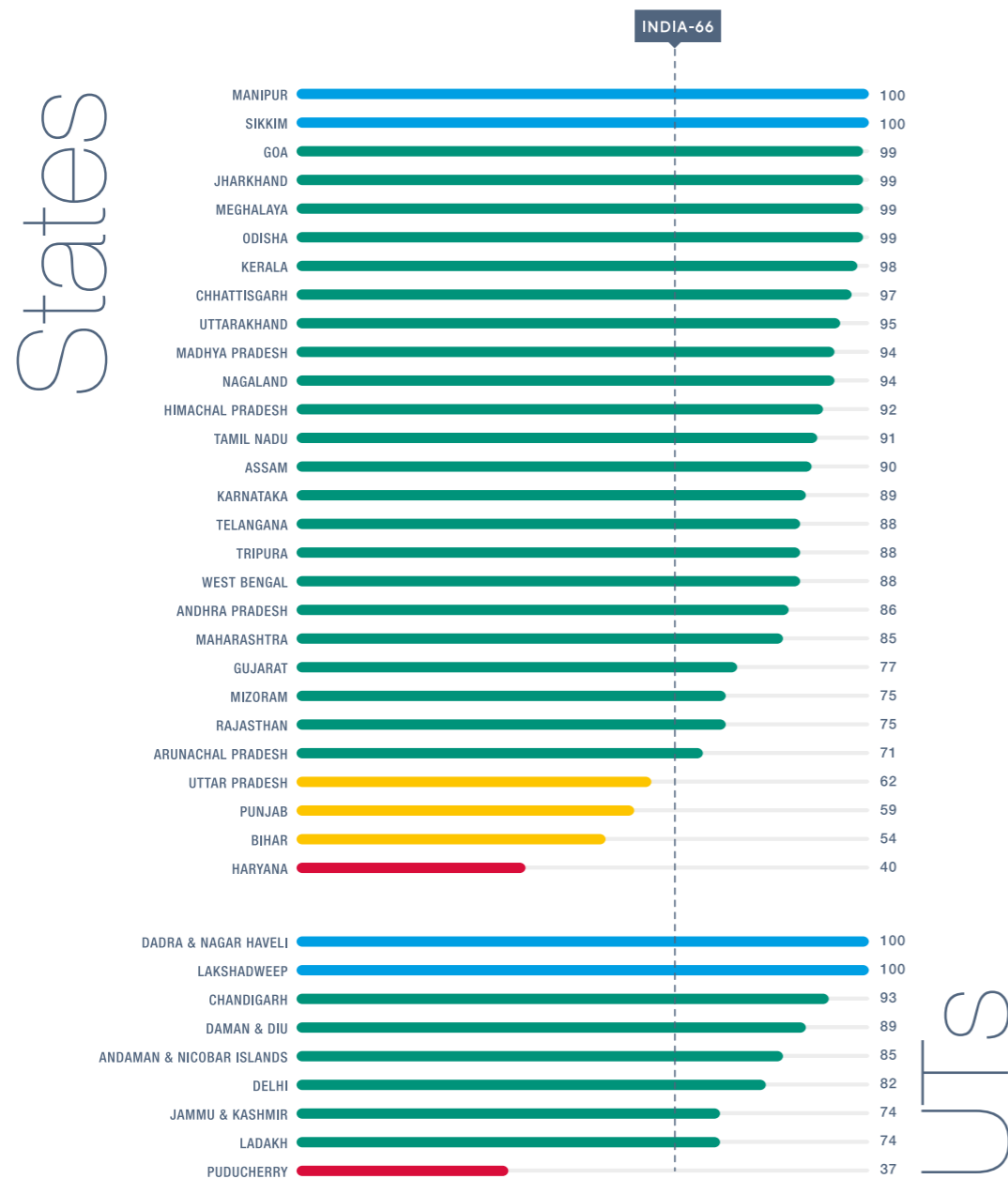


Figure 15.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 15



Achiever	Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
Manipur	Goa	Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan
Sikkim	Jharkhand	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Meghalaya	Karnataka	Punjab
Lakshadweep	Odisha	Telangana	Bihar
	Kerala	Tripura	Chandigarh
	Chhattisgarh	West Bengal	Daman and Diu
	Uttarakhand	Andhra Pradesh	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Delhi
	Nagaland	Gujarat	Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh
	Himachal Pradesh	Mizoram	Haryana
			Puducherry

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

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

SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of total land area covered under forest	Tree cover as a proportion of geo-graphical area	Raw Data				Index Score				SDG 15 Index Score
				Combined Indice-tor (15.1+15.2)	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)	Percentage increase in area of desertification	Number of wildlife crime cases detected and reported annually	Combined Indice-tor (15.1+15.2)	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)	Percentage increase in area of desertification	Number of wildlife crime cases detected and reported annually	
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.27	2.30	19.57	50.64	1.37	10.00	49	100	99	96	86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.96	0.96	80.92	-33.51	12.62	2.00	100	0	87	99	71
3	Assam	35.83	1.91	37.74	22.48	25.23	28.00	100	100	74	88	90
4	Bihar	7.75	2.40	10.15	-15.38	5.35	Null	13	54	94	Null	54
5	Chhattisgarh	41.09	2.84	43.93	9.06	1.60	27.00	100	100	98	89	97
6	Goa	60.21	8.73	68.94	10.53	3.49	3.00	100	100	96	99	99
7	Gujarat	7.52	4.09	11.61	19.43	1.83	17.00	18	100	98	93	77
8	Haryana	3.59	3.20	6.79	-23.81	7.75	Null	0	29	92	Null	40
9	Himachal Pradesh	27.12	1.48	28.60	13.18	11.81	11.00	83	100	88	95	92
10	Jharkhand	29.55	3.67	33.22	43.54	1.48	6.00	100	100	98	97	99
11	Karnataka	19.58	2.98	22.56	8.51	0.14	7.00	60	100	100	97	89
12	Kerala	52.3	7.62	59.92	23.51	2.45	16.00	100	100	97	93	98
13	Madhya Pradesh	25.11	2.62	27.73	20.16	0.86	7.00	80	100	99	97	94
14	Maharashtra	16.47	3.19	19.66	38.71	3.58	14.00	49	100	96	94	85
15	Manipur	77.69	0.99	78.68	81.25	1.49	1.00	100	100	98	100	100
16	Meghalaya	76.45	2.93	79.38	35.24	3.35	1.00	100	100	96	100	99
17	Mizoram	86.27	2.22	88.49	72.22	95.52	1.00	100	100	0	100	75
18	Nagaland	75.33	2.29	77.62	59.27	22.48	1.00	100	100	76	100	94
19	Odisha	32.98	2.56	35.54	18.27	-0.33	8.00	100	100	100	97	99
20	Punjab	3.65	3.22	6.87	23.33	55.35	17.00	0	100	42	93	59
21	Rajasthan	4.84	2.42	7.26	9.66	-0.46	1.00	2	100	100	100	75
22	Sikkim	47.13	0.49	47.62	20.00	0.34	Null	100	100	100	Null	100
23	Tamil Nadu	20.21	3.59	23.80	61.59	1.80	1.00	65	100	98	100	91
24	Telangana	18.22	2.38	20.60	40.99	-1.63	3.00	53	100	100	99	88
25	Tripura	73.68	2.05	75.73	46.75	33.55	Null	100	100	65	Null	88
26	Uttar Pradesh	6.09	3.09	9.18	-16.56	-16.69	30.00	9	51	100	87	62
27	Uttarakhand	45.43	1.43	46.86	14.52	11.53	16.00	100	100	88	93	95
28	West Bengal	18.98	2.41	21.39	26.83	3.08	4.00	56	100	97	98	88
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.73	0.42	82.15	-15.14	Null	2.00	100	55	Null	99	85
30	Chandigarh	18.91	8.77	27.68	2.76	Null	4.00	80	100	Null	98	93
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.16	6.11	48.27	0.58	Null	Null	100	100	Null	Null	100
32	Daman & Diu	18.46	9.01	27.47	30.29	Null	Null	79	100	Null	Null	89
33	Delhi	12.97	7.62	20.59	14.59	22.25	1.00	53	100	77	100	82
34	Jammu & Kashmir	10.46	3.52	13.98	7.49	5.71	Null	27	100	94	Null	74
35	Lakshadweep	90.33	6.67	97.00	Null	Null	Null	100	Null	Null	Null	100
36	Puducherry	10.95	5.51	16.46	Null	Null	Null	37	Null	Null	Null	37
	India	21.54	2.85	24.39	18.24	1.98	239	67	100	98	0	66
	Target			33	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100

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

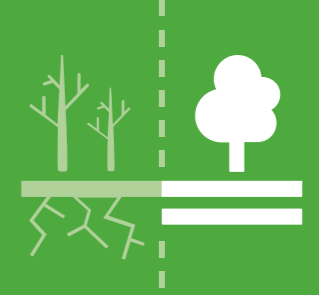
21.54%
land in India
covered under
forests



239
WILDLIFE
CRIME CASES
DETECTED AND
REPORTED
ANNUALLY



1.98%
Increase in area under
desertification



Extent of water bodies within forests



18.24% ↑
BETWEEN 2005 - 2015

Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
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	Percentage of total land area covered under forest	33	The target corresponds to SDG Global Targets 15.1 and 15.2 The national target is to achieve 33 percent of the geographical area in the country under forest and tree cover.
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	Tree cover as a proportion of geographical area		
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	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015	0	In line with the internationally agreed Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the target for rate of loss of natural habitats has been set at 0. The national target value of zero indicates that the extent of water bodies in forests must not be allowed to deteriorate.
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	Percentage increase in area of desertification	0	The target is in line with SDG Global Target 15.3 Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2020 aim to significantly reduce degradation and fragmentation 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 national 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.
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	Number of wildlife crime cases detected and reported annually	0	The target is aligned to SDG Global Target 15.7 The national target value has been set to 0 to imply that all crimes against wildlife need to end.

Highlights

Forest and Tree cover: India has set a national goal of bringing 33 per cent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover. The total forest cover of the country is 7,08,273 sq.km which is 21.54 per cent of the geographic area. Tree cover accounts for 2.85 per cent of the total geographical area bringing close to 24 per cent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover. Area-wise, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover (77,414 sq.km) in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh (66,964 sq.km), Chhattisgarh (55,547 sq.km), Odisha (51,345 sq.km) and Maharashtra (50,682 sq.km).

Close to half the number of States in the country have more than 33 per cent of forest and tree cover. Mizoram leads at 88.5 per cent, followed by Arunachal Pradesh (81 per cent) and Meghalaya (79.4 per cent). Among the UTs, Lakshadweep ranks first with 97 per cent and Andaman & Nicobar Islands come second with 82.15 per cent. Four States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana, have less than 10 per cent of their geographical area under forest and tree cover.

Decadal change in the extent of water bodies: Increase in areal extent of water bodies indicates positive effects taken towards augmenting the water resources within forests. On average, there was an increase of 18.24 per cent in the extent of water bodies within forests between 2005 and 2015. In general, all States and UTs show an increase except Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka show an increase of more than 100 sq.km over the decade. The area under water bodies increased by more than 430 sq.km in Maharashtra and 428 sq.km in Gujarat. The area decreased drastically in Uttar Pradesh (202 sq.km) and Arunachal Pradesh (195 sq.km).

In terms of the percentage change in the extent of water bodies between 2005 and 2015, Manipur ranks first with over 81 per cent, followed by Mizoram (72 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (62 per cent). Delhi tops the UTs with an increase of approximately 15 per cent. Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli show an incremental change of

less than 5 per cent.

Desertification: Between 2003-05 and 2011-13, desertification in India increased by 1.98 per cent. Only four States, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan and Odisha, showed a decreasing trend in the area under desertification, with Uttar Pradesh leading with close to 17 per cent reduction in desertified area. At 95.52 per cent, Mizoram had the highest percentage increase in the desertified area, followed by Punjab (55.35 per cent) and Tripura (33.55 per cent).

Desertified area increased by more than 1 Lakh Hectares in Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland and Tripura. Maharashtra showed the highest increase in area at 477331 Hectares. On the other hand, the area under desertification decreased by 306266 Hectares in Uttar Pradesh during the same period.

Wildlife crime cases reported annually: 239 wildlife crime cases were reported in India between 2017 and 2018. Crime against wildlife was reported the most in Uttar Pradesh (30), Assam (28) and Chhattisgarh (27). Six States and one UT, namely, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Delhi, registered only 1 wildlife crime case.

HOW TO CAST
YOUR VOTE

1 ENTER THE ROOM USING EVM 3



Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE
SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,
PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND
BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND
INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

I. Global Context

Goal 16 lays down the basic principles which enable the achievement of all the other goals mainly by building the foundations for peaceful and inclusive societies, robust system of justice for all, and inclusive and accountable institutions. The world has witnessed mixed trends in progress toward achieving the Goal. While the majority of countries have adopted laws and policies on individuals' right to access information from public authorities, 32.5 per cent of them have a weak legal framework which excludes the right to appeal.¹⁰¹ According to the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) data,¹⁰² trends in governance are available on six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and no violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, the rule of law, and control of corruption. Over the decade ending 2016, the performance of South Asia and the Pacific sub-regions has stagnated. On the whole, average scores of the Asia-Pacific range from 18 to 59 out of a maximum obtainable 100 in all six dimensions. It indicates that countries in the region would have to go a long way to perform better on governance parameters, without which the efforts at achieving SDGs may fall short.

II. Indian Approach

India's approach towards fostering peaceful and inclusive societies and ensuring justice and security for all revolves around enabling a sustainable development framework that is substantive and reflective of the needs and aspirations of the most vulnerable and marginalized sections of society. In ensuring that citizens not only have access to fundamental rights but can also effectively exercise the same, various national initiatives have been taken in the form of policies, schemes and programmes to uphold justice and ensure accountability and transparency at local, sub-national and national levels. Some are discussed below.

a. Reducing Violence

India has a sound legal framework which protects everyone from violence and abuse. Presence of vibrant civil society and alert media support the work of the government. Since 2015, the crime rate has increased by 14.5 points, which may be majorly indicative of improved reporting. Incidence of murder and culpable homicide has come down by 9.2 per cent during the same period. The rate of crime against women has remained relatively stable during the period.¹⁰³ Concerning the crime against children, the total rate was 28.9 per one lakh population in 2017.

India has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It has enacted several legislations to help fulfil various rights of children, namely the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012, apart from essential amendments to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. The Right to Education Act of 2009 prohibits corporal punishment and psychological harassment in schools. The government implements a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

¹⁰¹ UNSG 2019 Report on Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals

¹⁰² See details of indicators and data at <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>

¹⁰³ Based on NCRB data 2017: the crime Rate with respect to sexual assault on women increased from 13.6 to 13.9 during 2015-17, which that relating to other crimes against women went up from 1.7 to 2.1



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b. Access to Justice

The government has taken conscious efforts to end discrimination and exclusion of people belonging to different socio-economic statuses. The government has set up Special Courts to ensure speedy trial of atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the ground of caste. Initiatives have been launched for other vulnerable groups as well. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 lays down a concrete legal framework and provides higher visibility and entitlement to persons with disabilities.

c. Accountable and Transparent Institutions

Being a vibrant parliamentary democracy, the central government is fully accountable and answerable to the Parliament, which represents the people. The Right to Information Act 2005 has strengthened the accountability and transparency of public institutions. Further, the government has taken noteworthy technology-driven initiatives, such as the Digital India campaign (focussed on providing e-governance solutions for citizen-centric projects) and the PRAGATI platform (an IT-based grievance redressal and monitoring system extending to the district/sub-district level) to improve participatory governance.

d. Legal Identity for All

Legal identity for all is fundamental to inclusive development and governance. Extensive coverage (about 1.2 billion assignees as of 15th June 2019 constituting 88.8 per cent of the total population of people under the *Aadhaar* biometrics-based unique identity system has secured their legal identity. It has enabled 237 million beneficiaries to access benefits under various government schemes and programmes directly, thereby saving INR 900 billion during the period 2014-18. As of 2016, the level of registration of births is 86 per cent with 13 States/UTs have achieved the cent per cent level of birth registration.

III. Challenges

One of the biggest challenges besetting most of the targets of SDG 16 is the inadequacy of comprehensive and disaggregated data. Besides, the problem of data, adequate reporting of cases of violence as well as violation of other rights is an issue, though the extent of reporting has improved in recent years. It is essential to push for efforts to improve the availability of comprehensive and updated data on various types of offences and reporting on crimes against women, children and other vulnerable groups.

Under the near-universal coverage of *Aadhaar*, citizens of the country have been provided with a legal identity, but there remain concerns about data privacy and security.

India SDG 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 captured 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 16 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 16 ranges between 52 and 86 for States and between 64 and 94 for UTs.

Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry are the top-performers among States and UTs, respectively. Twenty-one States and all but one UTs (except Delhi) bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score higher than/equal to 65).

Figure 16.1: Index Score of States/ UTs on SDG 16

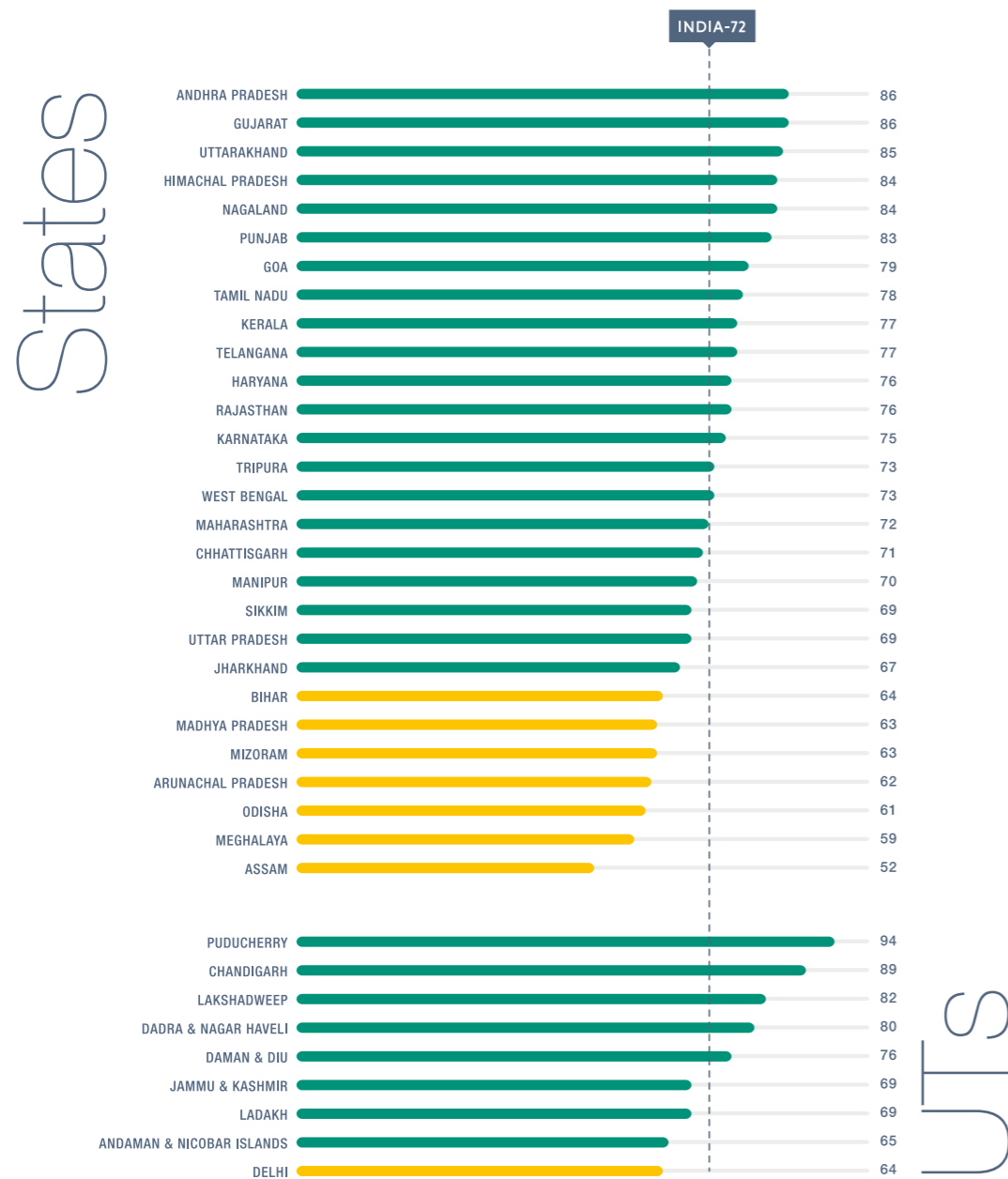
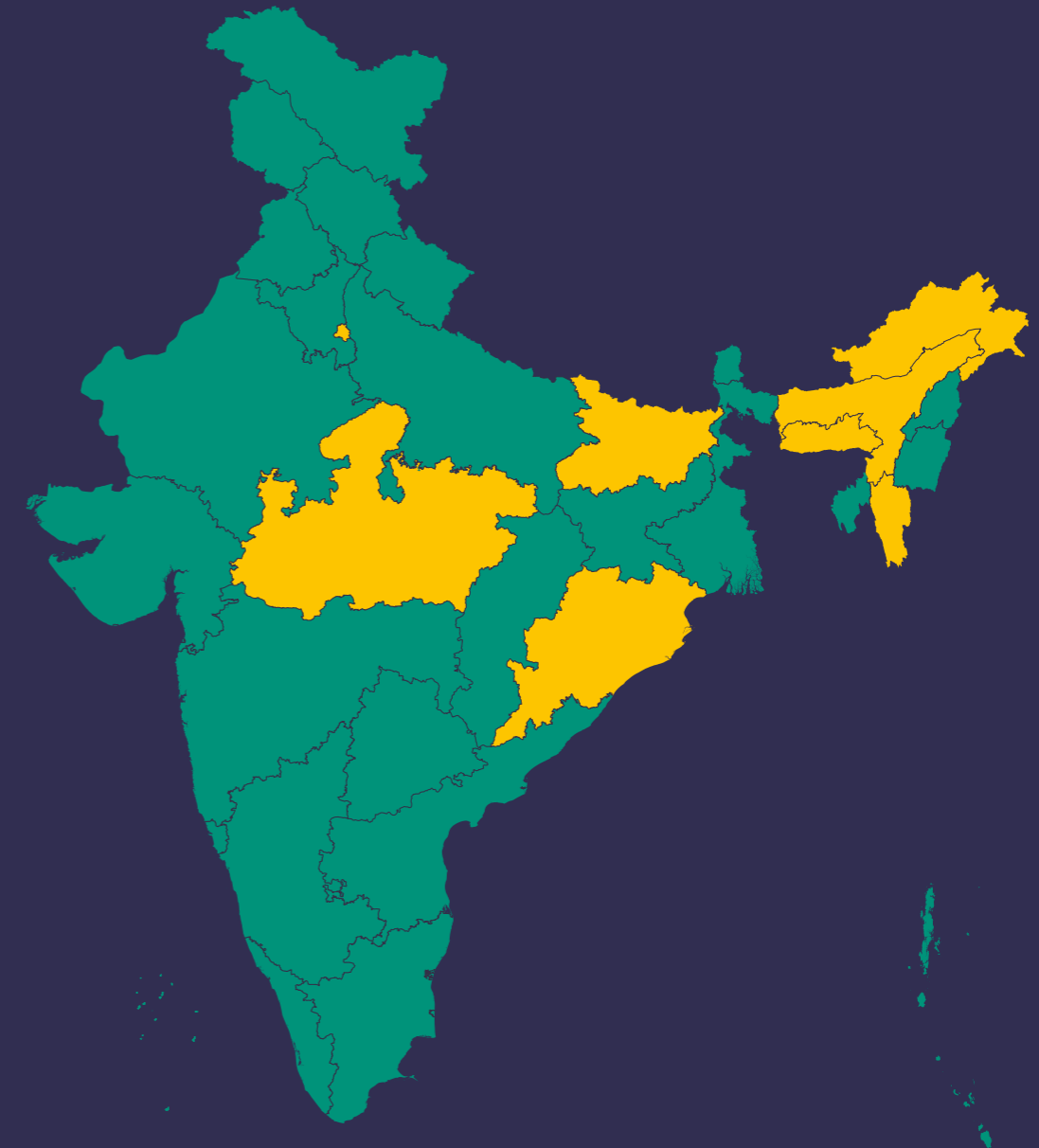


Figure 16.2: Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 16



Front Runner

- Andhra Pradesh
- Gujarat
- Uttarakhand
- Himachal Pradesh
- Nagaland
- Punjab
- Goa
- Tamil Nadu
- Kerala
- Telangana

- Haryana
- Rajasthan
- Karnataka
- Tripura
- West Bengal
- Maharashtra
- Chhattisgarh
- Manipur
- Sikkim
- Uttar Pradesh

- Jharkhand
- Puducherry
- Chandigarh
- Lakshadweep
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- Daman and Diu
- Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Performer

- Bihar
- Madhya Pradesh
- Mizoram
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Odisha
- Meghalaya
- Assam
- Delhi

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

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

SNO	States/UTs	Raw Data												Index Score		SDG 16 Index Score			
		Reported murders per 1 lakh population	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	Number of victims of trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	Cases Reported under Provisions of Corruption Act & Related Sections of IPC per 1,00,000 population	Percent-age of population covered under Aadhaar	Percent-age of population covered under Aadhaar	Reported murders per 1 lakh population	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	Number of victims of trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	Cases Reported under Provisions of Corruption Act & Related Sections of IPC per 1,00,000 population		Percent-age of population covered under Aadhaar	Percent-age of population covered under Aadhaar	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.02	15.90	15.3	0.65	31.40	0.38	95.67	90.78	81	80	89	89	92	79	91	89	86	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.94	48.05	29.5	0.00	Null	0.83	192.55	78.86	0	39	79	100	Null	37	100	75	62	
3	Assam	3.47	78.58	41.6	0.95	8.13	0.08	103.89	14.57	51	0	70	83	9	100	100	0	52	
4	Bihar	2.66	48.08	12	0.43	12.10	0.12	60.74	83.11	68	39	91	93	23	100	22	80	64	
5	Chhattisgarh	3.50	32.34	64.9	0.43	12.09	0.10	128.92	92.81	51	59	54	92	23	100	100	92	71	
6	Goa	1.52	25.10	37.7	3.68	36.28	0.20	84.39	100.69	91	68	73	36	100	96	69	100	79	
7	Gujarat	1.52	16.48	19.1	0.03	17.84	0.23	98.76	95.00	91	79	86	99	44	93	98	94	86	
8	Haryana	3.74	46.57	44.9	0.08	24.44	0.29	99.86	102.79	46	41	68	99	67	87	100	100	76	
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.38	21.84	24.4	0.21	24.94	0.40	89.24	101.50	94	72	83	96	69	77	79	100	84	
10	Jharkhand	4.35	29.12	9.5	1.27	14.81	0.50	90.17	90.86	33	62	93	78	33	68	80	89	67	
11	Karnataka	2.19	29.57	30.1	0.38	12.20	0.46	100.55	92.36	77	62	79	93	24	72	100	91	75	
12	Kerala	0.85	37.05	38.1	0.23	12.00	0.40	97.09	101.78	100	53	73	96	23	78	94	100	77	
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.41	35.24	63.3	0.23	7.57	0.37	74.62	88.52	73	55	55	96	7	80	49	87	63	
14	Maharashtra	1.72	32.80	44.7	0.55	20.22	0.76	93.98	92.40	87	58	68	91	52	44	88	91	72	
15	Manipur	2.40	31.71	11.3	1.03	6.94	0.04	Null	80.93	73	60	92	82	5	100	Null	78	70	
16	Meghalaya	3.10	25.44	37.8	0.11	5.57	0.04	Null	29.20	59	68	73	98	0	100	Null	16	59	
17	Mizoram	1.94	13.24	59.3	5.74	13.11	0.46	136.02	87.38	83	83	58	0	27	71	100	85	63	
18	Nagaland	1.49	9.00	13.9	0.00	Null	0.50	218.21	56.17	92	89	90	100	Null	68	100	49	84	
19	Odisha	2.95	46.33	22.7	0.70	11.51	1.15	97.53	92.36	62	41	84	88	21	7	95	91	61	
20	Punjab	2.24	18.80	24.3	0.03	24.13	0.57	106.59	100.84	77	76	83	99	66	62	100	100	83	
21	Rajasthan	1.97	26.82	93.6	0.76	25.25	0.54	101.44	85.77	82	72	87	79	43	64	100	83	76	
22	Sikkim	1.98	14.83	17.5	0.28	9.53	0.37	101.88	92.96	77	81	88	95	14	80	100	92	78	
23	Tamil Nadu	2.17	20.56	32.1	1.18	8.31	0.15	97.34	100.16	78	74	77	79	10	100	95	100	77	
24	Telangana	3.20	40.95	22.3	0.49	20.30	0.03	82.37	88.58	57	48	84	91	52	100	65	87	73	
25	Uttar Pradesh	1.94	28.95	21.6	0.03	9.71	0.03	60.74	86.41	83	63	85	99	15	100	22	84	69	
26	Uttarakhand	1.68	25.37	21.5	0.36	19.63	0.12	127.61	98.68	88	68	85	94	50	100	100	98	85	
27	West Bengal	2.12	51.38	22.3	0.41	7.25	0.02	97.94	92.83	79	35	84	100	80	100	96	92	73	
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.58	20.00	87.5	0.00	28.05	1.23	75.55	90.83	90	75	38	100	80	0	51	89	65	
29	Chandigarh	1.32	25.40	68.8	0.00	33.60	0.11	126.32	98.67	95	68	51	100	99	100	100	98	89	
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.68	12.05	24.4	0.00	7.32	0.00	86.23	96.26	100	85	83	100	6	100	73	96	80	
31	Daman & Diu	1.71	13.71	26.4	0.86	28.41	0.00	49.85	93.62	87	83	81	85	81	100	0	93	76	
32	Delhi	2.20	60.58	140.2	2.22	19.71	0.04	113.82	116.27	77	23	0	61	50	100	100	100	64	
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1.21	30.10	8	0.01	9.52	0.67	77.65	76.62	98	62	94	100	14	52	55	73	69	
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.00	22.2	0.00	Null	0.00	54.45	96.62	100	87	84	100	Null	100	9	96	82	
35	Puducherry	1.42	11.65	16.3	0.11	Null	0.11	170.72	92.04	93	85	88	98	Null	100	100	91	94	
36	India	2.22	33.12	28.9	0.46	12.83	0.315	86	88.80	77	58	79	92	26	85	72	87	72	
	Target	1.1	0	0	0	33.76	0.158	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

86% of total births are registered



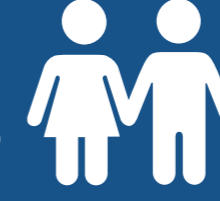
13 COURTS PER 10 LAKH POPULATION



33 INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES PER ONE LAKH POPULATION



29 COGNIZABLE CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN REPORTED PER ONE LAKH POPULATION



India reported 2.2 murders for every one lakh population



Target Justification

SDG Global Target	Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Reported murders per 1 lakh population	1.1	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 16.1. National target value has been set equal to half of India's current reported murder rate of 2.2 per 1 lakh population.
	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	0	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 16.1.
16.2 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	0	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 16.2. Zero has been set as the target for achievement by 2030, implying complete elimination of cognizable crimes against children.
	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	0	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 16.2. The national target is to bring an end to human trafficking.
16.3 - Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	33.76	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
16.5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Cases Reported under Prevention of Corruption Act & Related Sections of IPC per 100,000 population	0.158	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 16.5. National target value has been set equal to half of India's current number of cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act & Related Sections of IPC per 100,000 population.
16.9 - By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Percentage of births registered	100	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 16.9.
	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	100	The indicator is aligned to SDG Global Target 16.9.

Highlights

Murders reported: As of 2017, the number of murders reported per one lakh population in India is 2.2 persons having reduced from 2.4 persons in 2016. As of 2017, the highest rate of murders reported in Arunachal Pradesh at about 6 persons per one lakh population.

Population subjected to violence: As of 2017, violent crime incidence per one lakh population in the country stands at 33.12. Among the states, this proportion is the highest in Assam at 78 incidences per one lakh population; whereas for the UTs, this proportion is the highest in Delhi at 60 incidences per one lakh population.

*The formula used for computation of this indicator is:
(Total incidence of violent crimes)/(Mid-year projected population (in lakhs))

Violent crimes include: Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Dowry

Deaths, Infanticide, Foeticide, Attempt to Commit murder, attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Grievous Hurt, Kidnapping and Abduction, Rape, Attempt to Commit Rape, Rioting, Robbery, Dacoity, Arson. All the above crimes have been considered under the broad category of physical, psychological and sexual violence.

Cognizable crimes against children: The target for 2030 is to eradicate all forms of violence against children. There were about 29 cases reported for every 1 lakh children in 2017. None of the States or UTs in India have achieved the national target.

Human trafficking: In India, 0.46 persons are a victim of human trafficking per one lakh population. Among the States, Mizoram witnessed the highest rate of human trafficking at 5.74 persons per one lakh population. Whereas, among the UTs, Delhi has registered the highest rate of human trafficking at 2.22 persons per one lakh population. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have no incidences of human trafficking.

Court density: At present, there are about 13 courts per 10 lakh population in India. India has the highest number of pending court cases in the world, indicating the need for increasing the number of judicial institutions. Goa and Chandigarh have the highest court density among States and UTs, respectively.

Corruption crimes: Per one lakh population, 0.315 cases are reported under the Prevention of Corruption Act & related sections of IPC. Among the States, Odisha stands at 1.15 cases per one lakh population, whereas among the UTs, Andaman & Nicobar Islands has 1.23 cases per one lakh population.

Births registered: While the target is to have 100 per cent births registered, the country's average in 2016 was 86 per cent. 13 States and UTs have reached 100 per cent, Haryana is at 99.86 per cent, followed by Gujarat at 98.76 per cent.

Aadhaar coverage: India is the leading nation in providing a universally accepted legal identity to all its citizens. In 7 States and UTs, 100 per cent of the population is covered under Aadhaar. Overall, about 88.80 per cent of the country's population is under Aadhaar coverage.



Partnerships

17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Goal 17 – partnerships for the goals is an often overlooked, yet crucial, component of the Agenda 2030. It is based on the principle that partnerships among the government, civil society, and the private sector are at the core of the successful 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. Inclusive partnerships need to be built at various levels – 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 echoed, 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 shares responsibilities to ensure a sustainable future.

Apart from the initiatives driven by NITI Aayog, there are numerous ways in which the country is making progress in the targets set under SDG 17. A decent rate of economic growth and tax collection are essential for generating resources for sustainable development. Every year between 2015-16 and 2018-19, the Indian economy has grown at rates between 6.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent. Gross tax revenue as a proportion of GDP has grown at rates between 10.6 per cent and 12.1 per cent during the same period. These figures indicate the growth in financial capabilities to fund sustainable development initiatives.

Access to technology is a crucial component under Goal 17. One of the indicators of technology access is the number of internet subscribers. India currently has over 500 million internet subscribers, including over 200 million users in the rural areas, and has registered growth since 2015. This has enabled expanding access of the population to an array of digital public, financial, and commercial services.

Goal 17 stresses on the need to improve the data and statistical systems to generate better data for sustainable development. The National Indicator Framework is a big step in compiling a considerable set of data points – with 306 indicators – which will be used at the national level to monitor the progress towards sustainable development. NITI Aayog and MoSPI are working closely with the States/ UTs in developing their own State and District Indicator Frameworks to spur district-wise competition and accelerate the progress in SDG localisation. 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.



In the area of international cooperation, India has played a leading role. The country is a staunch supporter of South-South Cooperation. The India-UN Development Partnership Fund, set up in 2017, is aimed at assisting especially the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States in their sustainable development initiatives.

While much progress has been achieved, challenges remain. The rate of economic growth must be maintained, in a weak global economic climate, to carry forward further the country's ambitious sustainable development agenda. Technology should reach the furthest behind for ensuring 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 in a broader set of indicators, which is absolutely essential for a more comprehensive SDG monitoring. Innovative tools to assess the gap in financial resources required to meet the targets on time and instruments to fill the gap must be derived. The power of the private sector and STI should be leveraged to a more significant extent to ensure faster and more inclusive journey towards achieving Agenda 2030.



CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

Localization of SDGs is at the core of India's SDG implementation and monitoring strategy. In the federal governance structure, the States play a pivotal role in designing, executing, and monitoring development policies and interventions. Therefore, States and UTs are the key drivers of the SDGs, while NITI Aayog and the central ministries collaborate with them in this endeavor.

It is of paramount importance that the wide range of initiatives to implement and localize the SDGs being taken by the State governments and UTs, finds a mention here:

- i. **Awareness development on SDGs:** It is critical to generate awareness of all stakeholders to facilitate participatory and inclusive implementation of SDGs. The States have devised their own strategies for sensitizing elected representatives and officials at the state/district/local levels, as well as CSOs and communities.
- ii. **Preparing Vision Documents and action plans to guide their efforts on the SDGs:** The process of preparing SDG-aligned vision documents created conditions to promote a 'whole-of-government' approach in the States. It charted out interlinkages across sectors as well as various departments and developed a context and purpose for synergy. So far, 23 states have prepared their Vision documents that are based on the SDGs. A few States have gone ahead to postulate strategies or action plans to realise their vision in a time-bound manner. The articulation of vision has led to convergence of complementary programme components in light of the interconnectedness of SDG targets.
- iii. **Aligning local development plans with SDGs:** Local governments – both rural and urban – are best placed to 'put people first' and ensure 'no one is left behind'. In India, 29 functions related to socio-economic development are devolved to local governments. Consequently, many of the 17 SDGs are directly related to activities carried out by local governments. Several initiatives have been and are being taken to cast local development plans in the SDG framework.
- iv. **Identifying the State-specific indicators for monitoring of the SDGs:** A substantial amount of data is needed to be produced and analysed on the SDGs, posing a significant challenge for the government statistical systems. While data-driven decision making has become the norm, decisions are often taken based on scanty data due to unavailability data as well as lack of a comprehensive indicator framework. Development of State-specific and District-specific indicators based on the NIF bridges this gap substantially. However, more work is required to collect data that is disaggregated and is available at a higher frequency.
- v. **'Leave No One Behind':** All States have made this principle the leading actionable and monitorable parameter in programme implementation. A number of States and UTs have taken initiatives to conduct vulnerability mapping and reinforce people's participation in various development programmes to make them truly inclusive. Special initiatives have been taken to address the needs of the vulnerable population groups such as women, persons with disabilities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Like at the national level, social insurance and entitlement-based programmes have been multiplied in States and UTs, targeting the vulnerable social groups.
- vi. **Preparing capacity building resources and tools:** Development of capacity building aids and learning materials have been prioritized by various State governments. Different



forms of resources have been used such as – comics for children, written IEC materials on SDGs, manuals, training modules, e-learning modules, information booklets and tools/toolkits, targeting different audience.

- vii. **Aligning the State budgets with the SDGs:** Budgets provide a concrete measure of real commitment to the goals, while information on actual spending shows whether governments have followed through on the planned budget expenditure. Aligning budgets with SDGs facilitates identification of resource gaps and preparation of multipronged strategies to rationalize expenditure prioritisation, augment revenue and improve resource efficiency.

- viii. **Building partnerships:** States are increasingly building partnerships with various stakeholders, such as multi-lateral organisations, academia, civil society organisations, and private sector to achieve the whole gamut of development targets.

NITI Aayog and the UN in India joined hands to prepare a compendium of early lessons in localization of SDGs in collaboration with States and UTs. The compendium, "Localising SDGs: Early Lessons from India, 2019", draws upon the experiences of 36 States and UTs and presents an analysis of various initiatives related to SDG localisation, such as, institutional mechanisms to facilitate whole-of-government approaches, SDG-oriented budgeting, capacity building and advocacy, data and analytics for progress monitoring and approaches to promote inclusion.

Way Forward

By the force of intent and strategic versatility, the SDGs are expected to bring about a transformative impact on the development implementation process as well as the outcomes. Beyond the comfort zone of a 'business-as-usual' approach, new strategies, institutional mechanisms and partnerships are necessary to yield the desired results. The SDG India Index will be computed every year, based on the refinements of indicators and data methodologies so that the yearly progress of the States/ UTs can be closely monitored and gaps can be addressed, the natural aspiration being to graduate towards a more dynamic monitoring and evaluation framework.

As India prepares to present its second Voluntary National Review during the United Nations' High Level Political Forum in July 2020, a conscious effort has been made to move from a "whole-of-government" approach to a "whole-of-society" approach, with extensive engagement with not only Central ministries, State/ UT governments, local governments, but also civil society organisations, think tanks, UN agencies, and the private sector on a gamut of cross-connected issues pertaining to the Agenda 2030.

A comprehensive capacity building programme for the States, U.Ts, local governments is being designed in partnership with the UN system. The training modules will extensively cover developing SDG monitoring framework, identifying and designing indicators, localisation, and dashboards.

NITI Aayog has initiated collaboration with IMF on estimating the financial cost of achieving key SDGs. As the next step of the collaboration, SDG financing exercise with select States is planned.

Special attention is being given to the adoption, implementation, monitoring and financing of SDGs in States which have been historically backward in development. There is consensus on all levels that unless these States make significant progress, India will find it challenging to achieve its SDG targets on time. NITI Aayog has started working closely with these States, enabling them in establishing SDG monitoring systems and supporting them in forging partnerships for building institutions, capacity, knowledge and convergence.

NITI Aayog will continue to play the role of a catalyst, facilitator and enabler to ensure that the implementation process moves on a fast track towards the full achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

State and UT Profiles

IV



Andhra Pradesh

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

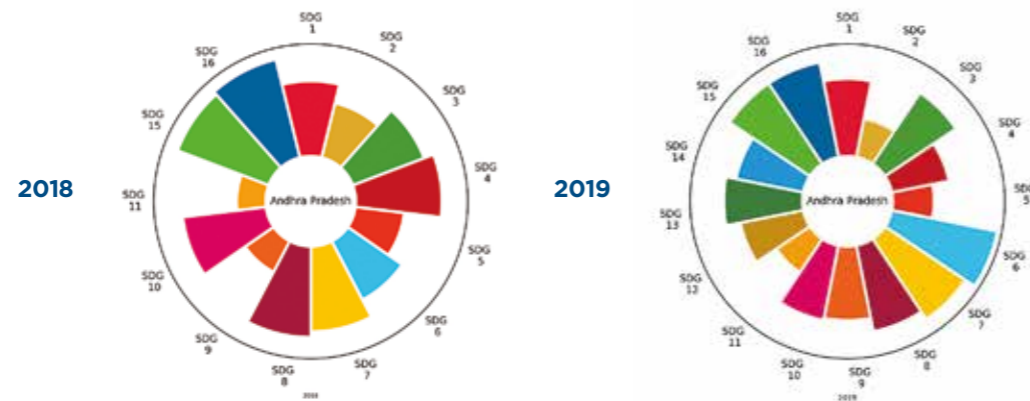
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India Score

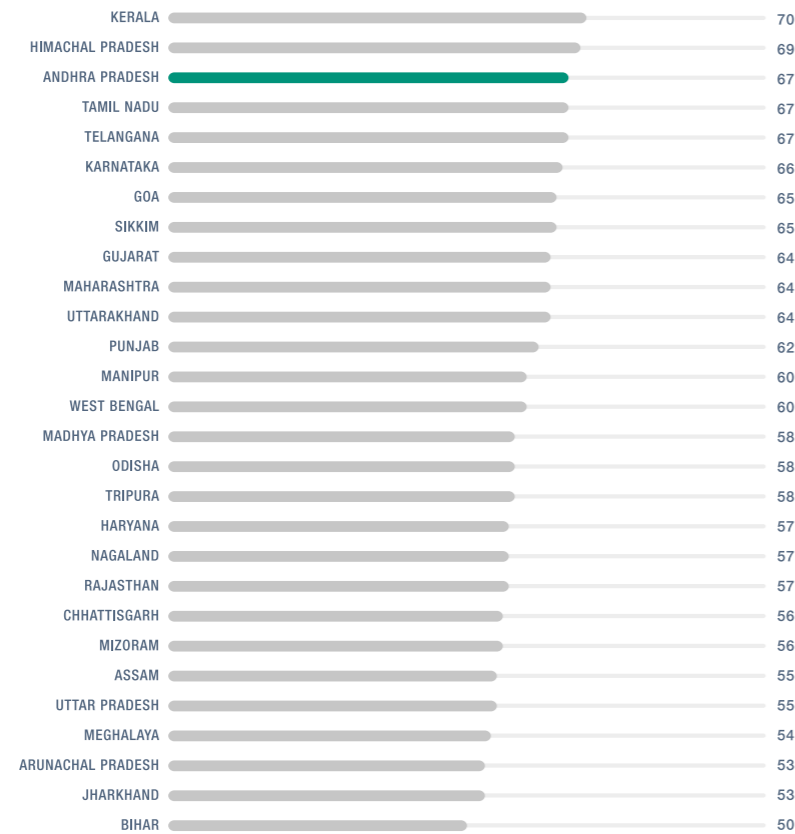
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Andhra Pradesh Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Andhra Pradesh - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	9.2	9.2	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	74.60	74.60	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	87.77	91.28	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	17.40	17.40	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		3.20	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.77	0.77	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	31.40	31.5	↓
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	52.90	52.90	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		39.6	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		35.5	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	3497.17	3917.50	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.59	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	74.00	74.00	-
Institutional deliveries (%)		66.90	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	41	41	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		73.6	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	161.00	176	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.13	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	69.4	69.4	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		92.00	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	63.50	63.50	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.91	0.91	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	15.71	15.71	-
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		76.51	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		32.40	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.81	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		61.55	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		49.57	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	85.99	85.99	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	913	916	↑
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.68	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		68.90	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	45.20	45.20	-
Sexual crime against girl children		63.08	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	9.14	8.00	↓
Female LFPR		34.40	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		1.76	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		97.40	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	99.21	100.00	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		129.10	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	30.77	100.00	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.8	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		95.14	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		6.72	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	99.99	100.00	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		81.3	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		10.07	
EODB Score		98.30	
Unemployment rate (%)		4.50	
Labour force participation rate (%)		59.90	

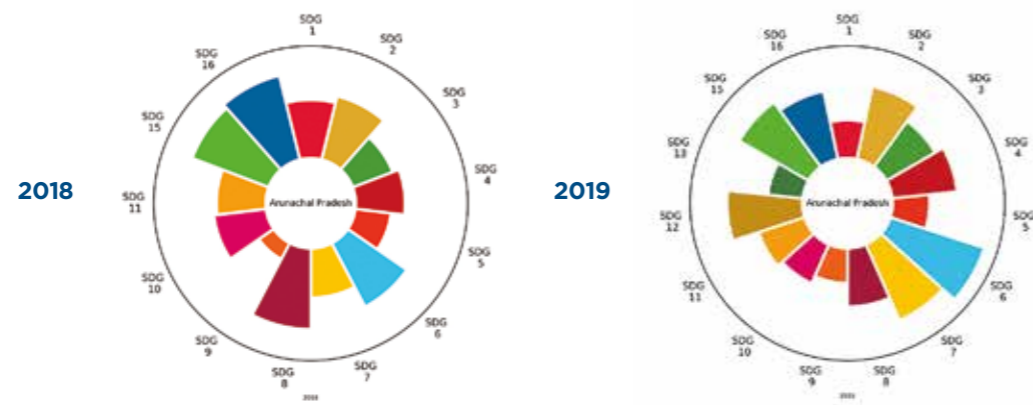
	2018	2019	Direction
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		13.64	
Households with a bank account (%)	100.00	100.00	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.57	
SDG 9			
Habitants connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	18.00	73.00	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		9.73	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	90.92	95.76	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	37.21	54.53	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		27.32	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		16.30	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.245	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.301	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		50	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		20.57	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.99	0.99	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	57.08	57.08	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	60.42	60.42	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	2.48	24.89	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	12.04	12.04	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	95.83	100	↑
Waste processed (%)	7.00	48	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.09	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		44.15	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		58.26	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00532	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.05272	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		7.76	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.92	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		90.94	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		6	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		39.74	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		42.77	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		33.99	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		-7.43	
Coastal Water Quality Index		49	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		10.08	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		8.10	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		28.3	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	17.27	17.27	-
Tree cover (%)		2.30	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	50.64	50.64	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		1.37	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		10.00	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.20	2.02	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		15.90	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	11.80	15.3	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.65	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	31.40	31.40	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.38	
Births registered (%)	98.40	95.67	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	92.50	90.78	↓

Arunachal Pradesh

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

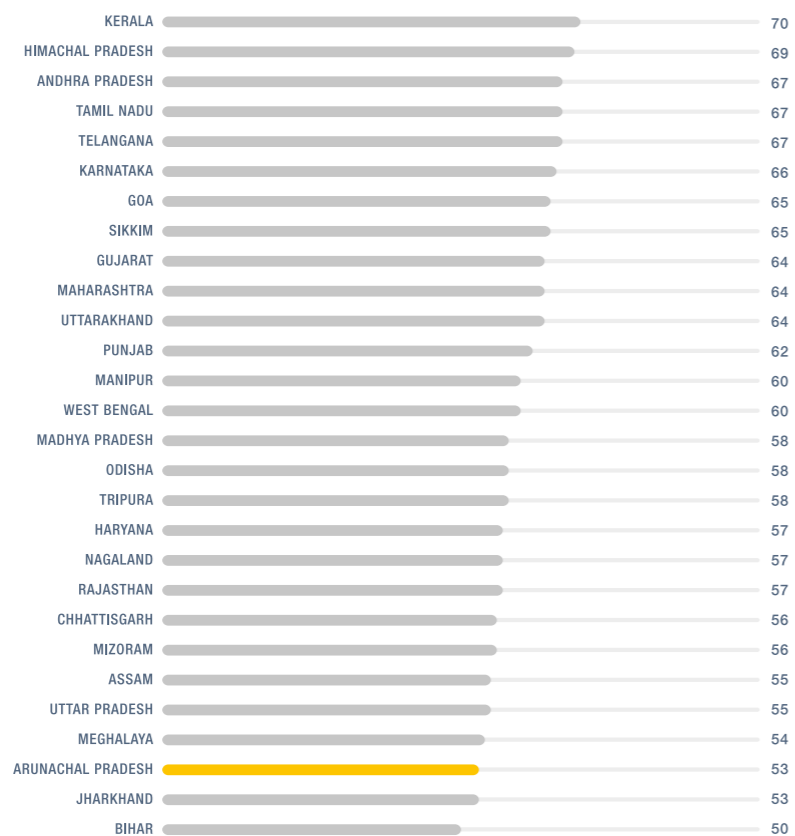


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Arunachal Pradesh - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	34.67	34.67	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	58.30	58.30	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	85.56	93.39	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	20.5	20.5	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		29.00	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.92	0.92	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	29.40	28	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	33.8	33.8	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		28.3	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		16	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1539.80		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		1.32	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		45.3	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	33	33	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		41.3	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	203	216	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.05	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	26.6	26.6	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		24	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	79.02	79.02	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.92	2.92	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	17.11	29.93	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		58.79	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		29.7	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.99	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		61.92	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		97.98	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	88.87	88.87	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.72	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		53.40	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	34.8	34.8	-
Sexual crime against girl children		55.49	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	3.33	3.33	-
Female LFPR		10.70	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.0096	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		98.80	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		79.52	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	30	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		96.08	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		80.38	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	75.78	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		64.7	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		5.08	
EODB Score		0	
Unemployment rate (%)		5.80	
Labour force participation rate (%)		45	

	2018	2019	Direction
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		12.63	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.55	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	32	140	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		1.53	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)		7.42	
Internet subscribers (100 population)		25.88	
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		-8.63	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		-0.81	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.346	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.365	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		33.07	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		98.33	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	1.39	1.39	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.17	26.16	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	1.12	1.12	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	84	100	↑
Waste processed (%)	0	0	-
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		0.28	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		0	
Per capita hazard waste generated			
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated			
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		0	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		14.67	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		362	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		75.12	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		38.81	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		2.22	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	79.96	79.96	-
Tree cover (%)		0.96	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	-33.51	-33.51	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		12.62	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		2	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3.5	5.94	↓
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		48.05	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	28.3	29.5	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)			
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.83	
Births registered (%)	100	192.55	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	76.9	78.86	↑

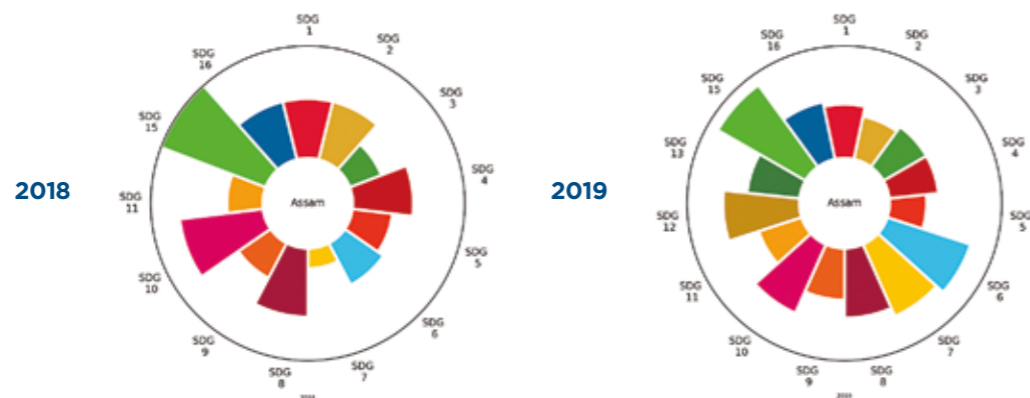
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Assam

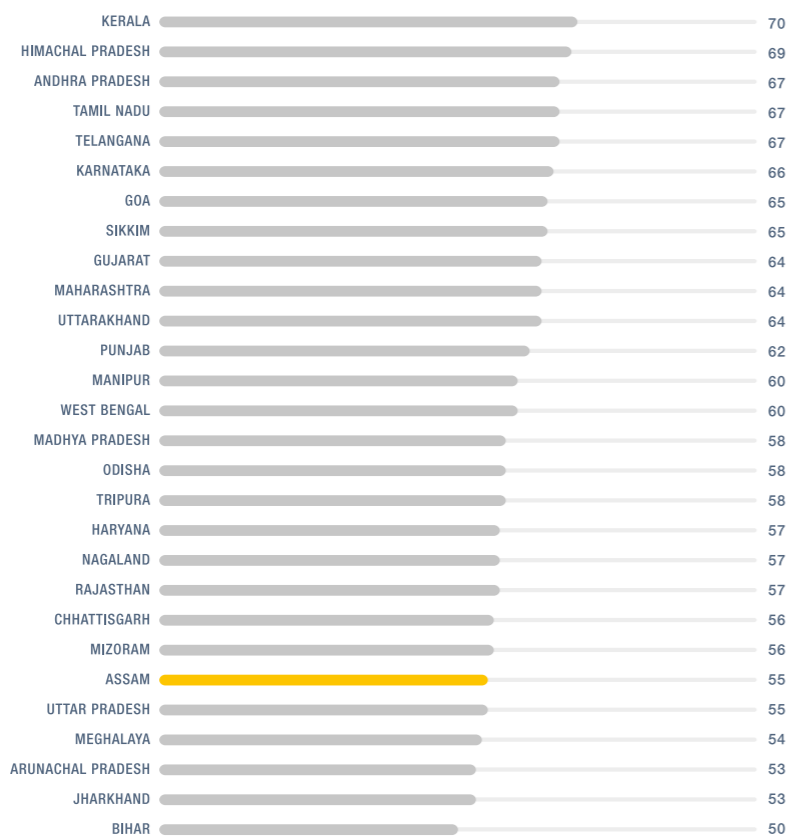
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Assam - Performance by Indicator

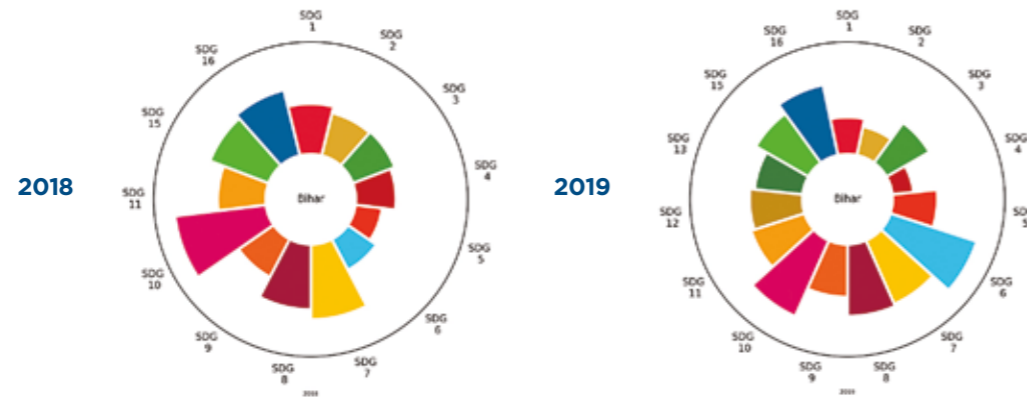
Indicator	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	31.98	31.98	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	10.40	10.40	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	87.10	87.30	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	66.1	66.1	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.40	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.09	1.09	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	36.40	32.4	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	44.8	44.8	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		33.7	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		29.4	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2062.72	1663.00	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.58	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	237	229	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		53	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	57	57	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		46.1	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	119	126	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.04	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	37	37	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		23	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	80.65	80.65	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.88	2.88	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	27.06	27.60	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		76.74	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		18.7	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.95	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		51.14	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		18.52	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	75.33	75.33	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	896	915	↑
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.74	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		143.60	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	26.6	26.6	-
Sexual crime against girl children		43.04	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	6.35	6.35	-
Female LFPR		9.80	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.0316	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		91.40	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	83.43	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		100.21	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	84.85	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		83.38	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		90.01	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	81.78	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		59.2	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		6.24	
EODB Score		84.75	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.90	
Labour force participation rate (%)		47.50	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		8.93	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.96	99.96	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.59	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	38.67	58.92	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		6.65	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	63.69	69.44	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	25.18	34.38	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		5.30	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		8.77	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.221	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.326	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		50	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		19.05	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.60	0.60	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	80.72	80.72	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	88.48	88.48	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.26	18.92	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	0.63	0.63	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	23.98	62.21	↑
Waste processed (%)	10	41	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		11.25	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		66.46	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.0009	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated			
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		0	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		31.049	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		49	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		30.79	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		20.98	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		7.74	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	35.83	35.83	-
Tree cover (%)		1.91	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	22.48	22.48	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		25.23	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		28	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3.5	3.47	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		78.58	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	33.3	41.6	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.95	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	8.13	8.13	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.08	
Births registered (%)	100	103.89	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	7.90	14.57	↑

Bihar

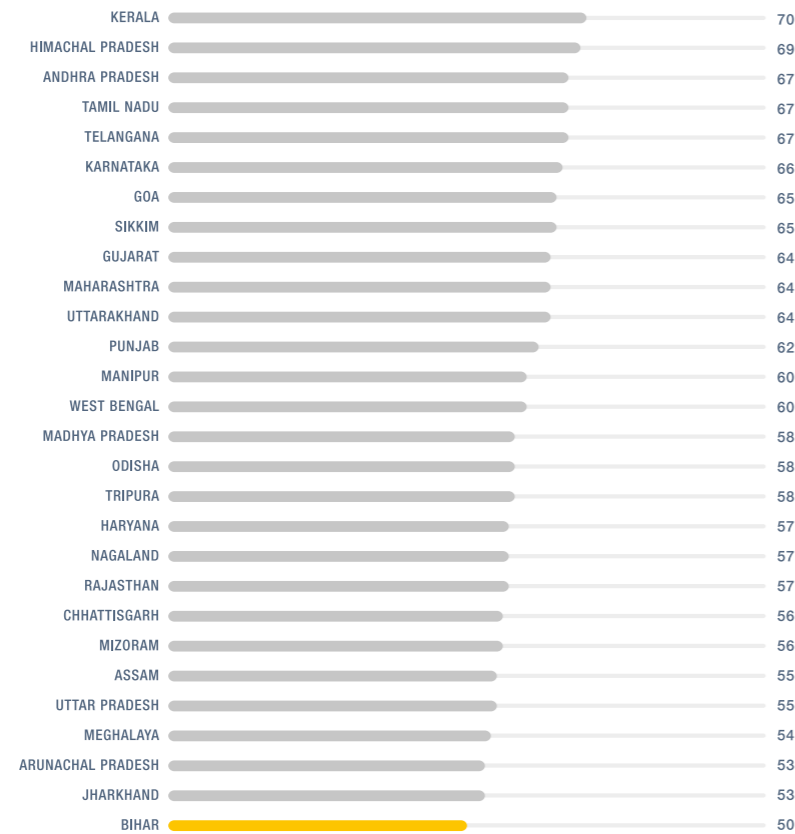
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Bihar - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	33.74	33.74	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	12.30	12.30	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	75.63	77.25	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	53.9	53.9	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		8.20	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.20	1.20	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	48.30	42	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	58.3	58.3	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		43.7	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		38.7	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2244.71	2748.33	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.26	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	165	165	-
Institutional deliveries (%)		42.5	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	58	58	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		48.1	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	82	87	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.08	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	23.2	23.2	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		19	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	77.04	77.04	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	4.95	4.95	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	25.9	39.73	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		72.53	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		13.6	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.79	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		58.46	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		24.53	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	21.75	21.75	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	908	900	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.82	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		28.80	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	45.2	45.2	-
Sexual crime against girl children		47.82	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	11.52	11.52	-
Female LFPR		2.80	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		1.578	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.90	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	54.19	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		126.56	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	34.21	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		90.14	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		97.24	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		2.25	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	99.98	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		49.4	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		8.81	
EODB Score		81.91	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.00	
Labour force participation rate (%)		38.20	
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		7.00	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.54	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	50.18	68.51	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		8.93	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	74.32	59.97	↓
Internet subscribers (100 population)	17.03	27.64	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		26.27	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		10.73	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.198	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.291	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		51.64	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		16.46	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.59	0.59	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	85.42	85.42	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	89.59	89.59	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.48	21.42	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	1.19	1.19	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	77.46	87.95	↑
Waste processed (%)	3	51	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.07	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		45.76	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		69.80	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00007	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.07428	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		0	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.1129	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		24.874	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		49	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		8.67	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		19	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		33.10	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	7.75	7.75	-
Tree cover (%)		2.40	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	-15.38	-15.38	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		5.35	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.5	2.66	↓
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		48.08	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	8.8	12	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.43	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	12.10	12.10	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.12	
Births registered (%)	64.80	60.74	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	84.09	83.11	↓

Chhattisgarh

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

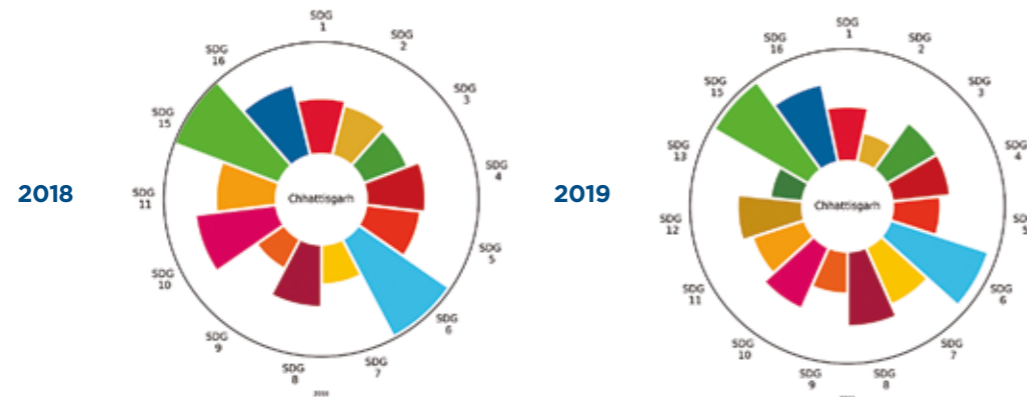
60

India Score

56

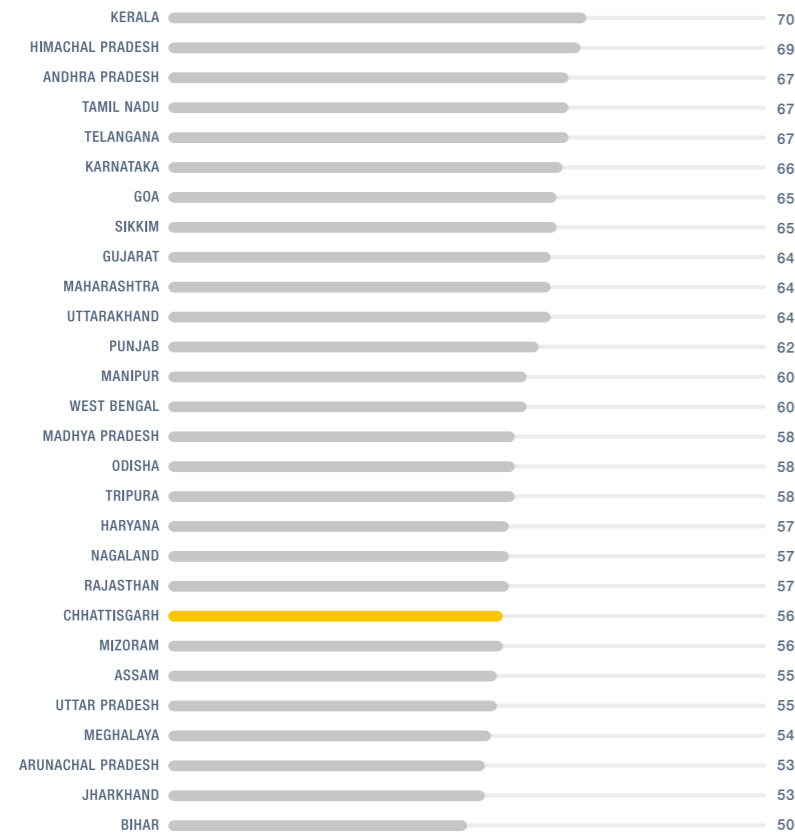
Chhattisgarh Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Chhattisgarh - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	39.93	39.93	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	68.5	68.5	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	77.25	79.91	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	66.2	66.2	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.10	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.93	0.93	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	37.60	35.4	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	41.5	41.5	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		40.8	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		40	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1495.17	1603.00	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.40	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	173	141	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		55.6	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	64	64	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		65.2	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	145	148	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.06	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	54.5	54.5	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		16	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	77.04	77.04	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	3.75	3.75	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	21.26	24.23	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		69.24	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		18.6	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.06	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		59.62	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		55.24	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	82.89	82.89	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	963	961	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.66	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		61.10	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	38.1	38.1	-
Sexual crime against girl children		76.15	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	11.11	14.44	↑
Female LFPR		36.50	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.375	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		95.20	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		108.35	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.46	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		78.40	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	98.63	99.67	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		40.6	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		3.93	
EODB Score		97.31	
Unemployment rate (%)		3.30	
Labour force participation rate (%)		64.50	

	2018	2019	Direction
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		10.86	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.98	99.98	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.55	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	24.22	60.13	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		4.4	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		13.42	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		-14.94	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.234	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.364	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		55.14	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		43.33	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.81	0.81	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	71.32	71.32	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	87.36	87.36	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	1.98	24.39	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	7.43	7.43	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	-
Waste processed (%)	74	84	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		44.43	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		57.76	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00252	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.0526	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		8.86	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.8606	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		100	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		5.45	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		41.89	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		30.53	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	41.09	41.09	-
Tree cover (%)		2.84	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	9.06	9.06	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		1.60	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		27.00	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3.70	3.50	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		32.34	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	47.20	64.9	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.43	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	12.09	12.09	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.10	
Births registered (%)	100.00	128.92	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94.10	92.81	↓

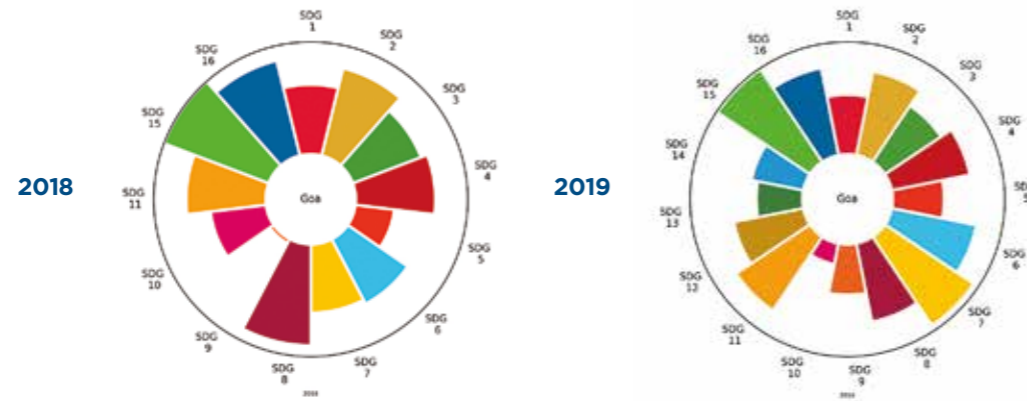
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Goa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES

State	Score
KERALA	70
HIMACHAL PRADESH	69
ANDHRA PRADESH	67
TAMIL NADU	67
TELANGANA	67
KARNATAKA	66
GOA	65
SIKKIM	65
GUJARAT	64
MAHARASHTRA	64
UTTARAKHAND	64
PUNJAB	62
MANIPUR	60
WEST BENGAL	60
MADHYA PRADESH	58
ODISHA	58
TRIPURA	58
HARYANA	57
NAGALAND	57
RAJASTHAN	57
CHHATTISGARH	56
MIZORAM	56
ASSAM	55
UTTAR PRADESH	55
MEGHALAYA	54
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	53
JHARKHAND	53
BIHAR	50

Goa - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	5.09	5.09	–
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	15.90	15.90	–
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	98.15	87.23	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	7.4	7.4	–
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.40	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.06	1.06	–
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	20.10	19.6	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	26.7	26.7	–
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		22.1	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		20.3	
Annual production of rice, wheat,coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2783.18		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		3.70	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		61.9	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	13	13	–
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		59.7	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	128	164	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.13	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	24.8	24.8	–
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		25	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	90.46	90.46	–
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)		0	
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	11.15	16.01	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		70.81	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		30.1	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.33	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		73.35	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		49.66	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	90.29	90.29	–
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage–female/male in preceding calendar month		0.80	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		39.60	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	14.8	14.8	–
Sexual crime against girl children		36.54	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	5	5	–
Female LFPR		24.70	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.00962	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.80	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	76.22	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		47.49	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	0	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		100	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		95.82	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		93.5	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		9.86	
EODB Score		57.34	
Unemployment rate (%)		13.90	
Labour force participation rate (%)		49.80	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		34.72	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	–
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.45	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	0	0	–
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		18.03	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 11			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		-9.25	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		-6.33	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		32.97	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		2.50	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	29.50	29.50	–
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	30.45	30.45	–
SDG 12			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	35.71	91.11	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	1.8	1.8	–
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
Waste processed (%)	62	68	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.51	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		0.84	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		42.29	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		98.96	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		-7.96	
Coastal Water Quality Index		61.6	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		0	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		8.02	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		0.1	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	60.21	60.21	–
Tree cover (%)		8.73	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	10.53	10.53	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)		3.49	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		3	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.50	1.52	↓
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		25.10	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	44.20	37.7	↑
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		3.68	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	36.28	36.28	–
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		84.20	
Births registered (%)	87.10	84.39	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	100.69	↑

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Gujarat

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

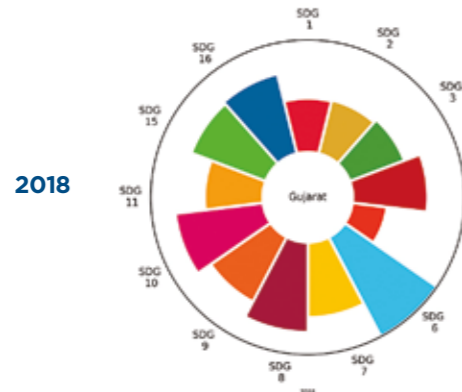
60

India Score

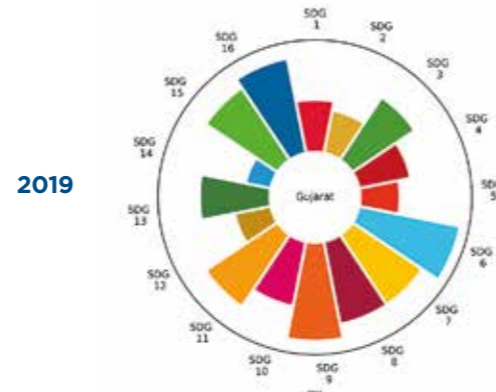
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Gujarat Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



2018



2019

RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES

KERALA	70
HIMACHAL PRADESH	69
ANDHRA PRADESH	67
TAMIL NADU	67
TELANGANA	67
KARNATAKA	66
GOA	65
SIKKIM	65
GUJARAT	64
MAHARASHTRA	64
UTTARAKHAND	64
PUNJAB	62
MANIPUR	60
WEST BENGAL	60
MADHYA PRADESH	58
ODISHA	58
TRIPURA	58
HARYANA	57
NAGALAND	57
RAJASTHAN	57
CHHATTISGARH	56
MIZORAM	56
ASSAM	55
UTTAR PRADESH	55
MEGHALAYA	54
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	53
JHARKHAND	53
BIHAR	50

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Gujarat - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	16.63	16.63	–
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	23.10	23.10	–
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	80.92	82.99	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	8.9	8.9	–
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.00	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.09	1.09	–
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	38.50	39.1	↓
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	51.3	51.3	–
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		38.2	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		34.2	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2377.52	2314.33	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		1.03	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	91	87	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		66	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	43	44	↓
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		59.6	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	224	228	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.07	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	43.1	43.1	–
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		43	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	74.97	74.97	–
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	1.94	1.94	–
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	25.04	24.08	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		74.78	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		20.4	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.85	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		62.62	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		50.57	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	70.47	70.47	–
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	848	855	↑
Avg regular wage–female/male in preceding calendar month		0.72	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		27.00	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	23	23	–
Sexual crime against girl children		80.83	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	8.79	7.14	↓
Female LFPR		15.40	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.60286	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.10	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	–
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		138.20	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.95	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		78.91	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		11.21	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		66.7	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		9.76	
EODB Score		97.99	
Unemployment rate (%)		4.80	
Labour force participation rate (%)		49.80	

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		14.61	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	–
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.48	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	100	100	–
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		20.4	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	103.84	104.3	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	41.85	54.51	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		16.56	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		23.83	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.248	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.284	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		32.9	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		21.98	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.39	0.39	–
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	82.75	82.75	–
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	89.04	89.04	–
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	9.65	58.23	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	2.78	2.78	–
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100.85	↑
Waste processed (%)	23	79	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.74	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		63.89	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		71.27	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.04476	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.02938	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		24.48	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.1191	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		71.41	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		36	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		31.69	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		66.1	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		25.23	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		-5.78	
Coastal Water Quality Index		43	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		2.98	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		7.93	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		1.2	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	7.52	7.52	–
Tree cover (%)		4.09	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	19.43	19.43	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)		1.83	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		17.00	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.80	1.52	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		16.48	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	17.60	19.1	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.03	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	17.84	17.84	–
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.23	
Births registered (%)	98.70	98.76	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	95.50	95.00	↓

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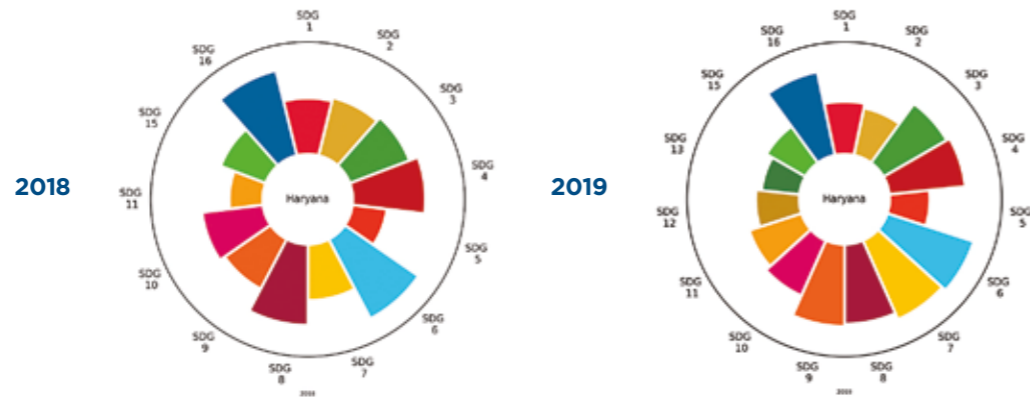
STATE PROFILES

Haryana

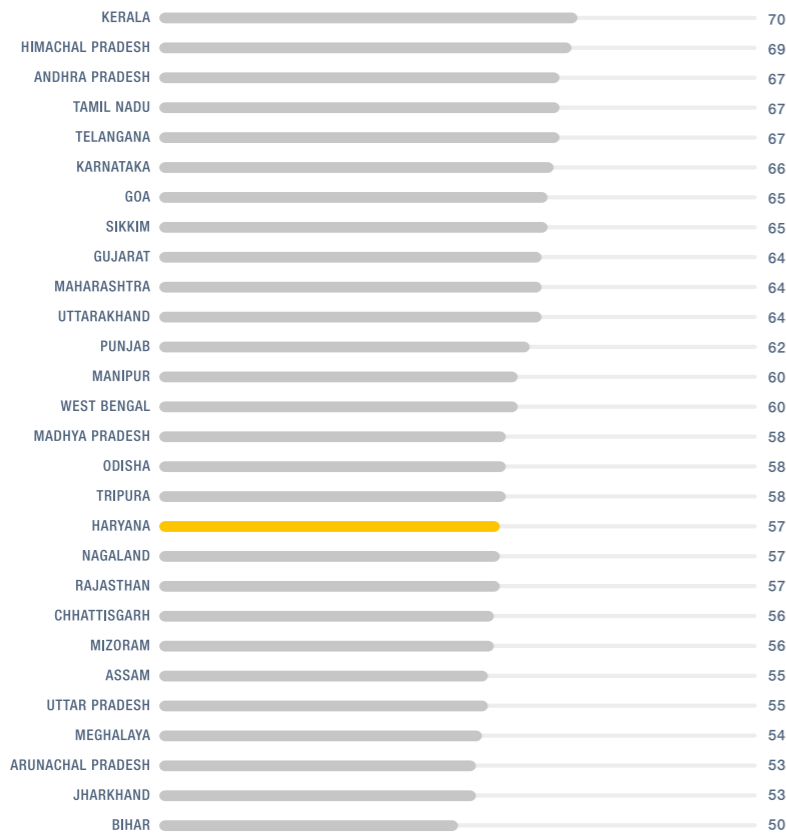
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Haryana - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction		2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1				SDG 9			
Population below national poverty line (%)	11.16	11.16	-	Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		18.37	
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	12.20	12.20	-	Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	80.16	79.04	↓	Women account holders in PMJDY		0.47	
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	13.5	13.5	-	SDG 10			
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.20		Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	0	0	-
SDG 2				Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		19.5	
Rural households covered PDS	0.93	0.93	-	Mobile Tele density (100 population)	91.18	96.26	↑
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	34	34.9	↓	Internet subscribers (100 population)	35.57	140.2	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	55	55	-	SDG 11			
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		48.3		Houses completed under PMAY (%)	2.07	6.21	↑
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		28.8		Urban households living in slums (%)	6.56	6.56	-
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	3821.83	3222.33	↓	Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	67.53	91.44	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		1.74		Waste processed (%)	6	47	↑
SDG 3				Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.60	
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	101	98	↑	SDG 12			
Institutional deliveries (%)		62		Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		136.91	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	41	41	-	Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		75.08	
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		72.1		Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00214	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	145	230	↓	Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.11493	
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.09		Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		6.06	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	59.4	59.4	-	Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.718	
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		26		Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		50.267	
SDG 4				SDG 13			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	74.91	74.91	-	Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	1.05	1.05	-	Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		21.88	
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	15.89	12.16	↑	CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		57.18	
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		68.88		Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		9.8	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		29.2		SDG 14			
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.23		Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		64.1		Coastal Water Quality Index			
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		95.73		Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	75.02	75.02	-	Avg marine acidity (pH)			
SDG 5				SDG 15			
Sex ratio at birth	832	833	↑	Forest cover (%)	3.59	3.59	-
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		1.03		Tree cover (%)		3.20	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		88.70		Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	-23.81	-23.81	-
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	34.3	34.3	-	Increase in area of desertification (%)		7.75	
Sexual crime against girl children		56.70		Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	10	14.44	↑	SDG 16			
Female LFPR		10.70		Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3.8	3.74	↑
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.1649		Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		46.57	
SDG 6				Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	33.4	44.9	↓
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.90		Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.08	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-	Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	24.44	24.44	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		59.23		Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.29	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-	Births registered (%)	100	99.86	↓
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.52		Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	102.79	↑
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		97.22					
Blocks over-exploited (%)		65.55					
SDG 7							
Households electrified (%)	99.61	100	↑				
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		69.3					
SDG 8							
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		6.38					
EODB Score		98.06					
Unemployment rate (%)		8.40					
Labour force participation rate (%)		45.50					

Himachal Pradesh

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

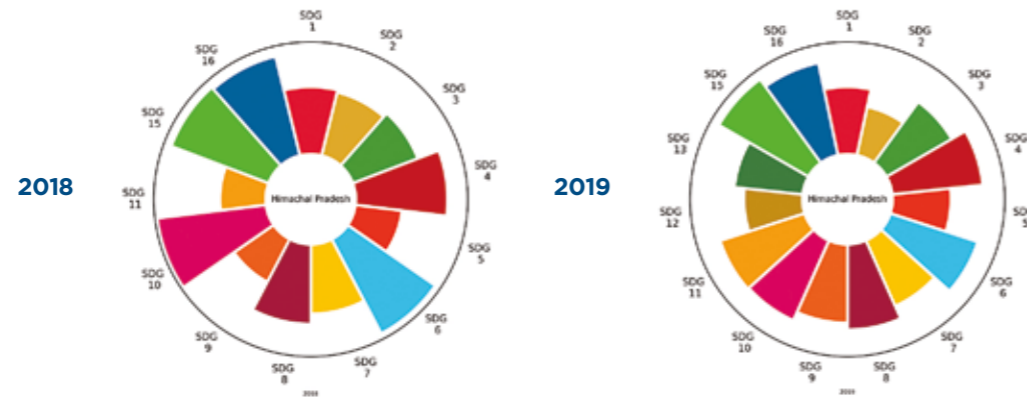
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India Score

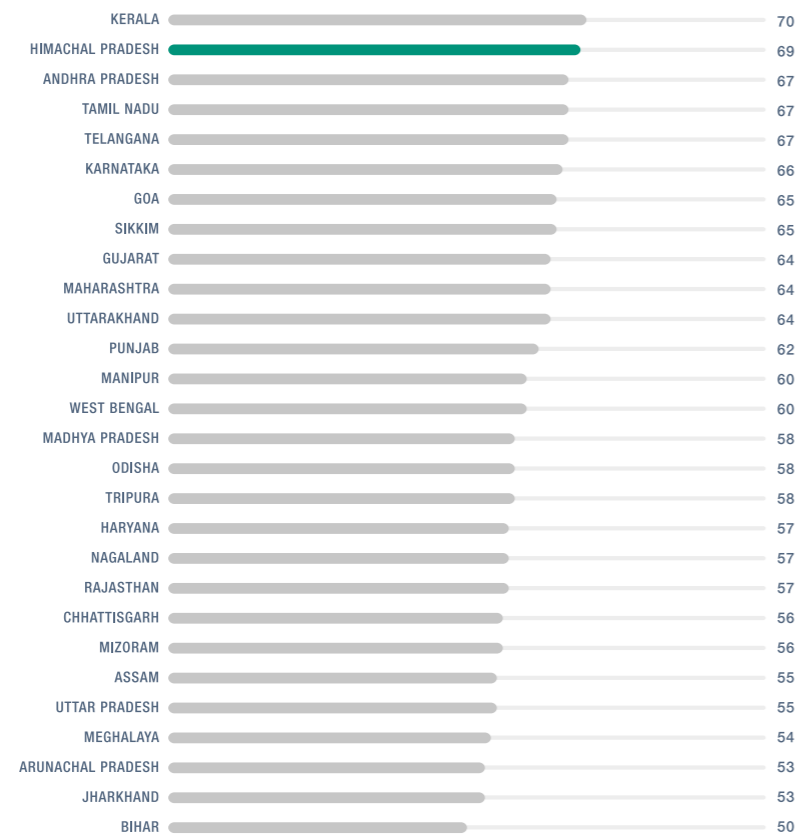
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Himachal Pradesh Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Himachal Pradesh - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	8.06	8.06	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	25.70	25.70	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	91.12	91.60	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	13.1	13.1	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.20	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.05	1.05	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	26.3	28.4	↓
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	50.2	50.2	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		29.7	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		22.6	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2064.31	2300.50	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.61	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		51.3	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	38	38	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		72	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	226	224	↑
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.01	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	52	52	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		67	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	92.87	92.87	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.21	0.21	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	6.07	7.03	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		71.89	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		39.6	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.30	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		67.74	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		92.29	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	96.19	96.19	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	917	918	↑
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.74	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		35.70	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	7	7	-
Sexual crime against girl children		35.84	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	4.41	5.88	↑
Female LFPR		39.70	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.05087	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		98.10	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		41.74	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.97	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		97.67	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		50	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	99.5	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		51.9	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		5.43	
EODB Score		87.90	
Unemployment rate (%)		5.50	
Labour force participation rate (%)		62.40	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		23.09	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.47	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	24.55	55.33	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		6.18	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	126.53	144.17	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	52.23	205.12	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		8.94	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		34.41	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.282	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.29	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		50.11	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		29.41	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	1.23	1.23	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	94.07	94.07	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	97.91	97.91	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	1.82	30.67	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	0.89	0.89	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	49.90	97.79	↑
Waste processed (%)	20	76	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		1.04	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		86.37	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		61.18	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00409	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.0006	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		45.29	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.099	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		95.57	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		105	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		94.02	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		120.58	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		0.75	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	27.12	27.12	-
Tree cover (%)		1.48	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	13.18	13.18	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		11.81	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		11	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.4	1.38	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		21.84	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	21.6	24.4	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.21	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	24.94	24.94	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.40	
Births registered (%)	100	89.24	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	101.50	↑

Jharkhand

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

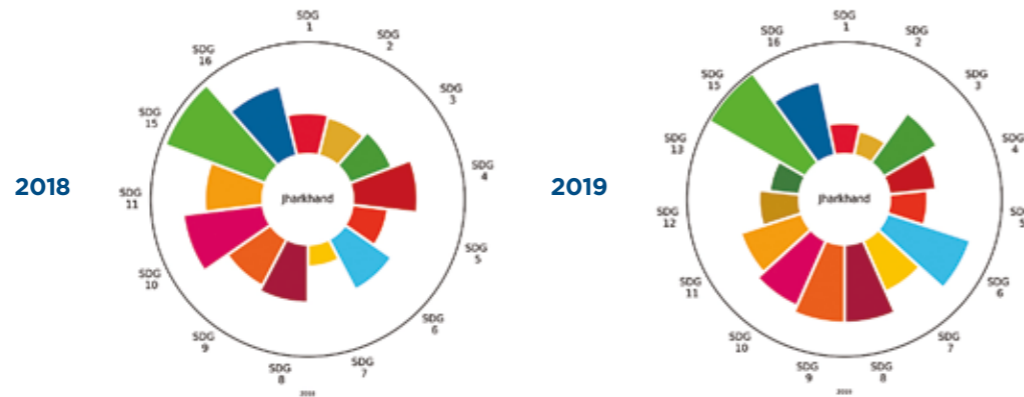
60

India Score

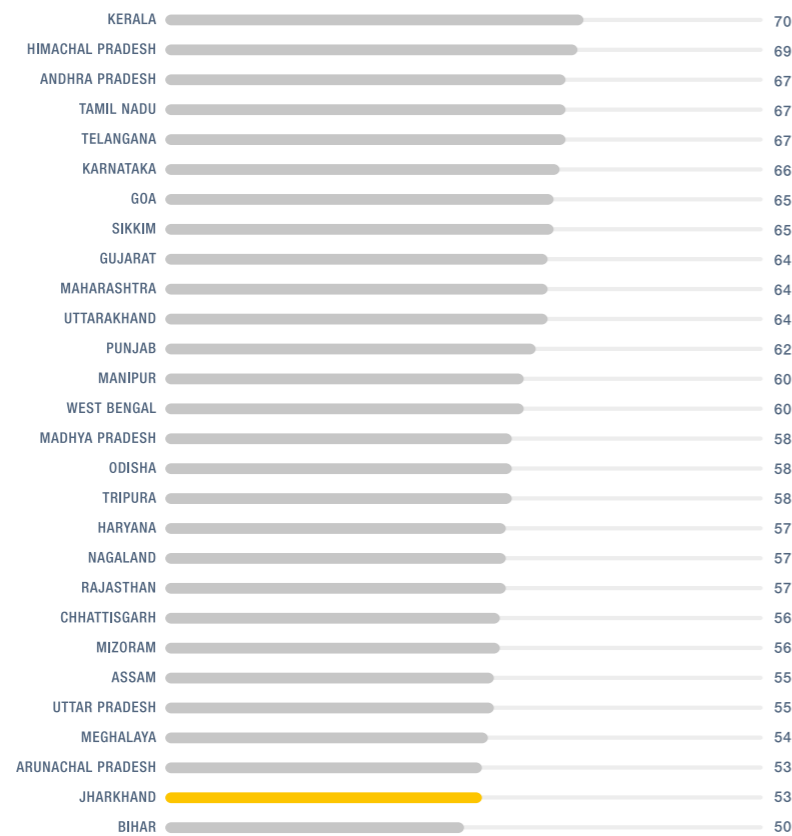
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Jharkhand Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Jharkhand - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	36.96	36.96	–
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	13.30	13.30	–
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	70.34	75.38	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	41.6	41.6	–
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		6.60	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.13	1.13	–
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	45.30	36.2	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	62.6	62.6	–
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		43.7	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		42.9	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1773.77	2057.33	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.31	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	165	76	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		63.8	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	54	54	–
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		58.4	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	118	127	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.07	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	37.4	37.4	–
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		4	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	67.99	67.99	–
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.02	2.02	–
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	24.00	36.64	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		75.43	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		19.1	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.96	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		59.74	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		47.61	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	50.01	50.01	–
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	918	916	↓
Avg regular wage–female/male in preceding calendar month		0.50	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		35.60	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	34.8	34.8	–
Sexual crime against girl children		72.64	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	9.88	10.39	↑
Female LFPR		10.90	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.208	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		88	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	74.77	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		134.59	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	83.33	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		98.17	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		51.66	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		1.15	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	89.52	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		32.9	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		11.10	
EODB Score		98.05	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.50	
Labour force participation rate (%)		45.10	

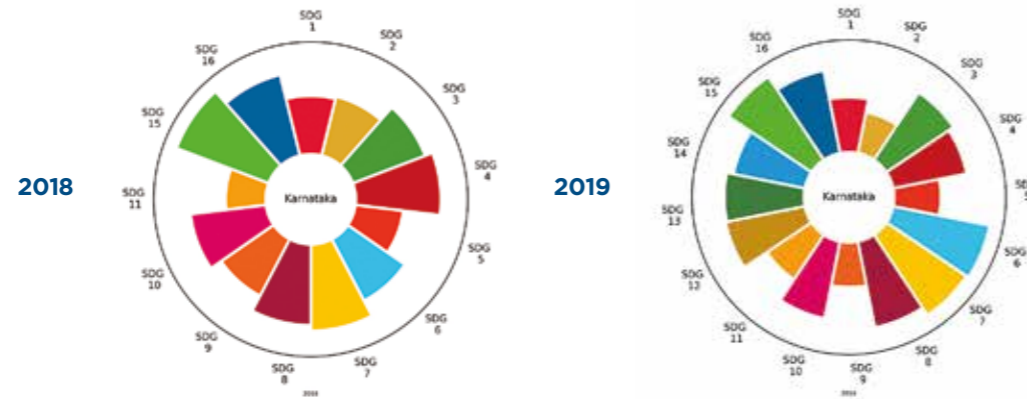
	2018	2019	Direction
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		10.51	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	–
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.54	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	61.18	101.41	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		8.69	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		6.71	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		17.19	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.206	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.312	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		59.18	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		45.68	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.86	0.86	–
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	55.68	55.68	–
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	60.21	60.21	–
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	16.38	35.48	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	1.13	1.13	–
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	97.75	↓
Waste processed (%)	2	56	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.09	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		27.73	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		76.89	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.017	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.016	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		1.82	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.0123	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		78.36	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		13.19	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		40.82	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		16.09	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	29.55	29.55	–
Tree cover (%)		3.67	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	43.54	43.54	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)		1.48	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		6	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	4.50	4.35	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		29.12	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	5.50	9.5	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		1.27	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	14.81	14.81	–
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.50	
Births registered (%)	88.30	90.17	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	93.50	90.86	↓

Karnataka

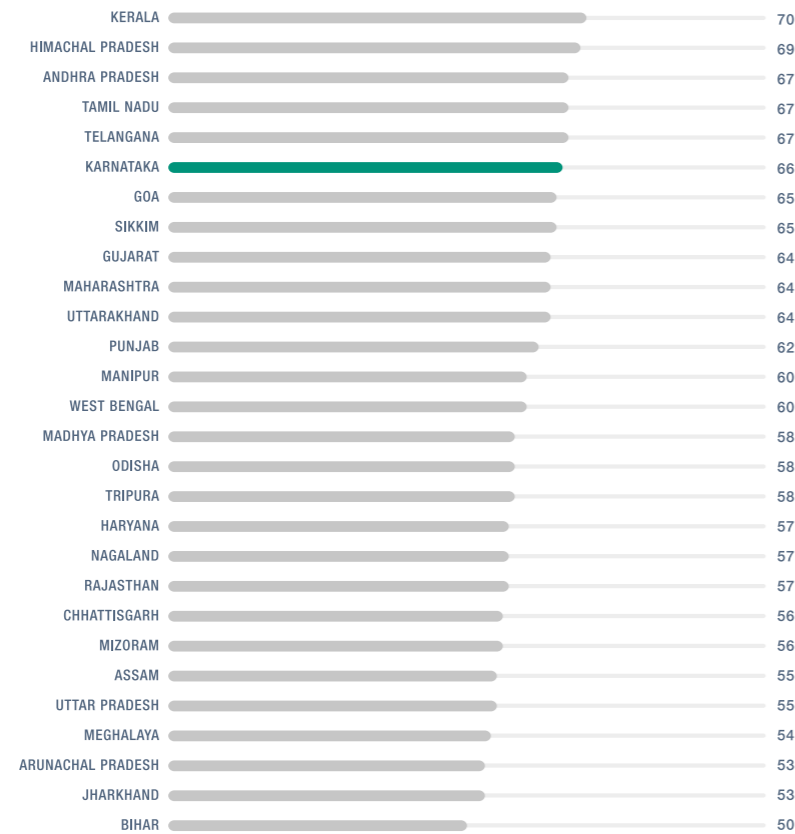
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Karnataka - Performance by Indicator

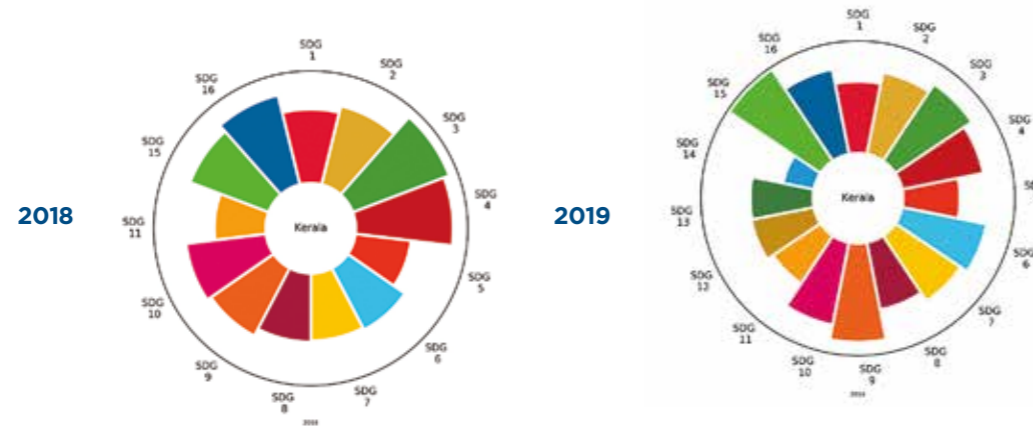
	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	20.91	20.91	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	28.1	28.1	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	84.26	85.53	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	19.9	19.9	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.1	1.1	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	36.2	32.5	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	45.4	45.4	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		34.7	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		32	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2157.83	1731	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.54	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	108	97	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		59.2	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	32	32	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		61.7	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	123	125	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.08	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	51.3	51.3	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		72	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	85.54	85.54	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	1.49	1.49	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	26.18	26.18	-
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		79.6	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		28.8	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.04	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		62.81	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		99.66	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	76.05	76.05	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	935	929	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.7	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		45.2	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	24.4	24.4	-
Sexual crime against girl children		62.06	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	2.68	3.14	↑
Female LFPR		20.4	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		1.197	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		95.4	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	87.62	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		93.36	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	50	93.33	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		97.4	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		93.26	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		25.57	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	96.45	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		81.4	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		8.9	
EODB Score		96.42	
Unemployment rate (%)		4.8	
Labour force participation rate (%)		51.6	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		19.67	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.97	99.97	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.55	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	0	0	-
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		12.29	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	98.48	105.52	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	44.32	10.32	↓
SDG 11			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		29.18	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		6.8	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.259	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.403	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		53.4	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		22.77	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.59	0.59	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	90.2	90.2	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	105.35	105.35	-
SDG 12			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	4.63	26.27	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	5.39	5.39	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	61.29	88.51	↑
Waste processed (%)	22	41	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.35	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		1	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		62.92	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		37.16	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		36.06	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		0.2	
Coastal Water Quality Index		48	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		233.33	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		7.98	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		28.5	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	19.58	19.58	-
Tree cover (%)		2.98	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	8.51	8.51	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		0.14	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		7	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.5	2.19	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		29.57	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	22.7	30.1	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.38	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	12.2	12.2	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.46	
Births registered (%)	94.9	100.55	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	92.9	92.36	↓

Kerala

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

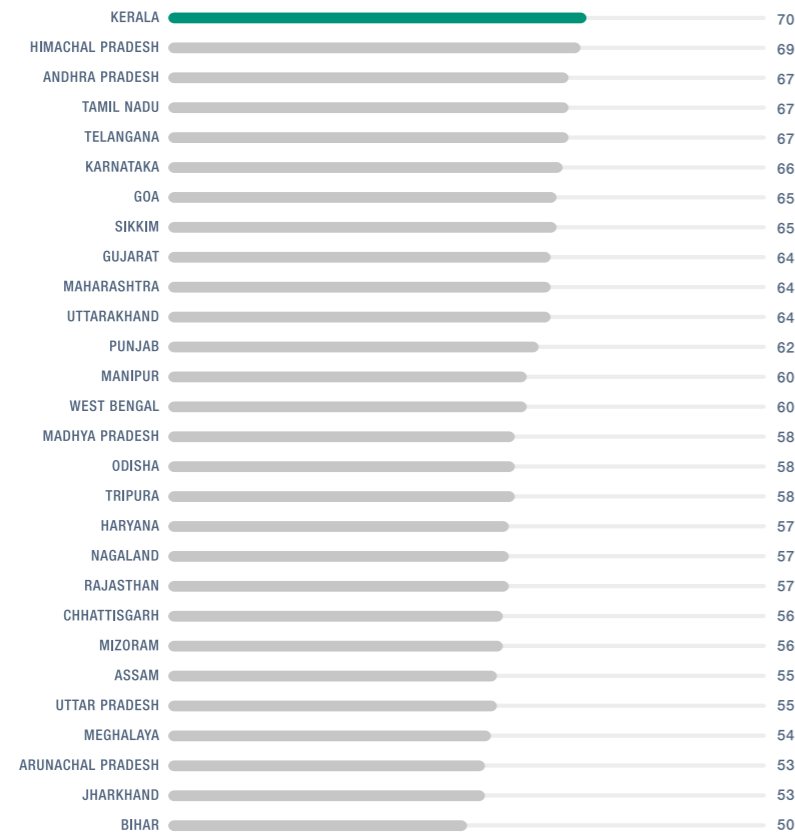


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Kerala - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	7.05	7.05	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	47.7	47.7	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	87.98	89.33	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	20.4	20.4	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.3	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.74	0.74	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	19.7	20.5	↓
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	22.6	22.6	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		12.5	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		18.7	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2788.79		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		2.19	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	46	42	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		74	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	7	7	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		72.8	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	67	71	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.03	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	50.3	50.3	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		112	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	91.76	91.76	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.82	0.82	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	12.32	12.77	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		79.84	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		37	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.4	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		73.16	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		43.79	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	91.41	91.41	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	959	948	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.97	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		60.2	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	16.3	16.3	-
Sexual crime against girl children		82.41	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	5.71	5.71	-
Female LFPR		21.3	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		1.197	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		56.7	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		47.52	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.31	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		97.32	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0.66	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	-
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		58.9	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		5.5	
EODB Score		44.82	
Unemployment rate (%)		11.4	
Labour force participation rate (%)		46.5	
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		18.95	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.57	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	33.33	100	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		11.31	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	110.99	121.32	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	48.04	111.16	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		15.11	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		16.28	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.363	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.414	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		51.85	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		11.43	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.99	0.99	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	107.45	107.45	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	100	100	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	2.12	42.26	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	0.6	0.6	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	42.7	85.46	↑
Waste processed (%)	45	32	↓
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.06	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		51.27	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		43.56	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00108	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.09	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		29.13	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.002	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		95.53	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		36	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		44.79	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		44.47	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		6.19	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		5.04	
Coastal Water Quality Index		53.8	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		0	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		7.88	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		12.8	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	52.3	52.3	-
Tree cover (%)		7.62	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	23.51	23.51	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		2.45	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		16	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	0.9	0.85	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		37.05	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	30.8	38.1	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.23	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	12	12	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.4	
Births registered (%)	98.1	97.09	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	101.78	↑

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Madhya Pradesh

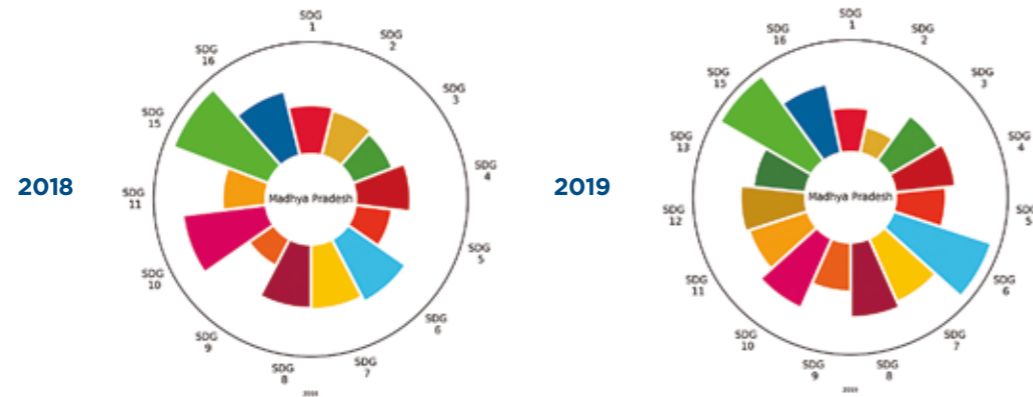
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

60 | **58**

India Score

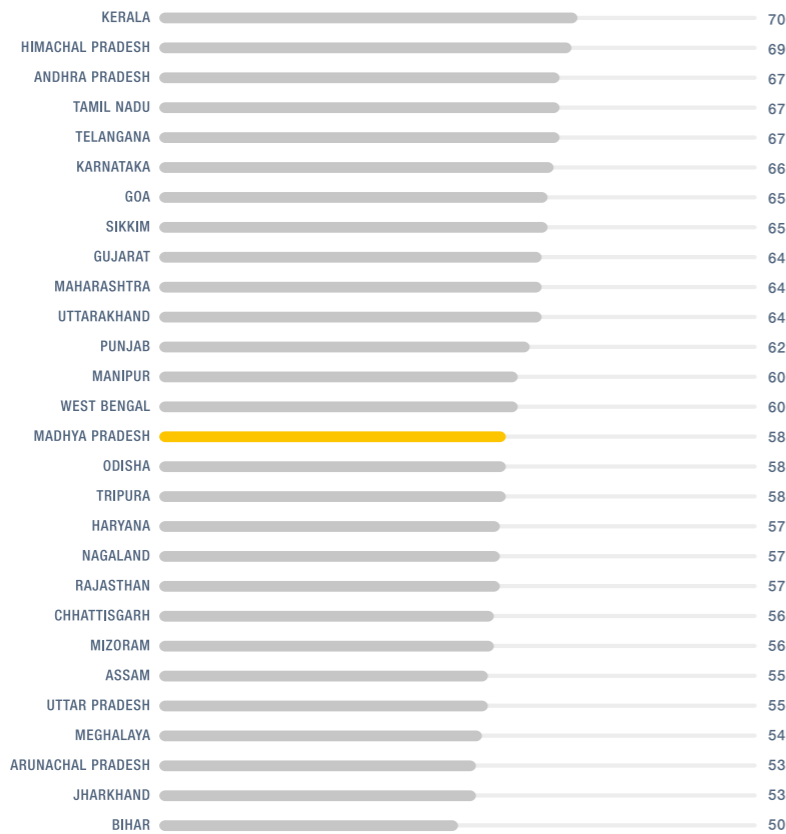
Madhya Pradesh Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Madhya Pradesh - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	31.65	31.65	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	17.7	17.7	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	79.68	78.06	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	61.1	61.1	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		4.5	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.96	0.96	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	42	39.5	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	54.6	54.6	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		53.5	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		38.7	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2614.26	2350.33	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.69	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	173	188	↓
Institutional deliveries (%)		48.8	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	65	65	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		62.8	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	167	196	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.03	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	49.5	49.5	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		33	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	69.74	69.74	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	3.78	3.78	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	24.77	23.76	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		69.94	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		21.5	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.97	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		63.99	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		95.12	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	71.03	71.03	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	922	916	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.96	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		78.6	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	34.8	34.8	-
Sexual crime against girl children		43.62	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	13.04	9.13	↓
Female LFPR		23.4	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.817	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		91.5	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	87.09	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		127.49	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	19.61	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		96.69	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		96.06	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		7.03	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	-
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		48.3	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		4.55	
EODB Score		97.3	
Unemployment rate (%)		4.3	
Labour force participation rate (%)		56.7	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		10.03	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.51	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	55.38	68.57	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		6.1	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	50.83	69.52	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	22.25	22.88	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		12	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		8.38	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.267	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.362	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		50	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		35.65	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.56	0.56	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	89	89	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	92.17	92.17	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	5.4	41.23	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	7.83	7.83	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	96.68	100	↑
Waste processed (%)	18	84	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.15	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		54.76	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		64.19	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00162	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.03	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated			
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.149	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		93.58	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		33.65	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		22.67	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		26.18	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	25.11	25.11	-
Tree cover (%)		2.62	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	20.16	20.16	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		0.86	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		7	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.6	2.41	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		35.24	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	45.7	63.3	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.23	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	7.57	7.57	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.37	
Births registered (%)	77.3	74.62	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	90.1	88.52	↓

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STATE PROFILES

Maharashtra

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

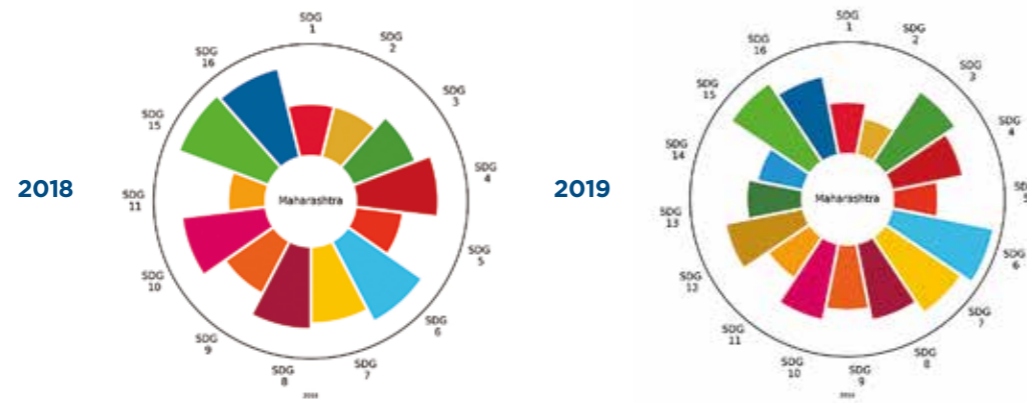
60

India Score

64

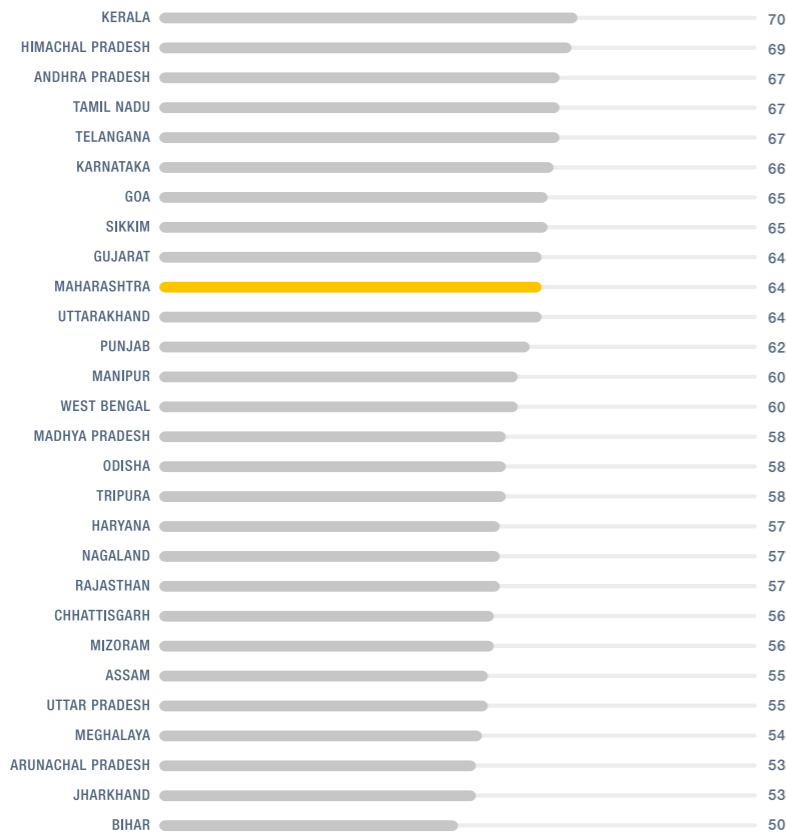
Maharashtra Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Maharashtra - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	17.35	17.35	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	15	15	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	86.4	86.1	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	8.7	8.7	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.08	1.08	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	34.4	34.1	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	49.3	49.3	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		41.6	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		30.9	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1069.6	1682.67	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.68	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	61	55	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		66.5	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	29	29	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		58.6	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	159	171	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.05	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	62.5	62.5	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		43	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	80.92	80.92	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.81	0.81	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	12.87	11.28	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		73.11	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		32	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.9	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		70.3	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		71.33	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	75.32	75.32	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	876	881	↑
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.81	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		55	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	23.1	23.1	-
Sexual crime against girl children		59.67	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	6.94	6.94	-
Female LFPR		24.1	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		1.49	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		96.2	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		108.94	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	35.29	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.01	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		84.49	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		3.12	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	99.91	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		75.6	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		6.21	
EODB Score		92.88	
Unemployment rate (%)		4.8	
Labour force participation rate (%)		53.1	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		11.31	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.49	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	32.5	81.67	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		11.74	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	102.7	91.27	↓
Internet subscribers (100 population)	43.89	15.37	↓
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		17.94	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		21.8	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.253	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.35	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		49.93	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		18.75	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.65	0.65	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	76.02	76.02	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	91.26	91.26	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	2.66	22.5	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	10.54	10.54	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	80.72	81.81	↑
Waste processed (%)	39	55	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.63	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		54.62	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		54.96	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00318	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.01	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		31.98	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		2.034	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		74.91	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		11	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		29.04	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		18.55	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		13.08	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		-5.18	
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		36.94	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		8.05	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		1.7	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	16.47	16.47	-
Tree cover (%)		3.19	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	38.71	38.71	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		3.58	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		14	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.9	1.72	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		32.8	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	38.5	44.7	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.55	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	20.22	20.22	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.76	
Births registered (%)	100	93.98	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	93.1	92.4	↓

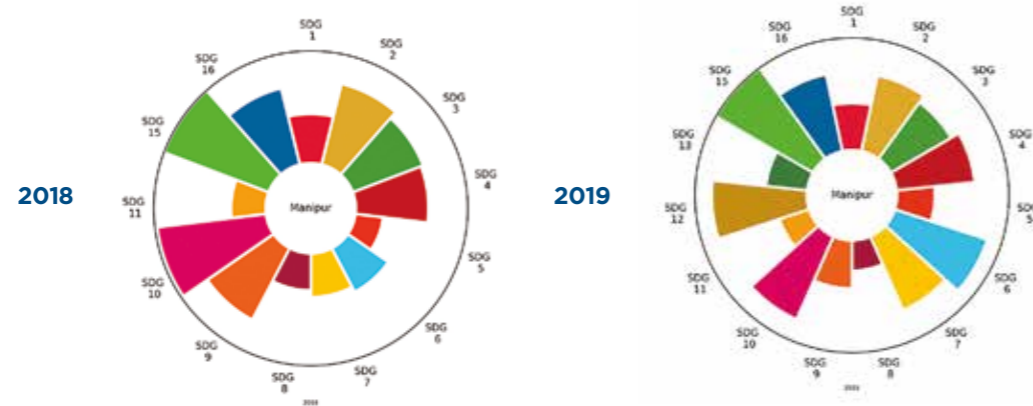
251

Manipur

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

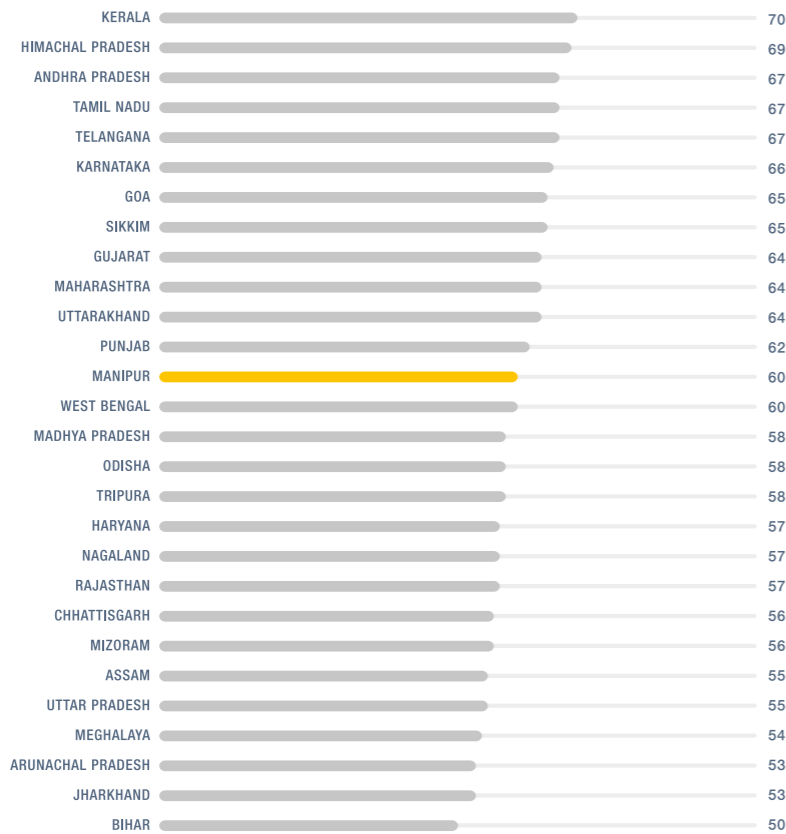


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Manipur - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	36.89	36.89	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	3.6	3.6	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	96.46	95.45	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	26.2	26.2	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.5	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.36	1.36	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	28.9	28.9	-
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	26	26	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		10	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		13	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1485.1		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.39	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		58.7	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	26	26	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		75.1	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	94	97	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.58	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	12.7	12.7	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		44	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	88.21	88.21	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	1.72	1.72	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	14.38	21.05	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		70.91	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		33.7	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.01	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		69.41	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		81.43	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	93.15	93.15	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.75	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		18.1	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	54.7	54.7	-
Sexual crime against girl children		44.19	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	3.33	3.33	-
Female LFPR		17.7	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.007	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		74.9	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	82.42	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		74.87	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		98.91	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		100	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	89.3	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		62.9	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		2.04	
EODB Score		0.27	
Unemployment rate (%)		11.5	
Labour force participation rate (%)		48.1	
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)			
		8.23	
Households with a bank account (%)			
	99.76	99.76	-
Women account holders in PMJDY			
		0.55	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	69.41	57.27	↓
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		12.06	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)		14.65	
Internet subscribers (100 population)		51.08	
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		12.48	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		10.65	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.211	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.209	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		48.65	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		33.33	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	102.92	102.92	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	93.05	93.05	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.52	7.48	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)			
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	42.48	68.63	↑
Waste processed (%)	50	50	-
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		1.44	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		68.45	
Per capita hazard waste generated			
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated			
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated			
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		39.22	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		40.41	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		11.8	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		3.92	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	77.69	77.69	-
Tree cover (%)		0.99	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	81.25	81.25	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		1.49	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		1	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3	2.4	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		31.71	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	14	11.3	↑
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		1.03	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	6.94	6.94	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.04	
Births registered (%)	100		
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	80.7	80.93	↑

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Meghalaya

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

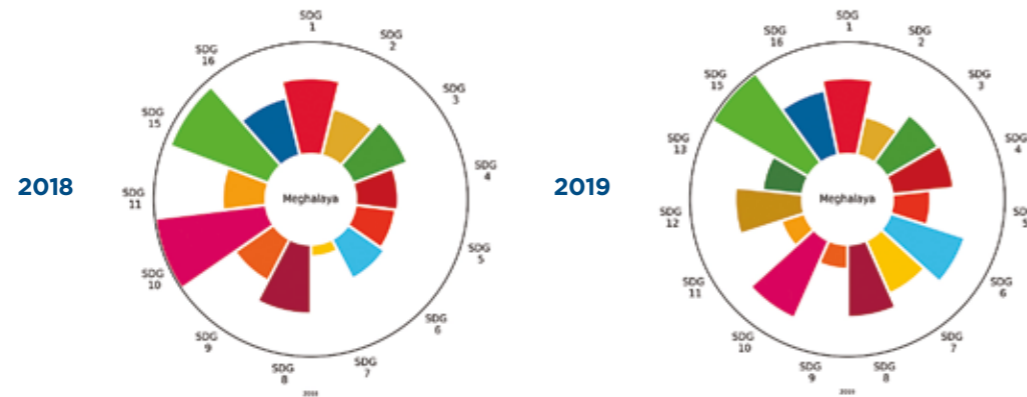
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India Score

54

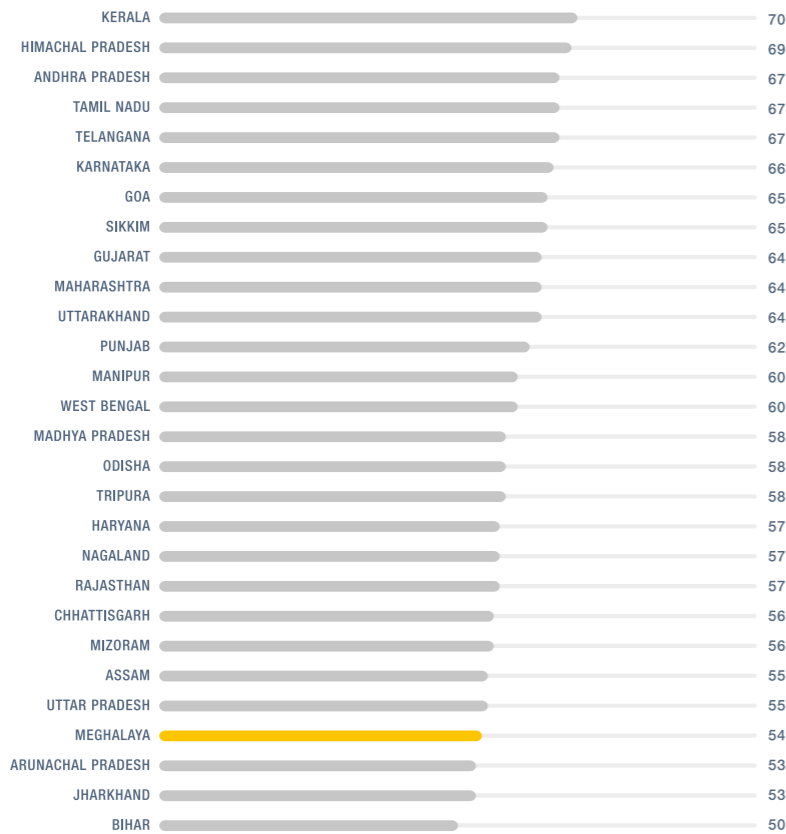
Meghalaya Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Meghalaya - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	11.87	11.87	–
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	34.6	34.6	–
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	97.3	97.85	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	28	28	–
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.3	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.04	1.04	–
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	43.8	40.4	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	53.1	53.1	–
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		32.9	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		30	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2668.92		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.51	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		47.5	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	40	40	–
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		52	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	116	139	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.06	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	21.9	21.9	–
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		28	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	68.39	68.39	–
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.9	2.9	–
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	20.52	28.07	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		59.09	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		25.8	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.17	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		56.47	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		98.26	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	86.87	86.87	–
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage–female/male in preceding calendar month		0.75	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		40.7	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	31	31	–
Sexual crime against girl children		142.34	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	6.67	5	↓
Female LFPR		34.9	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.055	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		90.9	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	–
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		22.27	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		84.05	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		93.71	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	77.01	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		34.7	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		6.99	
EODB Score		0	
Unemployment rate (%)		1.6	
Labour force participation rate (%)		63.2	
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		13.08	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	–
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.6	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	41.67	21	↓
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		1.77	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)		15.68	
Internet subscribers (100 population)		54.66	
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		10.15	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		31.17	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.19	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.226	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)			
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		91.67	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	1.33	1.33	–
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.86	22.35	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	1.94	1.94	–
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	14.04	23.68	↑
Waste processed (%)	58	4	↓
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.01	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		2.28	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		0	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00004	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.07	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		26.44	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.483	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		23.68	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		73.95	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		15.87	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		0.027	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	76.45	76.45	–
Tree cover (%)		2.93	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	35.24	35.24	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)		3.35	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		1	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3.9	3.1	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		25.44	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	24	37.8	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.11	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	5.57	5.57	–
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.04	
Births registered (%)	100		
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	21.4	28.2	↑

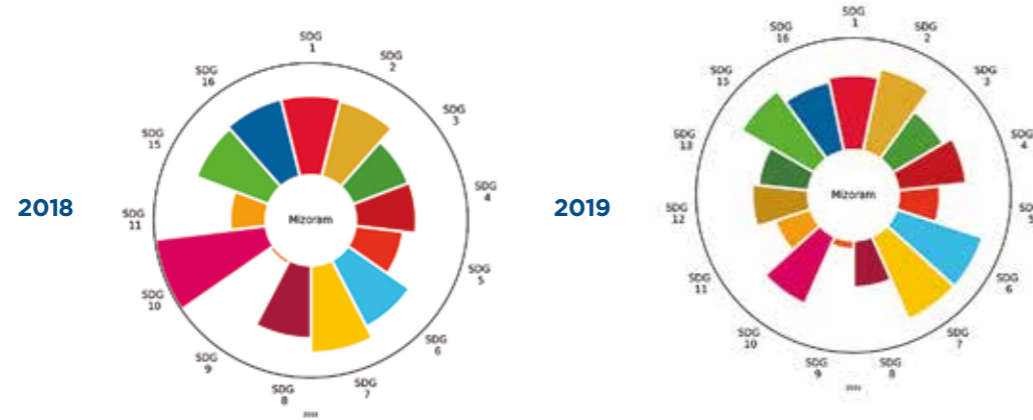
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Mizoram

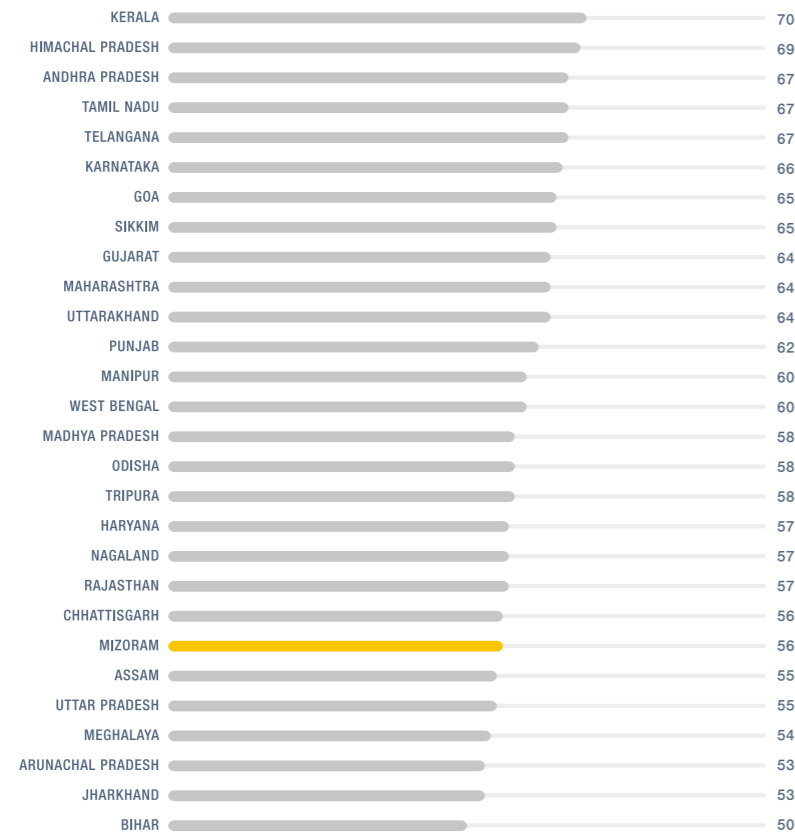
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Mizoram - Performance by Indicator

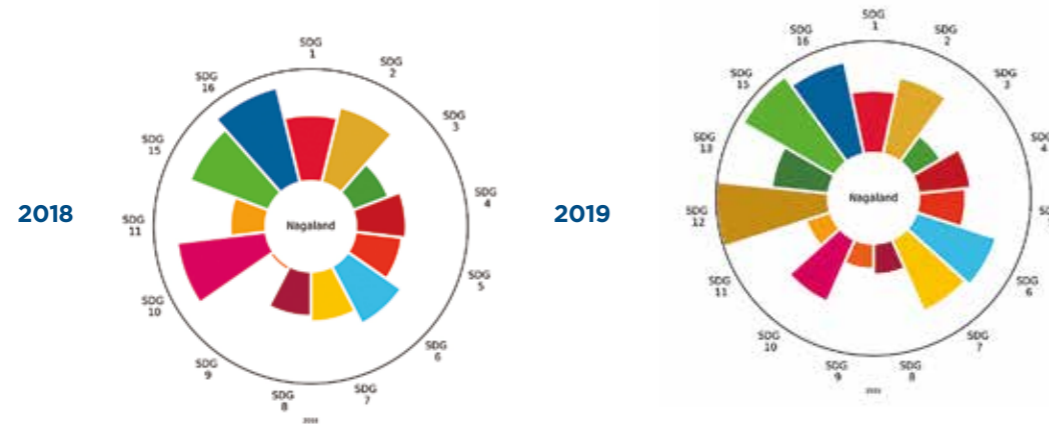
	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	20.4	20.4	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	45.8	45.8	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	99.94	99.92	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	47.5	47.5	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		6	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.06	1.06	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	28	27.4	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	24.5	24.5	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		24.4	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		11.3	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1640.22		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		1.29	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		70.7	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	46	46	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		73.4	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	186	210	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		1.32	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	35.2	35.2	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		54	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	79.6	79.6	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.6	0.6	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	21.88	30.67	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		71.71	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		25.7	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.94	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		57.22	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		97.92	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	94.23	94.23	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.96	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		57.6	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	17.5	17.5	-
Sexual crime against girl children		170.26	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	0	0	-
Female LFPR		23.4	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.008	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		96.3	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		18.08	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	62.5	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.15	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		80	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	93.86	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		74.3	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		6.59	
EODB Score		3.66	
Unemployment rate (%)		10.1	
Labour force participation rate (%)		51.6	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		19.25	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.92	99.92	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.2	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	0	0	-
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		4.19	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)		6.01	
Internet subscribers (100 population)		20.94	
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		1.24	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		9.55	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.24	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.233	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)			
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		97.5	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	1.35	1.35	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	1.1	4.79	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	7.16	7.16	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	80.49	80.49	-
Waste processed (%)	4	35	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.11	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		3.82	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		75.7	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		0	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		56.4	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		65.51	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		59.05	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		1.05	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	86.27	86.27	-
Tree cover (%)		2.22	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	72.22	72.22	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		95.52	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		1	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.7	1.94	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		13.24	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	50.8	59.3	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		5.74	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	13.11	13.11	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.46	
Births registered (%)	100	136.02	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	81.2	87.38	↑

Nagaland

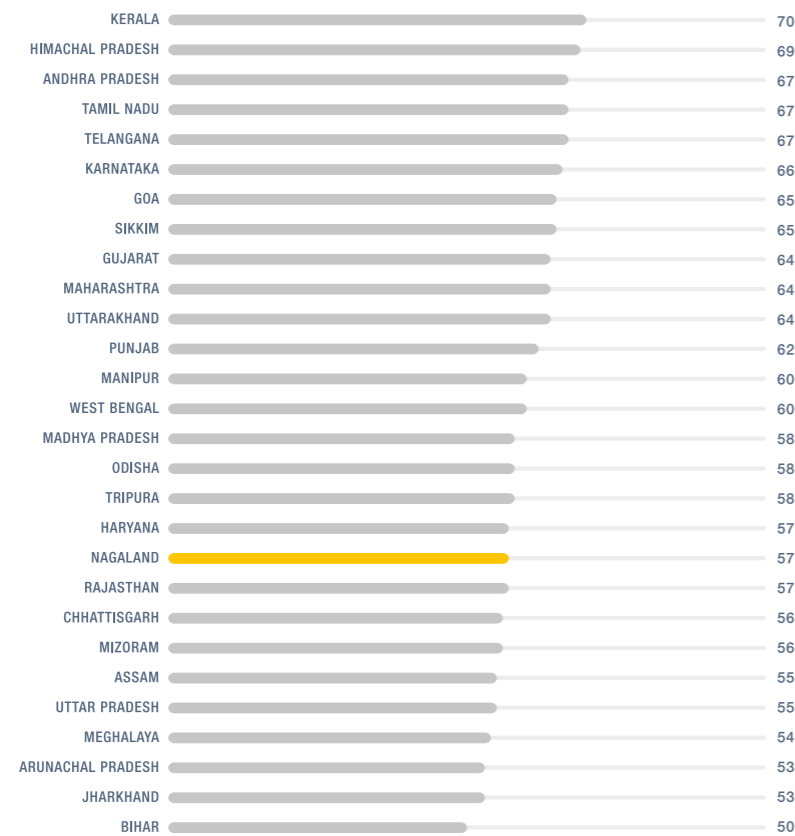
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Nagaland - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	18.88	18.88	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	6.1	6.1	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	98.91	95.08	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	29.7	29.7	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.7	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.14	1.14	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	28.6	26.2	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	28.9	28.9	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		8	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		16.3	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1634.46		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.71	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		40.6	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	37	37	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		12.8	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	148	208	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.59	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	21.2	21.2	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		1	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	56.24	56.24	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.9	0.9	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	18.23	31.28	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		61.28	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		18.7	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.11	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		50.82	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		50	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	95.91	95.91	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.8	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		6.9	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	16.6	16.6	-
Sexual crime against girl children		88.12	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	0	0	-
Female LFPR		13.1	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.013	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		84.5	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	80.85	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		65.77	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	36.36	36.36	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		97.81	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		86.96	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	79.78	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		59.9	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		2.1	
EODB Score		14.16	
Unemployment rate (%)		21.4	
Labour force participation rate (%)		41.8	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		7.74	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.92	99.92	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.53	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	0	18.18	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		5.68	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)		13.45	
Internet subscribers (100 population)		46.9	
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		15.81	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		3.5	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.192	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.232	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)			
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		98.33	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.44	0.44	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	1.62	13.37	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	4.16	4.16	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	44.44	44.44	-
Waste processed (%)	15	14	↓
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		0.99	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		47.35	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.000004	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		1	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated			
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		8.12	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		91	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		52.34	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		47.11	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		1.12	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	75.33	75.33	-
Tree cover (%)		2.29	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	59.27	59.27	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		22.48	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		1	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.5	1.49	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		9	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	11.6	13.9	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)			
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.5	
Births registered (%)	100	218.21	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	56.5	56.17	↓

Odisha

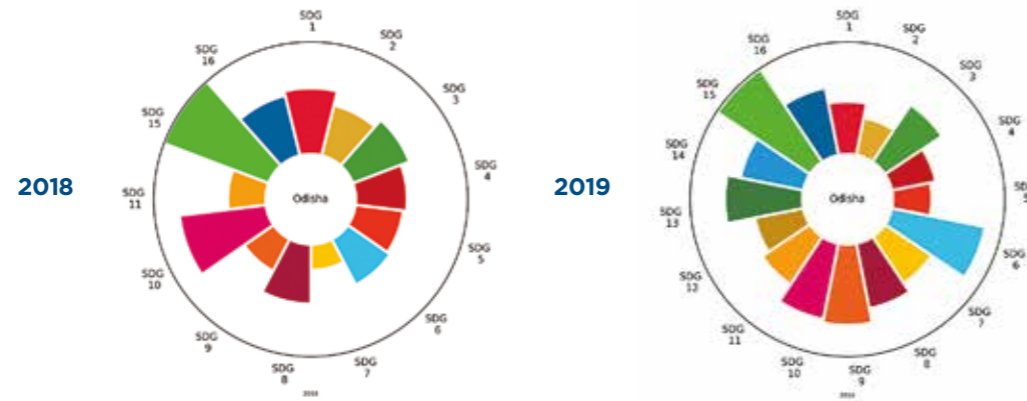
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

60 | **58**

India Score

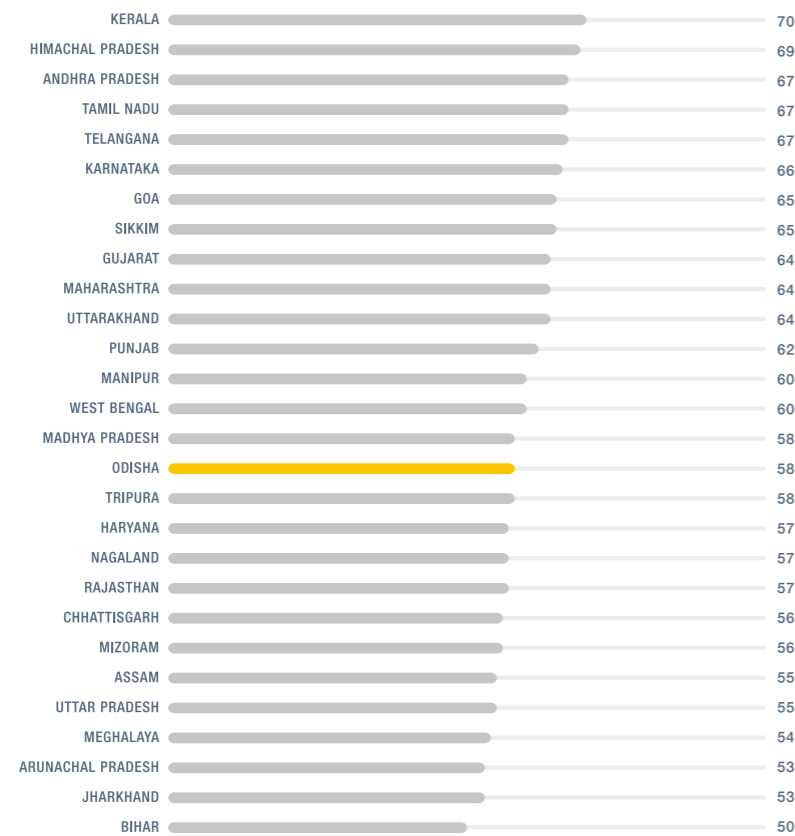
Odisha Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



260

RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Odisha - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	32.59	32.59	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	47.7	47.7	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	84.76	85.8	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	72.6	72.6	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		14.2	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.93	0.93	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	34.1	29.1	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	47.6	47.6	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		37.2	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		29.2	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1485.15	1820	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.45	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	180	168	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		57.8	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	49	48	↑
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		66.8	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	159	111	↑
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.06	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	45.4	45.4	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		41	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	82.24	82.24	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	6.1	6.1	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	29.56	28.87	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		70.93	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		22.1	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.82	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		58.35	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		68.95	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	80.7	80.7	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	948	938	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.63	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		94.5	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	36.4	36.4	-
Sexual crime against girl children		58.47	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	7.48	8.84	↑
Female LFPR		15	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.136	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		91.2	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	53.58	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		45.42	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	3.33	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		98.24	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		91.71	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	90.47	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		32.6	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		5.47	
EODB Score		92.08	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.1	
Labour force participation rate (%)		48.3	

	2018	2019	Direction
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		11.97	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.85	99.85	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.53	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	37.43	83.75	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		7.42	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	73.13	74.36	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	24.08	122.98	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		9.87	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		4.23	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.232	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.359	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		49.31	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		38.78	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.74	0.74	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	87.86	87.86	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	90.74	90.74	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.73	38.11	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	3.72	3.72	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	64.64	90.91	↑
Waste processed (%)	2	25	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.34	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		42.18	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		61.18	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.01402	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.00699	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		1.17	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.13629	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		41.16	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		2	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		30.12	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		124.84	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		14.87	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		9.1	
Coastal Water Quality Index		59	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		5.19	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		8.12	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		28.5	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	32.98	32.98	-
Tree cover (%)		2.56	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	18.27	18.27	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		-0.33	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		8	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3.1	2.95	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		46.33	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	23.4	22.7	↑
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.7	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	11.51	11.51	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		1.15	
Births registered (%)	96.1	97.53	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	93.2	92.36	↓

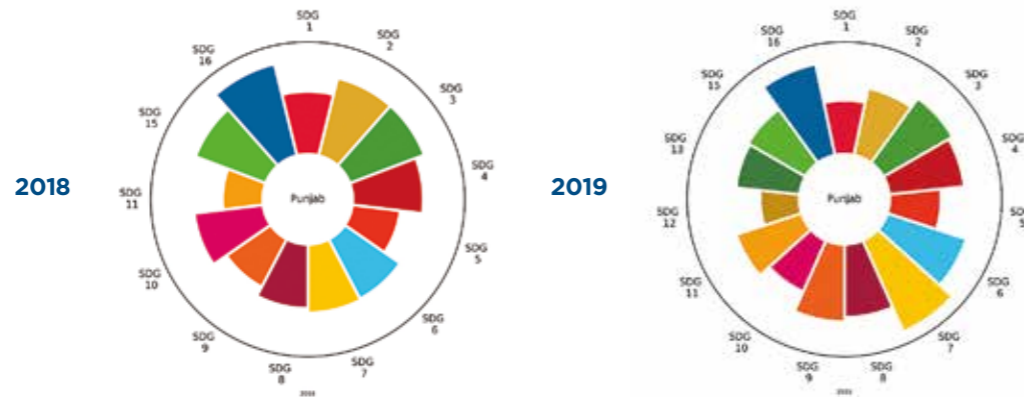
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Punjab

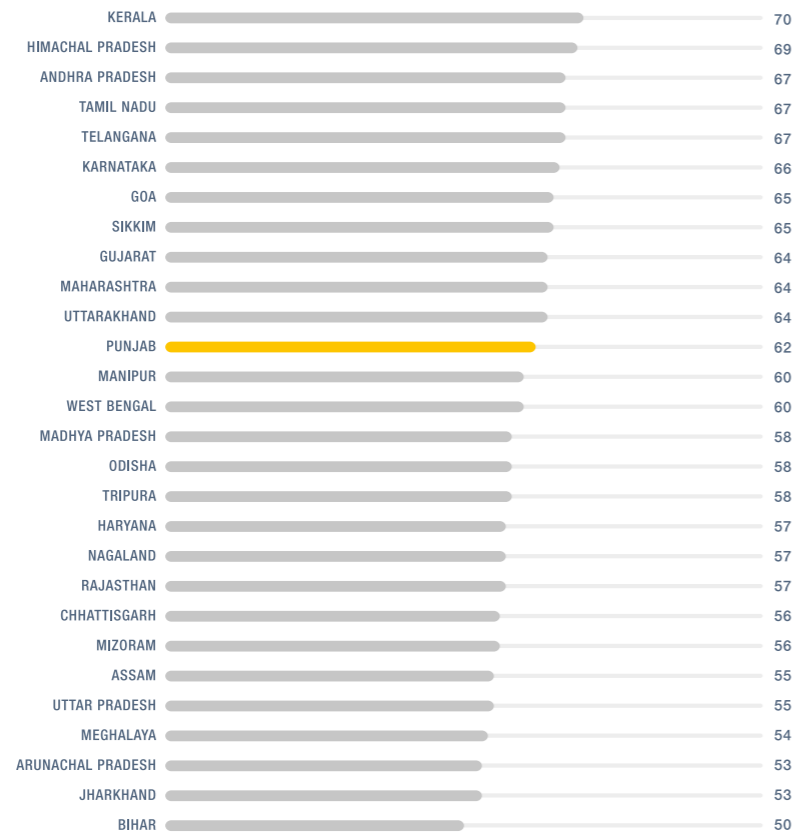
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Punjab - Performance by Indicator

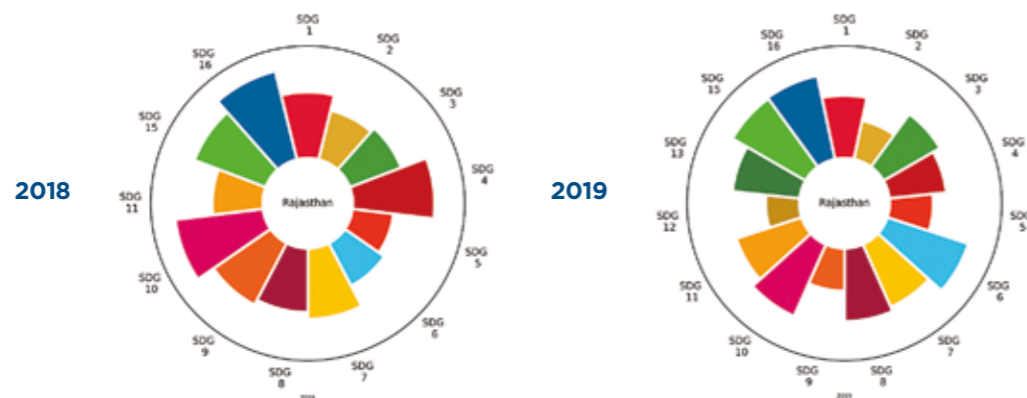
	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	8.26	8.26	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	21.2	21.2	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	81.63	76.12	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	19.1	19.1	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.5	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.95	0.95	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	25.7	24.3	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	42	42	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		39.8	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		19.7	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	4297.73	4169.67	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		2.4	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	122	122	-
Institutional deliveries (%)		62.6	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	33	33	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		61.8	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	153	182	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.07	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	66.3	66.3	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		56	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	78.56	78.56	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.28	2.28	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	8.86	8.6	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		63.94	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		29.5	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.35	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		60.22	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		99.14	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	86.01	86.01	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	893	886	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.96	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		34.1	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	21.2	21.2	-
Sexual crime against girl children		57.74	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	5.13	5.13	-
Female LFPR		12.3	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.012	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.9	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		75.13	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	40.91	90.91	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.77	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		76.03	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		78.99	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	-
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		84.8	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		4.71	
EODB Score		54.36	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.7	
Labour force participation rate (%)		46.5	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		22.97	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.49	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	0	0	-
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		18.88	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	124.4	122.79	↓
Internet subscribers (100 population)	52.67	84.1	↑
SDG 11			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		23.13	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		19.52	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.277	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.31	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		34.58	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		29.06	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.2	0.2	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	72.46	72.46	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 12			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.74	28.12	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	5.26	5.26	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	65.82	97.45	↑
Waste processed (%)	21	53	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.75	
SDG 13			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		165.77	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		76.8	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00397	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.12452	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		0.08	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		1.098	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		79.15	
SDG 14			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		1	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		38.87	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		4.95	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		18.01	
SDG 15			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 16			
Forest cover (%)	3.65	3.65	-
Tree cover (%)		3.22	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	23.33	23.33	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		55.35	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		17	
SDG 17			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.6	2.24	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		18.8	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	21	24.3	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.03	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	24.13	24.13	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.57	
Births registered (%)	99.2	106.59	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	100.84	↑

Rajasthan

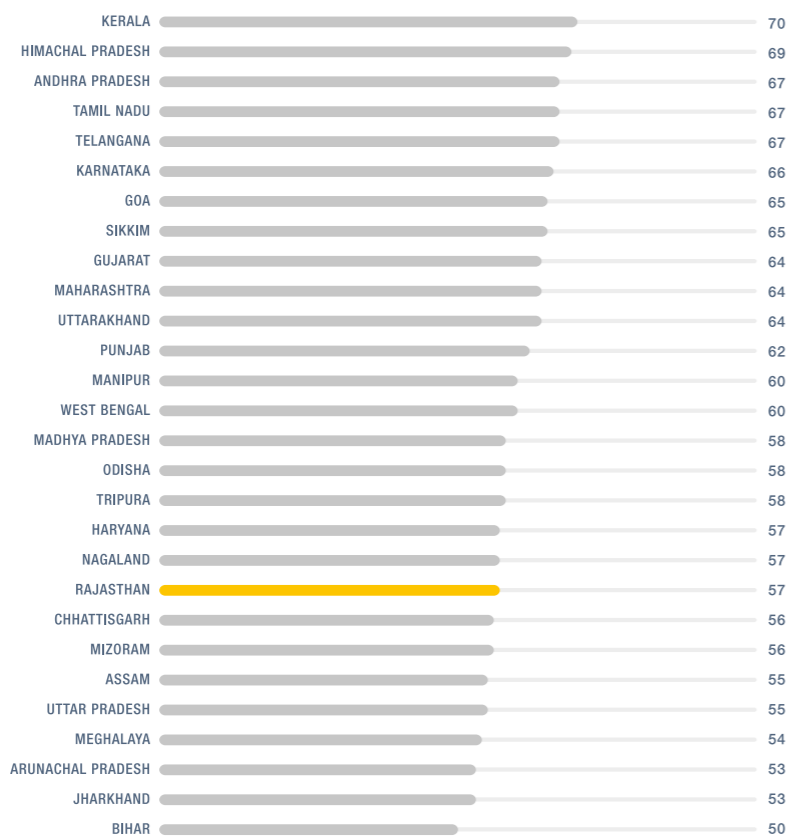
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Rajasthan - Performance by Indicator

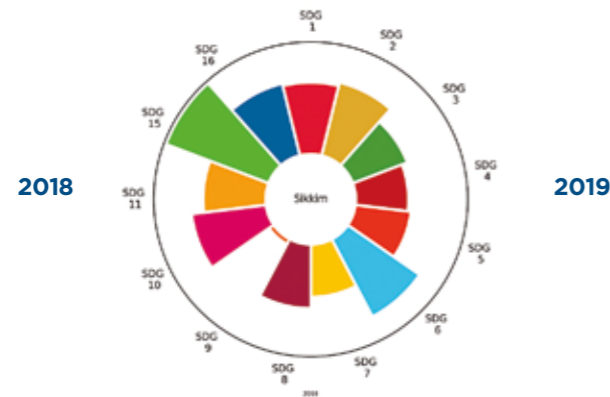
Indicator	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	14.71	14.71	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	18.70	18.70	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	85.07	83.16	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	56.1	56.1	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.80	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.94	0.94	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	39.1	36.8	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	46.6	46.6	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		32.4	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		31.5	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2119.85	1437.67	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.77	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	199	186	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		55.3	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	51	51	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		57.3	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	139	207	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.04	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	53.5	53.5	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		50	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	72.49	72.49	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	5.02	5.02	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	13.48	15.19	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		81.25	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		23	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.00	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		56.04	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		31.63	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	74.35	74.35	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	857	856	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.89	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		73.30	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	26.4	26.4	-
Sexual crime against girl children		51.45	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	14	12	↓
Female LFPR		19.30	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.53	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		92.60	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		93.02	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	27.27	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.2	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		76.06	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		74.6	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	94.09	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		48.1	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		4.75	
EODB Score		95.70	
Unemployment rate (%)		5.00	
Labour force participation rate (%)		50.70	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		10.28	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.99	99.99	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.58	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	81.88	27.50	↓
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		9.06	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	82.06	85.16	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	30.17	8.82	↓
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		12.51	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		24.78	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.248	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.32	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		58.29	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		29.50	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.36	0.36	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	95.87	95.87	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	92.61	92.61	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	2.30	34.97	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	3.02	3.02	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	94.30	99.81	↑
Waste processed (%)	10	68	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.32	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		139.88	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		73.68	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.0099	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.027	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		9.73	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.15996	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		79.42	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		44.93	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		22.62	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		39.92	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	4.84	4.84	-
Tree cover (%)		2.42	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	9.66	9.66	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		-0.46	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		1	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.10	1.98	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		21.99	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	14.10	18.2	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		1.21	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	17.68	17.68	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.54	
Births registered (%)	98.70	101.44	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	86.50	85.77	↓

Sikkim

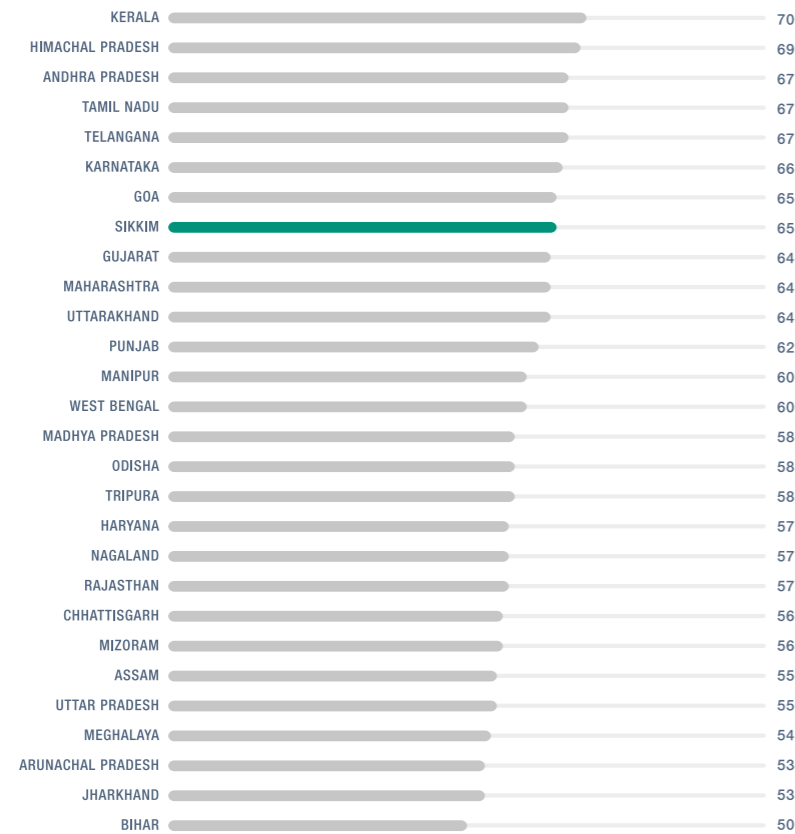
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Sikkim - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	8.19	8.19	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	30.30	30.30	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	94.16	93.07	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	29.4	29.4	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.60	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.04	1.04	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	29.6	21.8	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	23.6	23.6	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		33	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		11	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1507.87		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.79	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		49.3	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	32	32	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		65.1	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	197	221	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.03	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	45.9	45.9	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		24	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	45.47	45.47	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.58	0.58	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	15.89	24.15	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		65.38	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		53.9	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.00	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		66.52	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		26.95	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	99.03	99.03	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.92	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		53.10	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	3.5	3.5	-
Sexual crime against girl children		99.19	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	9.38	9.38	-
Female LFPR		34.20	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.00275	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		100	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		67.17	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		97.32	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		50	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	92.74	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		96.3	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		6.00	
EODB Score		0.14	
Unemployment rate (%)		3.50	
Labour force participation rate (%)		60.90	
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		24.14	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.52	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	2.86	74.29	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		6.91	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)		3.66	
Internet subscribers (100 population)		12.75	
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		14.97	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		4.36	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.197	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		49.95	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		43.75	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.07	0.07	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.08	44.61	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	5.14	5.14	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	-
Waste processed (%)	66	70	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		1.33	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		0.06	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		0	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.0012	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		0.61	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		94.34	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		90.64	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		25.87	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		0.0080	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	47.13	47.13	-
Tree cover (%)		0.49	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	20	20	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		0.34	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.60	1.97	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		26.82	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	55	93.6	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.76	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	25.25	25.25	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0	
Births registered (%)	72.20	66.20	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	88.10	84.92	↓

Tamil Nadu

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

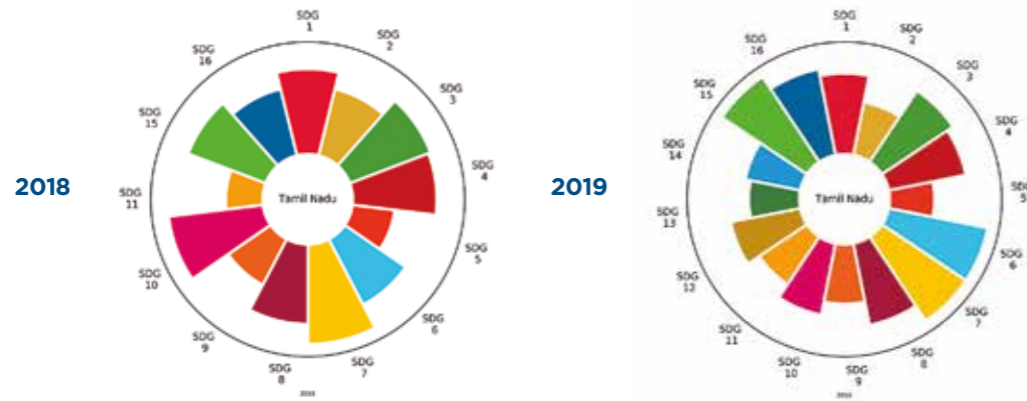
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India Score

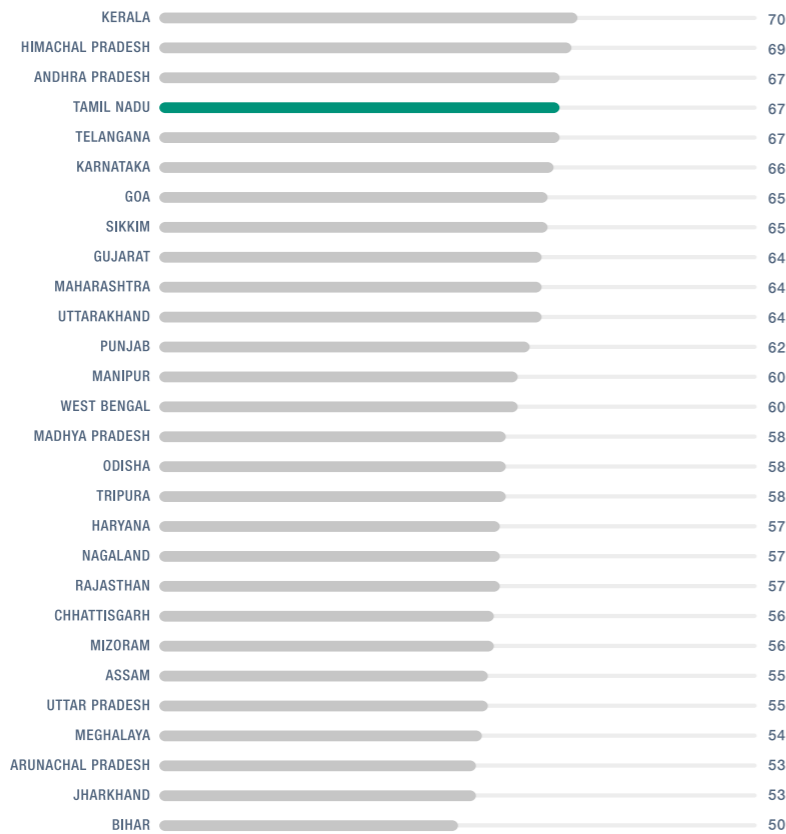
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Tamil Nadu Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Tamil Nadu - Performance by Indicator

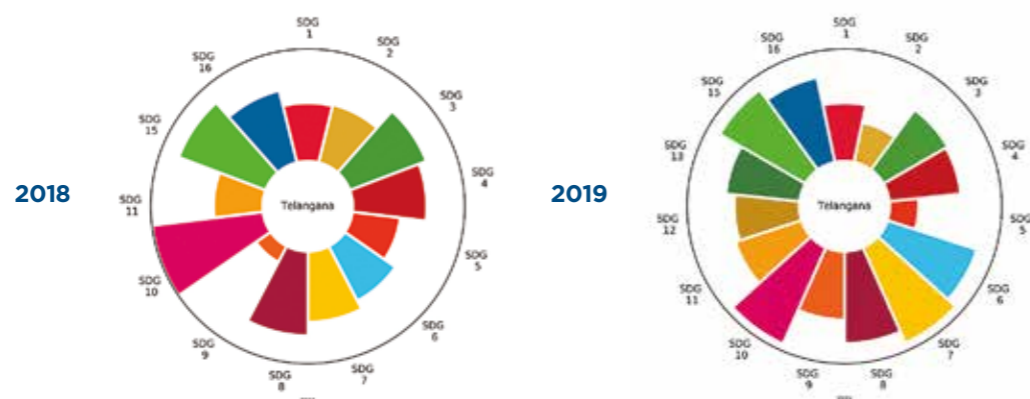
	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	11.28	11.28	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	64.00	64.00	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	98.83	94.07	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	29.5	29.5	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.40	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.8	0.8	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	27.1	19.7	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	44.4	44.4	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		27.3	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		23.5	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	3788.49	2598.00	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.70	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	66	63	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		64.2	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	27	27	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		57.5	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	119	132	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.05	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	52.6	52.6	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		71	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	92.86	92.86	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.66	0.66	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	8.1	10.03	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		71.44	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		49	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.97	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		62.93	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		32.66	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	82.89	82.89	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	915	907	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.72	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		15.50	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	44.6	44.6	-
Sexual crime against girl children		74.57	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	9.40	9.33	↓
Female LFPR		27.20	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		1.07	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.80	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	98.08	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		85.73	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	3.23	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.89	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		99.10	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		40.56	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	-
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		86.7	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		6.55	
EODB Score		90.68	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.50	
Labour force participation rate (%)		55.10	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		17.72	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.58	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	0	0	-
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		19.45	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	111.73	113.78	↑
Internet subscribers (100 population)	47.34	21.88	↓
SDG 11			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		18.30	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		14.27	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.277	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.326	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		33.48	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		19.66	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.74	0.74	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	99.38	99.38	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	89.84	89.84	-
SDG 12			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	6.20	38.41	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	8.04	8.04	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	83.01	94	↑
Waste processed (%)	8.00	60	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.32	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		49.05	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		5.97	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		19.82	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		7.77	
Coastal Water Quality Index		57.575	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		4.26	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		8.17	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		14.1	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	20.21	20.21	-
Tree cover (%)		3.59	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	61.59	61.59	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		1.80	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		1	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.30	2.23	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		14.83	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	14.10	17.5	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.28	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	9.53	9.53	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.37	
Births registered (%)	100	101.88	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	93.40	92.96	↓

Telangana

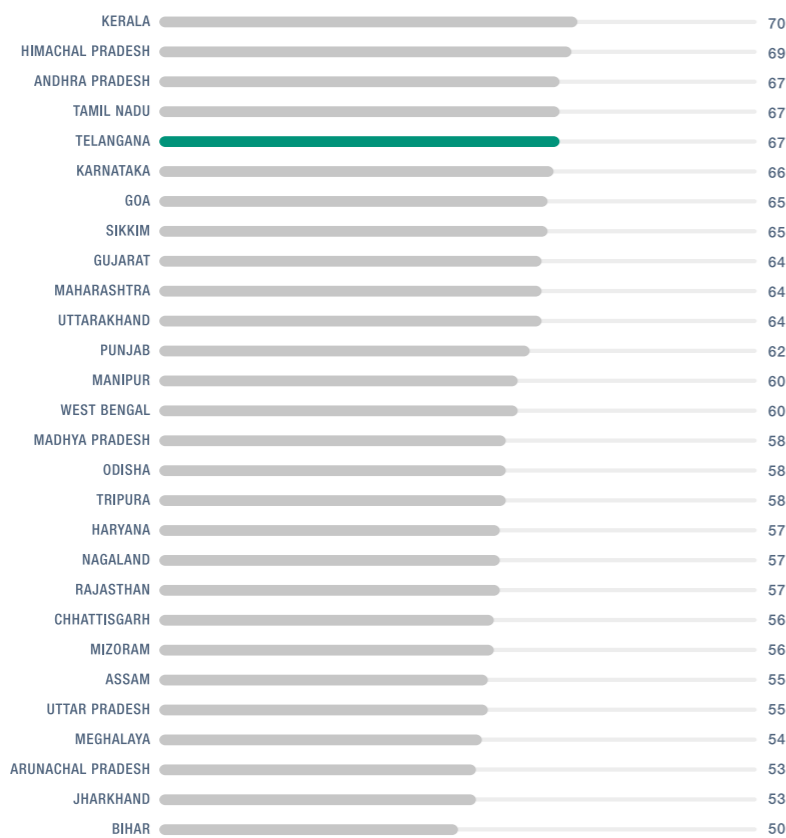
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Telangana - Performance by Indicator

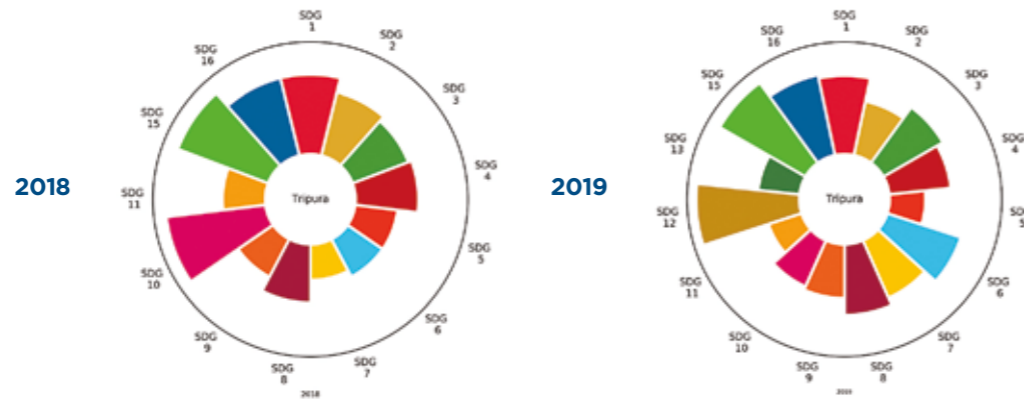
	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)			
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	66.40	66.40	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	77.06	84.40	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	12.2	12.2	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		1.50	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.81	0.81	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	28.1	29.3	↓
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	49.8	49.8	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		37.8	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		30.8	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2879.65	2547.33	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker			
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	81	76	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		71.8	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	32	32	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		70.1	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	107	142	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.26	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	56.9	56.9	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		11	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	82.54	82.54	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)			
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	15.53	22.49	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		72.24	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		36.2	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.02	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)			
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		46.95	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	77.81	77.81	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	901	897	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.59	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		94.70	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	46	46	-
Sexual crime against girl children		90.32	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)		5.04	
Female LFPR		26.10	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.94	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.10	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	82.28	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		75.94	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	20	66.67	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		98.53	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		87.03	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		15.80	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	96.91	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		90.7	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		8.89	
EODB Score		98.28	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.60	
Labour force participation rate (%)		53.90	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		25.47	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.56	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	16.36	63	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		12.29	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		27.32	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		16.30	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		45.14	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		26.05	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	1.06	1.06	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.7	38.64	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)			
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	64.63	95.64	↑
Waste processed (%)	67	78	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.41	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		65.45	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		67.51	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.0078	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.172	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		47.90	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.4915	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		47.727	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		40.98	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		6.34	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		55.73	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	18.22	18.22	-
Tree cover (%)		2.38	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	40.99	40.99	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		-1.63	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		3.00	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.80	2.17	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		20.56	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	26.0	32.1	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		1.18	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	8.31	8.31	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.15	
Births registered (%)	94.60	97.34	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	100.16	↑

Tripura

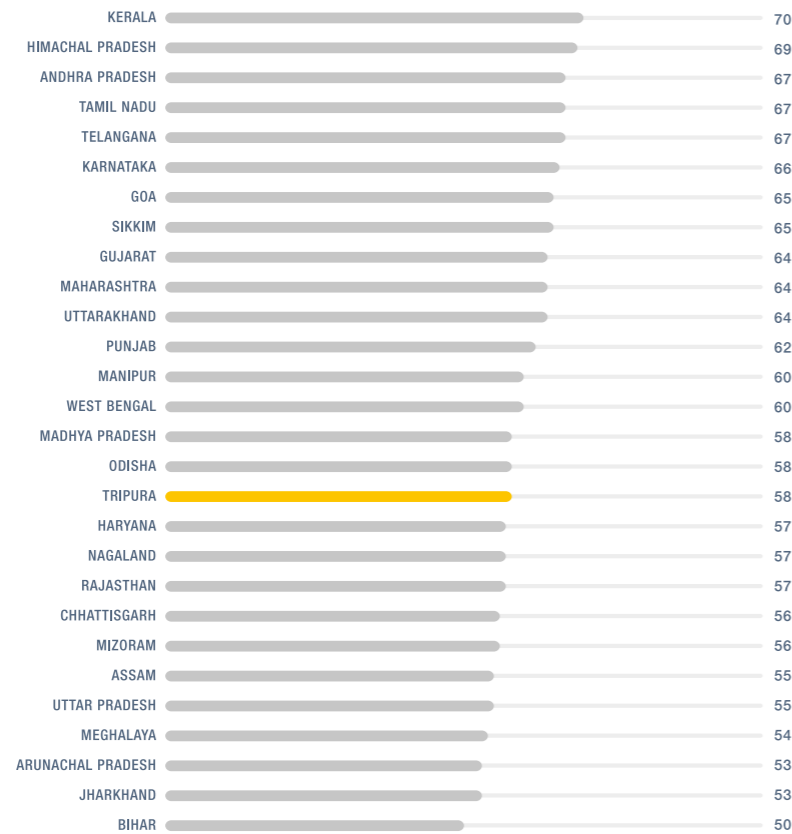
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Tripura - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	14.05	14.05	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	58.10	58.10	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	94.38	95.68	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	32.6	32.6	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.60	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.94	0.94	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	24.3	31.9	↓
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	54.4	54.4	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		33	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		23.8	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2921.10		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		1.20	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		64.3	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	33	33	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		39.6	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	44	66	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.05	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	42.8	42.8	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		22	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	94.72	94.72	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.79	0.79	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	28.42	29.76	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		68.9	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		19.2	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.83	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		62.11	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		82.19	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	95.08	95.08	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.76	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		51.20	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	29.7	29.7	-
Sexual crime against girl children		112.59	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	8.33	5	↓
Female LFPR		10.10	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.048	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		87.80	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	74.46	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		30.73	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	25	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.88	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		80	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	87.95	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		41.3	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		13.34	
EODB Score		22.45	
Unemployment rate (%)		6.80	
Labour force participation rate (%)		45.10	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		14.55	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.55	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	28	68.89	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		6.96	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)		21.63	
Internet subscribers (100 population)		75.41	
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		-6.31	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		-0.61	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.219	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.297	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		35.93	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		50	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	77.64	77.64	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	12.52	46.03	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	3.8	3.8	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	12.90	27.10	↑
Waste processed (%)	57	40	↓
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		7.88	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		54.24	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00007	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.883	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		60.34	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		66.129	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		44	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		12.41	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		27.62	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		10.02	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	73.68	73.68	-
Tree cover (%)		2.05	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	46.75	46.75	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		33.55	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	3.80	3.20	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		40.95	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	22.10	22.3	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.49	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	20.30	20.30	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.03	
Births registered (%)	93.00	82.37	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	90.00	88.58	↓

Uttar Pradesh

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

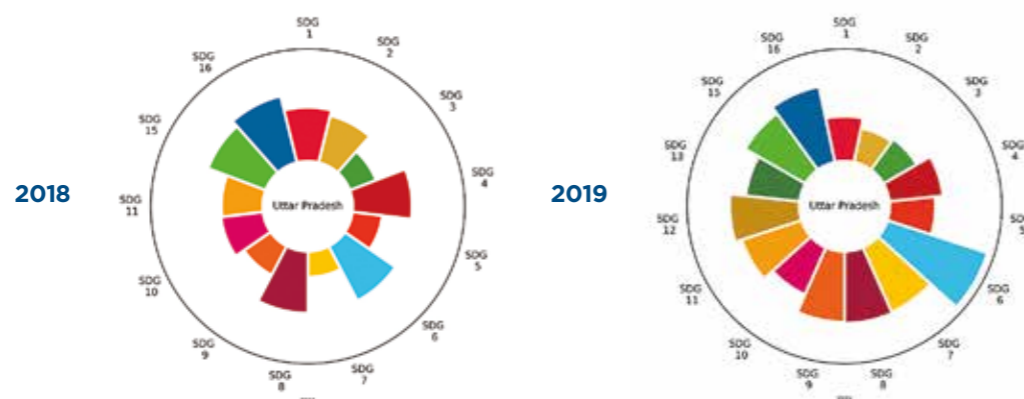
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India Score

55

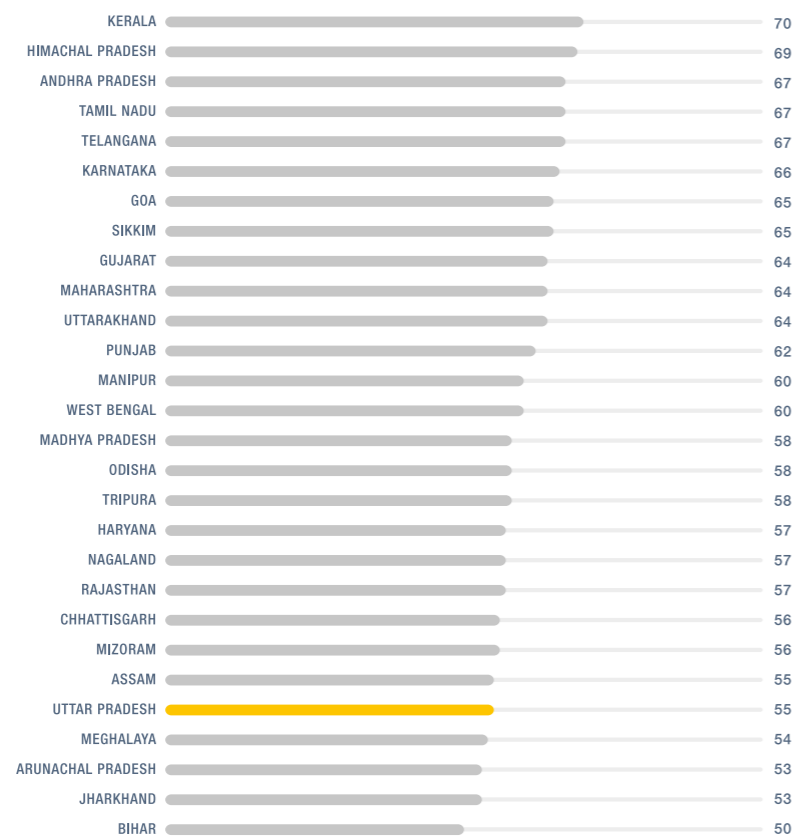
Uttar Pradesh Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



274

RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Uttar Pradesh - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	29.43	29.43	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	6.10	6.10	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	84.30	84.23	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	48.7	48.7	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		6.40	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.11	1.11	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	46.3	38.8	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	51	51	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		43	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		36.8	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2404.86	2430.33	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.53	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	201	216	↓
Institutional deliveries (%)		41.3	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	78	78	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		54.6	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	140	187	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.03	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	31.7	31.7	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		13	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	68.71	68.71	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	3.90	3.90	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	10.22	12.71	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		54.94	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		25.8	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.14	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		59.19	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		50	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	55.96	55.96	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	882	878	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		1.25	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		53.20	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	38.3	38.3	-
Sexual crime against girl children		72.06	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	10.67	10.55	↓
Female LFPR		9.40	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		1.25	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.20	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	64.67	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		107.46	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	2.67	89.33	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		99.72	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		91.65	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		11.10	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	78.91	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		50.2	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		5.43	
EODB Score		92.89	
Unemployment rate (%)		6.20	
Labour force participation rate (%)		44.60	

	2018	2019	Direction
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		9.02	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.52	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	11.00	125.00	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		11.38	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	74.76	68.54	↓
Internet subscribers (100 population)	22.20	38.61	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		6.37	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		8.12	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.247	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.312	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		41.36	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		21.34	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.42	0.42	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	52.11	52.11	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	45.04	45.04	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.94	25.34	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	3.12	3.12	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	53.71	90.74	↑
Waste processed (%)	20	58	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.37	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		70.18	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		67.82	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00086	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.202	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		27.10	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.927	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		60.52	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		5	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		25.25	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		11.97	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		15.95	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	6.09	6.09	-
Tree cover (%)		3.09	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	-16.56	-16.56	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		-16.69	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		30	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.20	1.94	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		28.95	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	18.20	21.6	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.03	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	9.71	9.71	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.03	
Births registered (%)	67.40	60.74	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	87.20	86.41	↓

275

STATE PROFILES

Uttarakhand

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

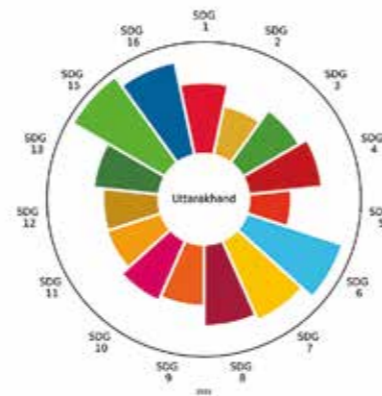
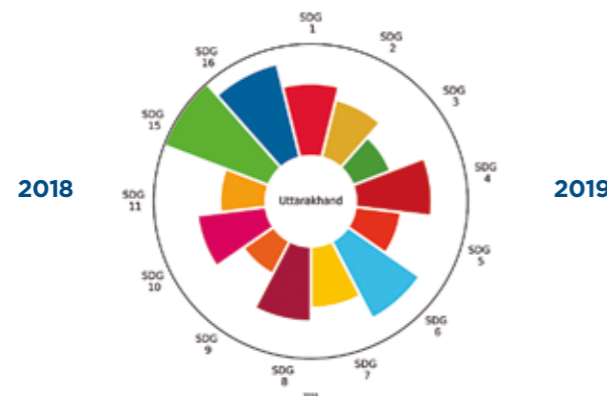
60

India Score

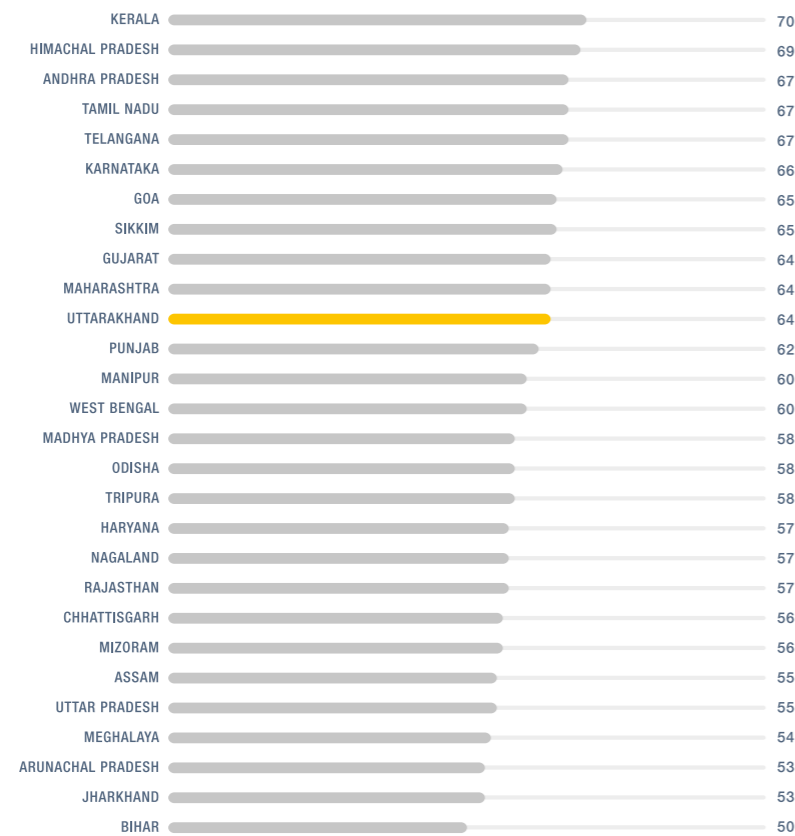
64

Uttarakhand Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Uttarakhand - Performance by Indicator

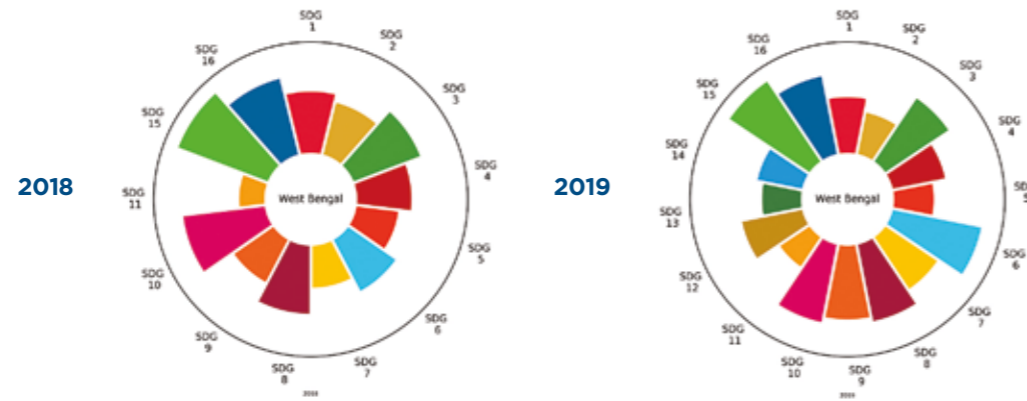
	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	11.26	11.26	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	19.50	19.50	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	90.10	90.37	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	49.4	49.4	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		1.80	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.03	1.03	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	33.5	29.9	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	46.5	46.5	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		32.4	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		18.7	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2185.58	2142	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.69	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	201	89	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		52.5	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	47	47	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		70.5	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	151	198	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.07	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	49.3	49.3	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		15	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	77.20	77.20	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	5.07	5.07	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	10.40	9.09	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		75.55	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		39.10	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		61.91	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		87.48	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	87.94	87.94	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	850	841	↓
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.78	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		36.80	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	14.4	14.4	-
Sexual crime against girl children		57.96	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	7.14	7.14	-
Female LFPR		13.70	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.072	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		97.20	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		90.27	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		96.82	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		83.94	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	95.84	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		69.9	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		6.45	
EODB Score		94.24	
Unemployment rate (%)		7.60	
Labour force participation rate (%)		43.90	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		20.35	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.51	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	47.67	67.33	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		9.4	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 11			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		16.56	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		14.35	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.249	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.391	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		57.83	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		21.43	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.65	0.65	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	40.19	40.19	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	69.49	69.49	-
SDG 12			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	4.59	30.76	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	4.84	4.84	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	78.62	95.14	↑
Waste processed (%)	20	42	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.31	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		53	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		70.98	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		51.45	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		12.72	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	45.43	45.43	-
Tree cover (%)		1.43	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	14.52	14.52	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		11.53	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		16	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.80	1.68	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		25.37	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	17.60	21.5	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.36	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	19.63	19.63	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.12	
Births registered (%)	100	127.61	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98.80	98.68	↓

West Bengal

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

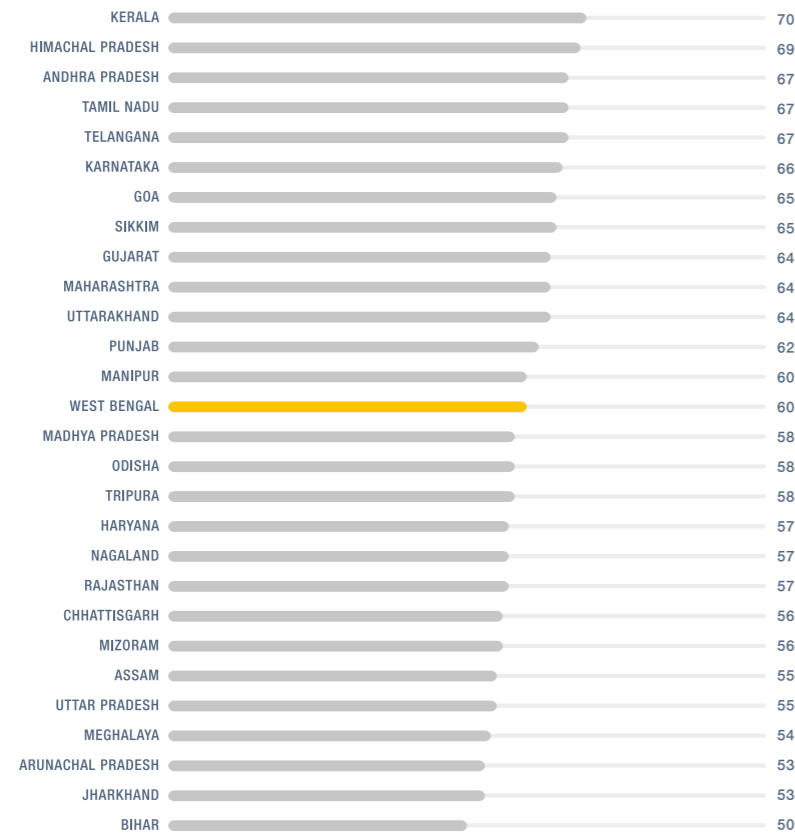


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



West Bengal - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	19.98	19.98	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	33.40	33.40	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	87.63	88.37	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	28.7	28.7	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		6.00	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.90	0.90	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	32.5	25.3	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	53.6	53.6	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		45.7	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		30.9	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2904.91	3279.67	↑
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.86	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)	101	94	↑
Institutional deliveries (%)		65.3	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	32	32	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		66.2	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	100	106	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.09	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	57	57	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		27	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	72.28	72.28	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.45	2.45	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	17.80	26.93	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		60.73	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		19.3	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		0.94	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		57.15	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		91.12	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	74.64	74.64	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	937	939	↑
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.57	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		67.30	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	35	35	-
Sexual crime against girl children		59.04	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	13.95	13.93	↓
Female LFPR		16.40	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.158	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		98.20	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	93.42	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		81.68	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	45.45	63.64	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		98.4	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		73.16	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	98.87	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		42.8	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		8.05	
EODB Score		94.59	
Unemployment rate (%)		4.60	
Labour force participation rate (%)		50.10	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		9.77	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.52	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	37.10	61.11	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		17.8	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	83.20	70.88	↓
Internet subscribers (100 population)	29.34	56.24	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		13.20	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		12.05	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.239	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.372	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		49.88	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		28.57	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.48	0.48	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	100	100	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	100	100	-
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	3.79	40.64	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	7.03	7.03	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	48.79	78.69	↑
Waste processed (%)	5	9	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.09	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		44.60	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		51.90	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.0009	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.149	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		8.96	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.33368	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		9.394	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		21	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		17.74	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		10.13	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		5.08	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)		15.89	
Coastal Water Quality Index		65	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)		0.38	
Avg marine acidity (pH)		8.09	
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)		12.8	
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	18.98	18.98	-
Tree cover (%)		2.41	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	26.83	26.83	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		3.08	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		4	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.20	2.12	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		51.38	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	23.80	22.3	↑
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.41	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	7.25	7.25	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.02	
Births registered (%)	92.80	97.94	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	93.90	92.83	↓

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Andaman and Nicobar Islands

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

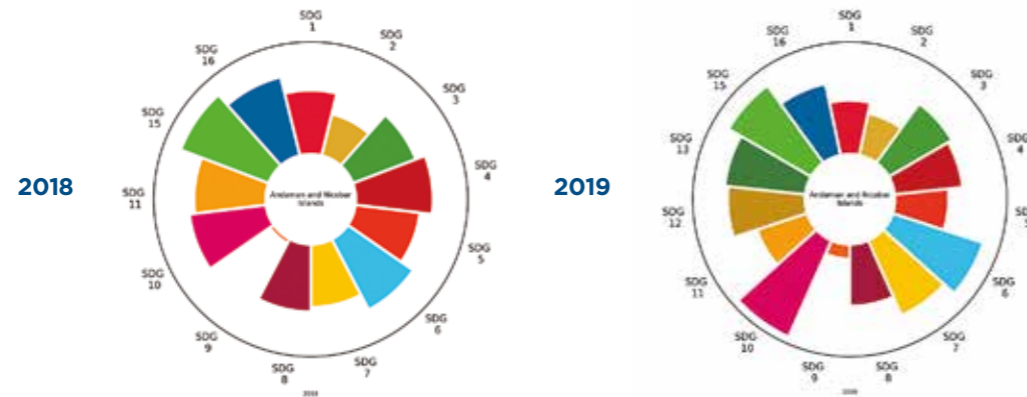
60

India Score

61

Andaman & Nicobar Islands Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



280

RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	1	1	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	5.7	5.7	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	92.46	84.82	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	1.4	1.4	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.49	0.49	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	23.3		
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	61.4	61.4	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)			
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)			
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2211.38		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		2.98	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		56.5	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	13	13	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		63.2	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	76	144	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.15	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	48	48	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)			
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	77.49	77.49	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.12	2.12	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	9.87	7.36	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		69.1	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		23.2	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.29	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		66.64	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		21.05	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	99.51	99.51	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.92	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		47.7	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	19.6	19.6	-
Sexual crime against girl children		100.78	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)			
Female LFPR		25.4	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.0028	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		98.1	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		87.5	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		100	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		55.77	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)			
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		81.8	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of GDP per capita		10.63	
EODB Score		1.25	
Unemployment rate (%)		15.8	
Labour force participation rate (%)		57.9	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		12.59	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.49	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)		0	
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		6.13	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 11			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		8.96	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		25.25	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)			
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)			
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	155.4	155.4	-
SDG 12			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)		3.27	
Urban households living in slums (%)	3.72	3.72	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	-
Waste processed (%)	23	65	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 13			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		2.74	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		36.88	
Per capita hazard waste generated			
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated			
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		7.14	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		75	
SDG 14			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		30.34	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		71.56	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		69.9	
SDG 15			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 16			
Forest cover (%)	81.73	81.73	-
Tree cover (%)		0.42	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	-15.14	-15.14	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)			
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		2	
SDG 17			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.5	1.58	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		20	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	61.4	87.5	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	28.05	28.05	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		1.23	
Births registered (%)	79.3	75.55	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	95	90.83	↓

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Chandigarh

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

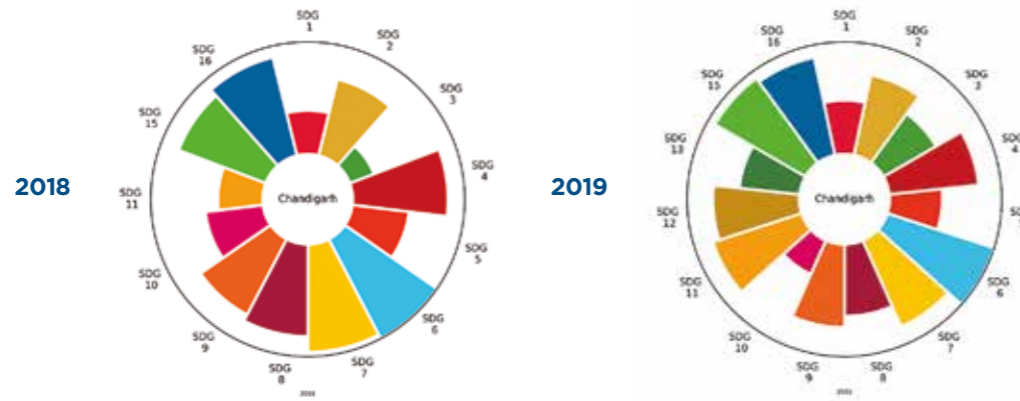
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India Score

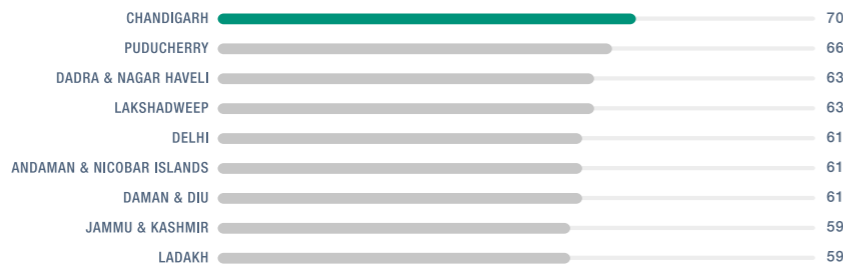
70

Chandigarh Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Chandigarh - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	21.81	21.81	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	21.3	21.3	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)			
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	13.7	13.7	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.86	0.86	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	28.7		
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)			
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)			
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)			
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	4600		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		2.78	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		111.4	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)		38	
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		64.9	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	523	496	↑
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.18	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	58.2	58.2	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		1	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	78.74	78.74	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.44	0.44	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)		0	
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		79.19	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		50.6	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.54	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		63.21	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		99.42	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	82	82	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.81	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		59.8	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	22.5	22.5	-
Sexual crime against girl children		25.67	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)			
Female LFPR		19.1	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		100	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		142.86	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		100	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		100	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)			
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		88.9	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		10.32	
EODB Score		11.54	
Unemployment rate (%)		9	
Labour force participation rate (%)		51.5	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		23.37	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.44	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)			
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		15.15	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		-20.6	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		-19.97	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)			
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)			
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	100	100	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.6		
Urban households living in slums (%)	9.01	9.01	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	-
Waste processed (%)	33	89	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		1.92	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		89	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		0	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.0016	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.28421	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		67.57	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		92.307	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		68.5	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		28.75	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		26.67	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	18.91	18.91	-
Tree cover (%)		8.77	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	2.76	2.76	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)			
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		4	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.4	1.32	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		25.4	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	55.5	68.8	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	33.6	33.6	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.11	
Births registered (%)	100	126.32	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	98.67	↓

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

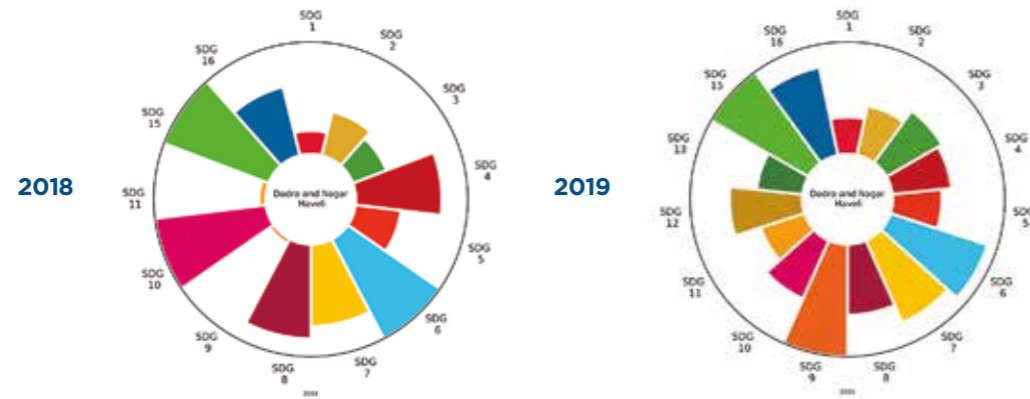
60

India Score

63

Dadra and Nagar Haveli Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Dadra and Nagar Haveli - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	39.31	39.31	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	30.8	30.8	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)			
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	2.6	2.6	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.1	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.22	1.22	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	41.7		
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	67.9	67.9	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)			
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)			
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2331.88		
GVA in Agriculture per worker			
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		62.3	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	42	42	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		62	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	225	192	↑
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.14	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	37.9	37.9	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)			
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	76.79	76.79	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	1.49	1.49	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	16.77	27.96	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		74.45	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		9.3	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.7	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		59.85	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		47.96	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	88.16	88.16	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.75	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		9.9	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	36.3	36.3	-
Sexual crime against girl children		75	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)			
Female LFPR		26.4	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.0021	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.6	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		67.8	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		100	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		86.84	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)			
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		86.6	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita			
EODB Score		21.88	
Unemployment rate (%)		0.4	
Labour force participation rate (%)		66.6	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		15.58	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.42	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)			
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		57.36	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 11			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		-4.83	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		14.7	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		34.56	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)			
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 12			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	17.48	40.87	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)			
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	0	100	↑
Waste processed (%)	0	25	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		1.92	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		37.3	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		100	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	42.16	42.16	-
Tree cover (%)		6.11	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	0.58	0.58	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)			
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.2	0.68	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		12.05	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	16.2	24.4	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	7.32	7.32	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0	
Births registered (%)	73.7	86.23	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	97.2	96.26	↓

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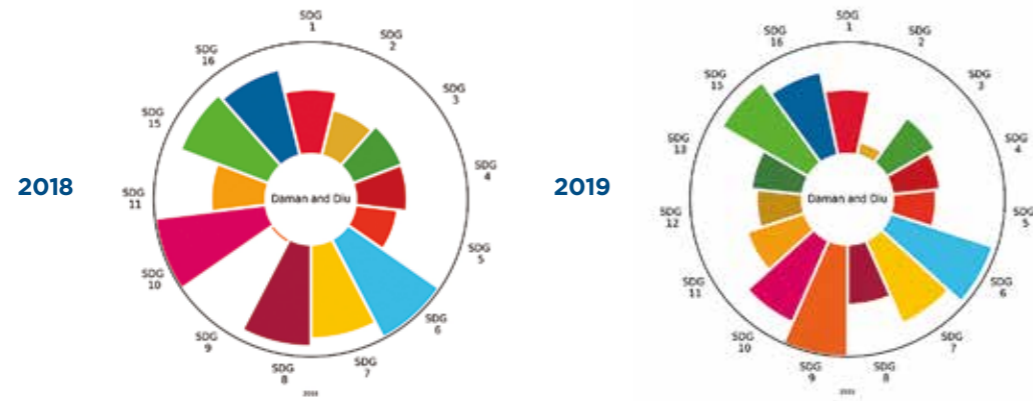
STATE PROFILES

Daman and Diu

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



286

RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



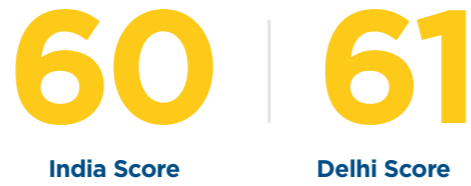
Daman and Diu - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	9.86	9.86	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	17	17	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)			
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	19.3	19.3	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.1	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.58	0.58	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	23.4		
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)			
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)			
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)			
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1150		
GVA in Agriculture per worker			
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		37.8	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	34	34	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		45.3	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	151	159	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.13	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	31.6	31.6	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)			
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	67.05	67.05	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	1.28	1.28	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	32.27	19.52	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		66.26	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		5.5	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		2.34	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		44.55	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		15.88	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	79.17	79.17	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.56	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		23	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	28.8	28.8	-
Sexual crime against girl children		52	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)			
Female LFPR		19.9	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.0014	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		100	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	100	100	-
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		175.45	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	-
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		100	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		86.84	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)			
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		87	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita			
EODB Score		28.69	
Unemployment rate (%)		3.1	
Labour force participation rate (%)		65.2	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		13.37	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.31	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)			
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		61.3	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 11			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		31.97	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		22.8	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		28.87	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)			
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	100	100	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)	126.92	126.92	-
SDG 12			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	10.51	42.63	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)			
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	-
Waste processed (%)	38	75	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
SDG 13			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		61.4	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		87.52	
Per capita hazard waste generated			
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated			
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		0	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		100	
SDG 14			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		7.49	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		40.11	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		100	
SDG 15			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 16			
Forest cover (%)	18.46	18.46	-
Tree cover (%)		9.01	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	30.29	30.29	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)			
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
SDG 17			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.2	1.71	↓
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		13.71	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	34.4	26.4	↑
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.86	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	28.41	28.41	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0	
Births registered (%)	78.8	49.85	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	96.6	93.62	↓

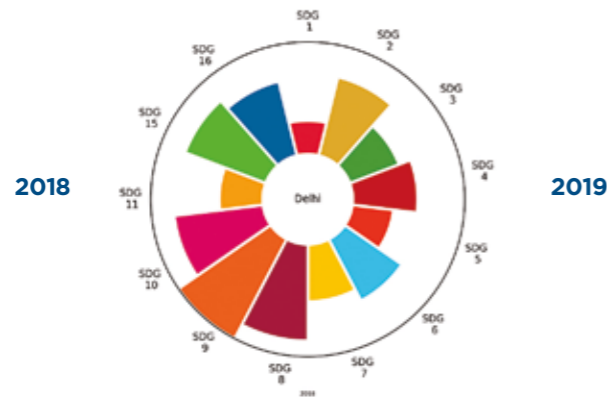
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Delhi

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Delhi - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	9.91	9.91	–
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	15.7	15.7	–
Employment under MGNREGA (%)			
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	7.9	7.9	–
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0.8	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	1.29	1.29	–
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	32.3	28.8	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	45.1	45.1	–
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		47	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		28.1	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	3833.03		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		2.35	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		63.9	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	47	42	↑
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		47.8	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	360	505	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.16	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	48.6	48.6	–
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		44	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	92.95	92.95	–
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	3.15	3.15	–
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	11.81	10.75	↑
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		68.49	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		46.3	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.16	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		58.12	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		70.3	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	46.43	46.43	–
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	857	850	↓
Avg regular wage–female/male in preceding calendar month		0.7	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		133.3	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	29.6	29.6	–
Sexual crime against girl children		36.52	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	8.57	8.57	–
Female LFPR		11.2	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.00206	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.8	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)		100	
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		0.77	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)			
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		100	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		84.34	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		81.48	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)		100	
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		94.3	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of GDP per capita		6.24	
EODB Score		31.69	
Unemployment rate (%)		9.4	
Labour force participation rate (%)		47.1	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		17.13	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	–
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.47	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)			
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		23.69	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	247.34	225.5	↓
Internet subscribers (100 population)	125.94	138.06	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		22.1	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		4.83	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.349	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)			
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		17.14	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.67	0.67	–
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	91.14	91.14	–
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	4.32	267.03	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	10.63	10.63	–
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	86.39	86.39	–
Waste processed (%)	55	55	–
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.65	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		119.61	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		95.95	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.0002	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated			
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		38.71	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power		0.22448	
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		20.068	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		12.89	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		59.5	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		14.57	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	12.97	12.97	–
Tree cover (%)		7.62	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 – 2015)	14.59	14.59	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)		22.25	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually		1	
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2.5	2.2	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		60.58	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	146	140.2	↑
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		2.22	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	19.71	19.71	–
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.04	
Births registered (%)	100	113.82	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	116.27	↑

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Jammu and Kashmir

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

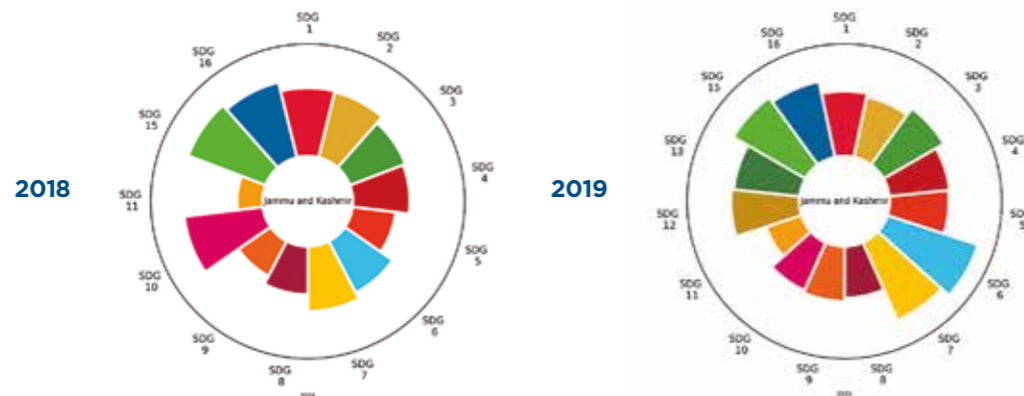
60

India Score

59

Jammu and Kashmir Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



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RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Jammu and Kashmir - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	10.35	10.35	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	4.2	4.2	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	88.79	87.52	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	54	54	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		4.3	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.94	0.94	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	27.4	15.5	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	38.1	38.1	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		27.1	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		13	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1966.1	1567.5	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.84	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		66.2	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	38	38	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		64.5	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	74	90	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.02	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	46	46	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		16	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	57.22	57.22	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.04	2.04	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	17.28	24.35	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		64.58	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		30.9	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.09	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		60.97	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		50	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	96.07	96.07	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	906	917	↑
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		1	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		51.9	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	13.9	13.9	-
Sexual crime against girl children		14.79	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	2.3	2.3	-
Female LFPR		22.9	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.07424	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		90.9	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	72.39	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		48.53	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	95.45	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		96.86	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		96.09	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	99.8	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		68.1	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		5	
EODB Score		32.76	
Unemployment rate (%)		5.4	
Labour force participation rate (%)		53.9	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		14.62	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.71	99.71	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.49	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	29.75	42.5	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		7.41	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	92.48	88.68	↓
Internet subscribers (100 population)	35.71	40.4	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		7.27	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		11.82	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.235	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.301	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		33.56	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		8.05	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.25	0.25	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.22	15.07	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	5.28	5.28	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	35.45	51.49	↑
Waste processed (%)	1	10	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.48	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		29.47	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		61.41	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00008	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.00408	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		17.86	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		10.2981	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		6	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		73.41	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		65.47	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		0.76	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	10.46	10.46	-
Tree cover (%)		3.52	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	7.49	7.49	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		5.71	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.1	1.21	↓
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		30.1	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	4.9	8	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.01	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	9.52	9.52	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.67	
Births registered (%)	76.3	77.65	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	73.1	76.62	↑

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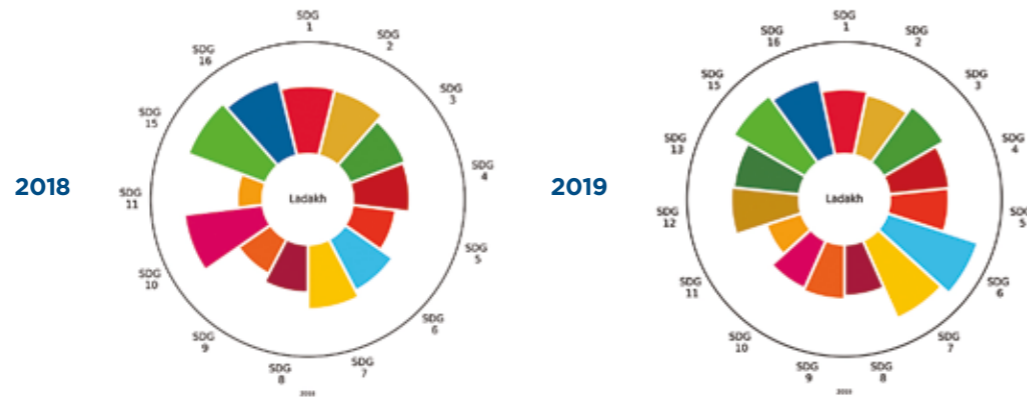
STATE PROFILES

Ladakh

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Ladakh - Performance by Indicator

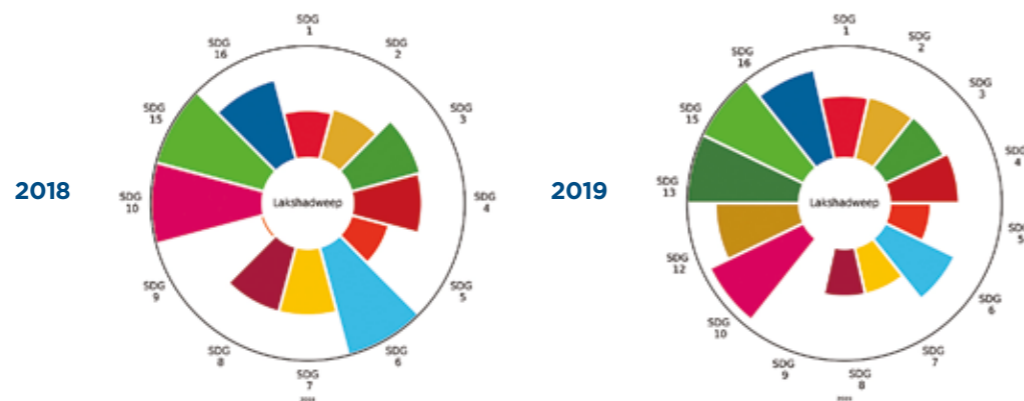
	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	10.35	10.35	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	4.2	4.2	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	88.79	87.52	↓
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	54	54	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		4.3	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.94	0.94	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	27.4	15.5	↑
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	38.1	38.1	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)		27.1	
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)		13	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	1966.1	1567.5	↓
GVA in Agriculture per worker		0.84	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		66.2	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	38	38	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		64.5	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	74	90	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.02	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	46	46	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)		16	
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	57.22	57.22	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	2.04	2.04	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	17.28	24.35	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		64.58	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		30.9	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.09	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		60.97	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		50	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	96.07	96.07	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth	906	917	↑
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		1	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		51.9	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	13.9	13.9	-
Sexual crime against girl children		14.79	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	2.3	2.3	-
Female LFPR		22.9	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.07424	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		90.9	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	72.39	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		48.53	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	95.45	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		96.86	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		96.09	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	99.8	100	↑
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		68.1	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		5	
EODB Score		32.76	
Unemployment rate (%)		5.4	
Labour force participation rate (%)		53.9	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		14.62	
Households with a bank account (%)	99.71	99.71	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.49	
SDG 9			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)	29.75	42.5	↑
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		7.41	
Mobile Tele density (100 population)	92.48	88.68	↓
Internet subscribers (100 population)	35.71	40.4	↑
SDG 10			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		7.27	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		11.82	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India		0.235	
Gini Coefficient - Urban India		0.301	
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)		33.56	
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		8.05	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR	0.25	0.25	-
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 11			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.22	15.07	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	5.28	5.28	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	35.45	51.49	↑
Waste processed (%)	1	10	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.48	
SDG 12			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		29.47	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		61.41	
Per capita hazard waste generated		0.00008	
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.00408	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		17.86	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		10.2981	
SDG 13			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)		6	
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		73.41	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		65.47	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		0.76	
SDG 14			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 15			
Forest cover (%)	10.46	10.46	-
Tree cover (%)		3.52	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)	7.49	7.49	-
Increase in area of desertification (%)		5.71	
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
SDG 16			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	1.1	1.21	↓
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		30.1	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	4.9	8	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.01	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)	9.52	9.52	-
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.67	
Births registered (%)	76.3	77.65	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	73.1	76.62	↑

Lakshadweep

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Lakshadweep - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction		2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1							
Population below national poverty line (%)	2.77	2.77	-	Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		16.67	
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	2.9	2.9	-	Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	56.13	91.2	↑	Women account holders in PMJDY		0.54	
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	17.5	17.5	-	SDG 9			
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		0		Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)			
SDG 2							
Rural households covered PDS	0.82	0.82	-	Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		1.33	
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	27			Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	36.5	36.5	-	Internet subscribers (100 population)			
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)				SDG 10			
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)				Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		43.92	
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	0			Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		7.1	
GVA in Agriculture per worker				Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
SDG 3							
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)				Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Institutional deliveries (%)		60.6		Seats held by women in PRIs (%)			
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	23	30	↓	SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)			
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		70.2		Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	70	29	↑	Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)			
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)				Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	15.7	15.7	-	SDG 11			
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)				Houses completed under PMAY (%)			
SDG 4							
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	81.94	81.94	-	Urban households living in slums (%)			
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	3.67	3.62	↑	Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)			
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	6.76	5.8	↑	Waste processed (%)			
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		62.18		Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		7.4		SDG 12			
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		3.4		Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		65.99	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		69.53		Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		0	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		83.29		Per capita hazard waste generated		0	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30		100		Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0	
SDG 5							
Sex ratio at birth				Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month				Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		14		Wards with 100% source segregation (%)			
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	8.9	8.9	-	SDG 13			
Sexual crime against girl children		200		Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)				Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		100	
Female LFPR		14.6		CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		250.45	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.00275		Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		100	
SDG 6							
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		75.9		SDG 14			
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)		100		Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)				Coastal Water Quality Index			
Districts verified to be ODF (%)		0		Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		100		Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)				Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
Blocks over-exploited (%)		0		SDG 15			
SDG 7							
Households electrified (%)				Forest cover (%)	90.33	90.33	-
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		61.7		Tree cover (%)		6.67	
SDG 8							
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita				Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)			
EODB Score		0		Increase in area of desertification (%)			
Unemployment rate (%)		21.3		Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
Labour force participation rate (%)		43.7		SDG 16			
				Reported murders (1 lakh population)	0	0	-
				Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		10	
				Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	25	22.2	↑
				Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0	
				Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)			
				Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0	
				Births registered (%)	69.6	54.45	↓
				Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98.6	96.62	↓

Puducherry

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

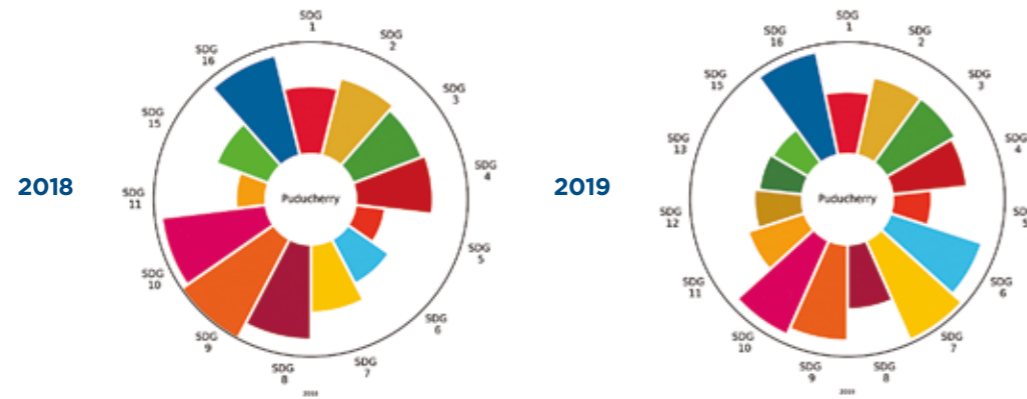
60

India Score

66

Puducherry Score

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



RELATIVE RANKING OF STATES



Puducherry - Performance by Indicator

	2018	2019	Direction
SDG 1			
Population below national poverty line (%)	9.69	9.69	-
Households covered by health scheme/insurance	32.8	32.8	-
Employment under MGNREGA (%)	83.78	84.45	↑
Beneficiaries of social protection under Maternity (%)	21.4	21.4	-
Households living in katcha houses (rural + urban) (%)		2.2	
SDG 2			
Rural households covered PDS	0.86	0.86	-
Children under age 5 years stunted (%)	23.7		
Pregnant women (15-49 Yrs) anaemic (%)	26	26	-
Children (6-59 Months) anaemic (%)			
Children (0-4 years) who are underweight (%)			
Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha)	2693.25		
GVA in Agriculture per worker		1.02	
SDG 3			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births)			
Institutional deliveries (%)		151.2	
Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births)	16	16	-
Children (0-5 years) immunized (%)		34.1	
Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons)	114	243	↓
HIV Incidence (1000 uninfected population)		0.11	
Married women (15-49) using modern family planning (%)	61.2	61.2	-
Physicians, nurses and midwives (10,000 population)			
SDG 4			
ANER in Elementary and Secondary education (%)	79.52	79.52	-
Children (6-13 Yrs) out of school (%)	0.18	0.18	-
Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%)	12.19	12.65	↓
Minimum proficiency level of students-grade III, V, VIII & X (%)		68.7	
GER in higher education (18-23 yrs)		46.4	
GPI for higher education (18-23 yrs)		1.24	
Disabled children attending educational institution (%)		66.29	
Trained teacher in elementary, secondary (%)		11.94	
Pupil Teacher ratio ≤ 30	95.17	95.17	-
SDG 5			
Sex ratio at birth			
Avg regular wage-female/male in preceding calendar month		0.81	
Crimes Against Women (100,000 female population)		19.3	
Spousal violence among ever married women (15-49 Yrs) (%)	40.3	40.3	-
Sexual crime against girl children		143.16	
Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%)	13.33	13.33	-
Female LFPR		14	
Operational land holdings - gender wise		0.0055	
SDG 6			
Households having improved source of drinking water (%)		99.4	
Rural households with individual household toilets (%)	59.91	100	↑
Urban households with individual household toilets (%)		59.02	
Districts verified to be ODF (%)	0	100	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)		100	
Industries complying waste water treatment as CPCB (%)		87.66	
Blocks over-exploited (%)		25	
SDG 7			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	-
Households using clean cooking fuel (LPG) (%)		96.5	
SDG 8			
Annual growth rate of NDP per capita		7.28	
EODB Score		15.65	
Unemployment rate (%)		10.3	
Labour force participation rate (%)		42.2	
SDG 9			
Banking outlets (1,00,000 population)		14.56	
Households with a bank account (%)	100	100	-
Women account holders in PMJDY		0.56	
SDG 10			
Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%)			
Manufacturing emp as a proportion of total employment		17.42	
SDG 11			
Mobile Tele density (100 population)			
Internet subscribers (100 population)			
SDG 12			
Growth rates rural HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40%		12.55	
Growth rates urban HH expenditure per capita-Bottom 40 %		14.62	
Gini Coefficient - Rural India			
Gini Coefficient - Urban India			
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)			
SC/ST representation in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		16.67	
Transgender LFPR to male LFPR			
Utilization of SC Sub Plan fund (%)	88.28	88.28	-
Utilization of Tribal Sub Plan fund (%)			
SDG 13			
Houses completed under PMAY (%)	0.25	21.96	↑
Urban households living in slums (%)	11.58	11.58	-
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	-
Waste processed (%)	3	90	↑
Urban sewage treatment capacity vs sewage generated		0.5	
SDG 14			
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)		74.33	
Nitrogen fertilizer usage out of N, P and K (%)		72.48	
Per capita hazard waste generated			
Hazard waste recycled to hazard waste generated		0.10882	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated		0	
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power			
Wards with 100% source segregation (%)		31.9672	
SDG 15			
Extreme weather fatalities (10,000,000 population)			
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)		0.86	
CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs (1000 population)		34.31	
Solar share in renewable power generation (%)		100	
SDG 16			
Increased use of nitrogen fertilizers in coastal states (%)			
Coastal Water Quality Index			
Increase in area under mangroves (%)			
Avg marine acidity (pH)			
Developed coastal aquaculture potential (%)			
SDG 17			
Forest cover (%)	10.95	10.95	-
Tree cover (%)		5.51	
Change in extent of water bodies (2005 - 2015)			
Increase in area of desertification (%)			
Wildlife crime cases detected/reported annually			
SDG 18			
Reported murders (1 lakh population)	2	1.42	↑
Population subjected to physical/psychological/sexual violence		11.65	
Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population)	15.1	16.3	↓
Victims of human trafficking (100,000 population)		0.11	
Estimated number of courts (10 Lakh persons)			
Cases Reported under PCA & IPC (100,000 population)		0.11	
Births registered (%)	100	170.72	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94.4	92.04	↓

Metadata



Metadata for SDG India Index Indicators

GOAL 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)	2011-2012
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
Relevant NIF Indicator	1.1.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 1: END POVERTY	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or 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
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant NIF Indicator	1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 1: END POVERTY	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Rural Development [MGNREGA Progress Report]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Persons provided employment under MGNREGA}}{\text{Persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19 (Live data as of 30th July, 2019)
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant NIF Indicator	1.3.3: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 1: END POVERTY	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant NIF Indicator	1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 1: END POVERTY	Percentage of households living in kutchha houses (rural + urban)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) [National Sample Survey - 76th round - Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	July 2018 to December 2018
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system (PDS) to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Planning Commission [Planning Commission estimates based on National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Consumption Expenditure Survey data] Denominator: Ministry of Rural Development [Socio Economic Caste Census]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Rural households covered under PDS}}{\text{Rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000}}$
Data Period (Year)	2011-12
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	10 years
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
Relevant NIF Indicator	2.1.2: Proportion of population (marginalized and vulnerable) with access to food grains at subsidized prices
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage of children under age 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
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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 UN 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 (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15 - 49 years who are anaemic
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
States/UTs Covered	34
Data Periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN 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	2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage of children aged 6 - 59 months who are anaemic (Hb < 11.0 g/dl)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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	2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage children aged 0 – 4 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
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight.
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agricultural Statistics 2017 Reports]
Computation Approach	Average of the total yield of rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually <i>*Yield = kg/hectare</i>
Data Period (Year)	2016-17
States/UTs Covered	20
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (Yield per hectare)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) [GSVA/NSVA] Denominator: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agricultural Statistics at a Glance - 2017]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{GSVA in Agriculture and Allied sectors (at constant 2011-12 prices)}}{\text{Total number of agricultural workers, which includes cultivators and agricultural labour (main and marginal)}}$
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: 2016-17 Denominator: 2011
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
Relevant NIF Indicator	2.3.2: Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	Maternal Mortality Ratio
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Special Bulletin - Sample Registration System]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-17
States/UTs Covered	19
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Relevant UN Indicator	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	Proportion of institutional deliveries
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [Health Management Information System]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Relevant UN Indicator	3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel(Period 5 years) 3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	Under-five Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN 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-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Relevant UN Indicator	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	Percentage of fully immunised children in the age group 0 - 5 years
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) [National Sample Survey - 75th round: Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.2.3: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1 lakh population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program-Management Information System]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	HIV Incidence per 1,000 uninfected population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [India HIV Estimations 2017 Technical Report]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	2 Years
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)



GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	Percentage of currently married women aged 15 - 49 years who use any modern method of family planning
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Numerator : Directorate General of Health Services, Medical Council of India, Indian Nursing Council, Ministry of Ayush Denominator : Ministry of Home Affairs [Projected population 2001-2026,Census 2001]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of registered doctors+AYUSH Practioners+ANM+RNM+LHV}}{\text{Total population}} \times 10000$
Data Period (Year)	2016-17
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
Relevant NIF Indicator	3.c.1: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in elementary (Class 1-8) and secondary (Class 9-10) education
Indicator Data Source	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration [Unified-District Information System for Education - Flash Statistics 2016-17]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Adjusted net enrolment ratio at elementary school} + \text{Adjusted net enrolment ratio at secondary school}}{2} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2016-17
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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 NIF Indicator	4.1.2: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of children in the age group 6 - 13 years who are out of school
Indicator Data Source	Social and Rural Research Institute – EdCIL India Limited [National Sample Survey of Estimation of Out-of-School Children in the Age 6-13 in India]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Children (6 - 13) years who are out of school}}{\text{Total children (6 - 13) years}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2014
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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 NIF Indicator	4.1.7: Out of school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Human Resource Development [Unified-District Information System for Education]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-17
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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 lower performance (-)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of students in grade III, V, VIII and X achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Human Resource Development [National Achievement Survey]
Computation Approach	Scores in Language and Math reported for grade III,V,VIII and X have been averaged
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (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 sex
Relevant NIF Indicator	4.1.4: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education (18-23 Years)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Human Resource Development [All India Survey on Higher Education]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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	4.3.3: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Gender Parity Index for Higher Education (18-23 Years)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Human Resource Development [All India Survey on Higher Education]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
Relevant NIF Indicator	4.5.2: Gender Parity indices for Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Disabled children (5-19 Years) attending educational institution
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of disabled children (5 - 19 years) attending educational institution}}{\text{Total number of disabled children (5 - 19 years)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2011
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	10 years
Relevant UN 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 NIF Indicator	4.5.1: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (elementary, secondary)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Human Resource Development [Department of school education]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Percentage of trained teachers at elementary level} + \text{Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level}}{2}$
Data Period (Year)	2015-2016
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	4.c: 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 UN Indicator	4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Relevant NIF Indicator	4.c.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 (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of schools with Pupil Teacher ratio less than/equal to 30
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Human Resource Development [Unified-District Information System for Education]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	4.c: 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 NIF Indicator	4.c.2: Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Sex Ratio at Birth
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs – Office of the Registrar General of India [Sample Registration System]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-2017
States/UTs Covered	22
Data Periodicity	3 Years
Relevant UN Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Female to male ratio of average wage/salary earnings received during the preceding calendar month among regular wage salaried employees (rural+urban)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey – 2017-18]
Computation Approach	Average wage/salary earnings (Rs.) received during the preceding calendar month from regular wage/salaried employment for rural and urban areas was calculated as a ratio as stated below: $\frac{\text{Average female wage/Salary received}}{\text{Average male wage/Salary received}}$
Data Period (Year)	April – June 2018
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 100,000 Female Population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau – Crime in India 2017]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.1.1: Rate of crimes against women per 100,000 female population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of ever married women aged 15 - 49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-2016
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	5.2.1: 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 previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
Relevant NIF Indicators	5.2.6: Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and / or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau- Crime in India 2017]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Sexual crime against girl children}}{\text{Total Crimes against children (ipc + sll)}} \times 100$ *Refer to goal 5 highlights section for detailed description of numerator and denominator
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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	5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly
Indicator Data Source	Election Commission of India
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

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GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Female labour force participation rate (LFPR)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey – 2017-18]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source <i>*female LFPR according to usual status – rural + urban has been considered</i>
Data Period (Year)	2017-2018
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Operational land holdings - gender wise
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agriculture Census – 2015-16]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total landholdings - female}}{\text{Total landholdings male + female}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2015-2016
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicators	5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
Relevant NIF Indicator	5.a.1: Operational land holdings - gender wise
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

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META DATA

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of households having an improved source of drinking water
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) [National Sample Survey 76 th round: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	July 2018-December 2018
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Relevant UN 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 (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets
Indicator Data Source	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Ministry of Jal Shakti [Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin Dashboard]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of urban households with individual household toilets
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing And Urban Affairs
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of individual household latrines constructed}}{\text{Targeted number of individual household toilets to be constructed}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF
Indicator Data Source	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Ministry of Jal Shakti [Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin] (Live Data)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of districts verified to be ODF}}{\text{Total number of districts}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN 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	6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Human Resource Development [Unified District Information System for Education]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-17
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN 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	6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of industries (17 categories of highly polluting industries/grossly polluting industry/red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	Nov. 2017-July 2018
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.3.2: Percentage of industries (17 categories of highly polluting industries/grossly polluting industry/red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of blocks over-exploited
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti [Department of Water Resources]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of over exploited blocks}}{\text{Total number of blocks}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.6.1: Area under over-exploited blocks Modified Indicator: Number of over-exploited blocks
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Percentage of households electrified
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Power [Saubhagya Dashboard] (Live Data)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	August 2019
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Relevant UN 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 (+)

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel (LPG)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) [National Sample Survey - 76th round - Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	July 2018 to December 2018
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Relevant UN Indicator	7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Relevant NIF Indicator	7.1.2: Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Annual growth rate of Net Domestic Product (NDP) per capita
Indicator Data Source	Reserve Bank of India [Handbook of Statistics on the Indian economy - 2018-19]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Per capita NSDP at const price (2017-18)} - \text{Per capita NSDP at const price (2016-17)}}{\text{Per capita NSDP (at const price) (2016-17)}} \times 100$ * Constant prices (base year 2011-12)
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Relevant UN 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 (+)



GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Ease of Doing Business Score (EODB)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Commerce and Industry [Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Unemployment rate (%)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey - 2017-18]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Relevant NIF Indicator	8.5.1: Unemployment rate
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Labour force participation rate (%) (15 Years+)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey - 2017-18]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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 NIF Indicator	8.5.2: Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Reserve Bank of India, Database on Indian Economy Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Projected population 2001-2026,Census 2001]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Banking outlets}}{\text{Projected total population in 2019}} \times 100,000$
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: As of March 2019 Denominator: 2019
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant UN Indicator	8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults
Relevant NIF Indicator	8.10.3: Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Percentage of households with a bank account
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Finance [Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana - Statewise House Hold Report]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant UN 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 NIF Indicator	8.10.2: Proportion of population having Bank accounts
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Proportion of women account holders in PMJDY
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Finance [Department of Financial Services]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{PMJDY accounts opened by women}}{\text{Total no. of PMJDY accounts}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant NIF Indicator	8.10.1: Indicator on Financial Inclusion 5.a.7: Percentage of women having an account at a formal financial institution
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Rural Development [Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of connected habitations}}{\text{Number of targeted habitations}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Relevant NIF 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 INFRASTRUTURE	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-18]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Relevant NIF Indicator	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele Density)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Communications [Department of Telecommunication]
Computation Approach	Directly from the source
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	25
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Relevant NIF Indicator	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Communications [Department of Telecommunication]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	25
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Relevant NIF Indicator	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology Modified Indicator : Number of internet subscriptions as percentage of total population (in percentage)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in rural India
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [National Statistical Office]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2011-2012
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Relevant UN Indicator	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
Relevant NIF Indicator	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in urban India
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [National Statistical Office]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2011-2012
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Relevant UN Indicator	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
Relevant NIF Indicator	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure in rural India
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [National Statistical Office]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2011-12
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Relevant NIF Indicator	10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure in urban India
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [National Statistical Office]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2011-12
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Relevant NIF Indicator	10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Proportion of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Panchayati Raj [Local Government Directory]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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 Legislation and Local Self Government
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Proportion of SC/ST persons 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
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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	10.2.3: Proportion of persons from vulnerable groups in elected bodies.
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Ratio of transgender labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Labour and Employment [Labour Bureau]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Transgender labour force participation rate (per 1000)}}{\text{Male labour force participation rate (per 1000)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan fund utilised
Indicator Data Source	NITI Aayog [State Reports to NITI Aayog]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2013-14
States/UTs Covered	25
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan fund utilised
Indicator Data Source	NITI Aayog [State Reports to NITI Aayog]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2013-14
States/UTs Covered	22
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All (HFA) - State wise Progress]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of houses completed (Urban)}}{\text{Number of houses sanctioned}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	As on 13th August, 2019
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Relevant NIF Indicator	11.1.1: Percentage of slums/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of urban households living in slums
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2011
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	10 years
Relevant UN Target	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Relevant UN Indicator	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Relevant NIF Indicator	11.1.3: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [State-wise Status of Implementation of various components under SBM]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{No. of wards with 100\% door to door collection}}{\text{Total no. of wards}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	June 2019
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Relevant NIF Indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of waste processed
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [State-wise Status of Implementation of various components under SBM]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	June 2019
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN 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 UN Indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Relevant NIF Indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change [Statistics Division – SDG Coordination Unit]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Installed treatment capacity (as of March, 2015) (mld)}}{\text{Sewage generation of urban population in 2015 (mld)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2015
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN 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 (+)



GOAL 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti [Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
Relevant NIF Indicator	6.4.1: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Percentage use of nitrogen fertilizer out of total N,P,K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Central Statistics Office – Social Statistics Division) [Envi Stats India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Usage of nitrogen fertilizer}}{\text{Total usage of fertilizers (N, P, K)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2016-17
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Per capita hazard waste generated
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board - National Inventory on Hazardous Waste Generation and their Management (2016-2017)] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Projected population 2001-2026, Census 2001]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Quantity of Hazardous Waste as per Annual Return (MTA)}}{\text{Projected total population in the State in the reference year}}$
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: 2016-2017 Denominator: 2016
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant UN Indicator	12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Ratio of processed quantity of hazard waste sent to recycle to hazard waste generated
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board - National Inventory on Hazardous Waste Generation and their Management (2016-2017)]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Quantity sent to recyclers of schedule - IV hazardous wastes (MT)}}{\text{Quantity of Hazardous Waste as per Authorization (MTA)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2016-17
States/UTs Covered	29
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant UN Indicator	12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Central Statistics Office – Social Statistics Division) [Envi Stats India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Municipal Solid Waste Treated}}{\text{Municipal Solid Waste Generated}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	August 2017
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 100,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy – P&C Division [Physical Progress Achievements -State-wise installed capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Projected population 2001-2026,Census 2001]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Bio Power}}{\text{Projected total population in the State in the reference year}} \times 100000$ <i>*Bio power includes - BM Power/Bagasse Cogen. (Grid Interactive); BM Cogen. (Non-Bagasse) and Waste to Energy. BM: Biomass power Cogen: Cogeneration</i>
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: As of 31st October, 2019 Denominator: 2019 projected Census population
States/UTs Covered	21
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [State-wise Status of Implementation of various components under SBM]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of wards with 100% Source segregation}}{\text{Total number of wards}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	August 2019
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant NIF Indicator	12.5.2: Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Number of human lives lost per 10,000,000 population due to extreme weather events
Indicator Data Source	Numerator : Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Environmental Statistics 2019 - Central Statistics Office] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Projected population 2001-2026,Census 2001]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of human lives lost due to extreme weather events}}{\text{Total population}} \times 10,000,000$
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	17
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Relevant UN Indicator	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Renewable share of installed generating capacity
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Power [Central Electricity Authority]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Installed grid interactive renewable power} + \text{Installed capacity of Large Hydropower projects}}{\text{Total installed generating capacity}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	CO ₂ saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population
Indicator Data Source	Numerator :Ministry of Power [National Ujala Dashboard] (Live Data) Denominator : Ministry of Home Affairs [Projected population 2001-2026,Census 2001]
Computation Approach	$\frac{CO_2 \text{ saved from LED bulbs}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1000$
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Installed capacity of solar power as proportion of installed grid interactive renewable power
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Power [Central Electricity Authority]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Cumulative installed solar capacity}}{\text{Total Renewable Power (Including Large Hydroprojects)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Periodic
Relevant UN Target	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)



GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Percentage increase in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal states
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare]
Computation Approach	$\frac{(\text{Nitrogen fertilizer consumption in 2015-16}) - (\text{Nitrogen fertilizer consumption in (2014-15)})}{(\text{Nitrogen fertilizer consumption in 2014-15})} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant NIF Indicator	14.1.3: Percentage change in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal States
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Coastal Water Quality Index
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
States/UTs Covered	8
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant NIF Indicator	14.1.1: Health index of area of coastal water (percentage change) Modified Indicator: Coastal Water Quality Index
Indicator Interpretation	Water Quality Index (WQI) values in the range (81-100) is considered Very Good.

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Percentage increase in area under mangroves
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2017]
Computation Approach	$\frac{(\text{Area under mangroves in 2017}) - (\text{Area under mangroves in 2015})}{(\text{Area under mangroves in 2015})} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2015-17
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant NIF Indicator	14.2.1: Percentage change in area under mangroves
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Science [National Centre for Coastal Research – Sea water quality at selected location along the Indian coast]
Computation Approach	Average of the median pH values measured at individual stations in the shore zone along the coastline of a particular State was computed.
Data Period (Year)	2018
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
Relevant UN Indicator	14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
Indicator Interpretation	Large deviation from the pre-industrial value of marine pH (8.2) is considered bad.

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Percentage of available potential area developed under coastal aquaculture
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Commerce and Industry [Marine Products Exports Development Authority]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Area developed under coastal aquaculture (in hectares)}}{\text{Estimated potential area (in hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

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GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Percentage of total land area covered under forest
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2017]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	2 Years
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN 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 (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Tree cover as a proportion of geographical area
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2017]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	2 Years
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant NIF Indicator	15.1.2: Percentage of Tree Outside Forest (TOF) in total forest cover
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

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META DATA

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2017]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Extent of water bodies in 2015} - \text{Extent of water bodies in 2005}}{\text{Extent of water bodies in 2005}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	2 Years
Relevant UN Target	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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Percentage increase in area of desertification
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India – Space Applications Centre, Indian Space Research organisation]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total area under desertification (2011 - 13)} - \text{Total area under desertification (2003 - 05)}}{\text{Total area under desertification (2003 - 05)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2016
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Number of wildlife crime cases detected and reported annually
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Wildlife Crime Control Bureau]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
States/UTs Covered	27
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	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
Relevant UN Indicator	15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Relevant NIF Indicator	15.7.1: Percentage reduction in traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked Modified Indicator: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (in number)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)



GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Reported murders per 1 lakh population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau – Crime in India 2017]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Relevant UN 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 (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau – Crime in India 2017]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total incidence of violent crimes}}{\text{Mid - year projected population (in lakhs)}}$ <i>*refer highlights section for full explanation on indicator computation</i>
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Relevant UN Indicator	16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.1.2: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau – Crime in India 2017]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.2.2: Proportion of crime committed against children during the year (per lakh children)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age and form of exploitation
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau – Crime in India 2017]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total number of victims trafficked (male and female)}}{\text{Mid-year projected population (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Relevant UN 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: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Ministry of Justice [Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1111] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of courts}}{\text{Estimated population size}} \times 1,000,000$
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN Target	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
Relevant UN Indicator	16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

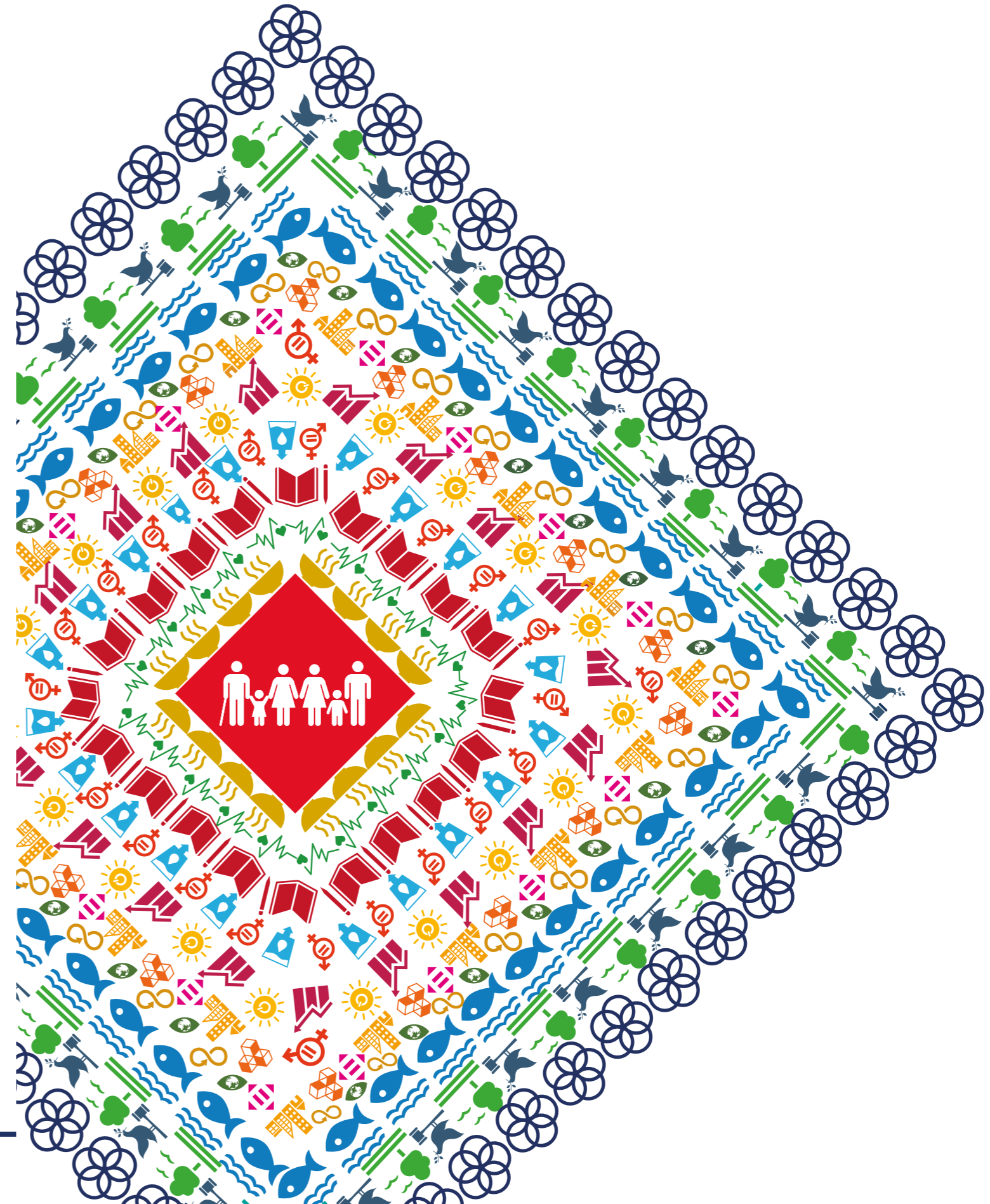
GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Cases Reported under Prevention of Corruption Act & Related Sections of IPC per 100,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau – Crime in India 2017]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of IPC}}{\text{Mid-year projected population (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2017
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Relevant UN Indicator	16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.5.1: Persons arrested in total cognizable crime cases under offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Percentage of births registered
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs - Office of the Registrar General, India [Vital Statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System 2016]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total number of births registered}}{\text{Number of estimated births}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2016
States/UTs Covered	34
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Relevant UN Indicator	16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar
Indicator Data Source	Unique Identification Authority of India
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Number of Aadhaar assigned (2019 Live)}}{\text{Total population (projected 2019)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN Target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Relevant NIF Indicator	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

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