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SDG INDIA

Index & Dashboard 2020-21

Partnerships in the Decade of Action



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NITI Aayog

SDG INDIA INDEX & DASHBOARD 2020-21

PARTNERSHIPS IN THE DECADE OF ACTION

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NITI Aayog,
Government of India,
Sansad Marg, New Delhi - 110001, India
sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in
e-mail: sanyukta.samaddar@nic.in

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



message

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

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

SDG-focused initiatives and their progress monitoring are more relevant than ever in today's world. When the world has charted the course to build-back-better after the global pandemic that has disrupted development progress on many fronts, it is crucial to embed the principles of sustainability in the rebuilding efforts. Lives have been lost; therefore, resilience has to be built. Livelihoods have have been impacted; hence, sustainable jobs have to be created. Unless we build back sustainably, we leave it to fate to impede our hard-earned progress. The course ahead must be charted together, through a "whole-of-society" approach, built on partnerships with all stakeholders. The States/UTs play a pivotal role in these efforts. The initiatives which they have steered so far, in terms of developing SDG vision documents and roadmaps, creating State and District Indicator Frameworks, instituting robust review and follow-up systems, and building capacities across levels, have been commendable. Continuing on this path to meet the targets set and achieve the milestones, we can progress together as one, and accomplish the SDGs on time. This will certainly improve the well-being of our people, build their human development capabilities, create an industrious ecosystem which can generate sustainable jobs, protect the future of our planet and all its life, and write a new chapter in the development history of our nation. Let that be our vision as we travel on the path of *"Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas"*.

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

Dr. Rajiv Kumar

1 March 2021
New Delhi
India

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



message

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

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

The SDG India Index & Dashboard is a crucial tool in our SDG monitoring efforts. Designed and developed by NITI Aayog, the Index measures the progress at the national and sub-national levels in our journey towards meeting the Global Goals and targets. It has also been successful as an advocacy tool to propagate the messages of sustainability, resilience, and partnerships. From covering 13 Goals, 39 targets, and 62 indicators in its first edition in 2018, this third edition of the Index covers all 17 Goals, 70 targets, and 115 indicators. The increased coverage is a testament to our efforts to continuously strengthen our monitoring systems. The insights drawn from this report will greatly benefit policymakers and all stakeholders in sustainable development.

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

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

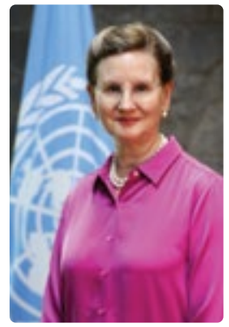
I congratulate the SDG team at NITI Aayog led by Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, Adviser, who steered the preparation of this report, from end to end, through her commendable leadership. At a time when our country is undergoing rapid transformation through greater use of technology and innovation, and by channelising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

Amitabh Kant

1 March 2021
New Delhi
India

UNITED NATIONS

Renata Lok-Dessallien
UN Resident Coordinator in India



message

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Renata Lok-Dessallien

1 March 2021
New Delhi
India

acknowledgements

Sanyukta Samaddar
Adviser (SDG)
National Institution for Transforming India
Government of India
New Delhi, India



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

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, a deep sense of gratitude to the entire team of the SDG Vertical in NITI Aayog:- Alen John, Bernice deSouza, Dinesh Dhawan, Farha Anis, Soumya Guha, Sourav Das, Sundar Mishra, Vidya Warrier and Vishnu G. Special acknowledgments are due to the core team, comprising Alen John, Soumya Guha, Sourav Das, Sundar Mishra, and Vidya Warrier, who worked relentlessly during the pandemic to research for better indicators, disaggregate data from latest sources, and create visualisations, while vigorously engaging with State Governments.

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

We thank all the members for their support and contribution.

Sanyukta Samaddar, IAS

1 March 2021
New Delhi
India

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NCEF	National Clean Energy Fund
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
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 Bijli Har Ghar Yojana
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SCM	Smart Cities Mission
SC/ST	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
Index	Sustainable Development Goals India Index
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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Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

Under the federal set up, the Indian States and Union Territories (UTs) are the key movers on the SDG action agenda and have continued to make gains on various SDG targets. NITI Aayog, as the nodal institution for SDGs, has striven to provide necessary encouragement and support to forge collaborative momentum among them. Since 2018, the SDG India Index & Dashboard has worked as a powerful tool to bring SDGs clearly and firmly into the policy arena in our States and UTs. The Index has, undoubtedly, become the mainframe instrument to measure progress of the States and UTs and provide inputs for evidence-driven action towards the attainment of SDGs, while instilling a tremendous spirit of competition among our sub-national constituents. Calibrating the extent of progress in a comparative context, the two editions of the Index & Dashboard, launched in 2018 and 2019, have helped identify issues and areas needing improvement, pointed out strategies and interventions that could be a source of solutions, and opened up space for peer learning. They have highlighted gaps in the national and sub-national statistical systems and put the much-needed stress on robust SDG monitoring and review - not only at the national level, but more so at the sub-national levels of governance. Continuing on the same trajectory, this latest edition of the SDG India Index attempts to highlight the achievements so far, and indicate the distance remaining to the final targets that mandate primary focus of all levels of government in this Decade of Action. The Index Report & Dashboard - now an annual exercise, has grown to become the country's official and principal tool for SDG monitoring at the national and sub-national levels, owing to its methodological robustness, inclusivity by ensuring active participation of Union ministries and State governments, and transparent process.

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

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

Partnerships and impact pathways

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

Effective COVID-19 response management through partnerships

Unforeseen and unprecedented, the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the progress towards SDGs around the world. India put forward a systematic pandemic management plan, which included system-wide measures and initiatives focused on specific groups. The response to the COVID-19 crisis has been a veritable saga of partnerships. The eleven Empowered Groups formed of senior officers from Union ministries and other government institutions led the pandemic response management. The Empowered Group 6, constituted of members from eight different government ministries and institutions and steered by NITI Aayog, coordinated with three key groups of stakeholders: CSOs/NGOs, international development organisations, and the private sector. Around 92,000 CSOs/NGOs partnered with district administrations across the country and contributed to the response efforts. International organisations such as WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, and other UN agencies executed joint response initiatives, leveraging their presence across the country. Industry sector networks such as CII, FICCI, NASSCOM, and ASSOCHAM joined the efforts, brought in resources, matched problems with solutions, facilitated innovations, and enabled ramping up domestic production capabilities for essential goods and equipment. India is also at the forefront in the call for joint global action to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has extended medical assistance to several countries and has operationalised the SAARC COVID-19 Emergency Fund with an initial contribution of USD 10 million. The supply of COVID-19 vaccines to neighbouring countries, namely Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka, shows the country's belief in partnerships as a way forward in solving global challenges. Chapter 2 offers more insights into how partnerships contributed to a better pandemic response.

Abiding intra and inter-governmental partnerships

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

At the international level, India remains steadfast in its commitment to regional and global cooperation for mutual learning, capacity building, and progress. India has acted with a deep and abiding commitment to South-South Cooperation, which it views as a development partnership to distinguish it from traditional donor-donee relationships. Government of India's capacity building efforts, through the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, reach 160 countries across the developing world, especially the Small-Island Developing Countries (SIDS) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Under this programme, which has an allocation of USD 30 million, fully sponsored training programmes are offered to more than 14,000 professionals annually. In the spirit of South-South Cooperation, under the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, India supports projects in developing countries, which are also aimed at the realisation of SDGs. Partnerships in the form of coalitions also have been formed: for instance, the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and the International Solar Alliance (ISA). Other avenues of global partnerships include 300 Lines of Credit (LoC) totalling over USD 30 billion to 64 countries, concessional financing to African partners and India-Africa Development Fund.

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

i. A series of 25 national and sub-national consultations for sensitisation and awareness building, led by NITI Aayog in partnership with the Union ministries and the UN system, and through specific engagements with various States and UTs on accelerating SDG localisation.

ii. The National Indicator framework (NIF) and a coordinated system for generating and managing data through a process of multi-layered and iterative consultations involving Union ministries, sub-national governments, research institutions, the UN system, other international organisations, and civil society.

iii. India's second Voluntary National Review (VNR) presented at the United Nations in July 2020 was a unique saga of partnerships, playing a significant role in improving collaboration among various stakeholders and contributing to generating a transparent and shared perspective on the progress on SDGs in the country.

iv. The development of SDG vision documents which complement the national strategy and bear out the national development agenda in the context of local aspirations and priorities, by States and UTs, while guiding the implementation process.

v. Institutional structures at the State and sub-State levels, such as nodal SDG department, monitoring and review structures, dedicated SDG teams, and district-level structures, which help dissolve silo-based functioning by facilitating Goal-driven partnerships.

vi. State and District Indicator Frameworks (SIF and DIF) designed and put in place through collaborative efforts of NITI Aayog, MoSPI, State governments, district administrations, and technical partners, which make SDG monitoring systems more robust and localised.

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

INITIATIVES DRIVEN BY PARTNERSHIPS





Photo courtesy of UNDP

Partnership with civil society

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

The partnership with CSOs touched a new level in the context of VNR 2020. The VNR was based on a multi-stakeholder consultative and participative process, and the consultations with over 1,000 CSOs and community organisations working with vulnerable social groups was an outstanding component. Vulnerable communities as well as organisations working with them steered the consultations, which were held in a stratified manner, starting at the local level and fanning out to national and sub-national levels. The critical aspect of the partnerships was that the consultations were much more than a series of meetings to discuss pre-defined activity targets. They marked the deepening of meaningful dialogue between the State and the civil society by opening channels of communication on the SDGs, which is critical in a vast and diverse country like India.

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

The private sector as a partner in SDGs

The private sector as an engine for driving entrepreneurship, financial resources, technical expertise, and most importantly, bold innovations, has been recognised as a key actor and partner for realising the 2030 Agenda. Rapid growth in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives brought about by the Companies Act, 2013, which sought to channelise a part of the profit of bigger companies into CSR spending, has been a befitting precursor to the larger engagement of the private sector in SDG implementation. There have been several other policy actions that have helped veer the energies and resources of the private sector towards the SDG Agenda. SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) making Business Responsibility Reporting mandatory for top 1,000 listed companies, adoption of "National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct" (NGRBCs), and the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) formats through 2019-2020, have provided important regulatory incentives. The India VNR 2020 consultations with private sector organisations and networks along with representatives of government, international organisations, and civil society highlighted headways made in integration of the SDGs in the private sector enterprises and explored avenues for partnership for an impactful Decade of Action.

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

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



Photo courtesy of UNFPA



PARTNERSHIPS IN THE DECADE OF ACTION



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

CHAPTER

1

THE POWER OF PARTNERSHIPS

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

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

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

The magnitude and complexity of the challenges to achieving sustainable development is enormous. To mitigate threats to a more prosperous future of the planet and its life requires harnessing the power of collaborative advantage to achieve equitable and sustainable development. As a result, partnerships at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework are the world community's action plan for a sustainable future. The achievement of the SDGs is concomitant on working together of different sectors and actors in tandem by converging financial resources, knowledge and expertise. The idea that governments, businesses, NGOs, the UN, academia and others are all working together through formal and informal partnerships, at the global, regional, national and even sub-national levels, aligning interests and combining their resources to deliver on the promise collectively, is central to the 2030 Agenda. More so, when countries are struggling to recover from the health and socio-economic impact of COVID-19, it has become all the more critical to forge partnerships to move ahead. The immense value of formal and informal alliances across stakeholders, across countries, and more importantly, a “whole-of-society approach” was evident as countries coped with COVID-19.

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the first steps was taken by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1996 when Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) were granted a role in formal UN deliberations through consultative status. Goal 8 - develop a global partnership for development, under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) framework adopted in 2000, aimed at partnerships focused on least developed, landlocked and small island developing states. In the same year, the UN Secretary-General released the "Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Community". The next major milestone in partnerships was achieved at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, in 2002. Over 200 partnerships closely linked to sustainable development were launched at the summit. In 2004, the Secretary-General's first report on Partnerships for Sustainable Development was prepared, offering an overview of the partnerships that were registered with the Commission on Sustainable Development. The next crucial step was taken in 2006 when the United Nations Office for Partnerships was established to provide advice and support for creating and strengthening partnerships for achieving a range of development goals. In 2012, the Rio+20 outcome document, The Future We Want, asked the UN Secretary-General to establish a registry of commitments from the stakeholders on sustainable development and poverty reduction. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, both adopted in 2015, recognised partnerships' centrality to achieve important development objectives. These important milestones paved the way for SDG 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development. Formal partnerships for sustainable development have been growing since the SDGs' adoption in 2015, taking many forms and shapes in different contexts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Photo courtesy of Ruhani Kaur, UNFPA

UNDERSTANDING PARTNERSHIPS: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

NITI AAYOG: BUILDING A RANGE OF PARTNERSHIPS

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



Type I - LEVERAGE/EXCHANGE

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



Type II - COMBINE/INTEGRATE

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



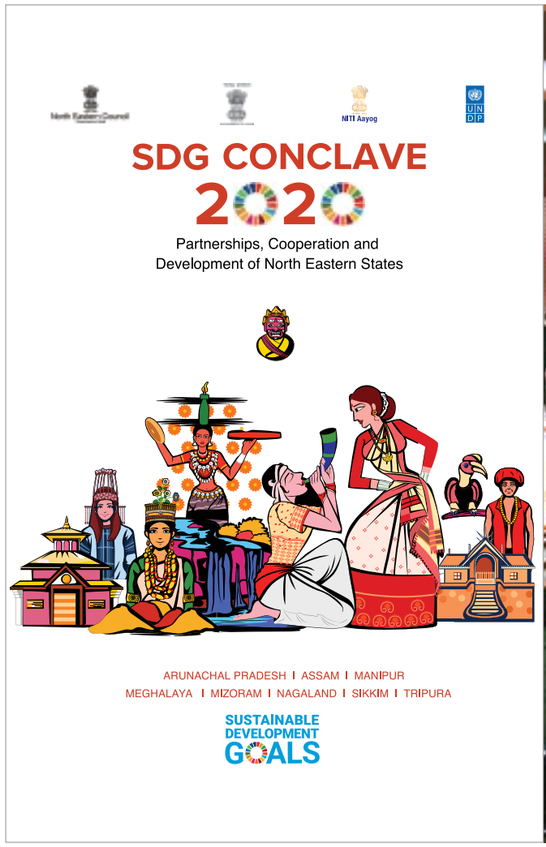
TYPE III - TRANSFORM

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

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

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

i. **Networking, connecting, and building relationships - New collaborative action and partnerships by convening multiple organisations, building trust and social capital, and catalysing collaborative action to deliver additional impact:** The focused and structured discussions held over three days in the month of February 2020 on "Partnerships, Cooperation, and Development of North Eastern States" with the SDG development framework at the core, is a fitting example of this kind of partnership. The discussions in which all eight States of the North Eastern Region participated, was conducted by NITI Aayog in close collaboration with Ministry for the Development of North Eastern Region, North Eastern Council, Government of Assam, Tata Trusts, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), and UNDP. The event also witnessed the launch of the State Indicator Framework for SDGs (SIF) for all the eight States. The collaborators brought their network partners to the table to take part in the discussions. The platform resulted in the charting of an SDG-focused path for the development of these States, based on constructive inputs from all participating stakeholders - the government, civil society, academia, and international development organisations. Owing to the channelisation of efforts from the collaborators, there was a rigour in the discussions on charting a holistic development path for the States in the North Eastern Region.





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

iii. **Harmonisation/coordination of key system actors' resources/instruments - Transformation of a system leads to a steady-state, solution delivering ongoing value and benefits:** The major financial inclusion initiatives of the Government of India such as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Unified Payment Interface (UPI) are befitting examples of successful partnerships between the government and the private sector. These collaborations have addressed problems at the root, surrounding technology, affordability, awareness, leakage, and scalability. They have resulted in solutions that have transformed the complex systems in which they operate, and brought millions under the umbrella of financial inclusion, fast and convenient payments, and accountability. The success of these partnerships has accelerated the progress towards achieving the SDG targets as well.

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

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



Photo courtesy of UNFPA

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

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

vii. **Creating a mechanism for collective learning and capacity building - Raising knowledge, expertise and capacity widely, leading to more effective practice and more significant impact:** Knowledge sharing is one of the key benefits of most kinds of partnerships. Different stakeholders from various domains coming together can spur the sharing of knowledge and experiences, resulting in a positive impact within and outside the partnership. The collaboration between NITI Aayog and UN in India in 2019 produced a compilation of SDG localisation initiatives by all States and UTs. The compendium also contained the early lessons on localisation from the States and UTs in the whole-of-government approach, monitoring, budgeting, aligning local plans with SDGs, capacity development, partnerships, communication, advocacy and awareness generation, and reaching the farthest behind first. The purpose of the collaboration was to document these efforts so that the States may learn from each other on what works and what does not while localising SDGs. The partnership also aimed at disseminating good practices to the broader development community. It has resulted in the compilation and sharing of knowledge and expertise from across the country to benefit all stakeholders. Further, India's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020 preparation process involved partnerships of this type. NITI Aayog, United Nations (UN) in India, and CSO umbrella organisations collaborated to bring out the challenges and expectations from grassroots of 14 population groups, including women, children, people with disability, migrants and urban poor etc. While NITI Aayog ideated and initiated the process, the UN in India supported the design, outreach of the consultations in partnership with the CSOs. The CSO umbrella organisations mobilised the population groups across the country and played a significant role in documenting voices of the people. A dedicated chapter drawn from these consultations became a part of the second VNR report.

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

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

x. **Combining delivery capacity across geographies - Taking successful programmes and approaches to scaling to multiply the impact:** The large-scale engagement of NITI Aayog with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during the COVID-19 response management is a fitting example of this kind of partnership. NITI Aayog had standing partnerships with many CSOs and NGOs, built up during the course of its different initiatives. As a part of the COVID-19 response management led by the Empowered Group 6 chaired by CEO, NITI Aayog, over 92,000 CSOs/NGOs were urged to work closely with the local district administration and support them in their efforts to contain the pandemic. This scale was possible because the partnership that was already in place could act quickly using their capacity and strengths. NITI Aayog, through its communication channels, was able to reach out to a large number of CSOs/NGOs, who in turn, were able to mobilise their efforts to work closely with the district administrations.

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

As a part of the COVID-19 response management led by the Empowered Group 6 chaired by CEO, NITI Aayog, over 92,000 CSOs/NGOs were urged to work closely with the local district administration and support them in their efforts to contain the pandemic.

COLLABORATIVE ADVANTAGE FRAMEWORK

1	**CONNECTION**	**Networking, connecting, building relationships**
	New collaborative action and partnerships by convening multiple organisations, building trust and social capital, and catalysing collaborative action to deliver additional impact.	**North East SDG Conclave, 2020**: The three-day Conclave, conducted by NITI Aayog brought together key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Government of Assam, UNDP and other partners to design an SDG-focused development path for the States, and stressed on collaborative action.
2	**COMPLEMENTARITY**	**Bringing together essential complementary resources**
	Impact delivered by a complete, workable (and potentially sustainable) solution impossible without the full set of key resources.	**Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP)**: While NITI Aayog implements the ADP and monitors the progress of the districts periodically, the Japan International Cooperation Agency sponsors financial incentives to best performing districts.
3	**SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION**	**Harmonization/coordination of key system actors' resources/ instruments**
	Transformation of a system leads to a steady-state, solution delivering ongoing value and benefits.	**Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Unified Payment Interface (UPI)**: Collaborations between the government and private sector have resulted in transformative solutions in financial inclusion and payments.
4	**STANDARDS**	**Creating collective legitimacy and knowledge**
	Developing and disseminating norms, standards and policies to raise standards/create a level playing field across a whole sector, enabling ongoing impact.	**Frameworks for measuring private sector contribution to SDGs:** NITI Aayog is collaborating with the private sector to identity high-impact sectors and assess their role in driving sustainability.
5	**INNOVATION**	**Combining diverse resources, thinking, approaches**
	Innovation, creating new, more effective approaches, technologies, services and/or products with the greater impact they will deliver.	**National Payments Corporation of India and banks:** The partnership, in which over 600 banks are part of, has resulted in fast and convenient digital payment instruments.
6	**HOLISM**	**Convening holistic range of actors across traditional silos**
	More workable, context-appropriate, cross-cutting and implementable approaches increasing the quality and breadth of impact.	**Localisation efforts by NITI Aayog:** Adopting, implementing, and monitoring the SDG efforts at the sub-national level brings together NITI Aayog, central ministries, and State governments who otherwise work on their separate mandates.
7	**SHARED LEARNING**	**Creating a mechanism for collective learning and capability-building**
	Raising the level of knowledge, expertise and capacity widely, leading to more effective practice and greater impact.	**Compilation of sub-national learnings on and experiences of SDG localisation:** The compendium on SDG localisation efforts of all States and UTs including whole-of-government approach, monitoring, budgeting, aligning local plans with SDGs, capacity development etc. facilitated peer learning and wide dissemination of good practices.
8	**SHARED RISK**	**Collectively sharing risk of major investments/implementation**
	Companies, banks, donors are willing and able to make large investments or loans jointly, or NGOs willing to co- deliver major scale programmes, which otherwise would have been too risky.	**Public Private Partnerships:** Government and private players join hands to make investments, mainly in infrastructure development, to share and reduce risks.
9	**SYNERGY**	**Aligning programmes/resources and cooperating to exploit synergies**
	Increasing the degree of impact from the input resources available (or achieving the desired outputs with lower input).	**National Indicator Framework (NIF) as a shared resource:** NIF, the official indicator set for national-level SDG monitoring, developed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, is used by NITI Aayog in developing the SDG India Index.
10	**SCALE**	**Combining delivery capacity across geographies**
	Taking successful programmes and approaches to scale to multiply the impact.	**Large-scale CSO engagement:** NITI Aayog reached out to over 92,000 NGOs/CSOs during the initial days of COVID-19 response management, urging them to work closely with the district administrations.
11	**CRITICAL MASS**	**Collectively providing sufficient weight of action**
	Combining/aligning/coordinating resources to create the critical mass needed to deliver otherwise impossible outcomes/impact.	**Swachh Bharat Mission:** The success of the Mission can be attributed to a range of stakeholders with varied resources, joining hands - central and State governments, CSR initiatives of the private sector, CSOs/NGOs etc.



Photo courtesy of UNFPA

CHAPTER 2

PARTNERSHIPS TO BUILD-BACK-BETTER

COVID-19 HAS DISRUPTED HUMAN PROGRESS IN MANY WAYS. THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, IN ITS WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, OCTOBER 2020, HAS ESTIMATED THAT GLOBAL DECLINE IN GDP IN 2020 WOULD BE 4.6 PERCENT IN ABSOLUTE TERMS, IMPLYING AN APPROXIMATELY 7.5 PERCENT DROP RELATIVE TO A NORMAL ANNUAL GROWTH AND A LOSS OF ABOUT USD 6.7 TRILLION (IN 2011 USD) DUE TO REDUCED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

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

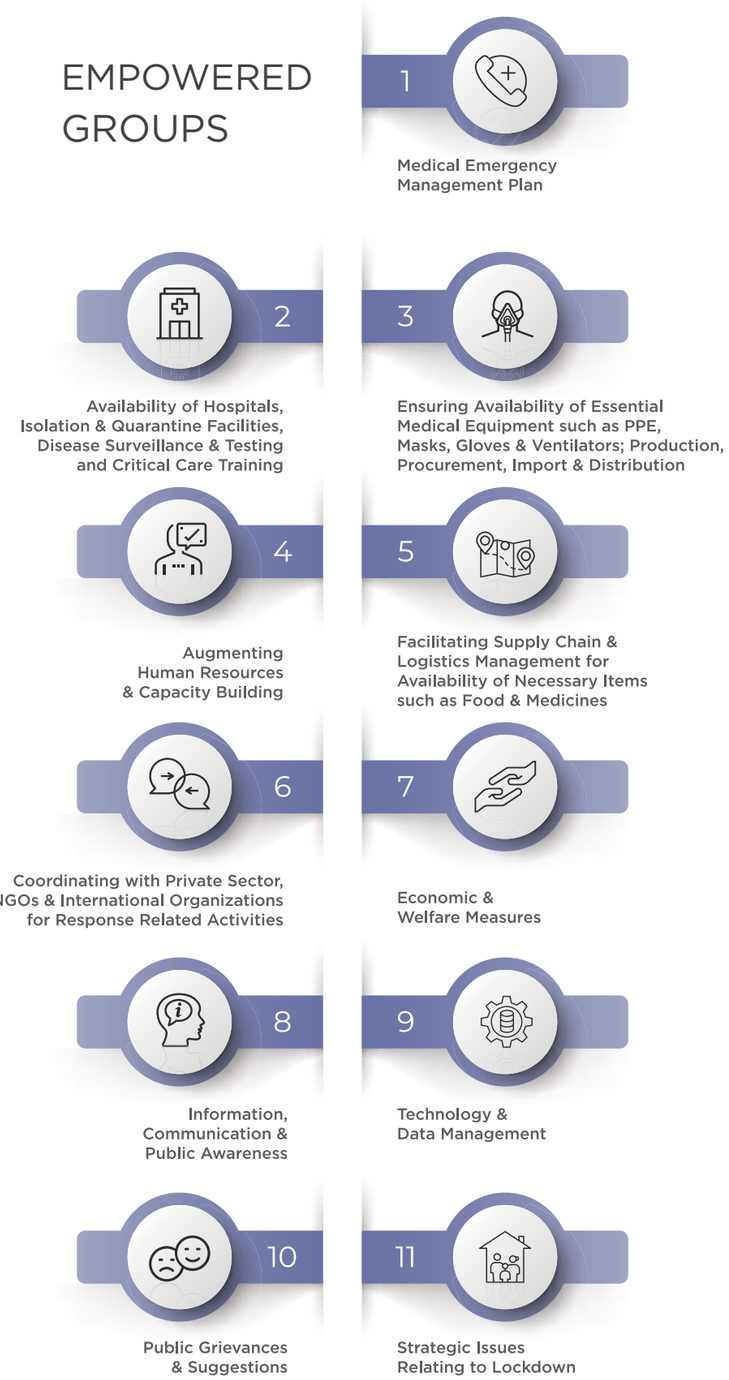
There have been several attempts to measure the impact of the pandemic on SDGs. A recent report by UNDP and Frederick S. Pardee Centre for International Futures titled "Impact of COVID-19 on the Sustainable Development Goals: Pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a World Reshaped by COVID-19"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

India faced similar challenges in 2020 owing to COVID-19. The lockdown impacted economic activities, which resulted in a contraction of the economy in subsequent quarters. The pandemic also put pressure on health, education, and livelihood systems. Sectors such as travel, tourism, and hospitality faced unprecedented job losses. All these have had an effect on the pace of SDG achievements at the national and sub-national levels.

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

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

EMPOWERED GROUPS CONSTITUTED FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE MANAGEMENT



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

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

Various sector-specific initiatives have been designed and implemented to mitigate the impact and build-back-better. In agriculture, the efforts include increased capex for the next five years for increased utilisation of agriculture and irrigation resources. Funds worth INR 15,000 crore (USD 2 billion) for Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development and worth INR 20,000 crore (USD 2.67 billion) for fishermen have been rolled out. The DBT initiatives in agriculture have benefitted 87 million farmers. In the industrial sector, collateral-free loans worth INR 3 lakh crore (USD 40 billion), equity infusion of INR 50,000 crore (USD 6.67 billion), and disallowance of global tenders up to INR 200 crore (USD 26.67) million in government procurement have been implemented for MSMEs. A Production Linked Incentives (PLI) scheme, worth up to INR 2 lakh crore (USD 26.67 billion) for 10 manufacturing sectors, for the next five years has been designed.

Numerous interventions have been rolled out for women and children. During the lockdown, about 85 million women and children, who are beneficiaries of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, were provided direct delivery of food at their doorsteps. In the same period, nearly half a million new beneficiaries were enrolled under the maternity benefits initiatives and INR 3 billion (USD 40 million) has been disbursed.

Special emphasis has been laid on health and education. Integrated public health labs have been planned in all districts. INR 15,000 crore (USD 2 billion) has been earmarked for superior health infrastructure. Development of secondary and higher education infrastructure is another priority, in addition to investments in Special Education Zones and medical colleges.

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

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

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

EMPOWERED GROUP 6 COLLABORATION SUMMARY

Civil Society Organisations

- Mobilised over **92,000 CSOs/ NGOs** for complementing government efforts
- States were requested to appoint **State and District level Nodal Officers** to coordinate with NGOs
- Facilitated distribution of **rice and wheat** from FCI at subsidised rates
- Steps taken to contain infections through partnerships between district administration and NGOs in **Aspirational Districts**

Private Sector

- Opened up cross-sectoral dialogue with multiple sectors: **MSMEs, e-commerce players, start-ups, tourism & hospitality, aviation, ventilator manufacturers, and shopping & retail industry**
- Collaborated closely with industry associations and start-ups, especially those working on ventilators for ramping up domestic production

International Organisations

- Mobilised various UN agencies - intensive collaboration with **UN Resident Coordinator for India, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ILO, UN Women, UN-Habitat, FAO, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank**
- The UN in India has prepared a **Joint Response Plan**, which has been submitted to EG 6, with prevention, treatment and essential supplies as key components

JOINING HANDS WITH THE CSOs, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, PRIVATE SECTOR

Civil Society Organisations

Private Sector

International Organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERVENTIONS OF UNION GOVERNMENT AND SDGs IMPACTED

SDGs	AREA	SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS	DETAILS
SDG 9: INDUSTRY	CAPITAL SUPPORT	Working capital support	₹3 lakh crore working capital for MSMEs.
		NPA waiver	₹20,000 crore to two lakh debt stressed MSMEs.
		Equity infusion	Fund of Funds with a corpus of ₹10,000 crore for equity funding support to MSMEs.
		Liquidity infusion	₹52,000 crore liquidity infusion for infrastructure and other developments in bee keeping, animal husbandry, PMSSY, and herbal cultivation.
	TAX BENEFITS	IT refund	Immediate issue of pending income tax refunds to charitable trusts, non-corporate businesses, professions including proprietorship, partnership, LLPs, and cooperatives.
	FOOD PROCESSING	MFE	New scheme launched to support unorganised MFEs units that need technical upgrade to obtain FSSAI food standards, build brands, and marketing.
SDG 8: LIVELIHOODS	EASING EMPLOYERS' FINANCIAL BURDEN	PF support for employees of business and organised workers	New scheme, introduced as part of PMGKP under which Government of India contributes 12 percent of salary each on behalf of both employer and employee to EPF, will be extended by another three months. Total benefits accrued is about ₹2,500 crores to 72.22 lakh employees.
		EPF contribution reduced	Statutory contribution reduced for the employees from 12 percent to 10 percent to infuse more disposable income.
	FARMERS	KCC	25 lakh new KCC sanctioned with loan limit of ₹25,000 crore.
		Agriculture loan moratorium	Loan moratorium of three months to 3 crore farmers.
		Liquidity support	₹86,000 crore worth of loans approved between March and April 2020. Refinancing scheme started through NABARD.
		Infrastructure support	₹1,00,000 crore for infrastructure development for farmers to sell their produce at Farm-gate.
	MIGRANT LABOURERS	Shelters	States allowed to use State Disaster Relief Fund to set up shelters for migrant labourers.
		MNREGA job card	Provision for including migrants for MGNREGA, thereby creating 14.62 crore person days.
	LABOURERS BENEFITS	Labour code	Universalisation of labour code across the country for minimum wages. Statutory concept of National Floor Wage introduced and adopted. Appointment letter to all labourers. ESIC benefits for all districts of India.
		Social security	Social security for gig workers. Provisions of Social Security Fund for unorganised sector workers. Gratuity for fixed term employment.

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

SDGs	AREA	SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS	DETAILS
SDG 1: FOOD & NUTRITION	COOKED FOOD	Food for migrants	Cooked food three times a day using the infrastructure of Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUHs)
	FOOD GRAINS/ RATION		Free food grain supply for two months. The cost of ₹3,500 crore was entirely borne by the Government of India. This was extended to migrants who did not have state ration card or NFSA card.
SDG 7: ENERGY	INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	Tariff policy	Standard of services and associated penalties for DISCOMS.
			DBT for subsidy. Smart meters. Timely payment to GENCOs.
			Progressive reduction of CSS. Time bound grant of Open Access for RE.
		Privatisation	Proposal for privatisation of utilities for better efficiency.
SDG 3: HEALTH	LABOURERS	Health provisions	OSH Code introduced for labourers.
	INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	Digitalisation	Implementation of National Digital Health Blueprint under the National Digital Health Mission.
		Bettering infrastructure	Public Expenditure on Health to be increased by investing in grass root health institutions and ramping up Health and Wellness Centres in rural and urban areas. Setting up of Infectious Diseases Hospital Blocks in all districts. Strengthening of lab network and surveillance by Integrated Public Health Labs in all districts and blocks.
SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES	AFFORDABLE HOUSING	Urban poor	Affordable housing scheme for urban poor under PMAY to be launched.
			Incentivising real estate industry to play a bigger role in affordable housing.
			Introducing affordable rental housing complexes for migrants and urban poor.
	GENERAL HOUSING	Liquidity benefits	₹30,000 crores Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs. State Governments are being advised to invoke the Force Majeure clause under RERA. Registration and completion date for all registered projects to be extended. Various statutory compliances under RERA to be extended concurrently.
			₹70,000 crore boost to housing sector and middle-income group through extension of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for MIG under PMAY(Urban).

All these initiatives addressed the immediate impact of the pandemic and have enabled the country to progress on its SDGs even in these challenging times. The State Governments also responded with several measures to support those affected by the pandemic through various initiatives and relief measures to fight this pandemic. Continuing the commitment towards building-back-better and stronger public healthcare was provided with a massive fiscal impetus in the 2021-22 Union budget which manifested in a sharp increase in allocation by 137 percent for the sector.



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

CHAPTER

3

GOVERNMENT ACTION FOR PARTNERSHIPS

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

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

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

National scenario

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

Awareness, knowledge, and capacity building

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

Coordination and oversight

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

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

Adopting and operating the National Indicator Framework

India has taken significant strides by developing a National Indicator framework (NIF) for SDG monitoring, which is one of the most elaborate in the world with about 300 indicators and a coordinated system for generating and managing data through a process of multi-layered and iterative consultations involving Union ministries, sub-national governments, research institutions, the UN system, and other international organisations as well as the civil society.

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

Monitoring through the SDG India Index & Dashboard

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

Every year, the indicators are reviewed and updated in view of evolving availability of data, and the Index is computed to capture the individual as well as collective momentum on implementation of SDGs at State/UT and national levels. The review of indicators and compilation of data is conducted by NITI Aayog in consultation with MoSPI and other line Ministries. The partnership with the States/UTs is strengthened during the preparation of the Index every year. In the second half of 2020, NITI Aayog had focused consultations with seven States vide state-level detailed workshops on indicators and data sources used in the Index, in addition to soliciting detailed comments from all the remaining States and UTs on the framework and methodology of the Index 3.0. In addition to offering the States the opportunity to update their data with the Union ministries so that latest figures are utilised for the Index estimations, such consultations also contribute to improving the statistical capacity of the States, through an understanding of the comprehensiveness of their data systems and efficacy of data review and update.

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

Voluntary National Review

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

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

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

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

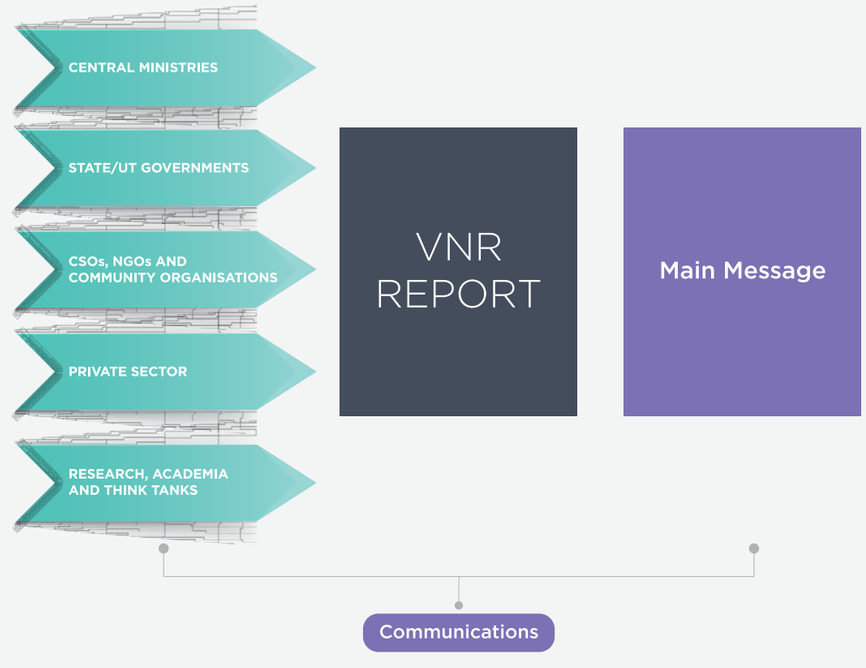
Sub-national picture - The federal springboard for partnerships

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

Stronger cooperative federalism

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

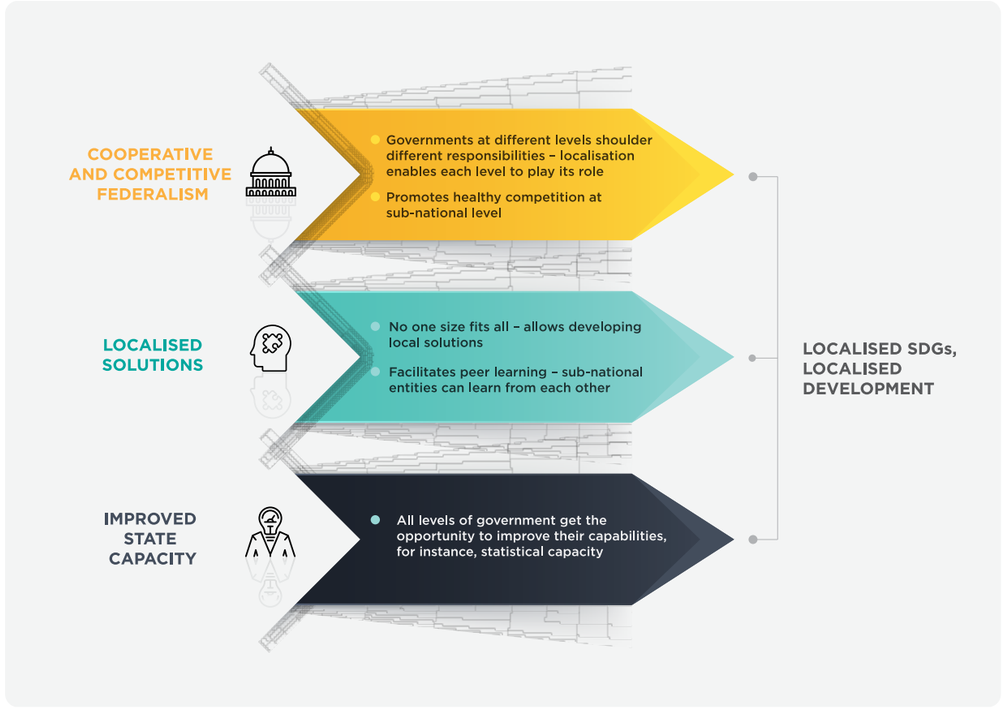
NDIA VNR 2020: STAKEHOLDERS AND PROCESS



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

The Centre and the States reached a new orbit of collaborative functioning with the establishment of NITI Aayog in 2015 and the easing out of the "one-size-fits-all" model of central planning. NITI Aayog strives constantly to evolve a shared vision of national priorities, sectors, and strategies with the active involvement of States, wherein States are equal partners in the development process. NITI Aayog has also established models and programmes for development of infrastructure and to reignite and establish Public- Private Partnership, such as the Centre-State partnership model, namely, Development Support Services to States (DSSS) and the Sustainable Action For Transforming Human Capital (SATH) programme, which are designed to help States improve their social sector indicators by providing them technical support. Further, with the aim of correcting regional developmental variance, NITI Aayog has taken special steps for regions needing special attention and support, like the Aspirational Districts, North Eastern States, hilly Himalayan States, and islands by constituting special forums to identify their specific constraints and formulating special policies to ensure sustainable development.

THE LOCALISATION IMPERATIVE



Growing fiscal federalism

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

The trend has continued apace since 2015-16: total transfers to States has continued a progressive upward trend, climbing steadily from INR 8.29 trillion in 2015-16 to INR 13.19 trillion in 2019-20. During the 2020-21 fiscal year, the Union government is slated to transfer INR 13.9 trillion to the sub-national level, which is an increase of 17.1 percent over the revised estimates of 2019-20. All this evinces a heightened salience of the States, UTs, and local governments in determining and pursuing their own development agenda, which augurs well for the implementation of SDGs. It is quite clear that on account of increased transfer to the States there has been an increase in the financial autonomy as well as total expenditure as borne out by evidence of an increase in social sector spending in States. The 15th Finance Commission has maintained this trend of high level of devolution to States by pegging it at 41 percent, the slight drop accounting for the funds needed for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, which were carved out as Union Territories in 2019.

The other significant change was the Constitutional amendment to introduce the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the establishment of the GST Council for the Union and State governments to deliberate and jointly take decisions. The emergence of the GST Council as a new institutional mechanism has strengthened States' autonomy. The allocation of voting rights and democratic decision making in the council have fortified the institutional space; though the COVID-19 pandemic-induced scarcities have strained the system.

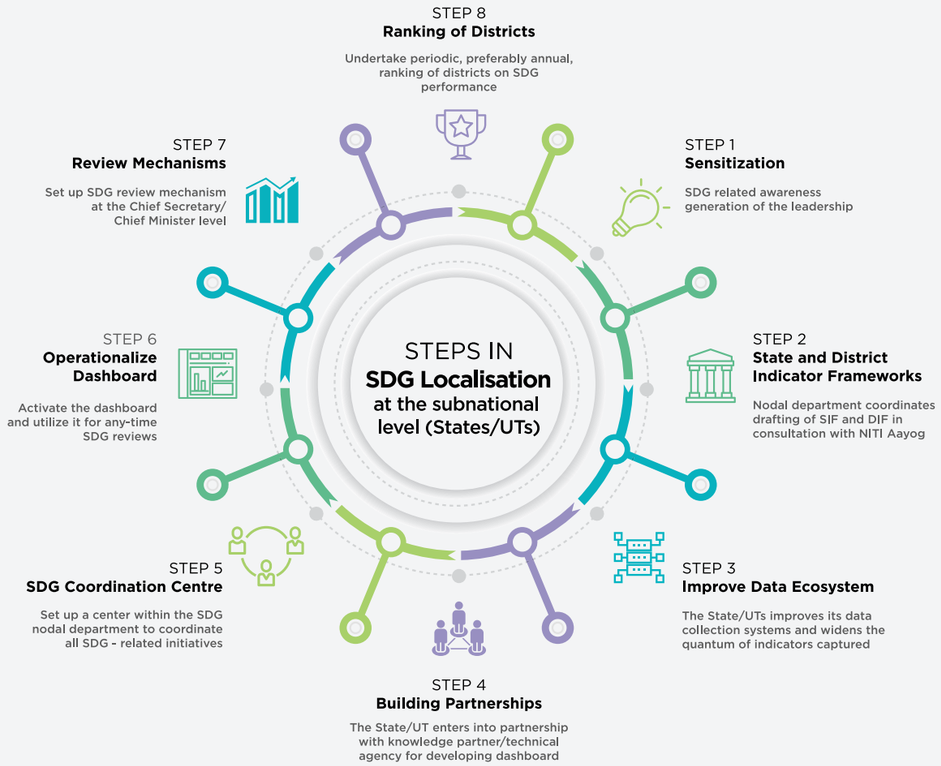
States and UTs - Partnerships for SDG localisation

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

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

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

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



Envisioning SDGs for local aspirations and priorities

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

- Stating the Goals, targets, and milestones in conformity with local needs and priorities in appropriate time scales and working out a framework for policy coherence and programme implementation.
- Specifying how the whole-of-government approach would be played out to achieve the SDGs through inter-departmental and cross-sectoral collaboration.
- Suggesting ways to address the interconnectedness of various SDGs and related targets in terms of positive reinforcement or negative trade-off.
- Chalking out strategies for fulfilling the development needs and entitlements of various vulnerable social groups and communities in the spirit of "leaving no one behind".
- Indicating principles, framework and processes for SDG-oriented monitoring and evaluation.

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

Institutional structures for poly-centric collaboration

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

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

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

New high-powered SDG monitoring and review structures have been created which facilitate regular and frequent multi-departmental review and lend strength to new cross-sectoral collaboration and partnership. These committees are ususally chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State, with all the departmental heads as members. In a few cases, States also have such committees headed by the Chief Minister which lend more thrust to the SDG reviews. The high frequency (at least once a quarter) of its meetings further strengthens its catalytic efficiency. The fact that such structures are becoming more popular testifies to their effectiveness.

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

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

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

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

NITI AAYOG: At national level

- Mapping targets to programmes and policies; Target setting
- Coordination with central ministries; Assigning data responsibilities
- Coordination with State Planning Departments; Bi-annual review
- Supporting States in developing monitoring framework; Facilitating partnership building

PLANNING DEPARTMENT: At sub-national level

- SDG Vision roadmap for the state; Mapping targets with departments; Target setting
- Coordination with line departments and districts; Forming thematic task groups
- Aligning budget allocation with SDG priorities; Coordination of periodic reviews
- Capacity building of State and district-level officials

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

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

Local Partnership for Local Priorities

Another major contribution of the 14th Finance Commission was to strengthen fiscal decentralisation by earmarking more than 50 percent of the financial devolution for the local governments. This provided a conducive context for actualisation of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992, which conferred constitutional mandate respectively to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at village, block and district levels and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to conduct local development planning involving *Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha*. This enabled a major government initiative from 2015-16 to prepare and implement *Gram Panchayat* Development Plans (GPDP) across the country, which has now been scaled up to the district level. For the financial year 2020-21, this process has been completed in about 92 percent of the *Gram Panchayats* by June 2020.

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

Aspirational Districts Programme - transforming low-performance areas

The Aspirational District programme (ADP) of NITI Aayog aims to rapidly transform the development parameters of low-performing districts in the country and metamorphose them into champions. Initiated in 2018, ADP runs in 112 districts identified on the basis of indicators in sectors of health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure (road, potable water, rural electrification, and individual household toilets).

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

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

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

SDG INDIA INDEX DASHBOARD



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

Partnership for building data and monitoring systems

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

Challenges and the path ahead

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

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

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

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

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



CONSULTATIONS WITH STATES





Photo courtesy of Nilanjana Bose, UNFPA

CHAPTER

4

PARTNERSHIPS FOR LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

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

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

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

India presented its second VNR at the UN HLPF on 13 July 2020. The VNR report titled *Decade of Action: Taking SDGs from Global to Local* was prepared leveraging the combine/integrate partnership approach and actualised through active engagement with the private sector and CSOs. While VNRs by nature are government-led, to ensure that it fulfils the purpose of being a comprehensive account of the adoption and implementation of the 2030 Agenda in India, partnerships across sub-national entities, private sector, and civil society were embarked upon through structured stakeholder engagement.

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

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

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

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

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

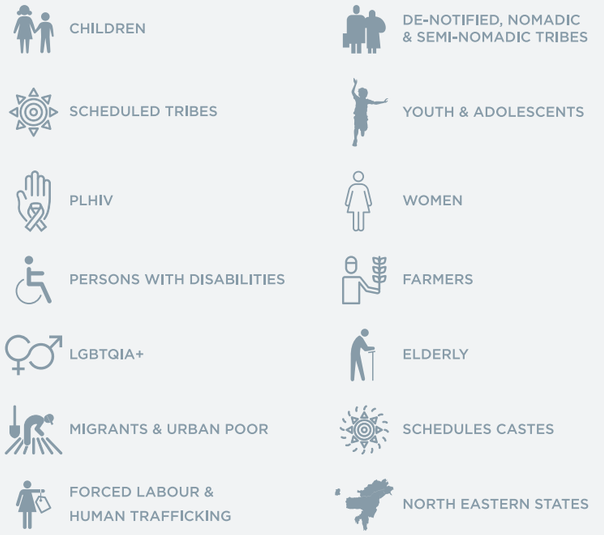
Most importantly, the exercise demonstrated substantive intent to institutionalise dialogue between the government, and CSOs, NGOs, and community organisations on achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. It reaffirmed the importance of localisation of SDGs through the combined and integrated approach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

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

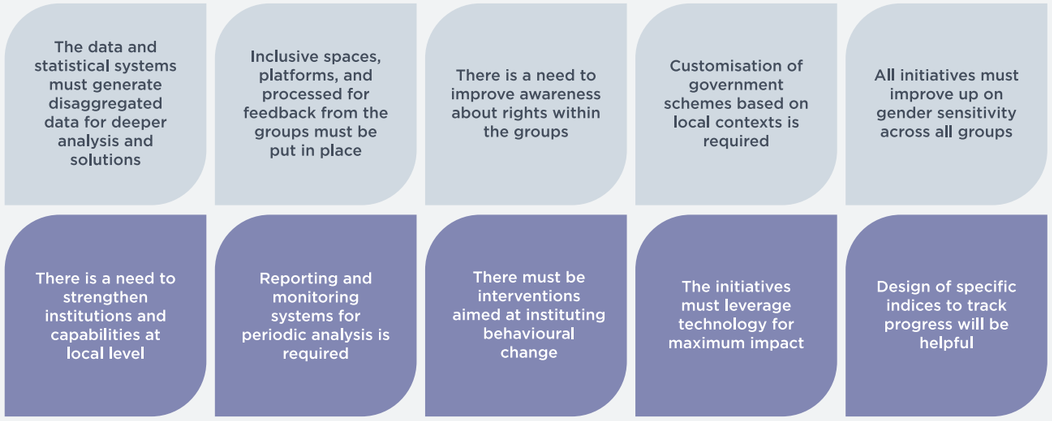
CSO, NGOs, and community organisations play a unique role in a country like India where geographic and socio-economic specificities and diversity require highly localised approach towards development.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: SUMMARY AND PROCESS

- Identified 13 population groups and 1 regional group (North Eastern States) in consultation with CSO networks
- Over 1,000 CSOs participated in national and local level consultations
- Conducted national consultations in 7 cities across the length and breadth of the country, in collaboration with UN in India
- Consultations with private sector on institutionalised business responsibility frameworks
- Documented challenges, expectations, and commitments



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: MAJOR ISSUES DISCUSSED



VNR CSO CONSULTATIONS



Partnership at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic

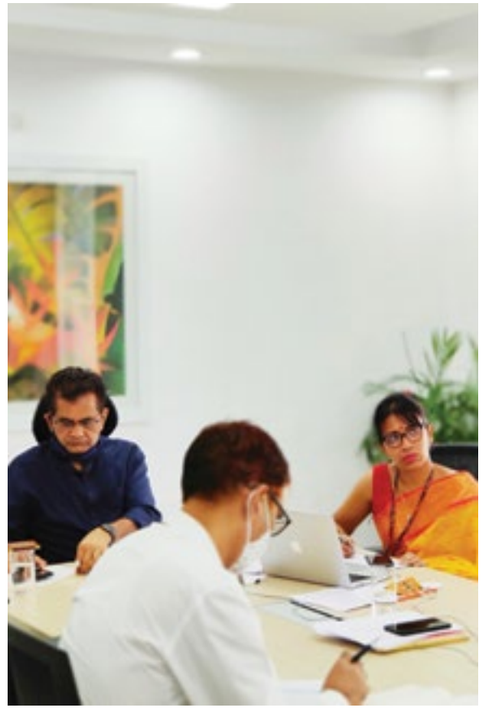
The COVID-19 pandemic singularly represents one of the greatest challenges which has threatened to stymie the global progress made since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015. The unprecedented scale of this crisis with far-reaching consequences for lives and livelihoods required immediate coordinated action led by the government. As an immediate response to the multifaceted challenges posed by this crisis, Ministry of Home Affairs constituted eleven Empowered Groups (EGs) under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, to manage, mitigate and recover.

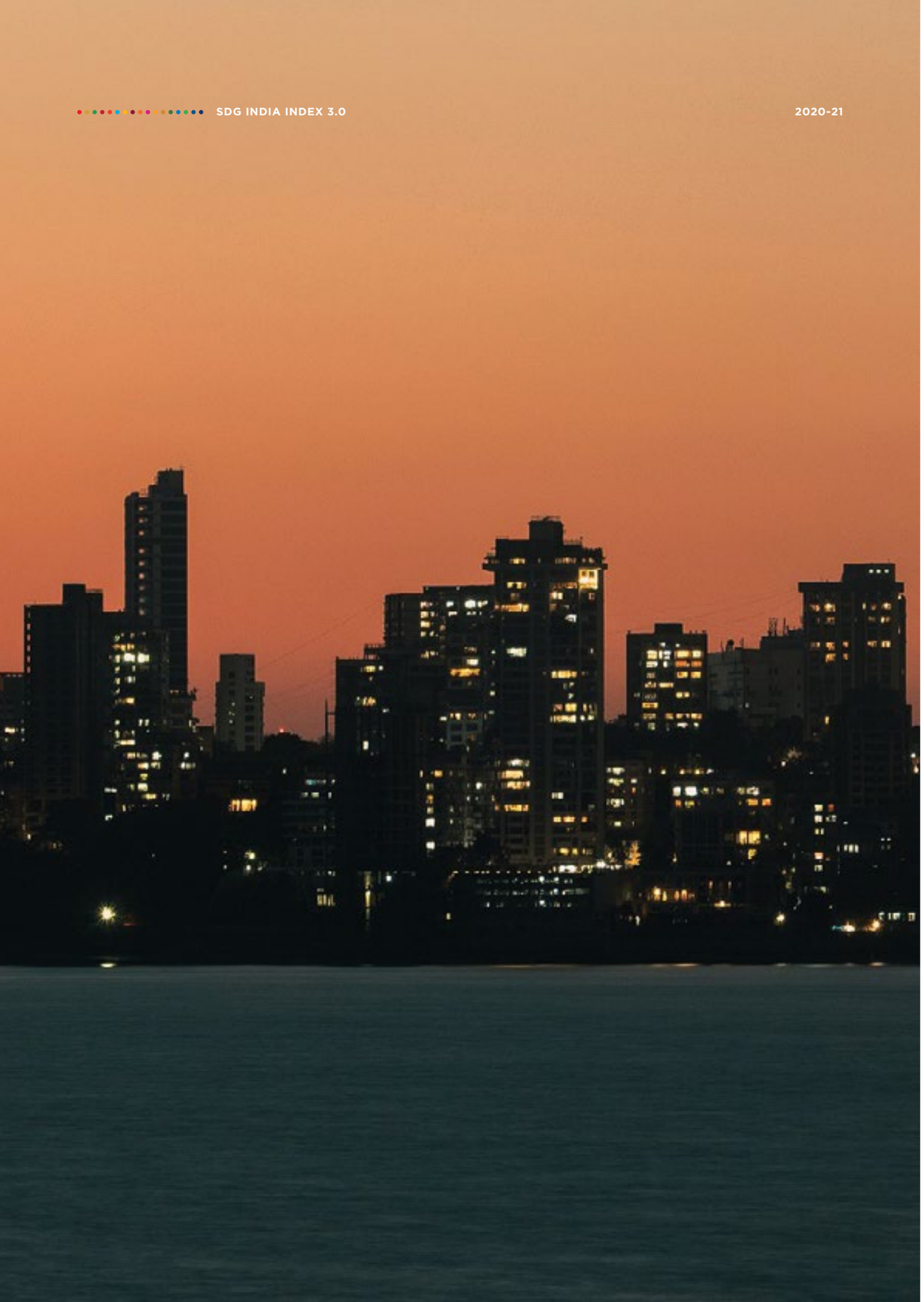
One such empowered group, EG6, headed by CEO NITI Aayog, was tasked to coordinate with the Private Sector, NGOs and International Organisations (IOs) for response related activities. To engage with CSOs, NGOs and myriad s of other community organisations at short notice for immediate action across a country of 1.3 billion population, was a task of mammoth proportions. NITI Aayog leveraged the established mechanism of the NGO Darpan portal for reaching out to over 92,000 NGOs and Voluntary Organisations (VOs). The existence of such an institutionalised tool made it possible to tap into the vast human resource and experience of CSOs which historically have a remarkable record in relief work in the country.

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

The EG6 meetings brought forth various synergies between government's efforts and the efforts undertaken by NGOs and VOs. These meetings also enabled new partnerships between international organisations and the private sector which leveraged the expansive human resource networks of the NGOs to deploy their capital-intensive relief and awareness measures. As one of the first steps, State governments and district administrations were urged to involve CSOs, which have historically had their ears to the ground in terms of supplementing relief work in pandemic response initiatives. Specific information and awareness campaigns, especially on hand washing and wearing masks were launched by forging partnerships with civil society organisations that had the institutional weight of the government, and the technological adroitness of the private sector for maximum impact.

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





CHAPTER 5

PARTNERSHIPS FOR RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

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

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

This clarion call from the global community was equalled with enthusiasm from the global business community. The SDGs have been heralded as the "unprecedented articulation of the 'public interest' at a global scale for all the peoples of the world" by the OECD (Development Cooperation Report, 2016). It has been reiterated that if one's self-interest were to be in conflict with this public interest, the latter ought to prevail. The basis of this partnership for achieving the Global Goals has been the belief that the SDGs provide the framework and direction to firms wherein they can create and protect value for themselves by promoting and integrating sustainability measures in their core business and across the whole value chain; and in turn enhance brand value, increase operational efficiency, and improve staff and customer loyalty (Wynn, M., & Jones, P., 2019). As widely acknowledged, corporate motivation for achieving the SDGs can vary from one business to another. What the SDGs have provided is a horizon for new business solutions and therefore while some businesses are motivated by their vision to contribute to the overall agenda, for others, contribution towards achieving the Global Goals provide them with social legitimacy and license to operate and with an opportunity to build relationships with all stakeholders through the common language of the SDGs (Schönherr, N., & Martinuzzi, A., 2019).

Private sector integration with SDGs: The Indian Context

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

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

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the apex regulator of securities and commodities market in India, mainstreamed the BRR framework and its adoption by making Business Responsibility Report filing mandatory for top 100 listed companies by market capitalisation. Non-financial disclosures in the BRRs were aimed at institutionalising reporting on environment and social dimensions of businesses and was extended to the 500 listed companies by 2015-16 and top 1,000 listed companies by December 2019.

With the advent of the SDGs in 2015, the process of updating NVGs began in the same year to better reflect the thrust on sustainable and business responsibility reporting provided by the adoption of the 2030 agenda. Released in 2019 as the "National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct" (NGRBCs), it laid down nine guiding principles which emphasised that business operations were in line with SDGs. The formulation of the NGRBCs which were aligned to the SDGs also necessitated a revision of the SEBI BRR framework to reflect the NGRBCs.

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

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

India VNR 2020: National consultation with private sector stakeholders

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

Businesses in India, as observed by the participants, were in various stages of adopting the core elements of the 2030 agenda. There were firms where contributions were limited to CSR efforts, some which had begun engaging with the SDGs and some which had incorporated them in their core business operations. To further accelerate this shift towards business responsibility and sustainability with the SDGs at the core, several avenues of partnerships were discussed. This included avenues for shared learning-based partnerships wherein leveraging each other's experience and knowledge would enable companies which are at an early stage of adopting sustainability measures. This will entail engaging with external partners from the civil society -horizontally; and experienced businesses entities -vertically, to expand the horizon of value creation beyond CSR in their business operations.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTOR PRIORITISATION FOR INVESTOR MAP

SDG Priorities

Top Priority Development Needs
(SDGs in which India's performance is lowest)



Other Strong Development Needs
(SDGs in which India's performance is relatively low)



Policy Priorities

Policy Priorities for India

41 policy areas highlighted in NITI Aayog's Strategy for New India @ 75

Private Sector Participation

21 policy areas distinctly inviting private sector participation

Private Sector Participation

13 policy areas with sector-specific themes

COVID-19 Impact

Technology Adoption/ Digitisation → Industrialisation /Employment Generation → Inclusion → Environmental Sustainability → Infrastructure Development

Emergent Sectors

- Education
- Healthcare
- Renewable Resources & Alternative Energy
- Food & Beverages
- Financials
- Sustainable Environment
- Technology & Communications

Source: UNDP Investor Map research



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

CHAPTER 6

ENDING POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)

Poverty and its multidimensionality

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

Complementing income poverty

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

However, the people living in poverty define their poverty to extend beyond the ambit of just income and include a multitude of other deprivations such as the lack of healthcare, education, housing, employment opportunities, and much more. Income poverty, though certainly having its own utility, is unable to capture multiple aspects simultaneously contributing to poverty. Hence, the Human Development Reports published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has adopted non-income-based measures of poverty measurement since 1997, with the Human Poverty Index (HPI) being one of the first measures of multidimensional poverty.

Global recognition of the need to complement money-metric poverty based on consumption with multidimensional measures took place with the advent of the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs not only focus on eradicating poverty based on international and national money-metric poverty lines similar to the targets under the Millennium Development Goals, they also highlight the overall aim of reducing poverty in all its dimensions.

Capabilities and functionings

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

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

WHAT ARE FUNCTIONINGS?

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

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

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

What is MPI?

The Global MPI was developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) alongside the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Report Office. It replaced the Human Poverty Index in 2010 and has since assessed the status of multidimensional poverty across the world annually. The Global MPI for 2020 assessed multidimensional poverty for people in 107 countries with India ranking 62nd.

Indicators of the Global MPI

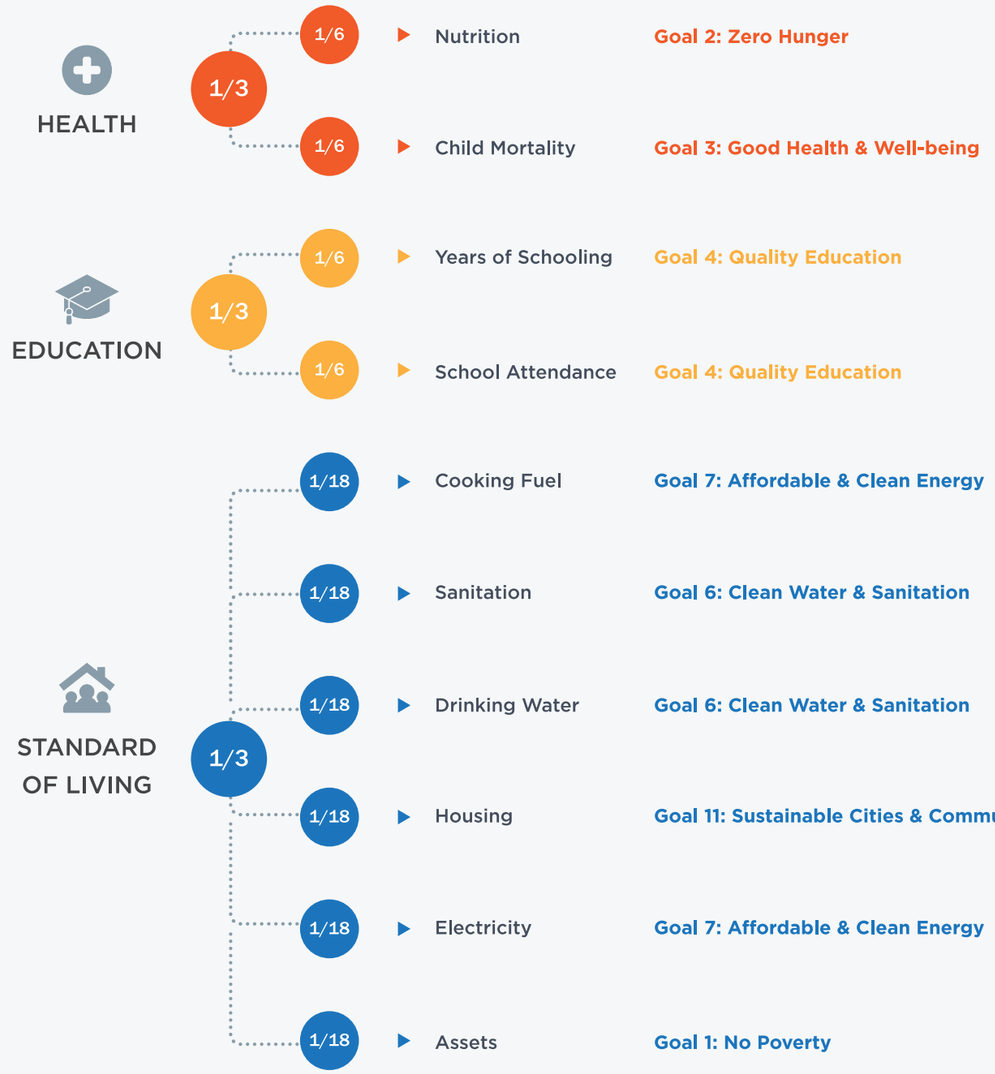
The index uses information from ten indicators which are grouped into three equally weighted dimensions - health, education, and standard of living - following the same dimensions and weights as the UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI). There are two indicators each for health and education, and six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

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



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

MPI- DIMENSIONS, INDICATORS, WEIGHTS, AND SDG MAPPING



Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

India and the MPI

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

Tracking global performance

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

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

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

Identifying reform areas

Utilising the results of the Global MPI to identify reform areas for policy action is a key part of the GIRG mandate. The Global MPI is a high-resolution index, i.e. it can be broken down further into individual parameters for deriving insights. This feature of the MPI is being leveraged into a six-step action plan process for identifying reform areas. The first two steps involve disaggregating the individual parameters of the MPI and their mapping to relevant high frequency scheme indicators. Relevant schemes represent the gamut of existing government action for improving outcome in each of the parameters. Consequently, relevant ministries are mapped against these high frequency indicators. The last three steps include consultations with relevant ministries/States and gap analysis and review -which informs the identification of reform areas in step six.

Developing a National MPI

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

An indigenised National MPI based on the NFHS is best placed for benchmarking and ranking of State performance. A comparison between NFHS 4 (2015/15) and NFHS 5 (2019/20) would capture the progress brought about by focused interventions in line with various MPI parameters. Availability of district level data in the NFHS also provides an opportunity for States to further localise the MPI and take it to the district level for policy actions in the future.

THE GLOBAL MPI PROJECT COMPONENTS





II

SDG INDIA INDEX METHODOLOGY & RESULTS



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

CHAPTER 7

SDG INDIA INDEX OVERVIEW & METHODOLOGY

SDG INDIA INDEX 1.0, 2.0 AND 3.0

The first edition of the SDG India Index was launched in December 2018, using 62 indicators from 39 targets across 13 SDGs; Goals 12, 13, 14, and 17 had to be left out owing to the lack of indicators for which State-wise data was available. The second edition of the Index covering all the 17 Goals and 54 targets, launched in December 2019, was more broad in coverage with 100 indicators: 68 completely aligned with the National Indicator Framework (NIF), 20 refined, and 12 from other official government sources. The third and current edition (Index 3.0) marks an improvement over the 2019-20 edition with a wider coverage of targets. The Index offers insights into social, economic, and environmental status of the country and the States/UTs in their march towards achieving the SDGs. The Index has been designed in such a way that it is accessible to everyone - policymakers, civil society, businesses, and the general public.

Index 3.0 has the following objectives:

- To rank the States/UTs based on their performance across the 16 SDGs. For 16 goals, all States/UTs were ranked. A composite score was also calculated, which ranked the States/UTs based on their overall performance across multiple Goals.
- To promote healthy competition among the States/UTs in their journey towards achieving the Global Goals.
- To support the States/UTs in identifying priority areas which demand more attention.
- To enable the States/UTs to learn from the good practices of their peers.
- To highlight data gaps in the statistical system of the States/UTs and identify the sectors in which robust and more frequent data needs to be collected.

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

1. Selection of indicators

As the first step, suitable indicators from the National Indicator Framework on SDGs were identified and mapped with the targets. Guided by the NIF and the extensive consultations with Union ministries/departments and all States/UTs, NITI Aayog has constructed a list of 115 indicators, refining them wherever needed to aid comparison. To determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the Index, technically sound and quantitative criteria based indicators were chosen that had:

ii. Relevance to the SDG targets

iii. Alignment with the National Indicator Framework

iv. Data availability at the national level for States and UTs from official statistical systems

v. The consent of respective Ministries/ Departments

vi. Data ownership, either administrative or survey, by Line Ministries

vii. Sufficient data coverage, such that data for at least 50 percent of the States/UTs is available

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

2. Consultation with stakeholders

The latest data on the selected indicators was collected in collaboration with the respective ministries and MoSPI. Several rounds of consultations with the ministries and States were also organised to arrive at suitable proxy indicators. The indicator refining and selection was preceded by intensive rounds of consultations with the primary stakeholders, namely, the States/UTs. The draft list of indicators was circulated to all States/UTs, and comments were received from them. Detailed workshops were conducted with several States, with Chief Secretaries, concerned senior officials, including planning secretaries, and Heads of Departments. Some of the States where such workshops were conducted are - Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Goa.

3. Summary of Indicators

In the SDG India Index 3.0, out of the 115 indicators, 75 are common to Index 2.0. Out of these, for 57 indicators, updated values have been used, compared to 2019. Again, out of the 115 indicators, 76 are completely aligned to NIF, 31 are derived from NIF, and 8 are constructed in consultation with the line ministries. 109 indicators were used for Index estimation; 5 indicators under SDG 14 were not included as they relate only to the 9 coastal States, while one indicator in Goal 10 has not been used for computation due to lack of comparability. In the case of indicators for which data was not available for all States/UTs, the missing cells were marked as "Null". These were not assigned any weightage in Index estimation.

4. Target setting

The next step was target setting for each indicator, once the required raw data was ready. A suitable target value for 2030 was set for each indicator. The targets set by the UN at the global level were adopted with respect to 74 indicators, for instance, the target of reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030. For 28 indicators, targets set by Government of India were used. Benchmarks set by international development organisations or international standards were adopted for 9 indicators, including the World Health Organisation (WHO) target of 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025. For indicators with no specified quantitative target, the target has been set by deriving an average of top 3 States. For three of the five indicators under Goal 14, it is to be noted that the ideal value that can be set as a target is not fixed but falls within a range.

5. Normalisation of raw indicator values

The following step was normalisation of raw indicator values to arrive at normalised scores. The normalisation of indicator values to a standard scale of 0 to 100 was required to ensure comparability as different indicators had different ranges of values. For instance, while MMR is per 1,00,000 live births, poverty rate is measured as a percentage. In the normalised range of 0 to 100, 0 indicates lowest performance and 100 implies that the target has been achieved.

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

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

Where, x = raw data value
min(x) = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset
T(x) = target value for the indicator
x′ = normalised value after rescaling

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

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

Where, x = raw data value
max(x) = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset
T(x) = target value for the indicator
x′ = normalised value after 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 was therefore normalised as following:

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

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

6. Computation of State/UT scores

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

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

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.

7. Computation of composite Index 3.0 score

The next step was the computation of composite Index 3.0 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.

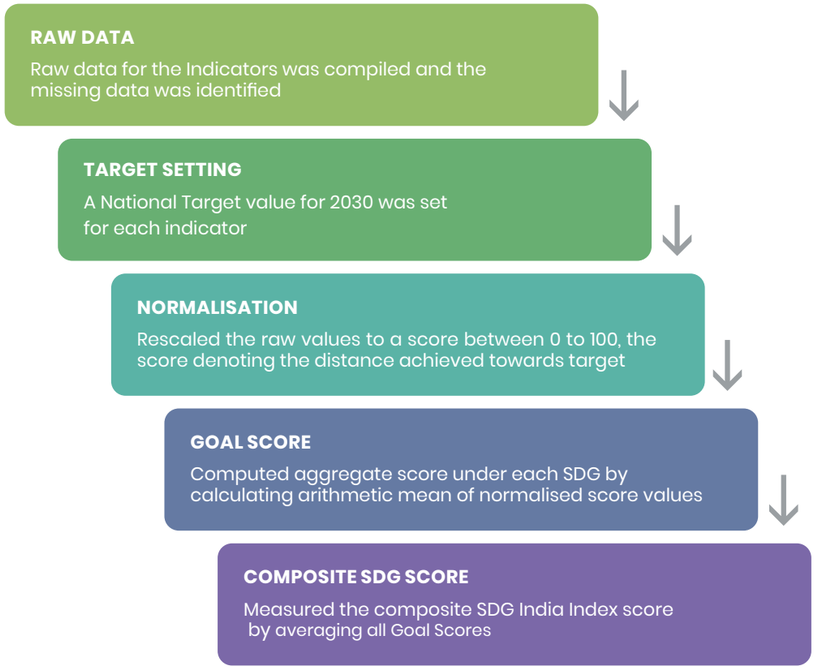
$$I_i(N_i, N_{ij}, I_{ijk}) = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} I_{ij}(N_{ij}, I_{ijk})$$

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
I_{ijk} = normalised value for State/UT i of indicator k under SDG j

8. Categorisation of State/UTs

Given the reach of SDGs across a multitude of social, political and economic spheres of life as well as the depth of each Goal through the numerous varying targets and the complex inter-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 16 SDGs. The States were classified into the 4 categories based on their distance from target. This was done such that any State with a score of 100 would be called an Achiever since the State would have achieved all the targets outlined by the SDGs. Any State with 65 or more progress would be classified as a Front Runner as the States are nearing the target versus the others. States above 50 are Performers. States that are yet to achieve even 50 of the distance to target are classified as Aspirants. When looking at the distribution of the States in terms of the aggregate SDG score across the 4 classifications, one can observe that no State is a 100 on all 17 goals. While 15 out of the 28 States are in the Front Runner category and 13 States in the Performer category, among the UTs 1 falls in the Performer and 7 in the Front Runner categories.

METHODOLOGY OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDEX



Reading the Index 3.0

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

1. The data sources for the selected indicators have been limited to national survey reports of Union ministries, national data portals of Union ministries, MIS portals of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes, and in some specific cases the index reports prepared by Union ministries. In the case of multi-dimensional poverty estimates for all States/UTs, the source has been Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report of Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)-UNDP, as it uses the data from NFHS-4, which is conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The caveat remains that it will be replaced by the National MPI estimates after the release of the complete NFHS-5 household data. The concern raised by several States, in this regard, has been the inability of this Index to take cognizance of the data provided individually by States. It must be noted here that in the interest of uniformity of methodology of data collection - statistical methods, sampling methods, definitional issues, computational uniformity issues etc., it was thought to be prudent to rely on single source data for any given indicator, which provides values for all States and UTs, so as to avoid discrepancies, confusion, and possible error.

2. Some States have also voiced concerns that in capturing the progress on several schemes, largely Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), mapped to the SDG targets, the schemes which are entirely financed and implemented by State Governments are often overlooked in measuring progress. A common example is the coverage of medical insurance and housing, where several States implement their own Schemes in addition to the CSS - *Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*, respectively. Index 3.0 has tried to address this concern by increasingly relying on outcome indicators, sourced from national survey reports, to replace scheme-specific indicators, on the premise that outcome indicators, such as "percentage of households with at least one member covered by health insurance" or "percentage of households living in katcha houses" will bring out ground realities in a far more comprehensive way and will be a function of the efficacy of both Central and State-run schemes. The indicators used in Index 3.0 are a mix of outcome and scheme indicators, with only 16 out of the 115 indicators being scheme based indicators. The aim is to shift completely towards outcome indicators in subsequent editions. Moreover, State schemes also offer a large amount of variance across States, and raise challenges of uniformity, which cannot be overlooked in this exercise to compare all the States/UTs.

3. Limitations pertaining to the frequency of data sources continue to exist, largely due to the issues of disaggregation, granularity, and periodicity of data collected by the official statistical systems. Some of the latest national level survey reports could not be utilised as they cover only a limited number of States. Using such reports, which are latest in periodicity but do not cover all States/UTs, would create statistical lacunae since a large number of States would be left with a "Null" value, thereby challenging the robustness of the method. Nevertheless, latest values have been used for most indicators. Almost 80 percent of the indicators have data sourced from the last 3 years (26 belong to the 2020-21 period, 31 from 2019-20 and 34 pertain to the period 2018-19). Just under 20 percent indicators have data sourced from 2015 to 2018, while only 2 indicators date before 2015.

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

PERIODICITY OF INDICATORS

GOAL	2011-12	2015-16	2016-17	2016-18	2017-18	2017-19	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Grand Total
SDG 1	1	2					1	2		6
SDG 2		1		3			2	1		7
SDG 3			1	2	1			6		10
SDG 4					1		10			11
SDG 5		2		1			3	3		9
SDG 6					2		1	1	4	8
SDG 7								1	1	2
SDG 8							4	1	4	9
SDG 9							2	1	4	7
SDG 10		1	1					4	1	7
SDG 11							3	1	4	8
SDG 12							6		1	7
SDG 13			1				1	1	2	5
SDG 14						1			4	5
SDG 15	1	1			1			3		6
SDG 16							1	6	1	8
Grand Total	2	7	3	6	5	1	34	31	26	115

4. In addition, the data for all States/UTs for any particular indicator should not belong to different reference periods for the sake of statistical comparability. As a result, in some cases, the Index had to source data from an older edition of the national survey report which covered all or most of the States/UTs. This is particularly relevant to account for our inability to refer to the latest National Family Health Survey-5, released for 22 States and UTs on 12 December 2020, for 4 indicators in computing the Index. For statistical comparability and uniformity of reference periods for any single indicator for all States & UTs, the Index had to rely on NFHS-4 in place of the recently released NFHS-5 because of its very limited coverage and exclusion of several States & UTs.

5. Methodological issue of using arithmetic mean over geometric mean and equal weights: The Index 3.0 methodology is based on the Sustainable Development Solutions Network's (SDSN) Global SDG Index, where the case for using arithmetic mean over geometric mean has been detailed. In brief, geometric mean is often used to aggregate heterogeneous variables with limited substitutability and in cases where the focus of the analysis is on percentage changes instead of absolute changes. 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 a few exceptions. This implies that States/UTs are indifferent to adding a unit of progress on any of the indicators comprised under a Goal.

   Further, each Goal, and indicators thereof had equal weights, since the seventeen Goals are integral and indivisible to the 2030 Agenda. An Index score between 0 and 100 reflects the average initial placement of the State/UT between the worst and the best on an average of the Goals. Based on the similarity of results and the greater ease of interpretation, arithmetic mean was opted.

Limitations of the Index

While Index 3.0 is a useful instrument to judge the progress of the States/UTs in adopting and implementing the SDG agenda, the Index and this report have the following limitations.

1. The Index does not measure indicators of SDG 17 owing to the unavailability of suitable data at the State/UT level. However, a qualitative assessment of the progress under SDG 17 has been included.

2. The full set of the NIF could not be included, due to the unavailability of data at the State/UT level, and also in the interest of sharper focus.

3. The indicators and data from State/UT statistical systems and non-government sources have not been included to ensure data comparability and uniformity across them.

4. While assigning unequal weights to some indicators might have suited some States/UTs owing to their local context, this has not been followed given the normative assumption that all SDGs are equally significant.

5. For some indicators, data for all States/UTs are not available. In computing the Index, "Null" has been assigned to these States/UTs and they have not been included in the computation.

6. While the latest values of the indicators have been used, most of them are from between 2018 and 2021.

7. Alignment of SDG India Index 3.0 indicators with NIF has been ensured to the maximum extent possible and these are slightly different from SDG India Index 1.0 and 2.0. Therefore these indices are not strictly comparable.

The Index has played a key role in driving the SDG agenda in India. The results of the ranking were highly publicised through the media. It has raised awareness on SDGs at many levels - within government, media, researchers, and civil society organisations. In many States/UTs, post the release of the Index report, SDG reviews were initiated. Some governments instituted high-level committees to oversee SDG adoption. The Index also pushed SDG localisation in some States/UTs to the next level where district-level monitoring was initiated, thereby promoting healthy competition among the districts.



Photo courtesy of Satya Sainath

GOAL-WISE TOP STATES/UTs

Goal 1: No Poverty
Tamil Nadu, Delhi

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
Kerala, Chandigarh

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

Goal 4: Quality Education
Kerala, Chandigarh

Goal 5: Gender Equality
Chhattisgarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
Goa, Lakshadweep

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

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Gujarat, Delhi

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality
Meghalaya, Chandigarh

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
Punjab, Chandigarh

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

Goal 13: Climate Action
Odisha, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Goal 14: Life Below Water
Odisha

Goal 15: Life on Land
Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh

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

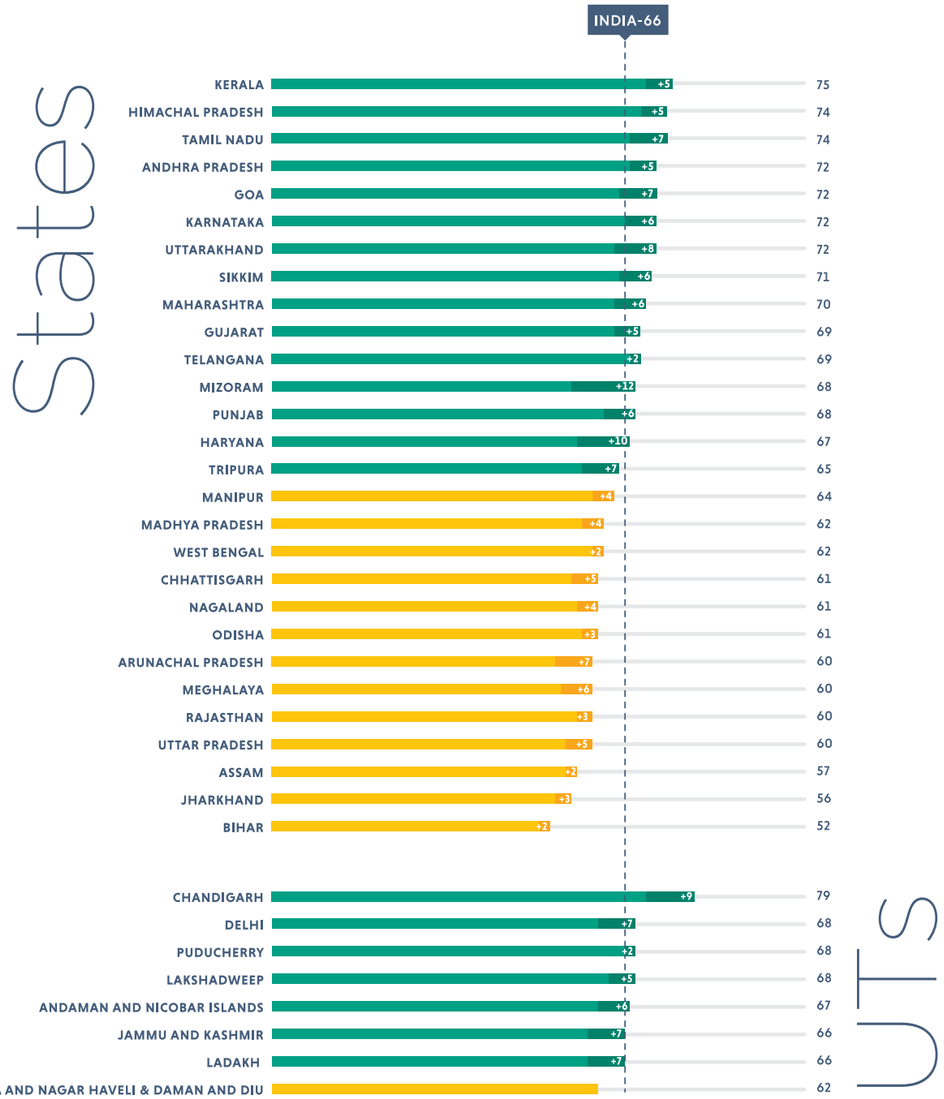
INDIA RESULTS

Composite SDG India Index 2020-21

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

- The SDG India Index 3.0 score for the States ranges between 52 and 75; for the UTs it belongs to the 62 to 79 band. This presents a notable improvement from 2019-20, when the scores varied between 50 and 70 for the States and 59 and 70 for the UTs.
- Kerala retained its rank as the top State with a score of 75. Chandigarh too maintained its top spot among the UTs with a score of 79.
- Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh took the second spot while Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh shared the fourth spot on the table.
- The composite score for India improved, from 60 in 2019-20 to 66 in 2020-21. This indicates that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. Nine Goals drive the positive push - 3 (good health and well-being), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land), and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), where India has scored between 65 and 99.
- Two goals - 2 (zero hunger) and 5 (gender equality) demand special attention, as the overall country score is below 50. However, 9 States in Goal 2 and 12 States in Goal 5 moved out of the Aspirant category this year as compared to 2019-20.
- In the other five goals (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 2019-20, 10 States/UTs belonged to the category of Front Runners (score in the range 65-99, including both), 12 more States/UTs find themselves in this category in 2020-21. Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Haryana and Tripura graduated to the category of Front Runners (scores between 65 and 99, including both).
- Goal 6 has the highest number of Front Runners with 25 States in this category while Goals 5 and 9 have the highest Aspirants with 14 States each.
- In SDG 3, SDG 10, SDG 11 and SDG 12, the country score has moved from the Performer category to the Front Runner category. Among them, Goal 11 has seen the biggest movement from 53 in 2019-20 to 79 in 2020-21.
- All States have improved their score within a range of 1 to 12 points. Mizoram, Haryana, and Uttarakhand are the top gainers in 2020-21, in terms of improvement in score from 2019, with an increase of 12, 10 and 8 points, respectively. For Mizoram, the biggest jumps are in SDG 1 (+13), SDG 3 (+27), SDG 7 (+19), SDG 12 (+37), SDG 13 (+21) and SDG 16 (+18). In the case of Haryana, the five goals with biggest improvement are SDG 1 (+22), SDG 7 (+23), SDG 10 (+14), SDG 11 (+32), SDG 12 (+38). For Uttarakhand, the largest rise are in SDG 1 (+10), SDG 3 (+19), SDG 7 (+22), SDG 10 (+18), SDG 11 (+25) and SDG 12 (+32).

PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON SDGs



Performance of States/ UTs on SDG India Index



Front Runner

- Kerala
- Himachal Pradesh
- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh
- Goa
- Karnataka
- Uttarakhand
- Sikkim
- Maharashtra
- Gujarat
- Telangana
- Mizoram
- Punjab
- Haryana
- Tripura
- Chandigarh
- Delhi
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Ladakh

Performer

- Manipur
- Madhya Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Chhattisgarh
- Nagaland
- Odisha
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Meghalaya
- Rajasthan
- Uttar Pradesh
- Assam
- Jharkhand
- Bihar
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

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

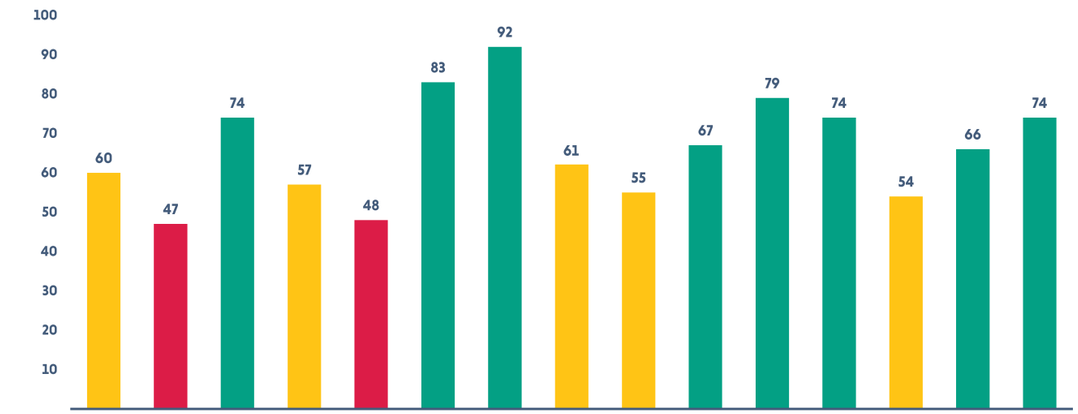
PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON SDGs

States	SDG7	SDG6	SDG12	SDG16	SDG11	SDG3	SDG10	SDG1	SDG15	SDG8	SDG4	SDG2	SDG13	SDG5	SDG9	Composite SDG
Kerala	100	89	65	80	75	72	69	83	77	62	80	80	69	63	60	75
Himachal Pradesh	100	85	77	73	79	78	78	80	68	78	74	52	62	62	61	74
Tamil Nadu	100	87	78	71	79	81	74	86	63	71	69	66	61	59	71	74
Andhra Pradesh	100	92	84	77	78	77	74	81	69	67	50	52	63	58	52	72
Goa	100	100	47	63	89	72	75	83	59	76	71	78	44	55	68	72
Karnataka	100	85	89	76	78	78	67	68	67	66	64	53	62	57	64	72
Uttarakhand	100	85	82	86	76	77	77	74	64	63	70	61	60	46	56	72
Sikkim	100	89	76	72	85	62	61	80	73	71	58	69	65	58	52	71
Maharashtra	100	90	82	69	87	83	71	66	52	62	64	44	58	51	66	70
Gujarat	94	93	50	82	87	86	64	66	61	64	52	46	67	49	72	69
Telangana	100	96	73	71	76	67	67	68	81	73	63	50	43	41	59	69
Mizoram	100	85	87	81	61	79	64	80	48	51	60	72	66	54	32	68
Punjab	100	66	71	76	91	77	68	69	48	57	60	73	51	45	69	68
Haryana	100	80	77	71	81	72	68	69	48	59	64	58	51	43	66	67
Tripura	83	82	99	80	67	67	85	82	69	57	42	52	41	39	35	65
Manipur	96	87	89	69	65	68	70	60	60	36	63	64	57	41	35	64
Madhya Pradesh	86	88	78	66	81	62	51	44	84	60	45	43	49	55	37	62
West Bengal	98	81	79	81	45	76	71	59	53	57	54	46	39	41	53	62
Chhattisgarh	78	89	64	71	78	60	72	49	65	64	55	37	38	64	36	61
Nagaland	69	87	91	79	48	61	46	73	63	48	39	64	69	48	30	61
Odisha	80	86	73	59	70	67	66	41	83	48	45	42	70	46	46	61
Arunachal Pradesh	85	67	77	64	39	64	69	54	93	50	41	66	58	37	31	60
Meghalaya	50	75	73	72	51	70	88	77	64	63	48	37	62	51	25	60
Rajasthan	100	54	74	73	81	70	45	63	43	57	60	53	49	39	45	60
Uttar Pradesh	100	83	79	79	77	60	41	44	61	53	51	41	39	50	42	60
Assam	98	64	66	62	55	59	65	51	78	50	43	41	53	25	39	57
Jharkhand	77	83	55	70	71	74	65	36	71	54	45	19	25	51	37	56
Bihar	78	91	59	73	67	66	48	32	62	50	29	31	16	48	24	52
UNION TERRITORIES	SDG7	SDG6	SDG12	SDG16	SDG11	SDG3	SDG10	SDG1	SDG15	SDG8	SDG4	SDG2	SDG13	SDG5	SDG9	Composite SDG
Chandigarh	100	99	78	73	98	74	100	75	85	70	79	97	61	58	45	79
Delhi	100	61	50	62	65	90	72	81	81	65	75	63	55	33	66	68
Lakshadweep	83	100	63	77	56	78	75	61	67	62	62	74	68	58	40	68
Puducherry	98	91	66	86	76	70	62	75	50	68	70	59	23	66	59	68
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	87	73	46	85	68	67	71	72	59	57	45	77	68	23	67
Jammu and Kashmir	100	88	95	74	57	70	65	69	52	47	49	71	63	46	42	66
Ladakh	100	84	95	74	57	70	65	79	27	59	49	71	66	46	48	66
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	71	95	62	75	89	80	66	65	62	57	56	27	18	53	47	62
India	92	83	74	74	79	74	67	60	66	61	57	47	54	48	55	66
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)

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

GOAL-WISE RESULTS: INDIA



	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
2020	60	47	74	57	48	83	92	61	55	67	79	74	54	66	74
2019	50	35	61	58	42	88	70	64	65	64	53	55	60	66	72

FASTEST MOVER FROM 2019-20 TO 2020-21: MIZORAM (+12)

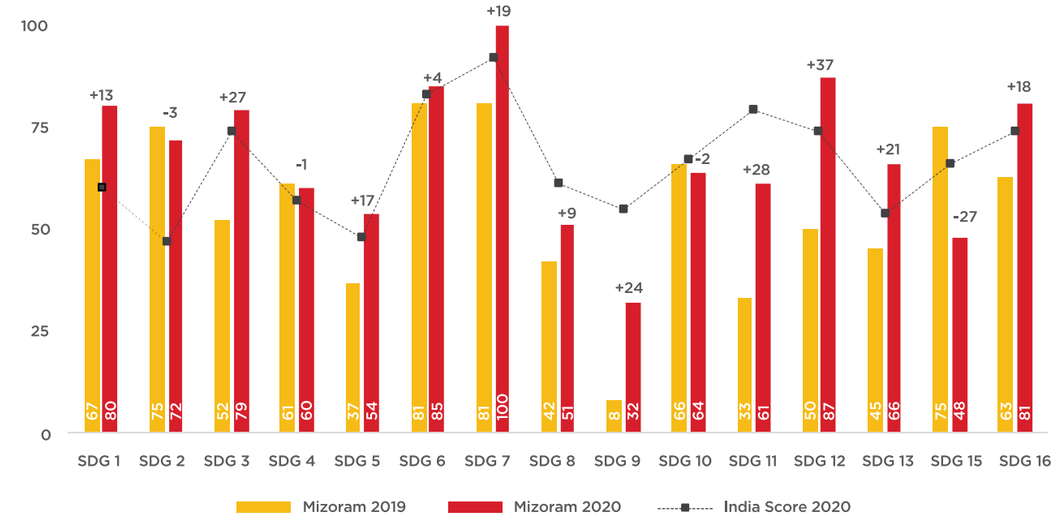




Photo courtesy of Satya Sainath

SDG 1

NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

Targets

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

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

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

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

SDG India Index: Goal 1

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

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

Goal 1 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 1 ranges between 32 and 86 for States and between 61 and 81 for UTs.

Tamil Nadu and Delhi are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Seventeen States and seven UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, six States fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 1.1: SDG 1 Index Score of States/UTs

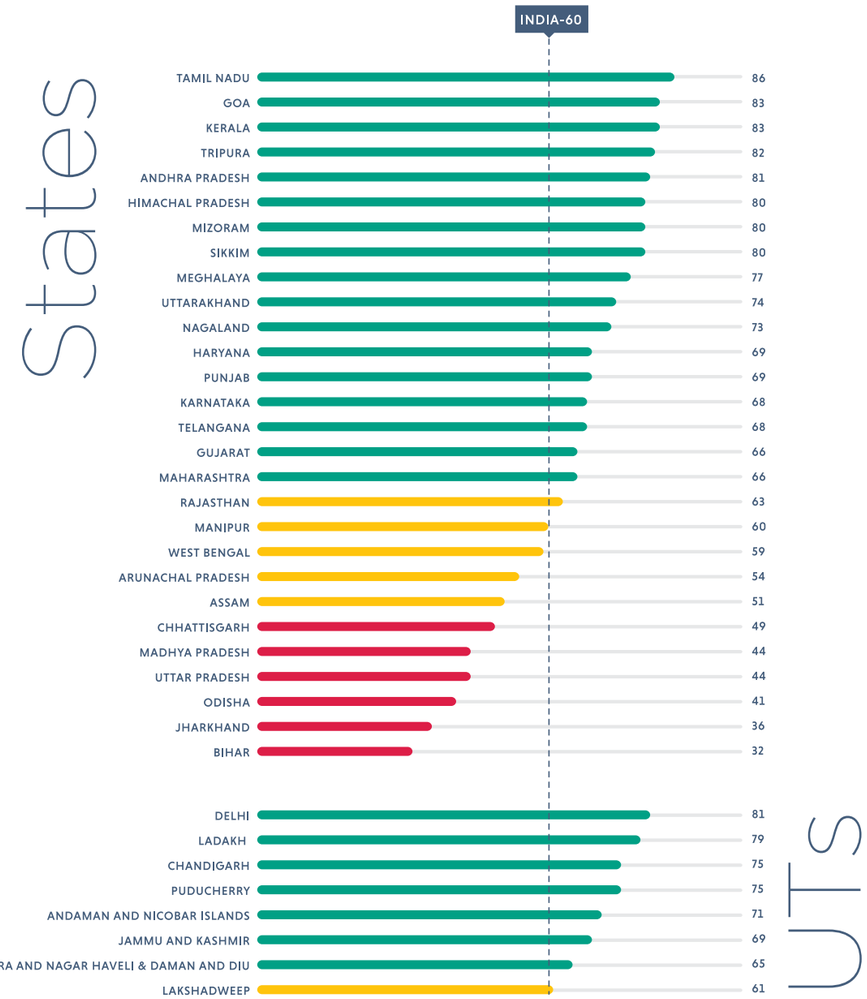


Figure 1.2 : Performance of States/UTs on SDG 1



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

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

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

		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	
SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of population living below the national poverty line	Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	Percentage of households living in katcha houses	SDG 1 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.20	15.60	74.60	83.81	96.4	3.20	81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.67	24.40	58.30	95.44	92.76	29.00	54
3	Assam	31.98	36.20	10.40	86.11	95.32	2.40	51
4	Bihar	33.74	52.50	12.30	78.60	87.97	8.20	32
5	Chhattisgarh	39.93	36.80	68.50	77.09	94.98	2.10	49
6	Goa	5.09	5.50	15.90	97.39	93.96	0.40	83
7	Gujarat	16.63	21.70	23.10	83.63	92.83	2.00	66
8	Haryana	11.16	10.90	12.20	79.12	97.24	0.20	69
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.06	8.10	25.70	90.30	95.86	0.20	80
10	Jharkhand	36.96	46.50	13.30	80.62	89.69	6.60	36
11	Karnataka	20.91	17.30	28.10	86.34	92.35	2.00	68
12	Kerala	7.05	1.10	47.70	88.85	97.75	0.30	83
13	Madhya Pradesh	31.65	41.10	17.70	79.27	95.86	4.50	44
14	Maharashtra	17.35	17.30	15.00	84.29	92.98	2.00	66
15	Manipur	36.89	21.00	3.60	97.06	87.84	2.50	60
16	Meghalaya	11.87	32.80	34.60	97.95	96.61	2.30	77
17	Mizoram	20.40	9.80	45.80	99.92	93.45	6.00	80
18	Nagaland	18.88	23.70	6.10	98.96	91.3	0.70	73
19	Odisha	32.59	35.90	47.70	85.51	Null	14.20	41
20	Punjab	8.26	6.10	21.20	77.66	96.46	0.50	69
21	Rajasthan	14.71	32.00	18.70	84.24	98.15	2.80	63
22	Sikkim	8.19	4.90	30.30	91.30	92.17	0.60	80
23	Tamil Nadu	11.28	7.30	64.00	94.44	88.42	2.40	86
24	Telangana	Null	17.50	66.40	81.38	Null	1.50	68
25	Tripura	14.05	20.30	58.10	96.38	86.58	2.60	82
26	Uttar Pradesh	29.43	40.80	6.10	82.15	93.48	6.40	44
27	Uttarakhand	11.26	17.30	19.50	90.02	89.02	1.80	74
28	West Bengal	19.98	26.30	33.40	87.59	71.57	6.00	59
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	6.90	5.70	82.96	96.73	0	71
30	Chandigarh	21.81	4.80	21.30	Null	96.22	0	75
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.31	34.10	30.80	Null	94.94	0.10	65
32	Daman and Diu	9.86	6.00	17.00	Null	90.21	0.10	
33	Delhi	9.91	4.30	15.70	Null	96.5	0.80	81
34	Jammu and Kashmir	10.35	15.20	4.20	84.32	96.69	4.30	69
35	Ladakh	10.35	15.20	4.20	97.75	96.69	4.30	79
36	Lakshadweep	2.77	1.80	2.90	91.85	26.41	0	61
37	Puducherry	9.69	3.40	32.80	84.76	96.01	2.20	75
	India	21.92	27.90	28.70	84.44	91.38	4.20	60
	Target	10.96	13.95	100	98.95	100	0	100

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

GOAL 1

270 MILLION
PEOPLE LIFTED OUT OF MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY

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

84.44%
beneficiaries **PROVIDED EMPLOYMENT under MGNREGA** in 2019-20

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

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

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of population living below the national poverty line	10.96	Global SDG target 1.2 aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. According to Tendulkar Committee estimates, poverty rates in India stand at 21.92 percent. Therefore, half of this value has been taken as the target.
Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	13.95	Global SDG target 1.2 aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. According to OPHI's Global MPI Country Briefing 2020 Report on India based on NFHS-4, the incidence of multidimensional poverty in India was 27.9 percent. Therefore, half of this value has been taken as the target.
Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 1.3 which aims to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all. 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)	98.95	The mandate of the MGNREG Act 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 work at the time and place provided by a Program Officer. Taking into consideration possible attrition in the labour turn out due to reasons such as ill health, availability of alternate employment, climatic factors etc., the target has been fixed to be the average of the 3 best performing States.
Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	100	PMMVY is a maternity benefit programme implemented in all districts of the country since 2017 for the welfare of pregnant women and lactating mothers. It is aimed that all persons belonging to the eligible population under PMMVY benefit from the programme.
Percentage of households living in katcha houses	0	Global SDG target 1.4 aims to ensure that by 2030, 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. Therefore, the target has been set to 0 percent implying that no household should reside in a katcha house which is a non-durable and temporary form of housing.

Highlights

Poverty rate: As per the Tendulkar Committee estimates, 21.92 percent of the population were living below the poverty line in 2011-12. The target is to reduce the incidence of poverty by half. Six States and seven UTs have already achieved the target of reducing the poverty rates to below 10.96 percent. Goa among the States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands among the UTs, have the lowest poverty rates at 5.09 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Headcount ratio of poverty: According to OPHI's Global MPI Country Briefing 2020 Report on India, based on NFHS-4 (2015-16), the incidence of multidimensional poverty in India was 27.9 percent. The target is to reduce the incidence of multidimensional poverty by half. Eight States and six UTs have achieved this target. Among the States, Kerala has the lowest headcount ratio of poverty at 1.1 percent, while Bihar has the highest at 52.5 percent.

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

The MGNREG Act, 2005: The MGNREG Act, 2005 aims to provide hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers' to do unskilled work. 84.44 percent of people who demanded employment under this Act were provided with the same in the financial year 2019-20. 99.92 percent of persons who demanded work in Mizoram were provided employment, while only 77.09 percent of the persons in Chhattisgarh were provided employment.

Maternity benefits: 91.38 percent of the eligible beneficiaries in India received social protection benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana during the assessment period 2019-20. The target is to achieve full coverage. All States and UTs are yet to achieve this national target. Rajasthan among the States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands among the UTs had the highest coverage in India, with 98.15 percent and 96.73 percent of eligible beneficiaries receiving maternity benefits, respectively.

Households living in katcha houses: As per the 76th Round of the National Sample Survey, 4.2 percent of the households in India live in katcha houses. The target, in alignment with global target 1.4, is to ensure that every household has access to basic services like housing. Among the States, the highest percentage of households living in katcha houses was in Arunachal Pradesh (29 percent) while Himachal Pradesh and Haryana had the lowest share (0.2 percent). None of the households were living in katcha houses in the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep, whereas 4.3 percent of the households in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh had katcha houses.



SDG 2

ZERO HUNGER

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

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

Targets

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

SDG India Index: Goal 2

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

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

Goal 2 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 2 ranges between 19 and 80 for States and between 27 and 97 for UTs.

Kerala and Chandigarh are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Seven States and four UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, eleven States and two UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 2.1: SDG 2 Index Score of States/ UTs

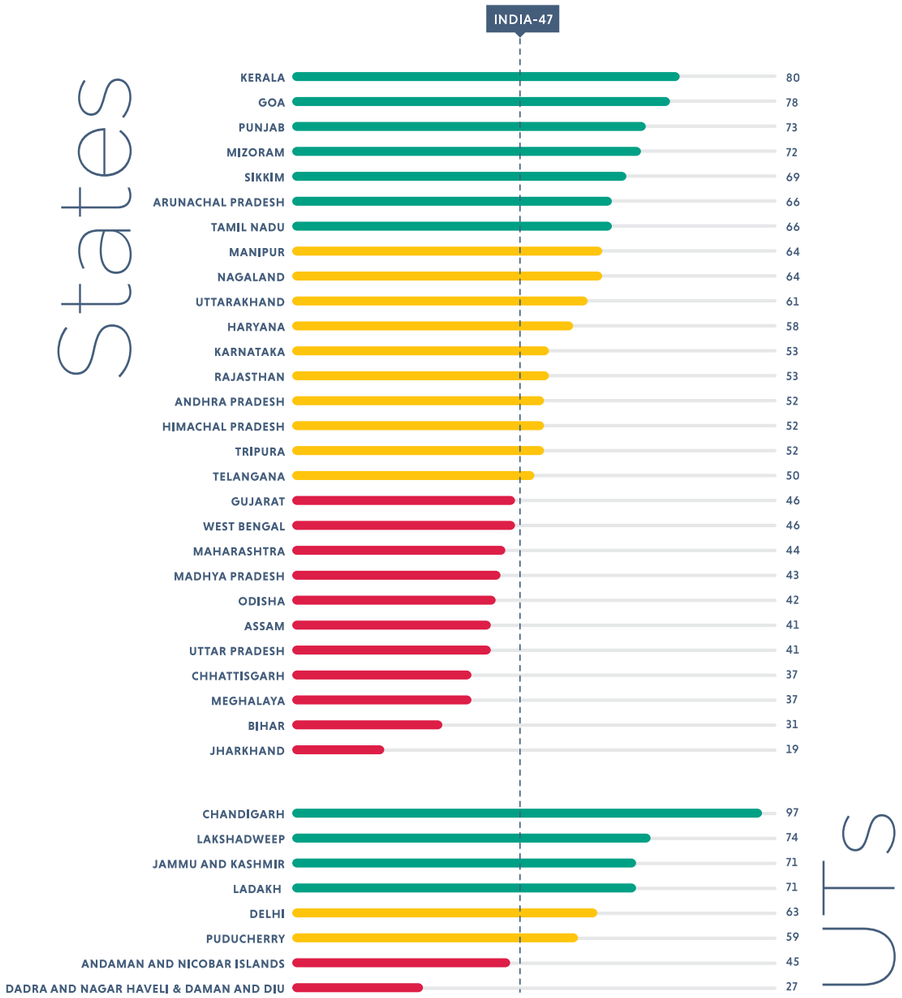
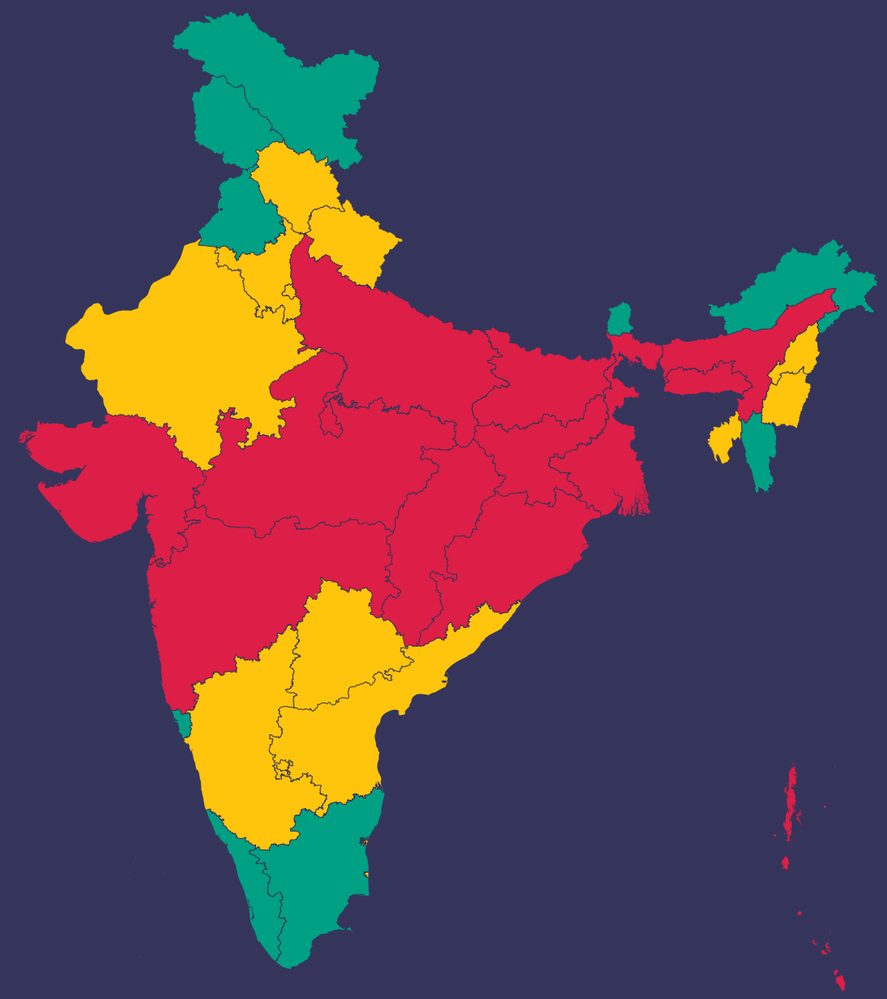


Figure 2.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 2



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

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

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

		2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	
SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	Percentage of adolescents aged 10–19 years who are anaemic	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	SDG 2 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	35.5	31.5	52.9	21.7	3729.47	0.73	52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	16.0	28.0	33.8	26.4	1806.62	1.29	66
3	Assam	94.27	29.4	32.4	44.8	36.9	2147.44	0.62	41
4	Bihar	99.85	38.7	42.0	58.3	28.1	2374.02	0.29	31
5	Chhattisgarh	98.39	40.0	35.4	41.5	31.2	1802.58	0.41	37
6	Goa	99.94	20.3	19.6	26.7	13.6	2716.68	4.21	78
7	Gujarat	100	34.2	39.1	51.3	33.4	2640.1	1.05	46
8	Haryana	99.92	28.8	34.9	55.0	29.9	4272.42	1.99	58
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	22.6	28.4	50.4	16.2	1738.76	0.60	52
10	Jharkhand	77.80	42.9	36.2	62.6	34.0	1890.35	0.31	19
11	Karnataka	99.79	32.0	32.5	45.4	17.2	2788.37	0.64	53
12	Kerala	100	18.7	20.5	22.6	9.1	2920.12	2.20	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	100	38.7	39.5	54.6	21.2	2656.57	0.69	43
14	Maharashtra	100	30.9	34.1	49.3	28.3	1967.9	0.65	44
15	Manipur	100	13.0	28.9	25.2	10.5	1727.59	0.57	64
16	Meghalaya	98.04	30.0	40.4	49.5	31.8	1821.24	0.55	37
17	Mizoram	99.98	11.3	27.4	26.6	17.9	1688.05	1.14	72
18	Nagaland	94.65	16.3	26.2	28.9	8.4	1665.91	0.74	64
19	Odisha	94.98	29.2	29.1	47.6	29.5	2003.84	0.44	42
20	Punjab	99.20	19.7	24.3	42.0	25.9	4693.24	2.57	73
21	Rajasthan	100	31.5	36.8	46.6	26.0	3423.23	0.86	53
22	Sikkim	100	11.0	21.8	23.6	25.8	1842.55	0.95	69
23	Tamil Nadu	93.30	23.5	19.7	44.3	16.4	3561.89	0.87	66
24	Telangana	97.98	30.8	29.3	49.8	32.1	3448.32	Null	50
25	Tripura	99.96	23.8	31.9	54.4	41.4	2943.91	1.26	52
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.23	36.8	38.8	51.0	31.6	3158.46	0.59	41
27	Uttarakhand	100	18.7	29.9	43.9	15.7	2691.48	0.71	61
28	West Bengal	100	30.9	25.3	53.6	45.5	2947.7	0.96	46
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	Null	Null	61.4	Null	2122.08	Null	45
30	Chandigarh	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	4973.62	3.11	97
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.21	Null	Null	67.9	Null	2105.13	Null	27
32	Daman and Diu	96.61	Null	Null	Null	Null	1272.73	Null	
33	Delhi	100	28.1	28.8	46.1	29.2	3977.23	2.67	63
34	Jammu and Kashmir	97.01	13.0	15.5	38.1	15.8	2339.65	0.88	71
35	Ladakh	99.11	13.0	15.5	38.1	15.8	2339.65	0.88	71
36	Lakshadweep	91.10	Null	Null	39.0	Null	Null	Null	74
37	Puducherry	56.34	Null	Null	27.8	Null	3546.34	1.10	59
	India	99.51	33.4	34.7	50.4	28.4	2995.21	0.71	47
	Target	100	1.9	6.0	25.2	14.2	5322.08	1.22	100

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

GOAL 2

99.51%
BENEFICIARIES covered under the **NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY** Act, 2013 in 2019-20

28.4%
ADOLESCENTS aged 10–19 years are **ANAEMIC**

50%
of **PREGNANT WOMEN** aged 15-49 years are **ANAEMIC**

33.4%
children aged under five are underweight

34.7%
children aged under five are stunted

kg per hectare
2,995
ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE of rice and wheat

₹0.71 lakhs
GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) in agriculture **PER WORKER**

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	100	NFSA, 2013 is a Government of India Act that aims to provide for food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices. It is aimed that all persons belonging to the eligible population under NFSA, 2013, benefit from the Act.
Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	1.9	The target has been set to 1.9 percent as this the corresponding percentage of children under five years who are underweight in upper middle-income countries as per the 2019 database of the World Bank.
Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	6.0	The target has been set to 6 percent as this is the corresponding prevalence of stunting in upper middle-income countries as per the 2019 database of the World Bank.
Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	25.2	The WHO targets a 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025 (Global Nutrition Targets 2025, Policy Brief Series). Hence, 50 percent reduction from base year (2015-16) has been set to be the target.
Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic	14.2	The WHO targets a 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025 (Global Nutrition Targets 2025, Policy Brief Series). In the absence of a definite national or global target on reduction of anaemia in adolescents, 50 percent reduction from base year (2015-16) has been set to be the target.
Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	5322.08	Global SDG target 2.3 aims to double the agricultural productivity by 2030. Hence, target is to double the agricultural productivity from the base year (2015-16).
Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/ worker)	1.22	Global SDG target 2.3 aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. Therefore, the target has been set to double the GVA added in agriculture per worker from the base year (2015-16) figures.

Highlights

Food subsidy: 99.51 percent of beneficiaries were covered under the National Food Security Act 2013 in 2019-20. Twelve States (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) and three Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi) achieved the target of 100 percent coverage in 2019-20.

Children underweight: 33.4 percent of children under five years are underweight 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 1.9 percent which is the corresponding percentage of children under five years who are underweight in upper middle-income countries as per the 2019 database of the World Bank. 42.9 percent of children under five years in Jharkhand are underweight followed by Chhattisgarh at 40 percent. Sikkim is the best performing State at 11 percent, followed by Mizoram at 11.3 percent.

Stunting: 34.7 percent of children under five years are categorised 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 6 percent which is the corresponding prevalence of stunting in upper middle-income countries as per the 2019 database of the World Bank. In the States the lowest stunting rates are in Goa (19.6 percent), Tamil Nadu (19.7 percent) and Kerala (20.5 percent).The prevalence of stunting is the highest in Bihar at 42 percent. Among the UTs, the lowest stunting rates are in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh at 15.5 percent, while Delhi has the highest prevalence at 28.8 percent.

Anaemia among women: As per NFHS-4, 2015-16, almost half of the pregnant women aged between 15 and 49 years are anaemic in India. The WHO targets a 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025 (Global Nutrition Targets 2025, Policy Brief Series). Hence, the target has been set at 25.2 percent. Kerala (22.6 percent), Manipur (25.2 percent) and Sikkim (23.6 percent) are the only States in India to have achieved the target. Among the UTs, Puducherry has the best performance at 27.8 percent.

Anaemia among adolescents: 28.4 percent adolescents aged 10-19 years are anaemic 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 14.2 percent. Four States, Nagaland, Kerala, Manipur and Goa have already crossed the set target with adolescent anaemic rates at 8, 9, 11 and 14 percent, respectively.

Agricultural productivity: On an average 2,995 kg of rice, and wheat was produced from 1 Ha of land during the year 2018-19 in the country. The aim is to double the productivity of rice and wheat (from the base year of 2015-16) to 5,322 kg/Ha by 2030. While no State in India has achieved this target yet, the States of Punjab and Haryana are nearing the targeted productivity with 4,693.24 kg/Ha of rice and 4,272.42 kg/Ha of wheat, respectively in 2018-19.

Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture: INR 0.71 lakhs is the Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture per worker in India in 2018-19. The targeted GVA in agriculture per worker is set at 1.22 lakhs per worker, which is double the Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker in the base year 2015-16. Six States (Goa, Punjab, Kerala, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura) and two UTs (Chandigarh and Delhi) have already surpassed the targeted level.



Photo courtesy of Nilanjana Bose, UNFPA

SDG 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

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

Targets

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

SDG India Index: Goal 3

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Good Health and Well-Being, ten national level indicators have been identified, which capture eight 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 indicator.

Goal 3 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 3 ranges between 59 and 86 for States and between 68 and 90 for UTs.

Gujarat and Delhi are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty one States and all UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). No State or UT was in the category of Aspirants (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 3.1: SDG 3 Index Score of States/ UTs

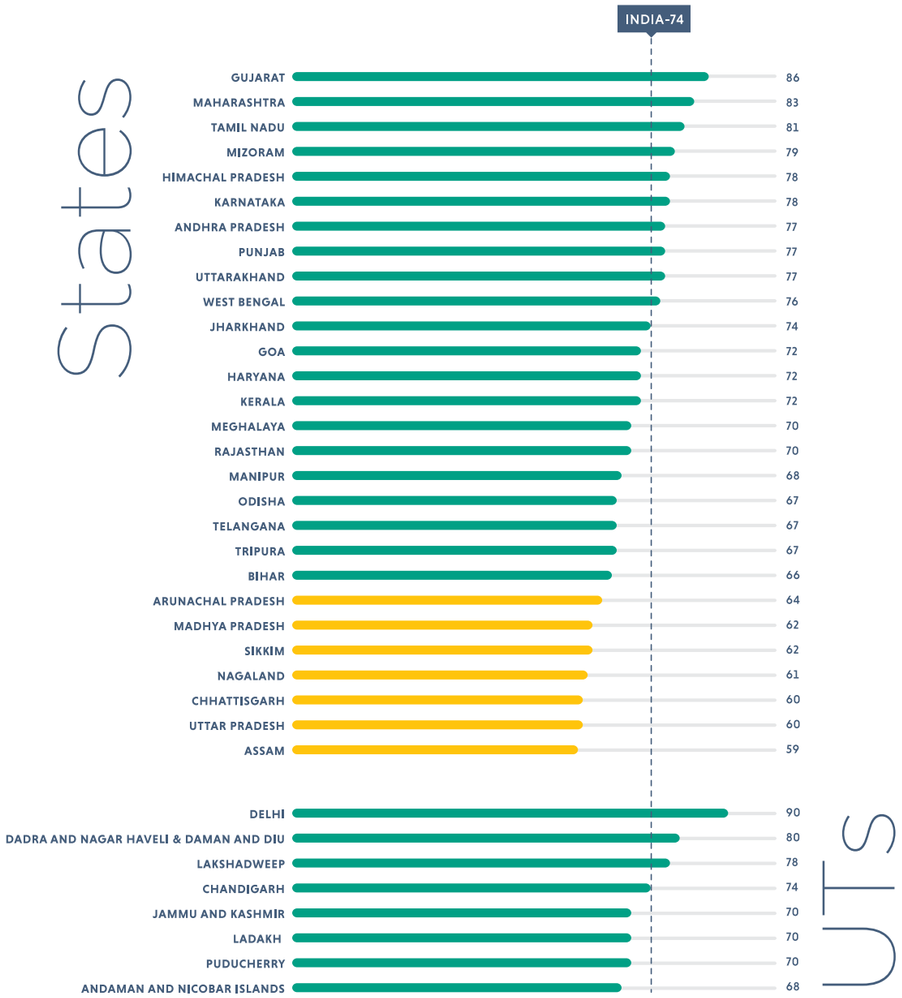


Figure 3.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 3



Front Runner

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

Performer

Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam

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

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

		3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.c	
SNO	States/UTs	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	SDG 3 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	65	33	87	189	0.05	12.4	15.26	99.6	13.50	95	77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	Null	68	182	0.05	7.4	7.23	89.6	17.00	22	64
3	Assam	215	47	85	141	0.04	6.9	9.43	91.1	12.90	23	59
4	Bihar	149	37	94	100	0.07	0.5	6.00	84.8	14.50	17	66
5	Chhattisgarh	159	45	95	148	0.1	26.4	17.34	98.3	6.60	15	60
6	Goa	Null	Null	94	157	0.03	16.8	19.38	99.9	9.00	33	72
7	Gujarat	75	31	87	232	0.05	11.2	10.88	99.5	9.50	41	86
8	Haryana	91	36	87	255	0.09	14.5	18.29	95.7	10.40	26	72
9	Himachal Pradesh	Null	23	86	235	0.02	8	15.37	92.4	14.40	66	78
10	Jharkhand	71	34	94	146	0.04	4.4	10.11	95.8	11.00	4	74
11	Karnataka	92	28	94	135	0.02	17.1	16.60	99.9	9.80	70	78
12	Kerala	43	10	92	75	0.02	24.3	12.42	99.9	17.00	115	72
13	Madhya Pradesh	173	56	89	226	0.04	15.1	14.35	95.6	12.20	33	62
14	Maharashtra	46	22	100	183	0.07	15.4	11.92	99.3	14.50	43	83
15	Manipur	Null	Null	82	83	0.34	1.9	5.01	84.6	14.40	38	68
16	Meghalaya	Null	Null	99	154	0.23	6.1	5.45	60.4	10.70	25	70
17	Mizoram	Null	Null	92	237	1.18	5.9	5.27	89.9	9.90	50	79
18	Nagaland	Null	Null	54	233	0.73	1.9	1.02	83	7.90	1	61
19	Odisha	150	44	88	117	0.05	10.5	11.82	97.2	13.10	39	67
20	Punjab	129	23	89	196	0.08	7.9	15.41	98.5	13.50	56	77
21	Rajasthan	164	40	69	223	0.04	5.8	13.61	98.2	11.80	49	70
22	Sikkim	Null	Null	62	218	0.03	33.1	12.63	99.4	Null	25	62
23	Tamil Nadu	60	17	84	138	0.04	17.8	13.88	99.9	9.10	65	81
24	Telangana	63	30	98	192	0.08	20.6	18.68	99.9	14.40	10	67
25	Tripura	Null	Null	95	70	0.11	18.2	5.97	93.5	14.20	22	67
26	Uttar Pradesh	197	47	95	213	0.03	2.4	10.30	87.6	16.60	14	60
27	Uttarakhand	99	33	90	227	0.04	4.6	7.75	88.8	12.50	15	77
28	West Bengal	98	26	97	111	0.04	13	5.89	98.6	16.90	27	76
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	Null	66	151	0.05	45.5	5.03	98.2	7.00	Null	68
30	Chandigarh	Null	Null	77	606	0.08	11.1	8.78	99.9	9.50	1	74
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Null	Null	75	205	0.17	17.1	8.81	99.6	6.00	Null	80
32	Daman and Diu	Null	Null	66	173	0.07	10.9	6.86	100	5.10	Null	
33	Delhi	Null	19	92	575	0.15	12.7	7.56	96	9.20	50	90
34	Jammu and Kashmir	Null	23	109	81	0.02	2.1	7.62	94.6	18.60	16	70
35	Ladakh	Null	23	109	81	0.02	2.1	7.62	94.6	18.60	16	70
36	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	92	23	Null	0	0	99.8	9.60	Null	78
37	Puducherry	Null	Null	54	314	0.16	32.5	9.70	100	7.20	Null	70
	India	**113**	**36**	**91**	**177**	**0.05**	**10.4**	**11.56**	**94.40**	**13.00**	**37**	**74**
	Target	**70**	**25**	**100**	**242**	**0**	**3.5**	**5.81**	**100**	**7.83**	**45**	**100**

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

GOAL 3

113
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO per 1,00,000 live births

36
CHILDREN aged under five years **DIE** for every 1,000 live births

37
PHYSICIANS, NURSES AND MIDWIVES per 10,000 population

177
TUBERCULOSIS CASES notified per 1, 00,000 population

0.05
HIV INCIDENCE per 1,000 uninfected population in 2019 from 0.07 in 2017

13%
of monthly per capita household consumption **EXPENDITURE IS ON HEALTH**

94.4%
of **TOTAL DELIVERIES** reported happen in health institutions

91%
CHILDREN aged 9-11 months **IMMUNISED**

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	70	Global SDG target 3.1 aims to reduce maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030.
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25	Global SDG target 3.2 aims to reduce the under-5 mortality rate to at least 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030.
Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.2 which aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. 100 percent immunization coverage (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) is a prerequisite to achieve this global target.
Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	242	This target corresponds to the global SDG Target 3.3 that aims to end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030. Notification of cases of infectious diseases is a critical step in controlling and preventing the spread of communicable diseases. The target has been fixed to be the average of the 3 best performing States
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0	The target is aligned with the global SDG target 3.3 that aims to end the epidemic of AIDS by 2030.
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	3.5	Global SDG target 3.4 aims to reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being, by 2030. Hence, the target has been set to reduce by a third from the base year (2015) figures.
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	5.81	Global SDG target 3.6 aims to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. (Base year 2015)
Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.7 which aims to ensure universal access to reproductive health-care services by 2030.
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	7.83	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 3.8 which aims to achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. The target has been fixed to be the average of the 3 best performing States.
Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	45	Global SDG target 3.c aims to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce. The WHO, in its report "Monitoring Health in the Sustainable Development Goals: 2017, World Health Organization, Regional Office for South East Asia", lays out a target to have a skilled health professionals density (physicians/nurses/midwives per 10,000 population) of 44.5.

Highlights

Maternal Mortality Ratio: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) stands at 113 per 1,00,000 live births. Global target 3.1 aims to reduce it to 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030. Five States, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have achieved this target with MMR of 43, 46, 60, 63 and 65 per 1,00,000 live births, respectively. Assam has the highest MMR at 215 maternal deaths for every 1,00,000 live births.

Under-five mortality rate: For every thousand live births in India, 36 children die before completing 5 years of age, according to SRS Bulletin 2016-18. Global target 3.2 aims to bring it down to 25 per 1,000 live births. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh among the States, have already achieved this target. The highest Under-five Mortality Rate is in the State of Madhya Pradesh at 56 per 1,000 live births.

Immunization coverage in children: According to the Routine Immunization Programme Dashboard (Health Management Information System), during the period April 2019-March 2020, 91 percent of children in India in the age group of 9-11 months were fully immunized (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 percent. Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have achieved the target. At 54 percent, Nagaland and Puducherry have the lowest immunization coverage in the country.

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

India notified 2.4 million cases of TB in 2019. About 177 cases of tuberculosis were reported per 1,00,000 persons in the country. Haryana with 255 cases per 1,00,000 population has the highest notification rate amongst States, while Tripura with 70 cases has the lowest notification rate. Chandigarh and Delhi lead the country on TB notifications per 1,00,000 population with the highest reported notification rate of 606 and 575, respectively.

HIV incidence: HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population is estimated to have declined from 0.07 in 2017 to 0.05 in 2019. HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population in 2019 was the highest in Mizoram (1.18) followed by Nagaland (0.73) and Manipur (0.34). At 0.02, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala are closest to achieving the global target of zero HIV incidence. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh lead among the UTs with HIV incidence as low as 0.02 per 1,000 uninfected people.

Suicide rate: As reported by the National Crime Records Bureau, the suicide rate in India per 1,00,000 population in 2019 was 10.4. Bihar has the lowest suicide rate at 0.5 per 1,00,000 population, while Sikkim has the highest of 33.1 per 1,00,000 population. Four States namely Bihar (0.5), Manipur (1.9), Nagaland (2), and Uttar Pradesh (2.4) have achieved the target.

Deaths due to road traffic accidents: In 2019, 11.56 persons per 1,00,000 population died due to road traffic accidents as per the Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India Report of the National Crime Records Bureau. Goa recorded the highest death rate of 19.38 while Nagaland recorded the lowest death rate of 1.02. Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland among the States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep among the UTs have achieved the target.

Institutional deliveries: According to the Health Management Information System (HMIS), approximately 94.4 percent of total deliveries reported between April and December 2019 happened in a health institution. Five States namely Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are close to achieving the target with a value of 99.9 percent institutional deliveries each. Among the UTs, Puducherry and Daman and Diu have achieved the target of 100 percent institutional deliveries.

Monthly out-of-pocket medical expenditure: The monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health constituted 13 percent of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE). At 6.6 percent, Chhattisgarh had the lowest per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of MPCE, while Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala had the highest value at 17 percent. Among the UTs, it was the highest in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh (18.6 percent)

Health workforce: Eight States have achieved the targets of 45, with Kerala leading among the States with 115 and Delhi among the UTs with 50.

SDG 4

QUALITY EDUCATION

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

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

Targets

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.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.

SDG India Index: Goal 4

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

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

Goal 4 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 4 ranges between 29 and 80 for States and between 49 and 79 for UTs.

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

Figure 4.1: SDG 4 Index Score of States/ UTs

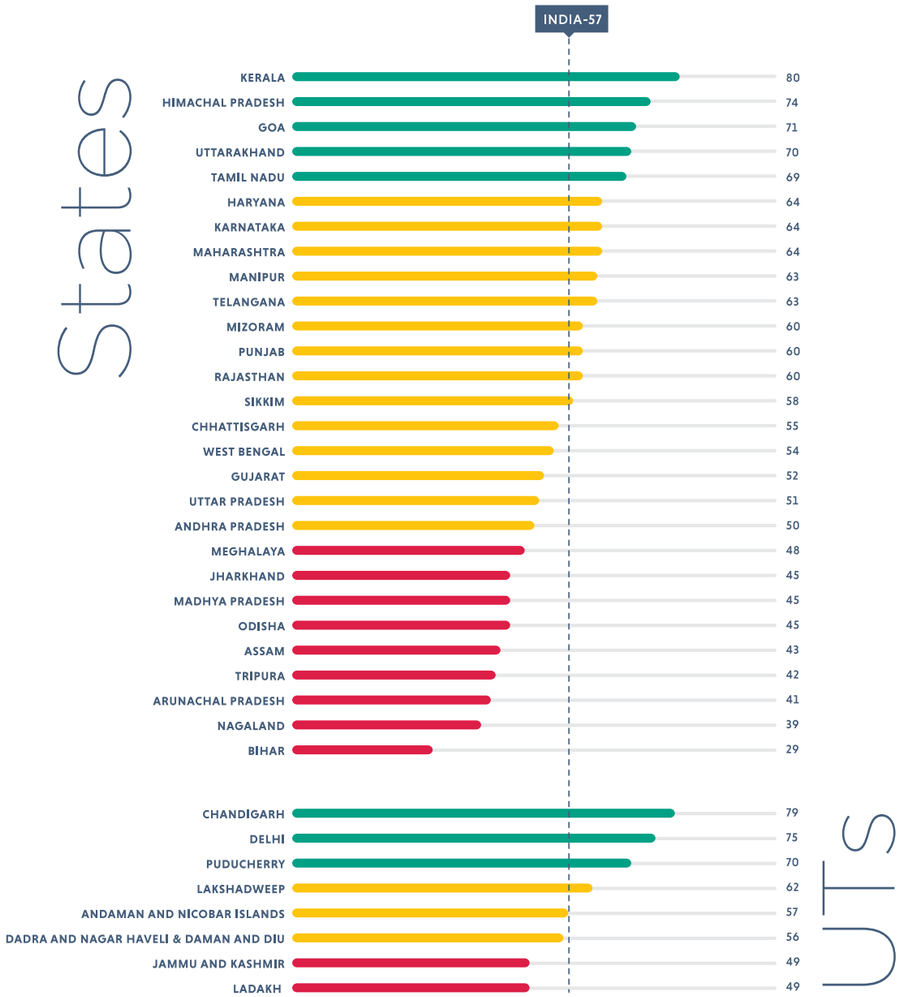
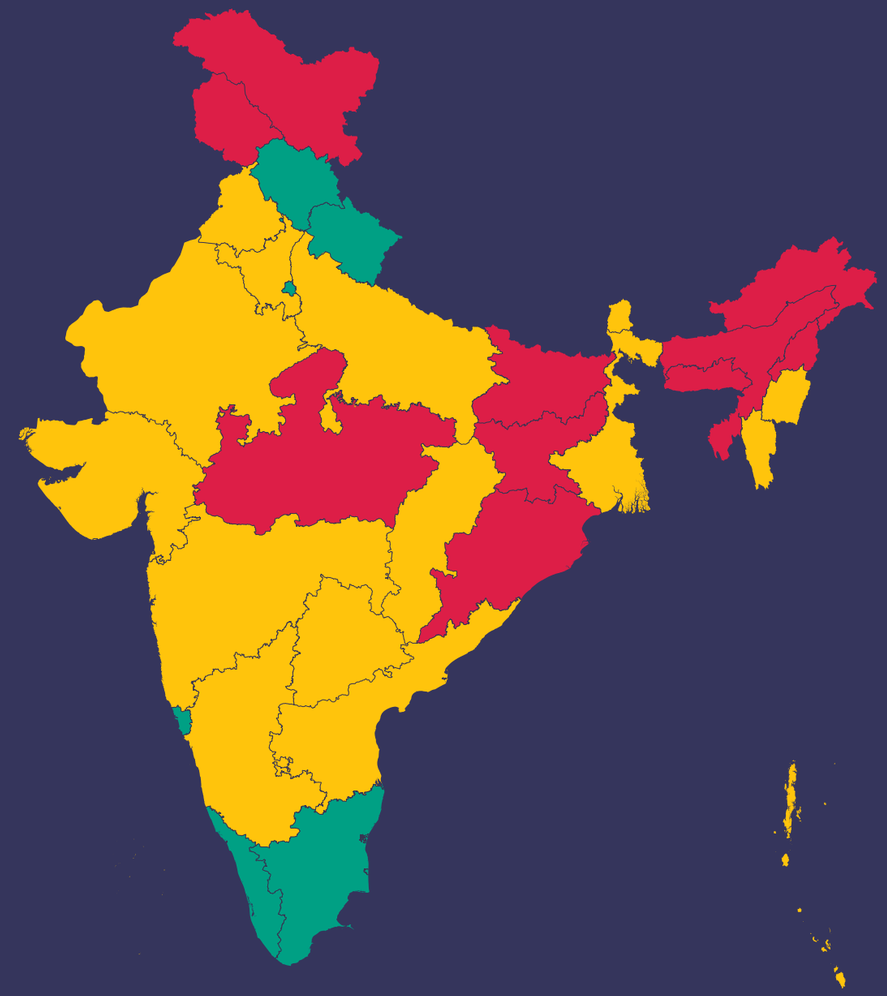


Figure 4.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 4



Front Runner

Kerala
Himachal Pradesh
Goa
Uttarakhand
Tamil Nadu

Chandigarh
Delhi
Puducherry

Performer

Haryana
Karnataka
Maharashtra
Manipur
Telangana
Mizoram
Punjab
Rajasthan
Sikkim
Chhattisgarh
West Bengal
Gujarat
Uttar Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh

Lakshadweep
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Aspirant

Meghalaya
Jharkhand
Madhya Pradesh
Odisha
Assam
Tripura
Arunachal Pradesh
Nagaland
Bihar

Jammu and Kashmir
Ladakh

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

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

		4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.a	4.c	4.c	
SNO	States/UTs	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	Percentage of students in grade VIII achieving atleast a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	Percentage of persons with disability who have completed at least secondary education (15 years and above)	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	Percentage of persons who are literate (15 years and above)	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	SDG 4 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	87.98	16.37	46.84	80.2	32.4	15.4	0.81	65.60	91.26	75.18	16	50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80.98	35.98	38.48	60.0	29.7	10.3	0.99	79.90	50.94	79.04	14	41
3	Assam	96.36	31.47	30.94	79.6	18.7	16.8	0.95	84.90	59.51	29.29	11	43
4	Bihar	86.54	28.46	26.39	78.3	13.6	18.5	0.79	64.70	88.66	78.44	58	29
5	Chhattisgarh	89.25	18.29	52.08	68.9	18.6	17.2	1.06	74.10	90.04	78.03	18	55
6	Goa	88.26	9.4	71.95	71.7	30.1	32.4	1.33	88.90	99.97	85.70	11	71
7	Gujarat	85.38	23.84	41.2	81.1	20.4	22.8	0.85	80.70	99.95	91.80	33	52
8	Haryana	89.31	14.79	56.05	71.6	29.2	25.1	1.23	77.30	98.82	89.10	15	64
9	Himachal Pradesh	97.82	7.81	81.79	72.8	39.6	25.6	1.30	84.20	97.59	79.55	9	74
10	Jharkhand	89.15	22.26	38.89	84.0	19.1	16.9	0.96	67.30	84.75	80.12	51	45
11	Karnataka	100	23.43	44.4	83.5	28.8	20.9	1.04	75.70	93.80	92.13	15	64
12	Kerala	92.07	9.14	80.26	86.8	37	24.3	1.40	94.60	99.24	94.53	16	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	81.19	24.85	43.73	70.5	21.5	17.2	0.97	70.50	75.34	81.19	36	45
14	Maharashtra	90.92	13.29	68.93	76.3	32	25.7	0.90	80.30	92.74	93.82	22	64
15	Manipur	100	13.03	54.82	72.3	33.7	28.9	1.01	85.60	68.92	55.50	10	63
16	Meghalaya	97.43	19.47	41.64	64.5	25.8	12.3	1.17	91.40	28.39	43.63	12	48
17	Mizoram	90.08	10.64	51.87	68.3	25.7	17.4	0.94	98.50	83.76	61.33	10	60
18	Nagaland	67.38	24.08	33.92	61.0	18.7	11.9	1.11	93.80	63.26	36.03	11	39
19	Odisha	71.57	9.52	65.86	71.9	22.1	13.8	0.82	72.50	68.71	75.82	22	45
20	Punjab	71.5	11.52	68.14	61.6	29.5	23.4	1.35	79.40	99.93	86.85	13	60
21	Rajasthan	83.29	12.69	56.51	88.1	23	14.9	1.00	67.10	83.23	92.23	12	60
22	Sikkim	72.91	23.67	58.22	64.4	53.9	20.4	1.00	86.20	99.15	63.92	13	58
23	Tamil Nadu	85.49	13.02	72.32	71.3	49	19.1	0.97	80.70	96.08	93.31	18	69
24	Telangana	93.69	13.47	56.49	69.8	36.2	20.8	1.02	67.40	91.52	90.96	11	63
25	Tripura	100	29.55	38.62	71.3	19.2	13.4	0.83	89.90	57.12	45.80	18	42
26	Uttar Pradesh	84.54	15.51	46.12	67.4	25.8	17.8	1.14	68.20	81.48	73.86	34	51
27	Uttarakhand	96.38	10.95	66.2	75.0	39.1	24.7	1	79.00	87.72	89.78	15	70
28	West Bengal	93.21	19.49	51.73	70.6	19.3	16.6	0.94	79.00	92.62	81.14	36	54
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74.1	22.22	56.44	65.5	23.2	28.5	1.29	88.30	96.01	85.05	10	57
30	Chandigarh	85.78	4.52	83.43	81.6	50.6	37.4	1.54	89.10	100	89.49	12	79
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88.75	20.52	53.46	79.2	9.3	12.2	1.70	77.70	100	89.34	28	56
32	Daman and Diu	79.13	21.66	33.21	65.5	5.5	37.4	2.34	88.30	100	83.84	15	
33	Delhi	100	14.93	70.07	67.4	46.3	41	1.16	86.40	100	89.33	29	75
34	Jammu and Kashmir	67.88	17.81	42.31	59.8	30.9	19.7	1.09	76.40	80.14	80.09	12	49
35	Ladakh	67.88	17.81	42.31	59.8	30.9	19.7	1.09	76.40	80.14	80.09	12	49
36	Lakshadweep	75.27	4.56	73.5	65.3	7.4	18	3.40	95.70	100	86.21	7	62
37	Puducherry	84.15	12.73	69.78	61.3	46.4	28.6	1.24	89.50	99.93	92.57	11	70
	India	87.26	17.87	50.14	71.9	26.3	19.3	1	74.6	84.76	82.62	21	57
	Target	100	8.8	100	100	50	100	1	100	100	100	30	100

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

GOAL 4

87.26%
ADJUSTED NET ENROLMENT RATIO at elementary (class 1-8) education

50.14%
GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO for higher secondary education

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

71.9%
Class 8 students achieved **MINIMUM PROFICIENCY IN LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS**

74.6%
LITERACY LEVEL among persons aged 15 years and above

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

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

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

83%
TRAINED TEACHERS in secondary schools

21
PUPIL TEACHER RATIO at secondary level

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The National Education Policy 2020 also aims to ensure universal access and afford opportunity to all children of the country to obtain quality holistic education-including vocational education - from pre-school to Grade 12.
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	8.8	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The National Education Policy, 2020 also aims to curtail drop-out rates with a goal to achieve 100 percent Gross Enrolment Ratio in preschool to secondary level by 2030. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	100	The National Education Policy, 2020 aims to ensure that all students have universal, free and compulsory access to high-quality and equitable schooling from early child-hood care and education (age 3 onwards) through higher secondary education (i.e., until class 12).
Percentage of students in class 8 achieving atleast a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education with relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	50	The National Education Policy, 2020 aims for GER in higher education to reach 50 percent by 2035.
Percentage of persons with disability 15 years and above who have com-pleted at least secondary education	100	This target corresponds to global SDG target 4.5 which aims to ensure equal access to all levels of education for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities by 2030.
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 4.5 which aims to eliminate gender disparities in education.
Percentage of persons 15 years and above who are literate	100	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 4.6 that aims to ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy, by 2030.
Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	100	The National Education Policy 2020 aims to provide effective and sufficient infras-tructure so that all students have access to safe and engaging school education at all levels from pre-primary school to Grade 12. It aims to take special care to ensure that no school remains deficient on infrastructure support.
Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	100	This target is aligned with global SDG target 4.c which aims to substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers.
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at seconda-ry level (class 9-10)	30	The National Education Policy 2020 proposes to ensure a pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) of under 30:1 at each level of school education.

Highlights

Enrolment Ratio in elementary education: The Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) education in India is 87.26 percent. Three States and one UT namely Karnataka, Manipur, Tripura and Delhi have achieved the target of 100 percent enrolment at elementary level. Nagaland has the lowest enrolment ratio of 67.38 percent among the States and Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have the lowest percentage among the UTs (67.88 percent).

Average annual dropout rate: The average annual dropout rate at the secondary level in India is 17.87 percent, with Himachal Pradesh performing the best among the States with 7.81 percent and Chandigarh among the UTs with 4.52 percent. At 35.98 percent, Arunachal Pradesh has the high-est percentage of drop-out at secondary level, followed by Assam at 31.47 percent and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (22.22 percent).

Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher secondary level is 50.14 percent. Among the States, Himachal Pradesh recorded the highest GER at 81.79 percent, while Bihar recorded the lowest of 26.39 percent. Among the UTs, Chandigarh has the highest gross enrolment ratio of 83.43 percent.

Student proficiency in class 8: Roughly 71.9 percent of students in class 8 achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in Language and Mathematics, in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes at the end of grade VIII. The best-performing state is Rajasthan, with 88.10 percent of the students achieving minimum profi-ciency levels. Chandigarh performed the best among the UTs at 81.6 percent. Only 60 percent of the students in class 8 achieved minimum proficiency level in Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Enrolment Ratio in higher education: According to AISHE report 2018-19, 26.3 percent of students in the age group of 18-23 years were enrolled in higher education. Sikkim among the States and Chandigarh among the UTs have the highest enrolment ratio at 53.9 percent and 50.6 percent, respectively; among the States, Bihar has the lowest enrolment at 13.6 percent.

Education level among Persons with Disability: 19.3 percent of persons with disability (15 years and above) have completed at least secondary education. No State/UT has achieved the target of 100 percent. The best performing State is Goa at 32.4 percent and the best performing UT is Delhi at 41 percent. On the other hand, only 10.3 percent of persons with disability in Arunachal Pradesh have completed secondary education.

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

Literacy levels: The literacy level among persons aged 15 years and above at the all India level stood at 74.6 percent. Mizoram at 98.5 percent and Lakshadweep at 95.7 percent are the closest to achieving the target of 100 percent literacy. In Bihar, only 64.7 percent of the persons 15 years and above were literate.

Infrastructure in schools: In 2018-19, 84.76 percent of schools had access to basic infrastructure (electricity and drinking water). Goa at 99.97 and Gujarat at 99.95 percent are the closest to achieving the target of 100 percent. Only 28.4 percent of schools in Meghalaya have access to basic infrastructure. Among the UTs, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Lakshadweep have achieved the target.

Proportion of trained teachers: Approximately 83 percent of teachers in secondary schools are trained. The percentage of trained teachers is highest in Kerala (94.53 percent) among the States, and Puducherry (92.57 percent) among the UTs. Assam has less than 30 percent trained teachers at the secondary level.

Pupil-teacher ratio: The all-India pupil teacher ratio at secondary level stands at 21. The target is to have at least one teacher for every 30 students in all schools. Himachal Pradesh has the best P-T ratio in the country with one teacher for every 9 students in the secondary level. Six States, namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are yet to achieve the target.

Photo courtesy of Arvind Jodha, UNFPA

SDG 5

GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

Targets

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

SDG India Index: Goal 5

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

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

Goal 5 Index Score

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

Figure 5.1: SDG 5 Index Score of States/ UTs

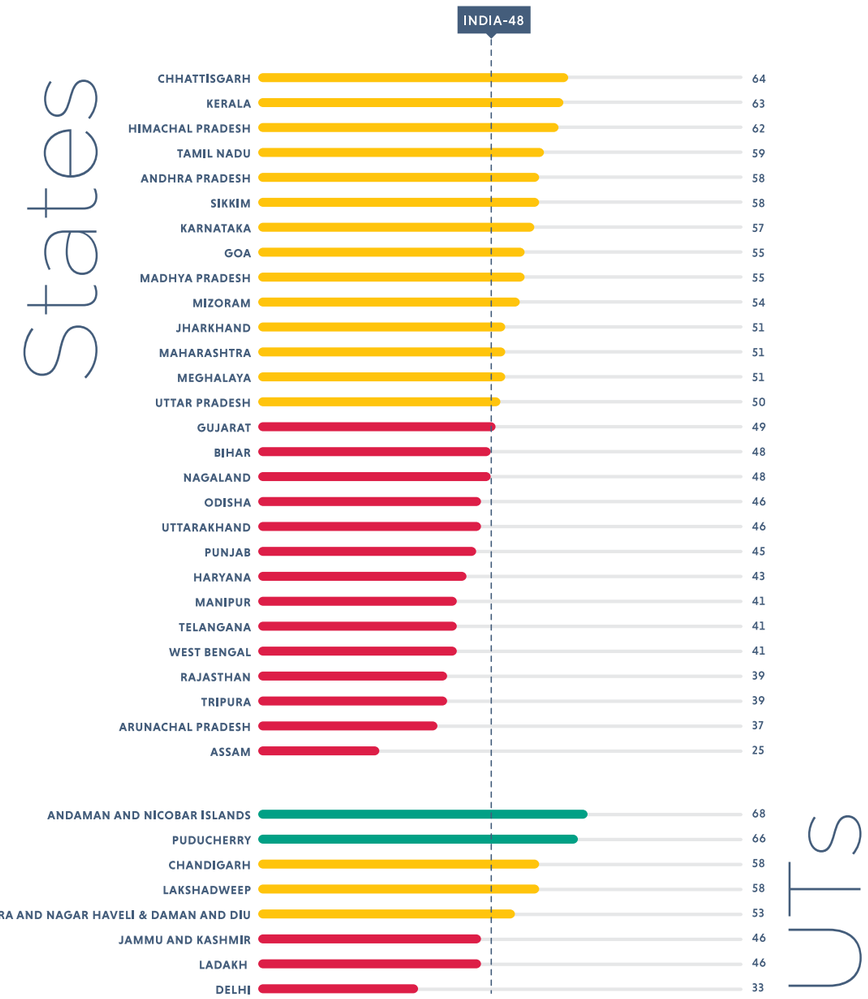
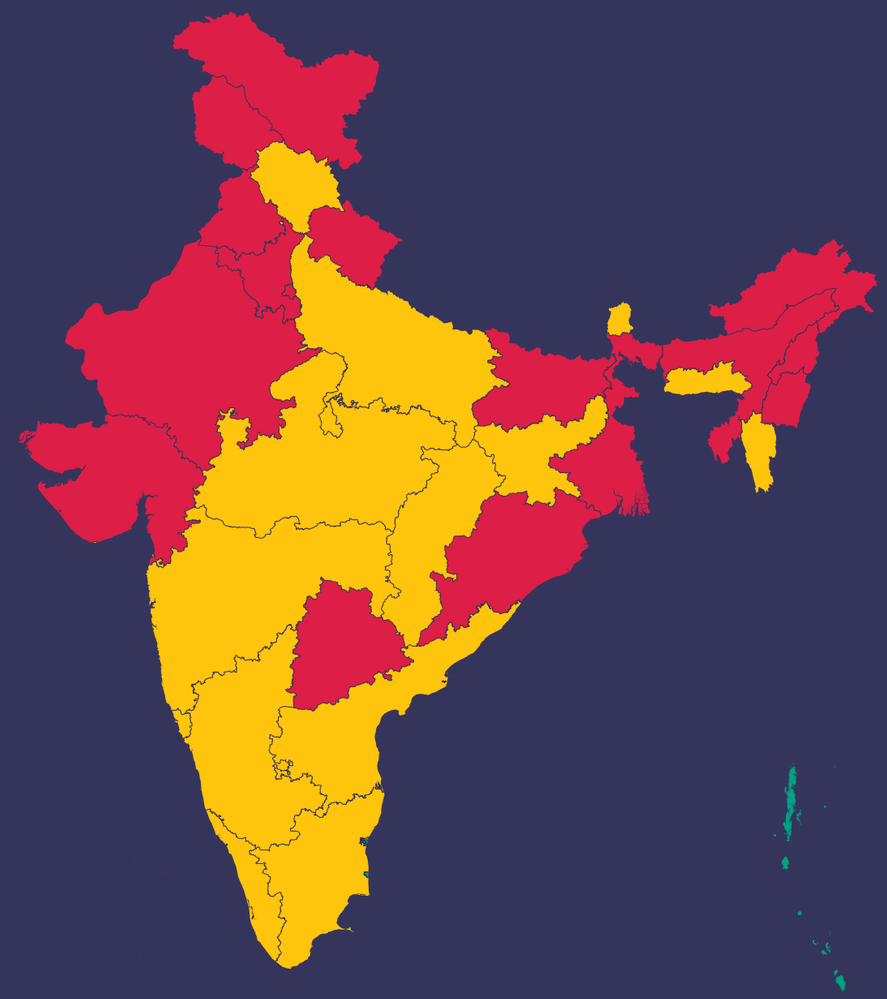


Figure 5.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 5



Front Runner

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Puducherry

Performer

Chhattisgarh
Kerala
Himachal Pradesh
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Sikkim
Karnataka
Goa
Madhya Pradesh
Mizoram
Jharkhand
Maharashtra
Meghalaya
Uttar Pradesh
Chandigarh
Lakshadweep
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Aspirant

Gujarat
Bihar
Nagaland
Odisha
Uttarakhand
Punjab
Haryana
Manipur
Telangana
West Bengal
Rajasthan
Tripura
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Jammu and Kashmir
Ladakh
Delhi

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

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

		5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.a	
SNO	States/UTs	Sex ratio at birth	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings)	SDG 5 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	920	0.71	67.9	30.42	8.00	0.55	208	93.6	30.09	58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	0.56	43.3	7.40	5.00	0.26	Null	50	12.07	37
3	Assam	925	0.53	177.8	70.73	6.35	0.17	221	55.6	1.67	25
4	Bihar	895	0.75	32.3	4.58	11.52	0.06	214	51.4	14.00	48
5	Chhattisgarh	958	0.64	53.5	5.09	14.44	0.64	250	79.3	13.79	64
6	Goa	Null	0.78	43.1	1.18	5.00	0.44	197	56.5	25.69	55
7	Gujarat	866	0.81	27.1	11.17	7.56	0.28	190	67.4	16.49	49
8	Haryana	843	0.85	108.5	36.05	10.00	0.21	236	81.3	14.76	43
9	Himachal Pradesh	930	0.80	45.4	6.40	7.35	0.8	222	71.7	7.43	62
10	Jharkhand	923	0.58	47.8	8.18	12.35	0.28	229	63.8	11.27	51
11	Karnataka	924	0.75	42.5	7.70	3.14	0.34	209	82.5	20.07	57
12	Kerala	957	0.84	62.7	17.68	5.71	0.45	241	75.3	22.98	63
13	Madhya Pradesh	925	0.74	69.0	14.35	9.13	0.36	227	78	11.88	55
14	Maharashtra	880	0.75	63.1	14.57	8.33	0.44	196	84	15.46	51
15	Manipur	Null	0.76	17.2	0.97	3.33	0.36	Null	23.6	6.80	41
16	Meghalaya	Null	0.73	34.6	1.43	5.08	0.69	111	48.1	34.32	51
17	Mizoram	Null	0.91	28.7	1.02	0	0.42	Null	63.8	11.78	54
18	Nagaland	Null	0.86	4.1	0	0	0.31	167	43.5	9.85	48
19	Odisha	933	0.65	103.5	12.79	8.90	0.32	206	64.1	4.06	46
20	Punjab	890	0.67	41.5	11.40	5.13	0.26	190	80.9	1.55	45
21	Rajasthan	871	0.79	110.4	49.03	12.00	0.43	181	74.3	10.12	39
22	Sikkim	Null	0.88	39.8	0.32	9.38	0.68	Null	67.1	6.29	58
23	Tamil Nadu	908	0.73	15.6	2.06	8.51	0.49	185	83	19.65	59
24	Telangana	901	0.68	99.3	46.10	5.04	0.52	128	88.2	23.00	41
25	Tripura	Null	0.72	54.5	22.94	5.00	0.23	Null	57.2	12.30	39
26	Uttar Pradesh	880	0.94	55.4	17.22	10.61	0.19	243	49.9	7.65	50
27	Uttarakhand	840	0.71	46.5	11.79	8.45	0.29	234	71.6	11.93	46
28	West Bengal	941	0.53	64.0	36.13	13.61	0.28	166	72.7	3.17	41
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	0.95	72.2	0.53	Null	0.39	Null	73	29.80	68
30	Chandigarh	Null	0.96	95.2	32.78	Null	0.35	274	72.5	10.83	58
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Null	0.64	21.6	1.30	Null	0.5	184	66	20.75	53
32	Daman and Diu	Null	0.56	25.2	3.08	Null	0.22	156	60.8	18.92	
33	Delhi	844	0.75	144.0	40.76	11.43	0.25	188	69.5	13.65	33
34	Jammu and Kashmir	927	0.78	47.8	5.42	2.30	0.45	100	66.3	7.60	46
35	Ladakh	927	0.78	47.8	5.42	2.30	0.45	100	66.3	7.60	46
36	Lakshadweep	Null	0.98	115.2	0	Null	0.25	Null	33.6	41.03	58
37	Puducherry	Null	0.75	12.1	1.01	13.33	0.41	615	87.1	22.80	66
	India	899	0.74	62.4	19.54	8.46	0.33	190	72	13.96	48
	Target	950	1	0	0	50	1	245	100	50	100

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

GOAL 5

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

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

899
SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (females per 1,000 males)

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

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

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

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

13.96%
OPERATIONAL LANDHOLDERS are female

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

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	0	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 5.2 that aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres.
Sex ratio at birth	950	The 2019 UNFPA report on "Sex Ratio at Birth in India: Recent trends and patterns " observes that in the absence of sex selection the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is around 105 male births per 100 female births or around 950 female births per 1,000 male births.
Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	1	This target corresponds to global SDG target 5.1 that aims to end all forms of discrimination against women. The target value is set to eliminate the wage gap between men and women for work of equal value.
Per 1,00,000 women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	0	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 5.2 that aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres.
Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.5 that aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	1	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.5 that aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	245	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.5 that aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. The target has been fixed to be the average of the 3 best performing States.
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for modern methods of family planning satisfied	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.6 that aims ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.
Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings)	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.a that aims to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land.

Highlights

Crime against women: For every 1,00,000 female population in India, about 62 cases of crime were reported in 2019. The highest rate of crime against women was witnessed in Assam at about 178, followed by the UT of Delhi at 144 crimes per 1,00,000 female population. The lowest rate of crimes against women was in Nagaland at about 4 crimes per 1,00,000 female population followed by the UT of Puducherry at 12 crimes per 1,00,000 female population.

Sex Ratio: Sex Ratio at Birth in India is 899 females per 1,000 males, as reported in SRS 2016-18. The target is to achieve a sex ratio at birth of at least 950 females for 1,000 males. Chhattisgarh and Kerala have surpassed this target with a sex ratio at birth of 958 and 957, respectively.

Wage gap among regular employees: The average wage/salary earned by females is only three-fourth of that of males among regular wage/salaried employees for the period April 2018-March 2019. The aim is to achieve equal pay for men and women. Among the States, Uttar Pradesh has the highest female to male wage ratio of 0.94 while West Bengal has the lowest at 0.53. Among the UTs, Lakshadweep is the best performer.

Domestic violence: National Crime Records Bureau reports that for every 1,00,000 female population, 20 have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives in 2019. Assam at 71, recorded the highest number of victims per 1,00,000 female population while among the UTs, Delhi at 41, recorded the highest number of victims.

Women in leadership: On an average, 8.46 percent of seats in the State Legislative Assemblies are held by women. The target is to have 50 percent of the seats to be held by men and women each. No State/UT has achieved this target yet. Amongst all the Legislative Assemblies in the country, the Legislative Assembly of Chhattisgarh has the highest representation of women at 14.44 percent, followed by West Bengal at 13.61 percent. Nagaland and Mizoram are the worst performers with no women representation.

Female Labour Force Participation: The ratio of female to male LFPR in the country stands at 0.33 as of 2018-19. The target has been set to 1 denoting parity. Among the States and UTs, the ratio of female to male LFPR is the highest in Himachal Pradesh at 0.8, while it is the lowest in Bihar at 0.06.

Women in managerial positions: For every 1,000 persons in managerial positions (including the position of Board of Director in listed companies) 190 are women. The target to be achieved is at least 245 women in managerial positions for every 1,000 persons. Puducherry recorded the highest value at 615 women in managerial positions for every 1,000 persons. Meghalaya (111) and Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh recorded the lowest values (100) in the country.

Family planning: According to the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), 72 percent of the demand for modern methods of family planning (currently married women aged 15-49 years) was met in India. Andhra Pradesh among the States and Puducherry among the UTs were the best performers at 93.6 and 87.1 percent, respectively. Only 23.6 percent of demand for modern family planning methods was met in Manipur.

Operational landholdings: According to the Agriculture Census (2015-16), the percentage share of female operational landholders has increased from 12.79 percent in 2010-11 to 13.96 percent in 2015-16, which is still far from desirable. The share of female operational landholders was the highest in Meghalaya at 34.32 percent and lowest in Punjab at 1.55 percent.



Photo courtesy of Kalyan Chakravarty, UNHCR

SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

Targets

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

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

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

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

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

SDG India Index: Goal 6

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Clean Water and Sanitation, eight national level indicators have been identified, which capture five 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 54 and 100 for States and between 61 and 100 for UTs.

Goa and Lakshadweep are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively, having secured a score of 100. Twenty five States and six UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners. Although no State/UT fell behind in the Aspirants category, two States and one UT belonged in the Performers category.

Figure 6.1: SDG 6 Index Score of States/ UTs

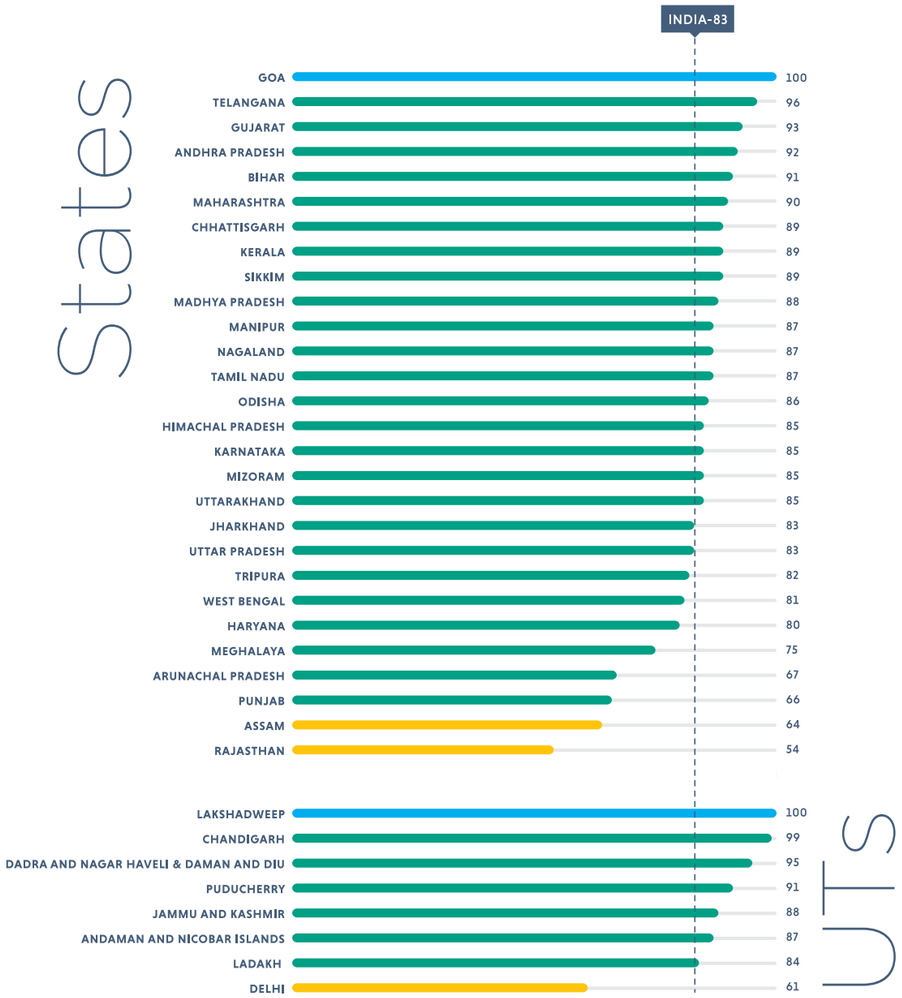


Figure 6.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 6



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

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

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

		6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	
SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	Percentage of blocks/ mandals/ taluka over-exploited	SDG 6 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	68.52	99.81	100	100	97.28	96.82	44.17	6.72	92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.13	92.64	100	100	70.12	70.89	0.37	0	67
3	Assam	25.70	74.72	100	100	75.30	90.02	11.25	0	64
4	Bihar	65.19	96.29	100	100	97.92	96.84	45.74	2.25	91
5	Chhattisgarh	52.17	99.60	100	100	99.15	90.05	44.47	0	89
6	Goa	100	100	100	100	100	99.21	31.25	0	100
7	Gujarat	97.57	100	100	100	99.87	80.60	63.91	10.08	93
8	Haryana	97.41	99.71	100	100	98.49	96.86	136.91	60.94	80
9	Himachal Pradesh	76.57	100	100	100	97.87	98.92	84.78	50.00	85
10	Jharkhand	35.49	99.71	100	100	98.33	79.15	27.77	1.15	83
11	Karnataka	59.47	100	100	100	95.64	87.71	69.91	25.57	85
12	Kerala	35.29	99.35	100	100	99.28	99.22	51.25	0.66	89
13	Madhya Pradesh	47.95	99.65	100	100	98.50	91.12	54.77	7.03	88
14	Maharashtra	64.39	99.70	100	100	96.80	92.36	54.62	3.12	90
15	Manipur	69.55	100	100	100	77.84	100	2.56	0	87
16	Meghalaya	23.49	100	100	100	67.98	99.38	2.44	0	75
17	Mizoram	46.17	100	100	100	85.48	97.14	5.26	0	85
18	Nagaland	40.14	100	100	100	90.33	100	1.01	0	87
19	Odisha	51.73	98.13	100	100	98.04	83.16	42.20	0	86
20	Punjab	80.68	92.41	100	100	98.06	94.11	165.80	78.99	66
21	Rajasthan	35.25	92.28	100	100	90.44	65.79	139.87	62.71	54
22	Sikkim	37.42	100	100	100	99.34	96.77	0.06	0	89
23	Tamil Nadu	73.05	99.39	100	100	98.39	98.23	80.93	39.62	87
24	Telangana	100	100	100	100	96.23	98.22	65.40	11.99	96
25	Tripura	63.05	84.84	100	100	88.18	100	8.06	0	82
26	Uttar Pradesh	20.35	99.63	100	100	95.51	96.27	70.18	10.96	83
27	Uttarakhand	52.46	99.26	100	100	95.36	78.39	56.75	0	85
28	West Bengal	39.75	95.48	100	100	98.84	74.07	44.58	0	81
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88.89	100	100	100	99.28	60.00	3.03	0	87
30	Chandigarh	Null	Null	100	100	100	98.45	75.00	0	99
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Null	Null	100	100	94.80	Null	28.57	0	95
32	Daman and Diu	Null	Null	100	100	100	78.26	50.00	0	
33	Delhi	Null	Null	100	100	100	53.44	120.00	64.71	61
34	Jammu and Kashmir	52.87	99.89	100	100	89.02	97.31	29.23	0	88
35	Ladakh	29.80	100	100	100	89.02	97.31	29.23	0	84
36	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	100	100	100	Null	50.00	0	100
37	Puducherry	95.17	95.89	100	100	98.74	95.35	75.00	25.00	91
	India	51.36	97.44	100	100	95.33	88.40	63.33	17.24	83
	Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	70	0	100

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

GOAL 6

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

100%
IHHL constructed against target **(SBM-G)**

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

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

97.44%
rural population have access to **IMPROVED SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER**

63%
net available **GROUND WATER WITHDRAWN** in 2017

17.24%
BLOCKS OVER-EXPLOITED

88.4%
polluting industries **COMPLY WITH** Central Pollution Control Board **NORMS FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT**

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)	100	The Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide piped water supply to the entire rural population by 2024.
Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	100	Global SDG target 6.1 aims to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030.
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	100	Global SDG target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation by 2030. This is also in line with the objectives of the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	100	Global SDG target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation by 2030. This is also in line with the objectives of the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).
Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	100	Global SDG target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation by 2030.
Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/grossly polluting/red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	100	Global SDG target 6.3 aims to improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials.
Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	70	The report "National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India (2017)" by the Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Jal Shakti, categorizes stages of groundwater extraction below 70 percent as "Safe".
Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited	0	This target corresponds to global SDG target 6.4 that aims to substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals to address water scarcity and global SDG target 6.6 that aims to protect and restore water-related ecosystems.

Highlights

Access to piped water supply: Around 51 percent of the rural population receives safe and adequate drinking water within premises through piped water supply. The aim is to increase it to 100 percent. Telangana and Goa have already achieved the target while Gujarat and Haryana at 97.57 and 97.41 percent, respectively, are close to achieving the target. Percentage of rural population receiving safe drinking water through piped water supply within premises was the lowest in Uttar Pradesh at 20.35 percent.

Access to improved sources of drinking water: While the national target is to provide access to improved source of drinking water to all, currently 97.44 percent of the rural population in India has access to improved sources of drinking water. Ten States (Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Telangana) have achieved the target. Among the UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Ladakh have achieved the national target. With just over 74.72 percent, Assam has the lowest share of rural population that has access to an improved source of drinking water.

Individual household toilets (Rural households): The impetus provided by the Swacchh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM (G)) has enabled all States and UTs to complete the construction of the targeted number of individual household toilets in rural households.

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

Schools with separate toilet facilities for girls: Roughly 95 percent of schools in the country have separate toilet facilities for girls. The target is to cover all schools. Four UTs and the State of Goa have already achieved this target. Only 68 percent of the schools in Meghalaya have separate toilet facilities for girls.

Waste water treatment: Only about 88.4 percent of industries (17 highly polluting/red category/grossly polluting industries) comply with wastewater treatment as per CPCB norms, while the target is for all industries to meet the CPCB norms. Manipur, Nagaland, and Tripura have achieved this target with all industries complying with waste water treatment norms. Only 66 percent of the industries in Rajasthan, and 60 percent in Andaman and Nicobar Islands comply with the wastewater treatment norms.

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

Over-exploited blocks: Out of the total 6881 assessment units (Blocks/Taluks/Mandals/Districts/Firkas/Valleys), 1186 (17 percent) have been categorized as over-exploited. The target is to reduce it to zero. Thirteen States and seven UTs have already achieved the target. More than 25 percent of the total units in Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are overexploited.



SDG 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

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

Targets

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

SDG India Index: Goal 7

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

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

Goal 7 Index Score

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

Fifteen States and five UTs have entered the category of Achievers (with Index score of 100) and Twelve States and three UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both).

Figure 7.1: SDG 7 Index Score of States/ UTs

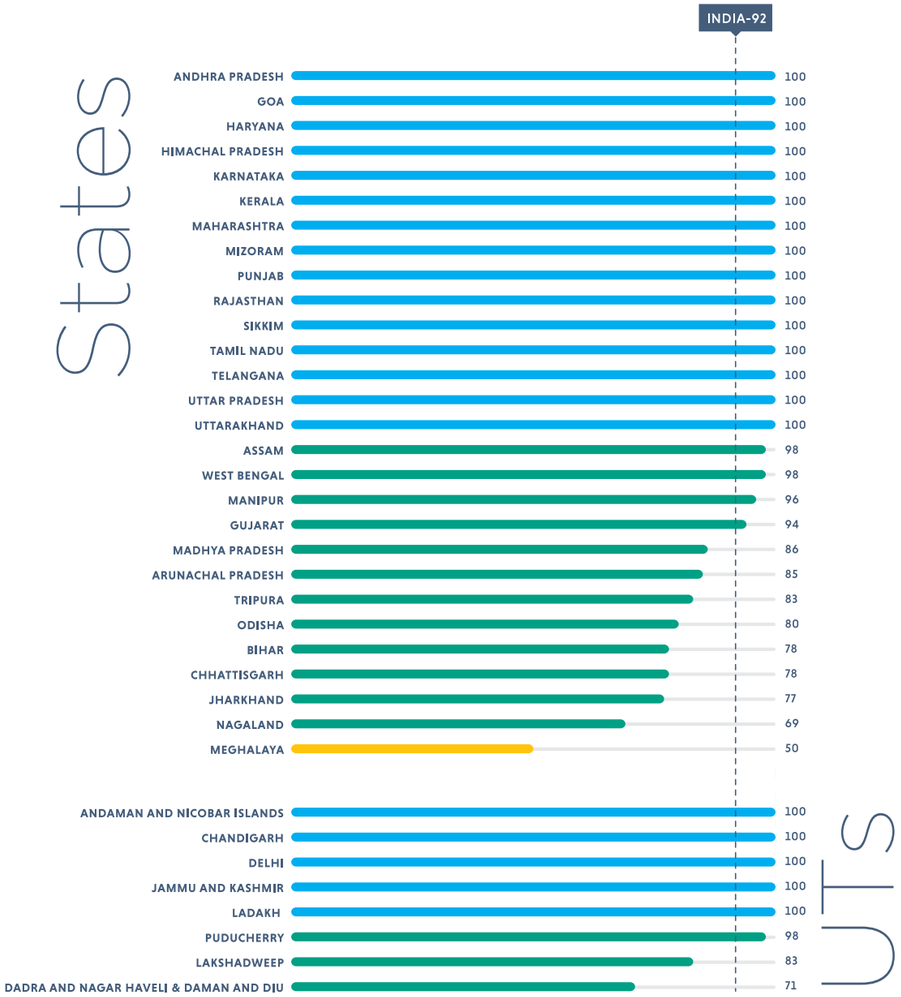


Figure 7.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 7



Achiever

- Andhra Pradesh
- Goa
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Maharashtra
- Mizoram
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Chandigarh
- Delhi
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Ladakh

Front Runner

- Assam
- West Bengal
- Manipur
- Gujarat
- Madhya Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Tripura
- Odisha
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Jharkhand
- Nagaland
- Puducherry
- Lakshadweep
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Performer

- Meghalaya

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

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

		7.1	7.1	
SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of households electrified	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	SDG 7 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	101.16	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	84.05	85
3	Assam	100	97.61	98
4	Bihar	100	76.55	78
5	Chhattisgarh	99.67	76.87	78
6	Goa	100	146.84	100
7	Gujarat	100	93.32	94
8	Haryana	100	127.08	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	120.23	100
10	Jharkhand	100	75.79	77
11	Karnataka	100	108.81	100
12	Kerala	100	110.78	100
13	Madhya Pradesh	100	85.24	86
14	Maharashtra	100	108.64	100
15	Manipur	100	95.64	96
16	Meghalaya	100	47.50	50
17	Mizoram	100	114.07	100
18	Nagaland	100	67.59	69
19	Odisha	100	79.52	80
20	Punjab	100	141.66	100
21	Rajasthan	100	108.88	100
22	Sikkim	100	104.86	100
23	Tamil Nadu	100	100.29	100
24	Telangana	100	120.43	100
25	Tripura	100	82.40	83
26	Uttar Pradesh	100	106.83	100
27	Uttarakhand	100	115.40	100
28	West Bengal	100	98.13	98
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	115.15	100
30	Chandigarh	Null	143.22	100
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Null	89.29	71
32	Daman and Diu	Null	78.02	
33	Delhi	100	147.34	100
34	Jammu and Kashmir	100	131.30	100
35	Ladakh	100	169.81	100
36	Lakshadweep	Null	90.91	83
37	Puducherry	100	97.90	98
	India	99.99	92.02	92
	Target	100	100	100

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

GOAL 7



99.99%
of households have
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



CLEAN COOKING FUEL

2,824 LAKH
LPG connections

72 LAKH
PNG connections



Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of households electrified	100	This target corresponds to global SDG target 7.1 that aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	100	This target corresponds to global SDG target 7.1 that aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Highlights

Household electrification: India has shown strong intent and performance towards household electrification and is soon set to achieve the target of providing universal access to electricity to every household. At the end of March 2019, as per the Saubhagya dashboard of the Ministry of Power, nearly 99.99 percent of households were electrified. With the exception of Chhattisgarh, all States have achieved 100 percent electrification status. Among the UTs, Delhi, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir and Puducherry have achieved universal access to electricity.

Clean Cooking Fuel (LPG+PNG coverage): As of July 2020, there are 2,824 lakh connections of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and 72 lakh connections of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in the country. Gujarat leads in the number of PNG connections (26 lakh) while West Bengal has no PNG connection yet. Among the UTs, Delhi leads in both LPG (49.8 lakh) and PNG (9 lakh) connections.



SDG 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

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

Targets

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

SDG India Index: Goal 8

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

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

Goal 8 Index Score

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

Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Seven States and three UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, three States and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 8.1: SDG 8 Index Score of States/ UTs

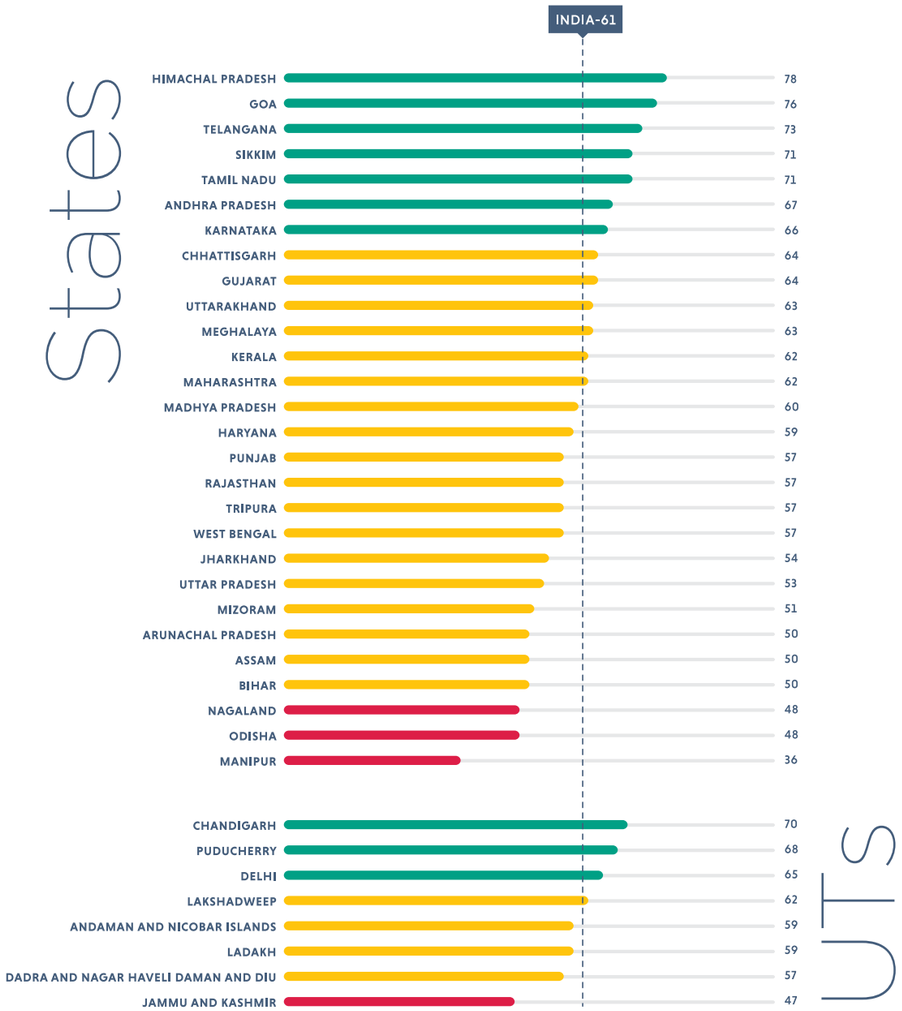
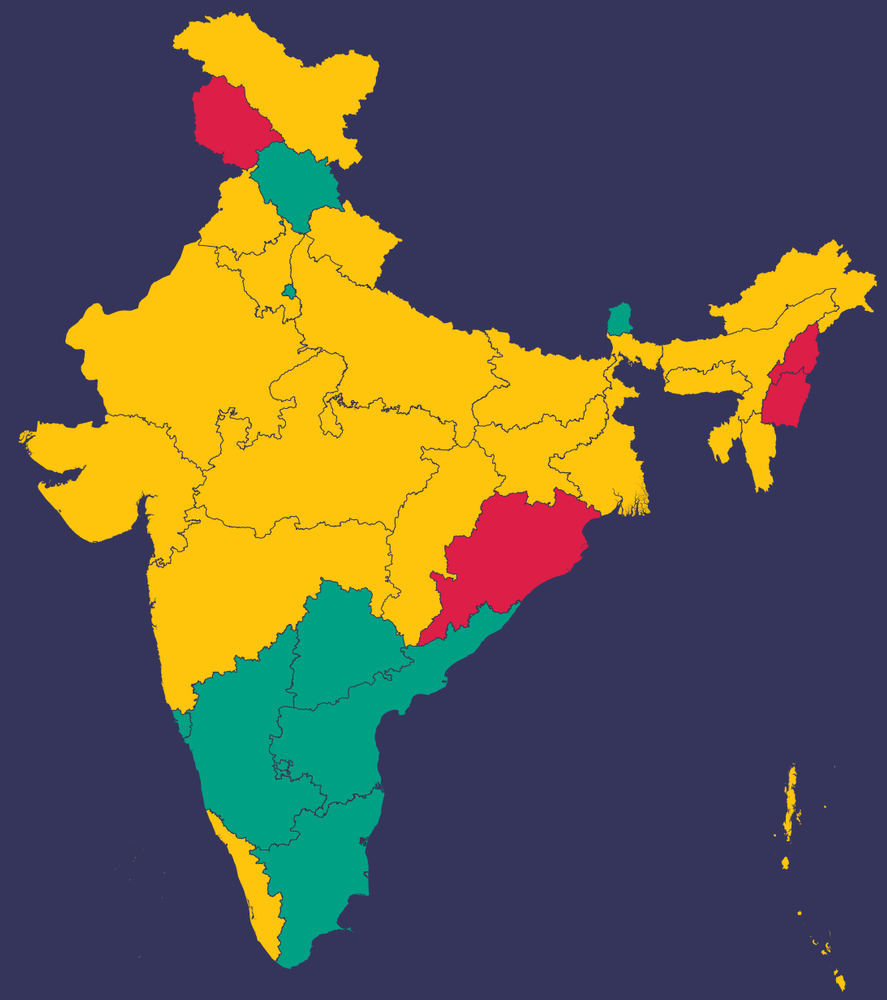


Figure 8.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 8



Front Runner

Himachal Pradesh
Goa
Telangana
Sikkim
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Chandigarh
Puducherry
Delhi

Performer

Chhattisgarh
Gujarat
Meghalaya
Uttarakhand
Kerala
Maharashtra
Madhya Pradesh
Haryana
Punjab
Rajasthan
Tripura
West Bengal
Jharkhand
Uttar Pradesh
Mizoram
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Bihar
Lakshadweep
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Ladakh
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Aspirant

Nagaland
Odisha
Manipur
Jammu and Kashmir

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

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

		8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	
SNO	States/UTs	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY	SDG 8 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.84	52.40	5.7	63.5	62.5	100	14.40	21.01	59.31	67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.52	0	7.7	44.8	17.3	100	11.83	16.36	55.05	50
3	Assam	5.26	5.93	7.1	49.4	44.8	99.96	8.89	11.60	59.26	50
4	Bihar	7.63	2.78	10.6	41.4	23.7	100	6.37	6.84	56.22	50
5	Chhattisgarh	5.36	28.71	2.6	66.6	50.7	99.98	10.06	12.50	55.65	64
6	Goa	13.79	3.33	9.4	57.8	23.8	100	45.78	63.55	44.19	76
7	Gujarat	7.69	20.19	3.4	54.9	50.8	100	12.99	17.53	50.25	64
8	Haryana	5.99	13.24	9.8	50.4	56.1	100	18.39	23.62	49.76	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.41	28.49	5.8	72.1	39.1	100	23.43	25.52	51.96	78
10	Jharkhand	5.30	29.54	5.5	50.5	60.5	100	8.59	9.55	55.74	54
11	Karnataka	6.59	7.82	3.9	56.6	38.5	99.97	16.69	26.73	55.57	66
12	Kerala	6.93	1.11	10.4	55.0	54.4	100	19.60	27.99	58.83	62
13	Madhya Pradesh	4.30	43.44	3.7	56.9	61.5	100	8.92	12.54	53.08	60
14	Maharashtra	5.00	17.50	5.4	58.2	43.3	100	11.39	22.30	54.08	62
15	Manipur	0.74	0	10.1	51.5	15.9	99.76	7.00	11.43	55.87	36
16	Meghalaya	7.06	0	2.8	65.2	42.5	100	11.73	12.50	58.38	63
17	Mizoram	0.97	2.99	7.3	52.0	11.4	99.92	17.73	14.50	51.19	51
18	Nagaland	5.93	0	18.5	47.8	17.1	99.92	8.87	14.33	54.75	48
19	Odisha	5.49	0	7.6	55.2	54.3	99.85	11.92	15.72	55.48	48
20	Punjab	4.61	7.61	8.0	51.9	70.3	100	22.94	24.39	52.32	57
21	Rajasthan	5.45	25.92	6.2	56.6	65.2	99.99	10.21	14.16	59.85	57
22	Sikkim	4.97	0	3.3	66.1	36.2	100	24.55	28.72	50.93	71
23	Tamil Nadu	7.45	13.61	7.2	60.4	45.5	100	16.07	35.47	58.53	71
24	Telangana	8.45	48.60	8.8	60.2	62.2	100	15.08	28.93	57.45	73
25	Tripura	8.84	0	10.5	50.8	33.2	100	14.60	14.65	50.99	57
26	Uttar Pradesh	3.74	50.09	6.2	44.4	59.4	100	8.07	9.61	54.74	53
27	Uttarakhand	5.46	19.72	9.5	48.6	40.3	100	20.01	24.64	53.06	63
28	West Bengal	5.36	22.85	4.1	54.9	59.2	100	9.75	12.63	55.17	57
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	4.64	13.8	62.5	59.3	100	18.80	29.82	47.94	59
30	Chandigarh	6.11	0	7.8	54.9	47.7	100	39.40	61.77	46.42	70
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Null	3.37	1.5	69.9	22.4	100	10.89	33.56	38.99	57
32	Daman and Diu	Null	7.74	0	59.2	39.1	100	10.89	20.84	30.83	
33	Delhi	5.63	19.17	10.7	53.5	59.9	100	19.26	41.10	47.07	65
34	Jammu and Kashmir	4.50	5.00	5.6	58.5	44.4	99.71	13.73	19.42	54.26	47
35	Ladakh	4.50	5.00	5.6	58.5	44.4	99.71	24.66	51.69	57.87	59
36	Lakshadweep	Null	13.33	32.0	50.1	14.0	100	20.59	97.06	52.65	62
37	Puducherry	5.83	2.22	8.7	58.0	37.1	100	17.88	39.83	57.07	68
	India	5.1	71	6.2	53.6	51.9	99.99	11.69	17.31	55.34	61
	Target	7	50	3	68.3	0	100	31.26	42.65	50	100

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

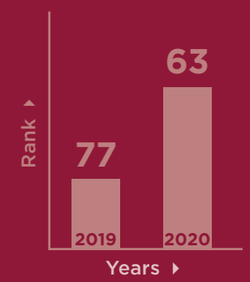
GOAL 8



5.1%

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

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS



INDIA'S RANK



INDIA'S DTF SCORE



6.2%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



53.6%

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION Rate



52%

salaried employees in non-agricultural sector have **NO SOCIAL SECURITY COVER**



99.99%

households have **BANK ACCOUNTS** under PMJDY against the target



55.3%

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana **ACCOUNTS HELD BY WOMEN**

12

BANKING OUTLETS per 1,00,000 population

17

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES per 1,00,000 population

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	7	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 8.1 that aims to sustain per capita economic growth with at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum.
Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	50	The "Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2019 ranking of States" released by the Department for the Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade measured performance of the States/UTs by assigning full weightage to the feedback from respondents at the ground level, on effectiveness of the reforms. Average feedback score received by the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	3	Global SDG target 8.5 aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	68.3	Global SDG target 8.5 aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	0	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 8.8 that aims to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers.
Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	100	The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana aims to provide at least one basic savings banking account to every household.
Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	31.26	Global SDG target 8.10 aims to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	42.65	Global SDG target 8.10 aims to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.a that aims to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resource and access to financial services, and to the global SDG target 8.10 that aims to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Highlights

Per capita GDP growth rate: India's GDP per capita at constant prices (base year 2011-12) grew by 5.1 percent in 2018-19 over 2017-18. Global target 8.1 aims to sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum. In 2018-19, annual per capita GDP growth rate in nineteen States and three UTs was more than the national average. Among the States and UTs, the best performance is shown by Goa (13.79 percent) and Chandigarh (6.11 percent), respectively.

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

The State/UT scores have been sourced from the fourth edition of the BRAP ranking released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The 2019 BRAP ranking gives full weightage to the feedback on effectiveness of the reforms from over thirty thousand respondents at the ground level. Hence the feedback score has been used to measure the performance of the States/UTs. Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana are the best performing States with feedback scores of 52.4, 50.1 and 48.6, respectively. Delhi is the best performing UT with a feedback score of 19.17.

Unemployment Rate: India's unemployment rate for the year 2018-19 stands at 6.2 percent. Among the States, Chhattisgarh has the lowest unemployment rate at 2.6, percent followed by Meghalaya (2.8 percent). On the other hand, Nagaland has the highest unemployment rate of 18.5 percent among the States.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): The Labour Force Participation Rate for the country stands at 53.6 percent. LFPR in Himachal Pradesh is highest in the country at 72 percent. At 41.4 percent, Bihar has the lowest LFPR.

Coverage of social security benefits: In the non-agricultural sector in India, around 52 percent of regular wage/salaried employees do not have any social security benefits. The target is to provide social security benefits to all such workers. No state or UT has achieved this target. Mizoram at 11.4 percent among the States and Lakshadweep at 14 percent among the UTs are the best performers. Punjab has the highest share of regular wage/salaried non-agricultural workers without social security benefits (70 percent).

Households with a bank account: Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), 99.99 percent of the targeted households in the country have been covered by bank accounts, as of 2020. Only eight States - Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha and Rajasthan, and two UTs - Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, fall short of achieving the target.

Banking outlets: There are 12 banking outlets per 1,00,000 population in the country as of September 2020. Among the States and UTs, Goa and Chandigarh display the best performance with respect to the number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population at 45.78 and 39.4, respectively, much higher than the national average.

Automated Teller Machines: As of September 2020, there are 17 Automated Teller Machines per 100,000 population in India. Among the States, Goa recorded the highest number of ATMs at 63.55 per 1,00,000 population, while among the UTs, Lakshadweep had 97.06 ATMs per 1,00,000 population.

Women account holders under PMJDY: More than half of all account holders under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) are women. Almost 60 percent of the PMJDY accounts in Rajasthan were held by women, while Goa had the lowest share of women accounts (44 percent). Among the UTs, Ladakh reported the highest percentage of women account holders under PMJDY at 57.87 percent, while the lowest is in Daman and Diu (30.83 percent).

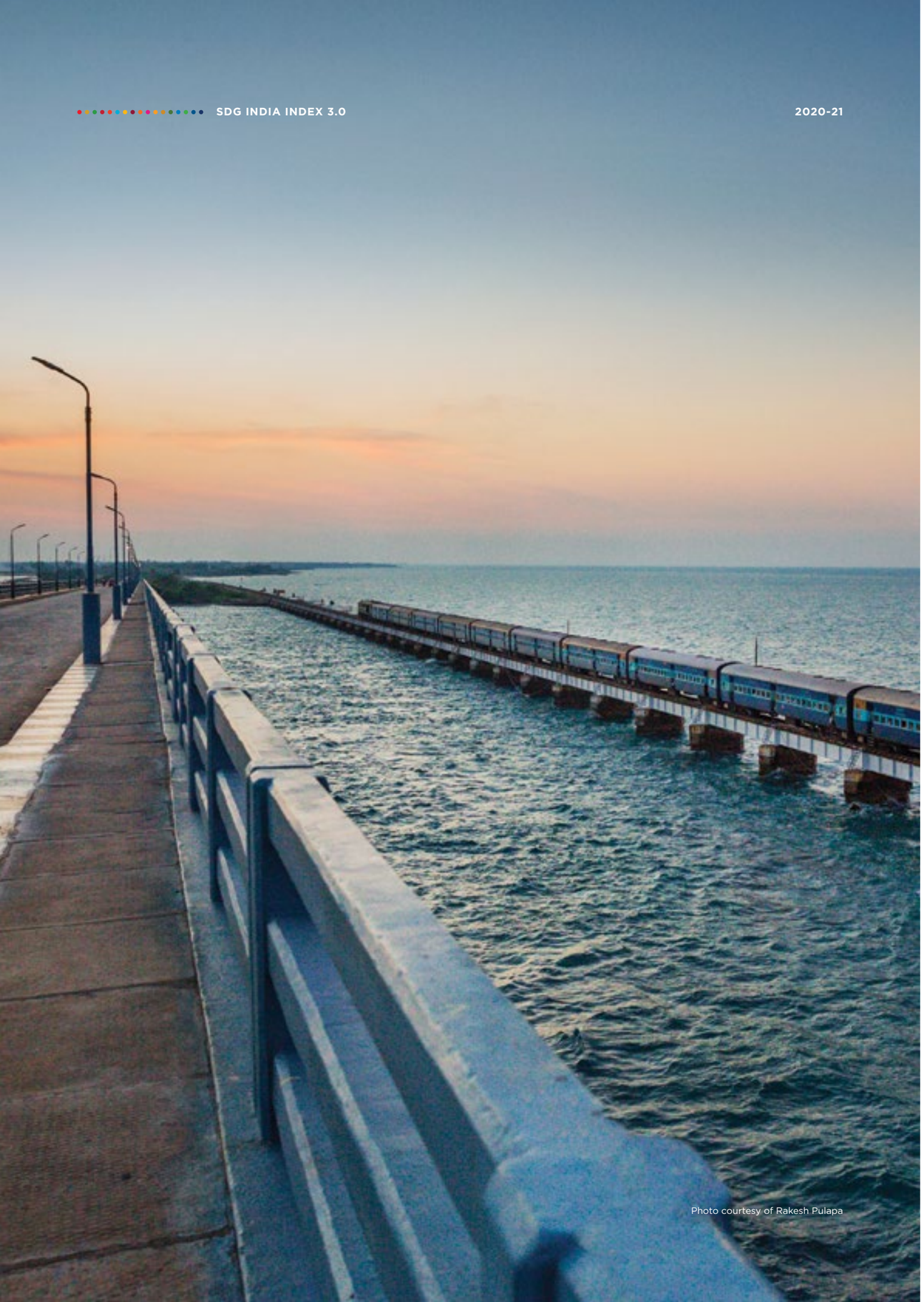


Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

Targets

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

SDG India Index: Goal 9

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

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

Goal 9 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 9 ranges between 24 and 72 for States and between 23 and 66 for UTs.

Gujarat and Delhi are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Six States and one UT bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, fourteen States and six UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 9.1: SDG 9 Index Score of States/ UTs

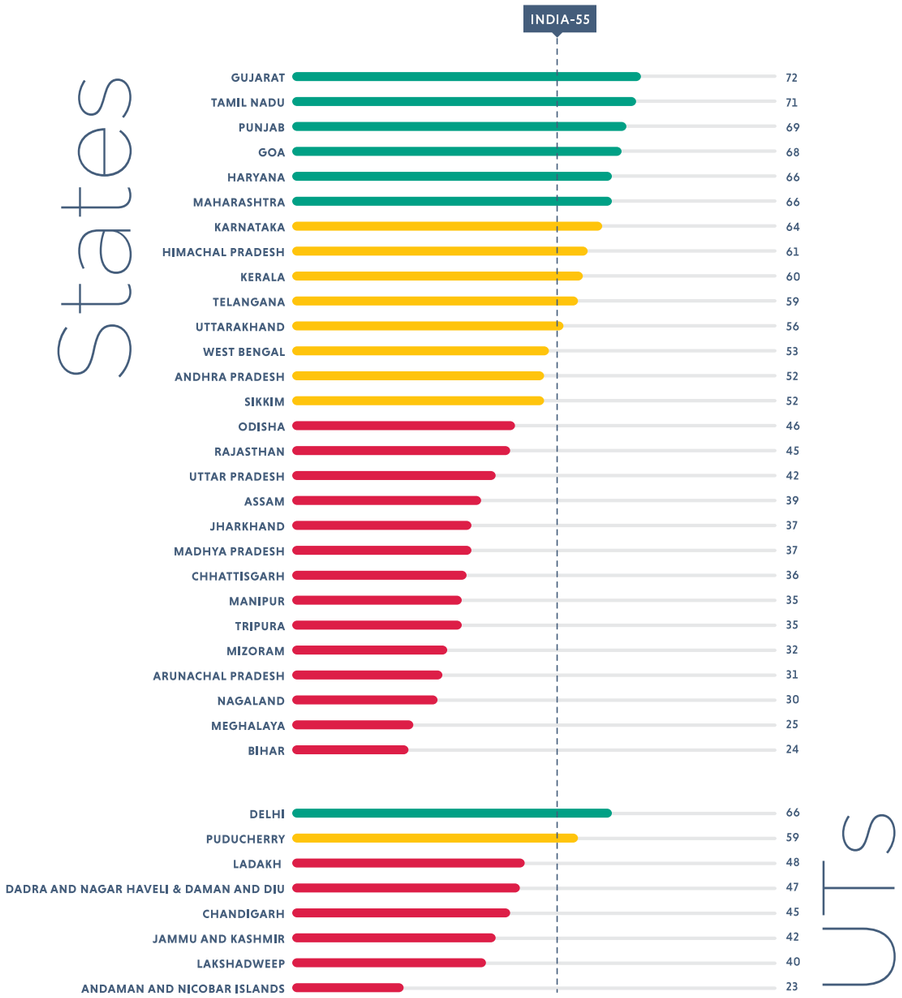
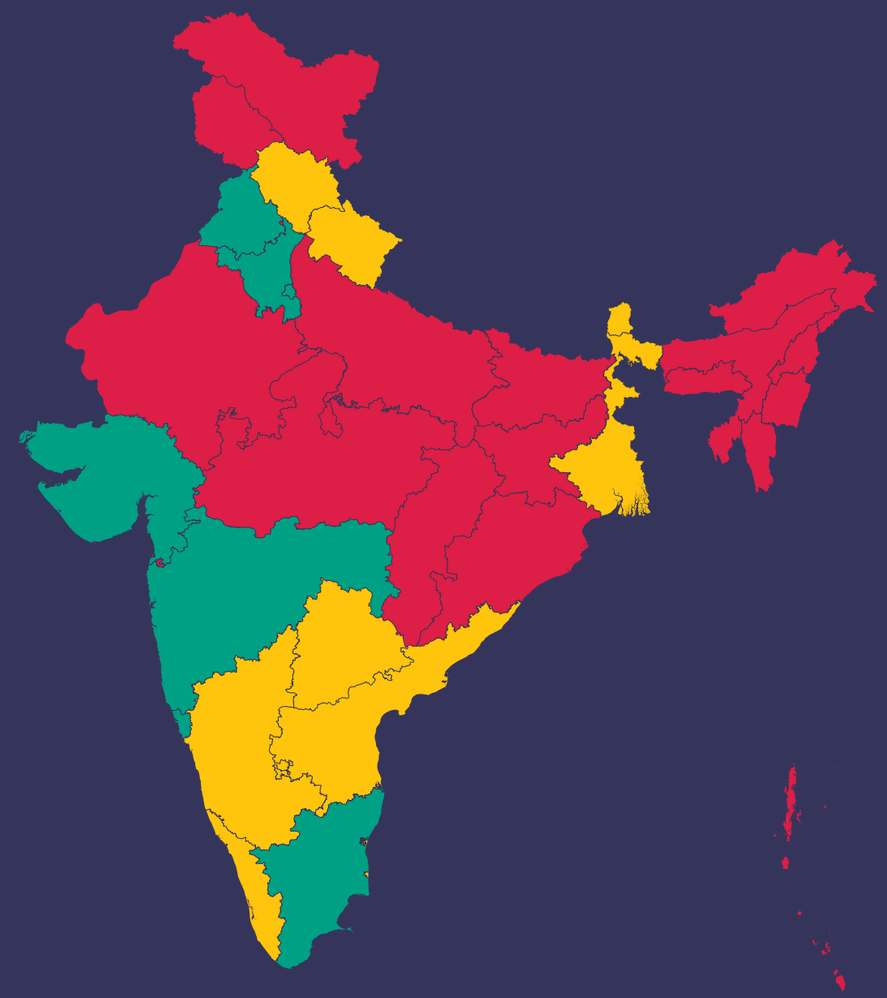


Figure 9.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 9



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

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

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

		9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.c	9.c	
SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile tele density)	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	SDG 9 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	98.46	3.42	9.58	10.60	24.19	85.71	65.61	52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	81.75	2.77	3.20	2.05	14.90	84.00	52.34	31
3	Assam	94.38	3.00	12.25	10.55	16.38	67.51	41.57	39
4	Bihar	97.18	2.85	7.21	5.30	14.48	50.65	30.99	24
5	Chhattisgarh	97.15	3.01	12.60	5.46	15.77	67.99	44.24	36
6	Goa	100	2.78	42.50	16.39	24.92	177.45	74.72	68
7	Gujarat	100	3.62	36.74	20.84	23.63	94.71	64.79	72
8	Haryana	100	3.37	20.22	17.60	25.81	112.77	59.33	66
9	Himachal Pradesh	91.89	2.72	29.79	6.48	25.06	145.83	82.63	61
10	Jharkhand	99.86	2.88	20.02	7.68	17.12	57.55	30.99	37
11	Karnataka	100	3.37	15.88	11.74	42.50	100.28	69.35	64
12	Kerala	99.50	3.16	10.76	11.77	30.58	123.01	77.47	60
13	Madhya Pradesh	99.69	3.21	8.85	6.84	20.82	65.29	44.24	37
14	Maharashtra	99.03	3.42	19.38	11.24	38.03	101.07	74.72	66
15	Manipur	89.26	2.42	2.42	12.11	22.78	72.97	52.34	35
16	Meghalaya	63.18	2.56	8.88	1.27	12.15	70.23	52.34	25
17	Mizoram	67.24	2.31	0.64	5.34	16.93	109.73	52.34	32
18	Nagaland	87.16	2.28	1.37	8.11	14.11	74.27	52.34	30
19	Odisha	98.51	3.18	19.61	8.15	18.94	75.09	44.87	46
20	Punjab	100	3.46	13.78	19.39	22.54	122.19	84.32	69
21	Rajasthan	100.01	3.16	10.39	7.50	20.83	81.89	53.79	45
22	Sikkim	93.71	2.90	45.43	3.31	20.28	99.44	51.74	52
23	Tamil Nadu	100	3.40	20.58	18.74	37.91	101.75	65.68	71
24	Telangana	99.66	3.22	11.54	12.86	33.23	109.90	65.61	59
25	Tripura	95.87	2.95	3.31	6.38	12.84	75.78	52.34	35
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.99	3.08	14.54	10.51	22.85	67.62	38.73	42
27	Uttarakhand	84.67	2.85	37.52	12.81	23.50	113.58	38.73	56
28	West Bengal	99.13	2.99	12.34	18.66	21.69	80.99	51.74	53
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	Null	1.09	7.19	18.89	87.87	Null	23
30	Chandigarh	Null	3.45	3.24	8.47	38.57	136.42	Null	45
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Null	3.23	Null	59.30	22.74	70.02	Null	47
32	Daman and Diu	Null	3.16	Null	62.57	26.76	70.02	Null	
33	Delhi	Null	3.36	5.20	22.99	46.60	190.61	199.88	66
34	Jammu and Kashmir	89.20	2.87	8.09	9.1	18.62	85.02	55.23	42
35	Ladakh	98.46	2.87	8.09	9.1	18.62	153.20	55.23	48
36	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	Null	4.79	11.71	124.28	Null	40
37	Puducherry	Null	3.28	29.65	20.85	25.23	72.97	Null	59
	India	97.65	3.18	16.1	12.07	35.59	84.38	55.41	55
	Target	100	5	25	20	100	100	100	100

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

GOAL 9

GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX



INDIA'S IMPROVEMENT IN RANK



48th

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



98%

TARGETED HABITATIONS COVERED with all-weather roads under PMGSY



16.1%

of total **GROSS VALUE ADDED** is from **MANUFACTURING SECTOR**



12.07%

of **TOTAL WORKFORCE EMPLOYED** in the manufacturing sector



84

HAVE A MOBILE CONNECTION

For every 100 persons





55

HAVE INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

For every 100 persons

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	100	Global SDG Target 9.1 AIMS to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and equitable access for all. It is aimed that all targeted unconnected habitations under PMGSY are connected.
Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	25	The "Make in India" initiative aims to raise the contribution of the manufacturing sector to 25 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the year 2025. As GDP is essentially a measure of GVA combined with net taxes, the same target has been used for GVA in manufacturing to total GVA.
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	20	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 9.2 that aims to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	100	The Global Innovation Index released by the World Intellectual Property Organization ranks countries based on a score range of 0-100, with 100 implying best performance.
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Report	5	The Logistics Performance Index released by the World Bank ranks countries based on a score range of 1-5, 5 being the highest score.
Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile tele density)	100	This target aligns with Global SDG target 9.c which aims to significantly increase access to information and communications technology. One of the pillars of the "Digital India Initiative" is universal access to mobile connectivity.
Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	100	This target aligns with Global SDG target 9.c which aims to significantly increase access to information and communications technology "Digital India Initiative" of the Government of India also aims to boost universal coverage of internet connectivity.

Highlights

Road connectivity: Good connectivity is a fundamental requirement for industrialisation and development. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched by the Government of India to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations through all-weather roads. At the national level, close to 98 percent of targeted habitations have been covered to date under PMGSY. Seven States, namely, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have achieved the target of providing 100 percent connectivity under PMGSY. Meghalaya recorded the lowest performance since only 381 out of the 603 targeted habitations (63.18 percent) have been connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY.

Value addition by manufacturing sector: Of the total Gross Value Added in India in 2018-19, the share of manufacturing sector was 16.1 percent. The target is to increase this to 25 percent. Five States namely Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand, and one UT - Puducherry, have already achieved the target.

Employment in the manufacturing sector: As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey, 12.07 percent of India's total workforce was engaged in the manufacturing sector in 2018-19. Among the States, the highest share was in Gujarat (20.8 percent). Three States and one UT, namely, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, and Lakshadweep, had less than 5 percent of their labour force employed in the manufacturing sector during this period.

Innovation Score: India has been ranked 48 (out of 131 countries) by the World Intellectual Property Organization in the Global Innovation Index 2020, with a score of 35.59 out of 100. State/UT scores have been sourced from the India Innovation Index 2020. Among the major States, Karnataka ranked first with a score of 42.5, followed by Maharashtra (38) and Tamil Nadu (37.91). Himachal Pradesh topped among the NE/Hilly States with a score of 25.06, followed by Uttarakhand and Manipur, while Meghalaya was ranked last with a score of 12.15. Delhi topped among the UTs with a score of 46.6, followed by Chandigarh and Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep came last with 11.71 score.

Logistics Ease: The World Bank's Logistics Performance Index 2018 ranked India 44 (out of 160 countries) with a score of 3.18. State/UT scores have been sourced from the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2019 Report released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Gujarat with a score of 3.62 is the best performing State while Nagaland has a score of only 2.28. Chandigarh leads the UTs with a score of 3.45.

Internet density and mobile tele-density: Presently, for every 100 people in the country, 84 persons have a mobile connection while only 55 persons have internet subscription. Notably, the mobile density is over 100 percent in eleven States (Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttarakhand) and four UTs (Chandigarh, Delhi, Ladakh and Lakshadweep). With 200 internet subscriptions for every 100 persons, Delhi tops the country in internet subscription density. Among the States, internet access is highest in Punjab at 84.32 subscriptions per 100 people. Bihar has the lowest number of mobile connections (51 percent) and lowest internet subscription rate (31 percent).



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

Targets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SDG India Index: Goal 10

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

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

Goal 10 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 10 ranges between 41 and 88 for States and between 62 and 100 for UTs.

Meghalaya and Chandigarh (Achiever, with Index score of 100) are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty States and six UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, four States fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 10.1: SDG 10 Index Score of States/ UTs

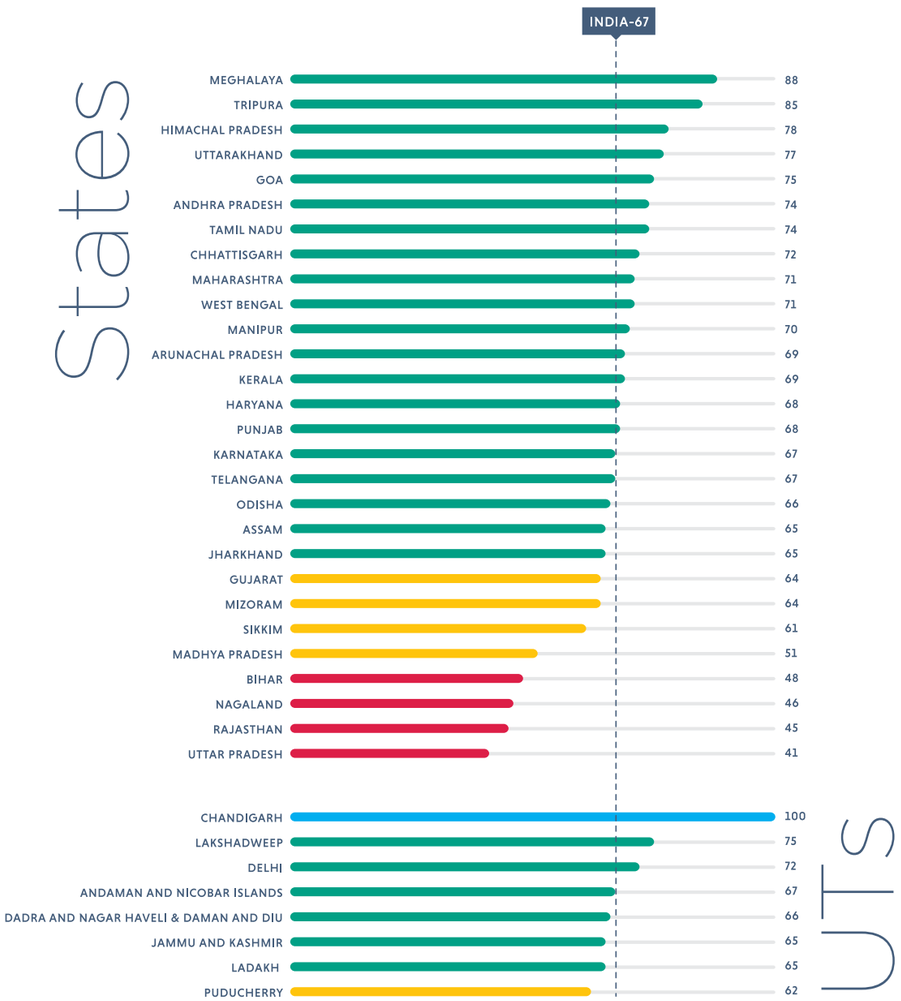
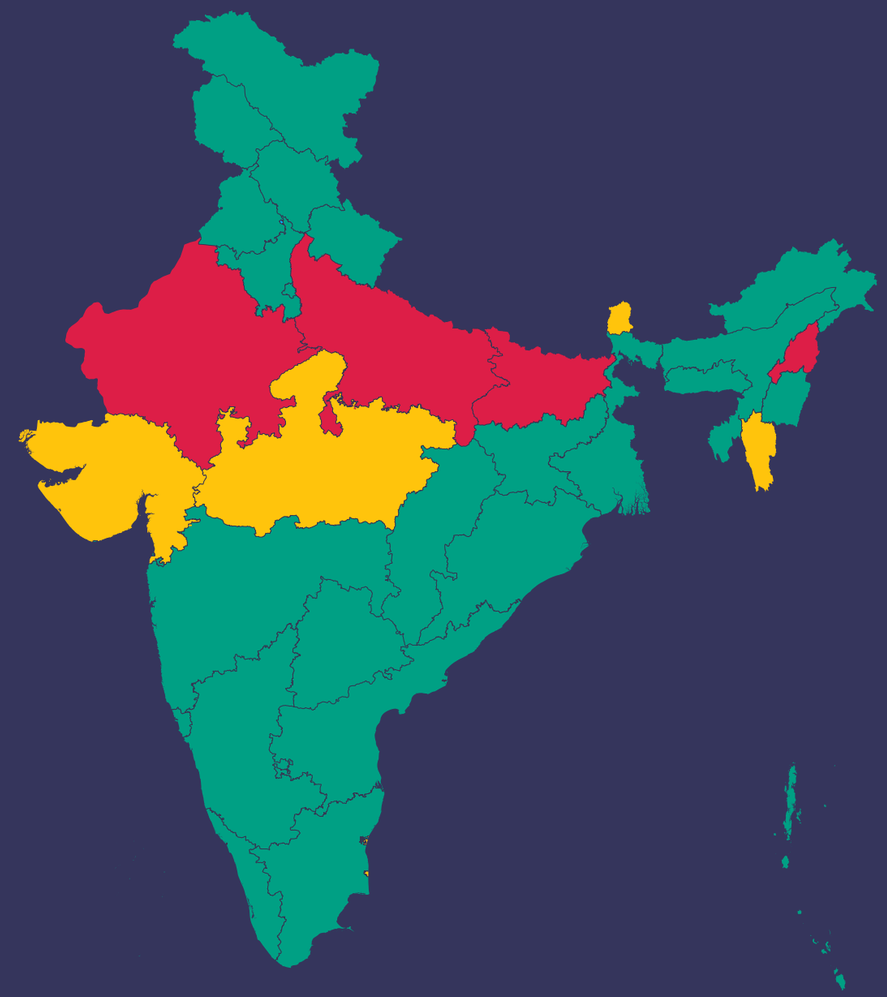


Figure 10.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 10



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

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

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

		10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	
SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles *	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections)	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies **	Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15 years and above)	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	SDG 10 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.4	16	50	20.57	0.99	24.5	12.5	74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.6	0	38.99	98.33	1.39	Null	0	69
3	Assam	62.5	7.14	54.6	19.05	0.6	0.9	0.1	65
4	Bihar	75.2	7.5	52.02	16.46	0.59	39.5	7.3	48
5	Chhattisgarh	59	27.27	54.79	43.33	0.81	10.4	5.5	72
6	Goa	5.6	0	36.72	2.50	Null	11.8	1.3	75
7	Gujarat	25.2	23.08	49.96	21.98	0.39	34.8	3.6	64
8	Haryana	9.7	10	42.12	18.89	0.67	21.2	Null	68
9	Himachal Pradesh	11.7	0	50.13	29.41	1.23	10.9	0.3	78
10	Jharkhand	68	14.29	51.57	45.68	0.86	16.3	4	65
11	Karnataka	27.3	7.14	50.05	22.87	0.59	14.4	7.7	67
12	Kerala	3.2	5	52.42	11.43	0.99	28.2	28.9	69
13	Madhya Pradesh	54.7	13.79	50	35.65	0.56	46.7	12.5	51
14	Maharashtra	26.6	16.67	53.47	18.75	0.65	16.2	5.3	71
15	Manipur	41.1	0	50.69	33.33	Null	0	0.2	70
16	Meghalaya	46.9	50	Null	91.67	1.33	0	0	88
17	Mizoram	17	0	23.64	97.50	1.35	0	0.8	64
18	Nagaland	42.9	0	Null	98.33	0.44	Null	0	46
19	Odisha	63.8	33.33	52.68	39.04	0.74	26.2	6	66
20	Punjab	5.2	15.38	41.79	29.06	0.2	1.9	Null	68
21	Rajasthan	41.7	12	51.32	29.50	0.36	55.6	19.5	45
22	Sikkim	7.6	0	50.3	43.75	0.07	14.1	1	61
23	Tamil Nadu	19.9	7.89	52.99	19.66	0.74	7.9	3.9	74
24	Telangana	26	5.88	50.35	26.05	1.06	31.1	16.1	67
25	Tripura	55.7	50	45.23	50.00	Null	0	0.2	85
26	Uttar Pradesh	54.1	13.75	33.34	21.29	0.42	28.6	63.6	41
27	Uttarakhand	23.1	20	56.02	21.43	0.65	4.4	2.7	77
28	West Bengal	53.5	26.19	51.42	28.57	0.48	0.6	1.9	71
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	0	35.66	Null	Null	Null	10.5	67
30	Chandigarh	3.4	100	34.32	Null	Null	0.5	Null	100
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.3	0	31.97	Null	Null	16.2	0	66
32	Daman and Diu	16	0	47.92	Null	Null	16.3	0	
33	Delhi	2.3	14.29	Null	17.14	0.67	2.7	Null	72
34	Jammu and Kashmir	26.4	0	33.18	8.05	0.25	0.2	0	65
35	Ladakh	26.4	0	33.18	8.05	0.25	0.2	0	65
36	Lakshadweep	1.2	0	37.27	Null	Null	Null	0	75
37	Puducherry	12.7	0	Null	16.67	Null	2	Null	62
	India	40	14.39	45.62	28.35	0.64	22.8	7.9	67
	Target	4.67	50	33		1	0	0	100

* This indicator is not used to compute the national score under SDG 10

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

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

GOAL 10



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE IN THE LOWEST TWO WEALTH QUINTILES

75% in Bihar **3.2%** in Kerala



64%

TRANSGENDER LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION rate as compared to the male labour force participation rate



45.62%

SEATS of Panchayati Raj Institutions **HELD BY WOMEN**



14.39%

total **SEATS** in Lok Sabha elections **WON BY WOMEN**



28.35%

REPRESENTATION of SC/ST persons **IN STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES**



FOR EVERY 1,00,000 SC/ST POPULATION

23 CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTE population registered

8 CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBE population registered

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles	4.67	Global SDG target 10.1 aims to progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population by 2030. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections)	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 10.2 that aims to 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.
Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)	33	As per provisions contained in Article 243 D of the Constitution, at least 1/3rd of the seats of Panchayati Raj Institutions should be reserved for women.
Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	1	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 10.3 which aims to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome. Hence, the target has been set as 1 to bring the transgender labour force participation rate at par with that of the male participation rate.
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 10.3 that aims to ensure equal opportunity, eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and promote appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 10.3 that aims to ensure equal opportunity, eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and promote appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies		This indicator has not been used for the purpose of ranking since some States (like the North Eastern States) have a higher percentage of mandated seats for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes due to the nature of the population. Hence, this indicator has been included to provide a picture of the nature of representation of members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Highlights

Income inequality: According to the Wealth Index of the National Family Health Survey-4, in 2015-16, 75 percent of Bihar's population fell in the lowest two wealth quintiles in India, while only 3.2 percent of Kerala's population belonged to the bottom two wealth quintiles. This reflects the regional dimensions of inequality in living standards across India.

Political inclusion (Lok Sabha and Panchayati Raj Institutions): 14.39 percent of the total seats in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections were won by women. It is aimed to have equal representation of men and women in elected bodies. Tripura and Meghalaya had the highest percentage of women elected to the Lok Sabha at 50 percent each. In seven States and six UTs, no women were elected to the Lok Sabha.

The Indian Constitution provides for reservation of one-third of the seats of Panchayati Raj Institutions for women. In 2020, 45.62 percent of the seats in the Panchayati Raj Institutions in India were held by women. Eighteen States had 50 percent or more women representatives in PRIs with Uttarakhand topping the country with 56.02 percent.

Representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in State Legislative Assemblies: Of the total seats in various State Assemblies, 28.35 percent seats were held by SC/ST persons. This indicator has not been used for the purpose of ranking since some States (like the North Eastern States) have a higher percentage of mandated seats for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes due to the nature of the population. Hence, this indicator has been included to provide a picture of the nature of representation of members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Transgender labour force participation: Global target 10.3 aims to ensure equal opportunity and eliminate discriminatory policies. As per the 5th Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the ratio of the transgender to male LFPR stands lower than the target value of 1. The participation rate of transgender workforce was only 64 percent that of the male labour force participation rate. However, it is worth-while to note that five States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh and Telangana, have already surpassed the target. The ratio was the lowest in Sikkim at 0.07.

Crimes against Scheduled Castes: The National Crime Records Bureau reports that 23 crimes occurred against members of the Scheduled Caste for every 1,00,000 population of SCs in 2019. Rajasthan had the highest rate of crimes at 56 crimes per 1,00,000 of SC population.

Crimes against Scheduled Tribes: In 2019, 8 crimes occurred against members of the Scheduled Tribe for every 1,00,000 population of STs, as observed by the NCRB. Rate of crimes against STs was highest in Uttar Pradesh at 64 crimes per 1,00,000 of ST population.



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

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

Targets

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials

SDG India Index: Goal 11

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

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

Goal 11 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 11 ranges between 39 and 91 for States and between 56 and 98 for UTs.

Punjab and Chandigarh are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty two States and five UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, three States fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 11.1: SDG 11 Index Score of States/ UTs

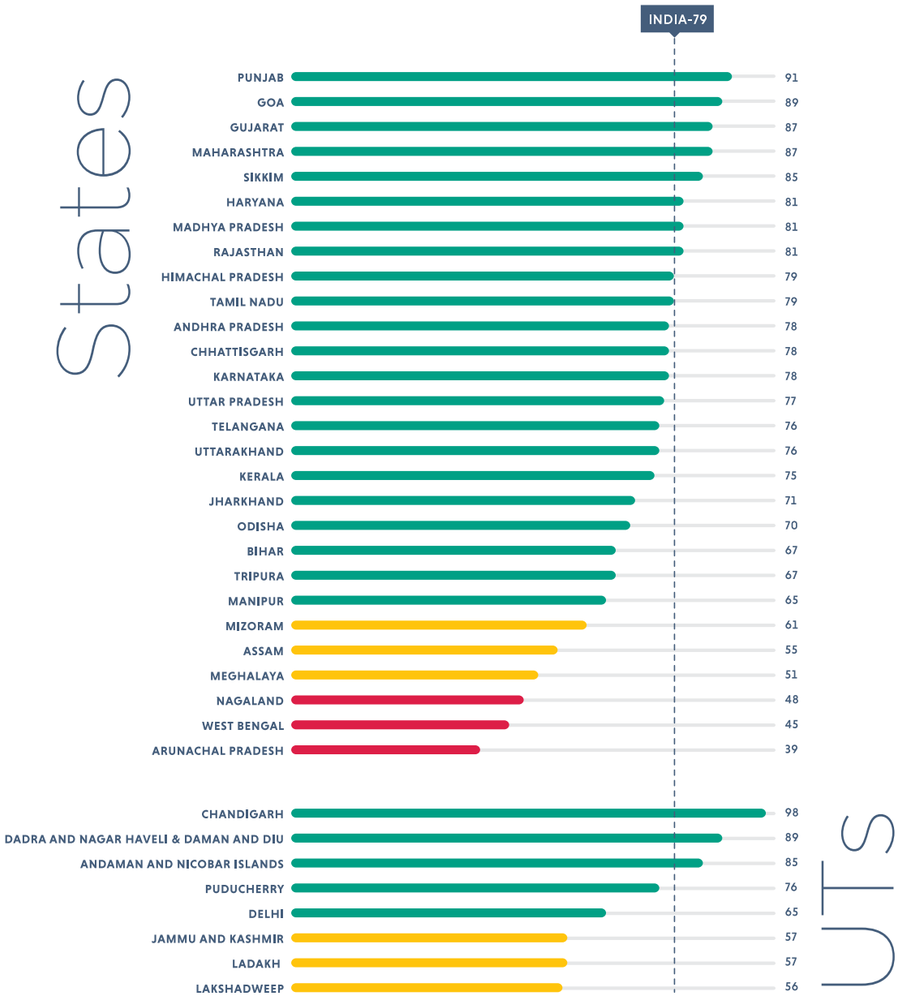
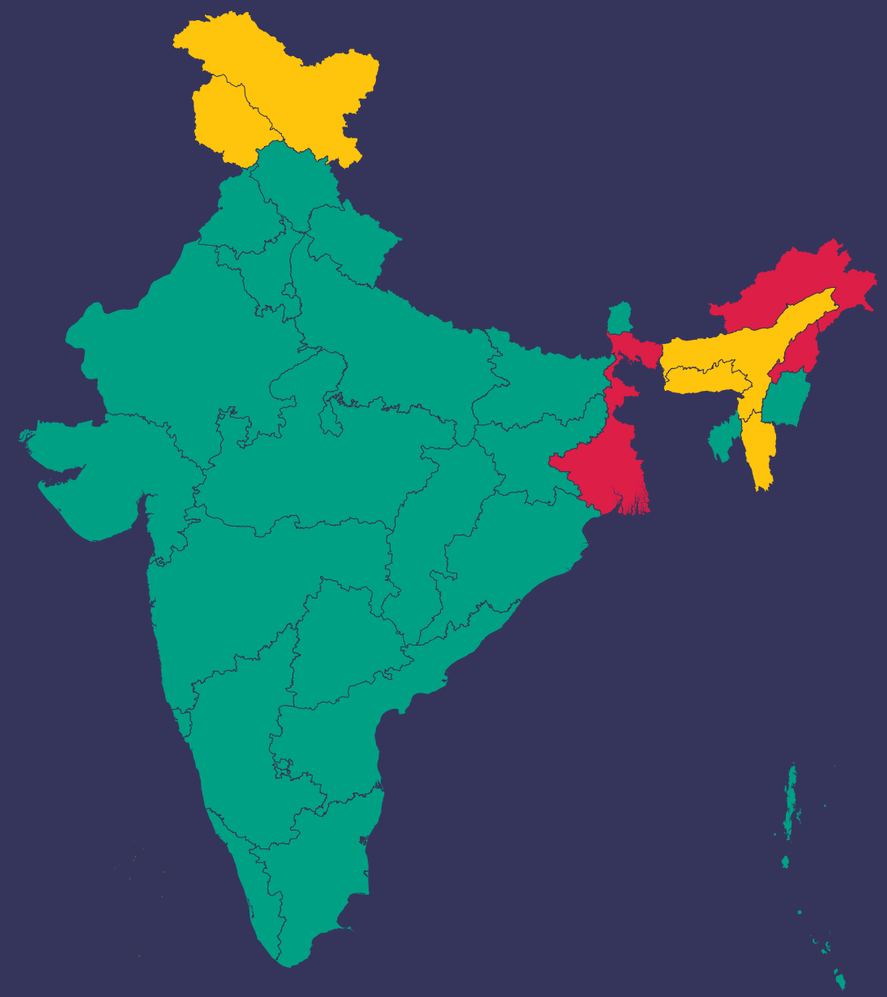


Figure 11.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 11



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

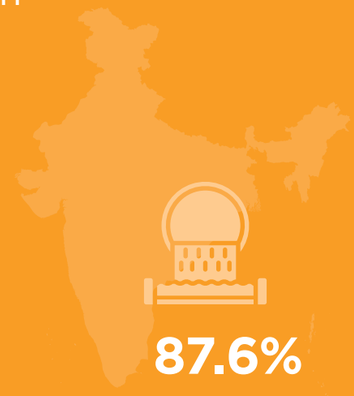
Aspirant (0-49) Performer (50-64) Front Runner (65-99) Achiever (100)

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

		11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	
SNO	States/UTs	Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	Percentage of urban households with drainage facility	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))	Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	SDG 11 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.70	89.7	126.00	16.11	100	63.7	96.80	18.64	78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.90	59.4	80.00	11.76	82.43	24.0	48.65	0	39
3	Assam	0.40	58.7	97.00	24.70	87.91	63.2	42.74	0.11	55
4	Bihar	1.10	87.8	103.00	21.63	99.44	58.3	52.80	5.62	67
5	Chhattisgarh	0.70	76.9	108.00	18.17	100	93.0	100	6.57	78
6	Goa	0	95.6	94.79	5.87	100	70.0	79.72	80.48	89
7	Gujarat	1.30	92.6	138.00	6.07	100	86.7	83.90	56.89	87
8	Haryana	0.20	97.4	93.00	15.43	93.94	49.9	64.98	115.76	81
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	92.4	59.00	43.05	100	98.1	100	98.42	79
10	Jharkhand	0.80	75.1	135.00	18.36	96.24	64.0	85.62	13.01	71
11	Karnataka	0.50	93.7	112.00	12.17	100	64.1	65.33	31.92	78
12	Kerala	0.20	75.1	126.00	6.40	85.46	75.0	100	4.29	75
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.80	89.7	112.00	17.43	100	90.0	98.45	15.47	81
14	Maharashtra	0.20	94.8	112.00	7.80	90.00	82.5	86.67	69.89	87
15	Manipur	0.70	33.3	86.00	3.98	100	69.7	67.65	18.00	65
16	Meghalaya	0	75.8	30.00	5.58	61.40	65.1	70.18	0	51
17	Mizoram	1.30	52.0	18.00	5.09	100	80.1	87.12	9.80	61
18	Nagaland	0.70	59.5	68.00	1.14	63.25	67.9	32.48	0	48
19	Odisha	2.80	65.7	104.00	26.00	100	80.0	90.02	29.49	70
20	Punjab	0.10	97.0	102.00	14.65	99.52	76.0	93.40	88.79	91
21	Rajasthan	0.30	89.1	102.00	13.52	100	77.0	82.00	29.60	81
22	Sikkim	1.20	89.3	67.00	8.70	100	70.7	94.34	92.68	85
23	Tamil Nadu	0.80	86.0	116.00	9.17	97.00	70.0	84.99	25.68	79
24	Telangana	0.30	96.1	92.00	17.37	100	78.0	53.15	31.11	76
25	Tripura	2.20	44.4	101.00	5.69	96.13	62.8	88.71	4.57	67
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.40	92.1	107.00	18.18	99.18	68.3	74.32	41.19	77
27	Uttarakhand	0.30	97.4	75.00	9.97	100	56.5	78.66	26.88	76
28	West Bengal	1.70	68.0	55.00	5.73	86.01	9.1	18.99	10.52	45
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	88.4	100	4.17	100	95.6	100	0	85
30	Chandigarh	0	98.9	143.00	8.32	100	91.9	96.15	123.57	98
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	82.1	98.00	2.23	100	100	100	44.83	89
32	Daman and Diu	0	94.5	178.00	2.31	100	75	100	43.06	
33	Delhi	0.80	97.5	15.00	7.08	100	55.2	20.07	70.23	65
34	Jammu and Kashmir	0.40	94.4	84.00	6.92	85.09	16.3	12.45	21.43	57
35	Ladakh	0.40	94.4	84.00	6.92	85.09	16.3	12.45	21.43	57
36	Lakshadweep	0	48.1	Null	0	Null	Null	Null	0	56
37	Puducherry	0.20	83.2	91.00	2.56	100	12.4	100	44.19	76
	India	0.80	87.6	105.00	12.20	96.77	68.1	78.03	38.86	79
	Target	0	100	100	7.05	100	100	100	100	100

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

GOAL 11



39%

INSTALLED SEWAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas

87.6%

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS have **DRAINAGE FACILITY**

97%

wards have **100% DOOR TO DOOR WASTE COLLECTION**

78.03%

wards have **100% SOURCE SEGREGATION**

68.1%

of the **MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE** generated gets **PROCESSED**

0.8%

of urban households **LIVE IN KATCHA HOUSES**

12

persons were killed in **ROAD ACCIDENTS** in urban areas for every 1,00,000 population

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	0	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.1 that aims to ensure universal access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums, by 2030.
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	7.05	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.2 that focuses on improving road safety, and also the global SDG target 3.6 which aims to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. (Base year 2015)
Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))	100	Swachh Bharat Mission in urban areas aims to operationalise 100 percent door to door collection of waste in all wards.
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	100	Swachh Bharat Mission aims to provide universal sanitation coverage in urban areas through construction of IHHL units and community toilets. It aims for completion of construction of toilets targeted and sanctioned.
Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.6 that aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, by focusing on municipal and other waste management. MSW processing is also critical to the success of the SBM (U).
Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	100	Swachh Bharat Mission in urban areas aims to operationalise 100 percent segregation of waste in all wards.
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.6 that aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, by focusing on waste management.
Percentage of urban households with drainage facility	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 11.1 that aims to ensure universal access to basic services.

Highlights

Urban households in *katcha* houses: As per the 76th round of the National Sample Survey, 0.80 percent of the urban households in India live in katcha houses. The target is to have housing for all, with no household living in a katcha house. Among the States, Arunachal Pradesh had the highest percentage of its urban population living in katcha houses (8.9 percent). Among the UTs, Delhi had the highest proportion of urban households with katcha houses at 0.80 percent. Two States namely Goa and Meghalaya and five UTs have achieved the target.

Persons killed in road accidents: In urban areas, for every 1,00,000 population, 12 persons were killed in road accidents in 2019. Himachal Pradesh witnessed the highest rate of deaths due to road accidents at 43 per 1,00,000 population, while Nagaland recorded the lowest at 1 person per 1,00,000 population in urban areas. The target is to halve the number of deaths from road traffic accidents (from the base year 2015). Nine States namely Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal have achieved the target.

Door-to-door waste collection: Proper and established waste management is an important criterion for sustainable cities. Across India, 97 percent of the wards have 100 percent door-to-door waste collection. Fourteen States and five UTs have achieved the target of 100 percent door-to-door waste collection, whereas only 61 percent of the wards in Meghalaya have a door-to-door waste collection system.

Individual household toilets (urban households): 6.2 million individual household toilets have been constructed in urban India under the SBM (U) against a target of 5.9 million toilets. Wide variations are seen across States in their performance. While 15 States and three UTs have achieved the construction of targeted number of IHHL units in urban households, Mizoram and Delhi lag behind with the progress being 18 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Municipal solid waste processed: As of November 2020, only 68.1 percent of the total municipal solid waste generated gets processed against a target of 100 percent. Himachal Pradesh leads the country with 98.1 percent of its MSW getting processed, followed by Chhattisgarh at 93 percent. Among the UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands leads with 95.6 percent, followed by Chandigarh at 91.9 percent. On the other hand, West Bengal and Puducherry process less than 15 percent of their MSW.

Wards with 100 percent source segregation: As of November 2020, only 78.03 percent of municipal wards in India have 100 percent source segregation. All wards in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and Puducherry have achieved target. However, less than one-fifth of the wards in West Bengal, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have 100 percent source segregation.

Installed Sewage Treatment Capacity: As of 2018, India has the capacity to treat only 39 percent of the total sewage generated in the country. Sewage treatment capacity in Haryana and Chandigarh exceed the sewage generated in these areas. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep do not have any capacity to treat their sewage generated.

*Note:

i) Population projection was made @ 3 percent urban growth rate w.r.t 2011 urban population; per capita sewage generation estimated @ 148 lpcd, sewage generation for Delhi was estimated @ 225 lpcd

ii) Septage waste not accounted in treatment capacity

Urban households with drainage facility: According to the 76th round of the National Sample Survey 2018, 87.6 percent of urban households in India have a drainage facility, while the target is to achieve 100 percent saturation. Haryana and Uttarakhand are the best performing States with drainage facility in 97.4 percent of urban households. Only 33.3 percent of urban households in Manipur have a drainage facility. Among the UTs, Chandigarh has the highest percent of urban households with drainage facility at 98.9 percent, while Lakshadweep has the lowest at 48.1 percent.



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

Targets

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

SDG India Index: Goal 12

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Responsible Consumption and Production, seven national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the eleven SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. The indicator set also covers one SDG target under Goal 8. These indicators have been selected based on 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 47 and 99 for States and between 50 and 95 for UTs.

Tripura and Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty three States and five UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, Goa fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 12.1: SDG 12 Index Score of States/ UTs

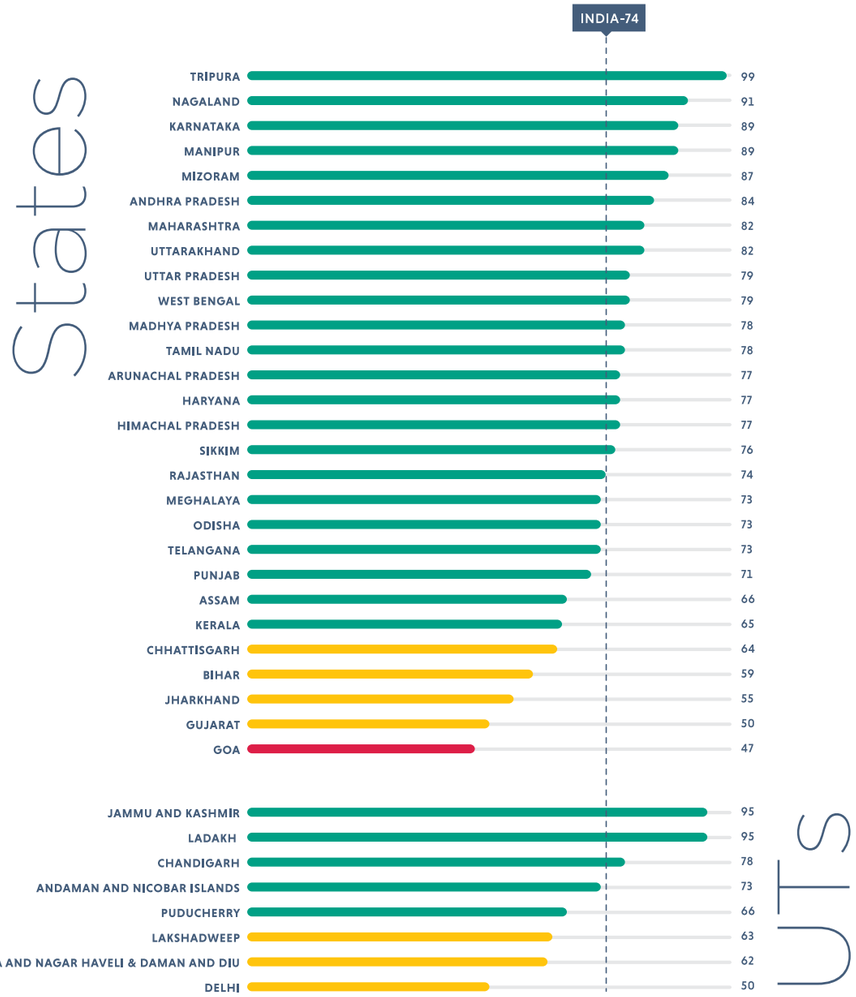
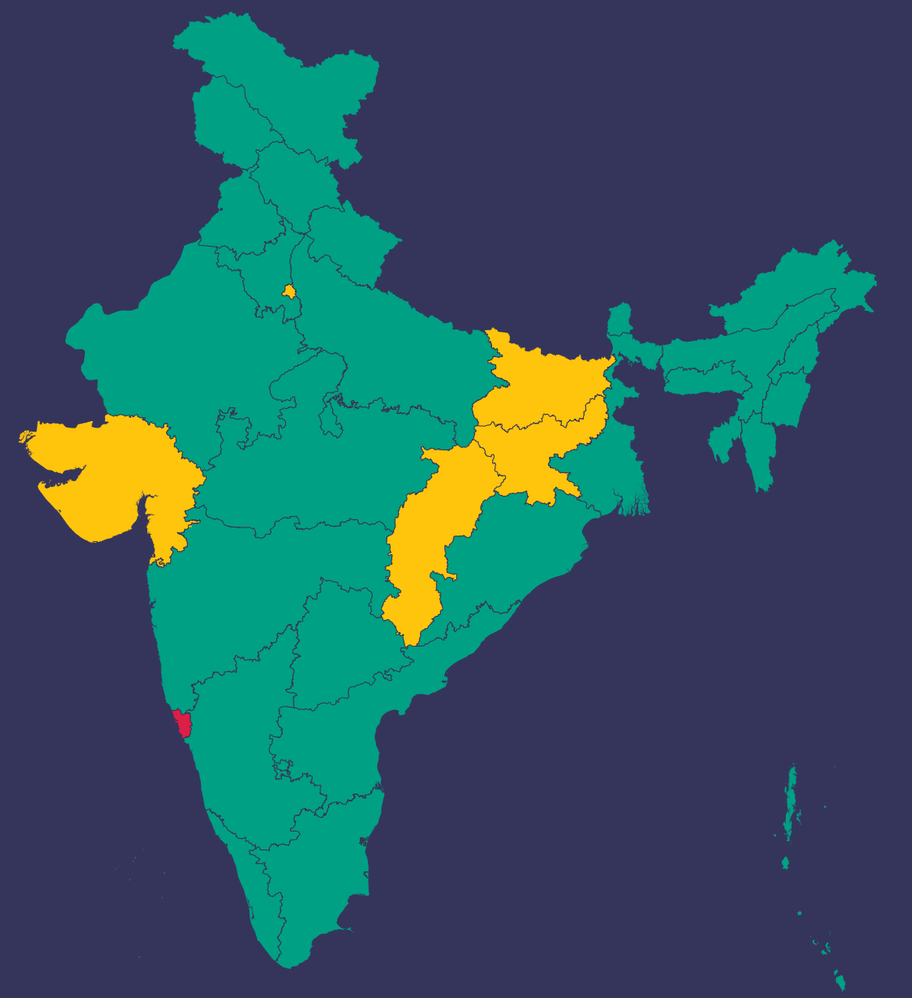


Figure 12.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 12



Front Runner

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

Performer

Aspirant

Goa

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

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

		12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.a	
SNO	States/UTs	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/ Annum)	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/ Annum)	Percentage of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	SDG 12 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	158.4	59.58	11.28	75.99	1.27	100	9.64	84
2	Arunachal Pradesh	179.7	0	Null	Null	2.54	100	0	77
3	Assam	88.0	66.64	1.34	20.92	0.95	75.05	0.06	66
4	Bihar	50.5	68.58	0.14	28.41	0.58	28.83	1.02	59
5	Chhattisgarh	160.9	56.46	8.56	19.75	0.21	28.56	8.38	64
6	Goa	547.1	43.63	19.11	4.34	21.24	100	0.22	47
7	Gujarat	351.4	71.03	50.12	33.10	5.30	100	1.12	50
8	Haryana	415.0	75.84	4.66	177.46	2.42	100	7.25	77
9	Himachal Pradesh	227.4	62.89	3.74	65.70	0.51	100	1.25	77
10	Jharkhand	103.4	70.08	13.00	2.06	1.39	52.55	0.11	55
11	Karnataka	216.0	52.62	6.34	54.79	4.17	100	28.40	89
12	Kerala	189.9	40.22	3.05	32.64	3.81	58.67	0.06	65
13	Madhya Pradesh	110.3	63.04	3.03	67.06	0.89	91.80	1.47	78
14	Maharashtra	187.0	50.70	9.24	11.57	3.37	99.55	21.00	82
15	Manipur	88.5	52.85	Null	Null	4.04	79.37	Null	89
16	Meghalaya	166.0	0	0.15	1.85	0.39	100	4.23	73
17	Mizoram	127.2	64.24	0	50.00	0.01	100	Null	87
18	Nagaland	77.9	0	0.01	50.00	0.13	100	Null	91
19	Odisha	141.4	60.63	20.68	62.81	2.01	100	1.30	73
20	Punjab	255.0	78.89	4.11	18.02	4.02	100	16.04	71
21	Rajasthan	166.2	70.63	8.15	99.19	1.37	75.98	1.54	74
22	Sikkim	207.1	0	2.23	0	0.01	73.35	Null	76
23	Tamil Nadu	199.9	49.22	17.26	48.73	5.32	100	13.38	78
24	Telangana	198.4	66.00	9.93	52.25	4.94	100	5.49	73
25	Tripura	64.0	0	0.07	93.17	0.01	100	Null	99
26	Uttar Pradesh	91.1	73.72	1.12	60.40	1.14	100	9.25	79
27	Uttarakhand	170.6	78.35	2.17	96.33	2.81	99.12	11.51	82
28	West Bengal	96.2	50.20	1.92	49.91	3.11	100	3.27	79
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	558.0	46.99	0	0	4.67	100	Null	73
30	Chandigarh	412.6	0	1.54	43.94	10.01	100	Null	78
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1160.5	65.22	Null	Null	2.12	100	Null	62
32	Daman and Diu	909.7	93.33	Null	Null	2.12	100	Null	
33	Delhi	291.9	89.01	2.18	0.05	11.49	100	2.56	50
34	Jammu and Kashmir	119.7	62.49	0.21	1264.49	2.62	95.47	Null	95
35	Ladakh	119.7	62.49	0.21	1264.49	2.62	95.47	Null	95
36	Lakshadweep	235.0	0	0.72	0	2.21	20.87	Null	63
37	Puducherry	435.6	71.63	24.07	33.12	5.69	135.05	Null	66
	India	157.3	64.39	8.09	44.89	2.54	86.91	7.62	74
	Target	64.1	57	4.04	100	1.27	100	21.81	100

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

GOAL 12

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

7.62 MW
installed capacity of **GRID INTERACTIVE BIO-POWER** per one million population

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

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

8.09 TONNES
per annum **HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED** per 1,000 population

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

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	64.1	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.2 that aims to achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030, and also to the global SDG target 8.4 that aims to improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavours to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	57	The ratio considered ideal for balanced and sustainable use of fertilizers (N, P, and K) is 4:2:1, thus implying that the use of nitrogenous fertilizers out of the total mix should not exceed 57 percent.
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/ Annum)	4.04	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. It is targeted to halve the current generation of hazardous waste.
Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.27	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. It is targeted to halve the current generation of plastic waste.
Percentage of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	21.81	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.a that aims at sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.

Highlights

Fossil fuel consumption: On an average, 157.3 kg of fossil fuel was consumed per capita in India in 2018-19. Goa has the highest fossil fuel consumption of 547 kg per capita. Bihar has the lowest fossil fuel consumption of 51 kg per capita.

**Only petroleum products have been considered for fossil fuel consumption. Also, total consumption includes private sales by oil companies, and excludes direct private imports.*

Use of nitrogenous 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 consumption of fertilizers is 4:2:1, thus implying that the use of nitrogenous fertilizer in the total mix should not exceed 57 percent. As of 2018-19, the use of nitrogenous fertilizer in the country out of total N, P, K is 64.39 percent, 7.39 percentage points higher than the ideal standards. The percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, is higher than the target in fifteen States and five UTs.

Hazardous waste generation: The hazardous waste generated in the country per 1,000 population is 8.09 metric tonne per annum (mta) in 2018. Among the States and UTs, Mizoram generates zero tons of hazardous waste per 1,000 population. Gujarat has the highest amount of hazardous waste generation per 1,000 population (50.12 metric tonne per annum).

Hazardous waste recycled/utilized: In 2018, 4.8 million metric tonnes of hazardous waste was recycled/utilised out of 10.7 million metric tonnes of hazardous waste generated. Recycling/utilising of hazardous waste is the lowest in Sikkim, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand recycle/utilise more than 95 percent of the hazardous waste generated.

** Generated waste includes quantity of hazardous waste imported & stored at the beginning of the financial year*

***Recycled/utilised quantity includes the waste received and also sent to other States for recycling/ utilisation/co-processing/disposal*

Plastic waste generation: In 2018-19, an average of 2.5 tonne of plastic per annum was generated per 1,000 population in India. Goa generated 21 tonne of plastic per annum per 1,000 population, the highest in the country while Sikkim, Mizoram and Tripura generated the least. Among the UTs, Delhi generated the highest amount of 11.49 tonne of plastic per annum per 1,000 population.

Biomedical waste treated: 614 tonnes of biomedical waste was generated per day in India in 2018 of which 87 percent was treated. Seventeen States and five UTs have achieved the target of treating all biomedical waste generated. Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Lakshadweep recorded the lowest percentage of biomedical waste treatment with less than 30 percent.

Grid interactive bio-power: As of November 2020, the installed capacity of grid interactive bio-power per 10 lakh population in India is 7.62 MW. Karnataka has the highest at 28.4 MW while Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest. In terms of the installed capacity of grid interactive bio-power, Maharashtra leads the country with a total capacity of 2.6 GW, with 'nil' capacity in Arunachal Pradesh.



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 13

CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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

Targets

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

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

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

SDG India Index: Goal 13

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

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

Goal 13 Index Score

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

Odisha and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Six States and three UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, ten States and two UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 13.1: SDG 13 Index Score of States/ UTs

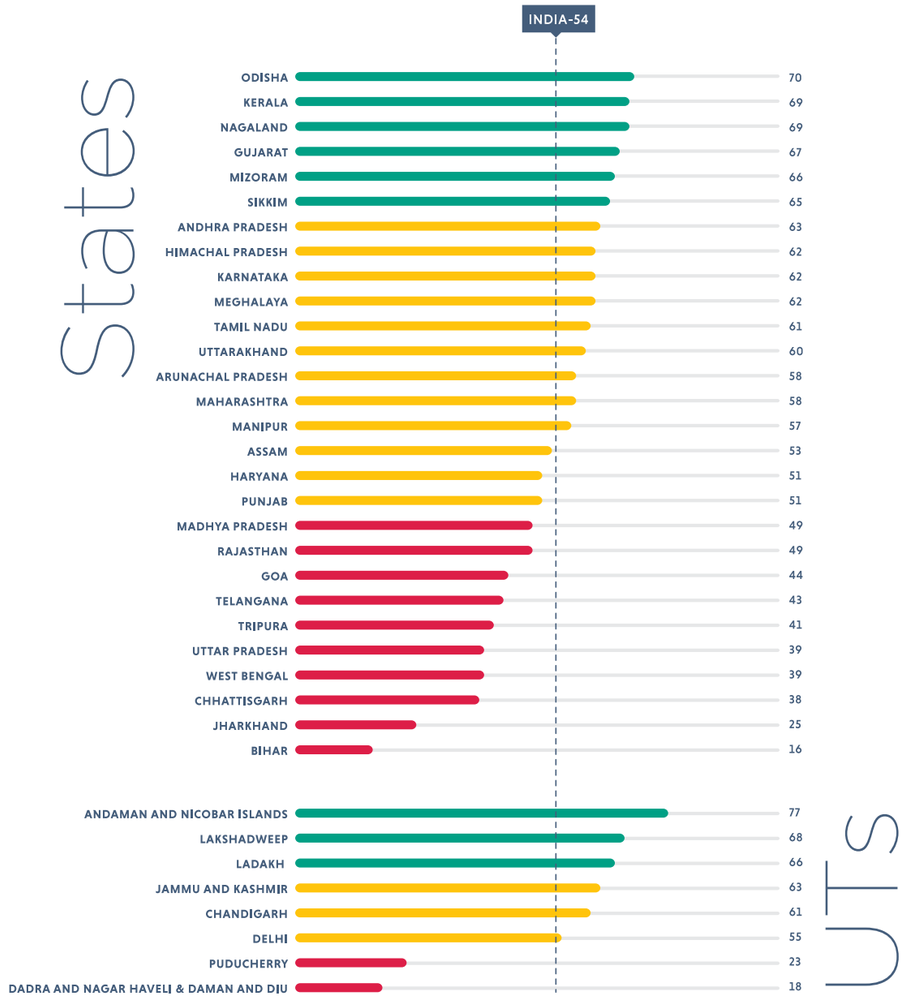


Figure 13.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 13



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

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

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

		13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	
SNO	States/UTs	Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	SDG 13 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.57	19.5	40.73	43.87	3007	63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	221.03	11.5	84.78	34.19	1436	58
3	Assam	15.57	23.0	32.27	21.47	3464	53
4	Bihar	Null	19.5	7.91	16.65	4308	16
5	Chhattisgarh	2.46	14.0	5.94	38.32	3667	38
6	Goa	Null	13.5	1.06	67.78	1482	44
7	Gujarat	10.70	27.0	34.51	62.16	3102	67
8	Haryana	1.06	19.5	23.23	55.44	3928	51
9	Himachal Pradesh	471.93	23.0	93.96	121.79	2318	62
10	Jharkhand	Null	7.5	9.48	37.15	3117	25
11	Karnataka	10.24	18.0	63.20	37.54	2871	62
12	Kerala	136.27	24.5	40.16	45.64	1698	69
13	Madhya Pradesh	3.81	16.5	33.53	21.78	3809	49
14	Maharashtra	8.73	27.5	30.18	18.53	2816	58
15	Manipur	81.17	11.0	40.93	9.95	1822	57
16	Meghalaya	28.13	16.5	73.66	13.84	1798	62
17	Mizoram	Null	16.5	65.53	53.09	1585	66
18	Nagaland	56.23	10.5	53.57	52.60	1408	69
19	Odisha	22.78	22.0	31.40	120.07	3201	70
20	Punjab	4.71	18.0	37.72	10.42	3523	51
21	Rajasthan	2.22	18.5	46.04	22.64	4528	49
22	Sikkim	45.52	16.0	84.84	25.45	1620	65
23	Tamil Nadu	12.85	24.5	51.59	5.97	2412	61
24	Telangana	Null	13.0	41.12	6.07	2710	43
25	Tripura	55.51	22.5	12.41	27.04	3598	41
26	Uttar Pradesh	4.71	16.5	25.77	11.91	4390	39
27	Uttarakhand	62.42	19.5	71.52	52.03	3300	60
28	West Bengal	27.56	19.5	17.76	9.88	3761	39
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	20.5	46.26	104.93	Null	77
30	Chandigarh	Null	24.5	69.40	48.11	Null	61
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Null	17.0	1.10	27.66	Null	18
32	Daman and Diu	Null	11.0	14.21	30.93	Null	
33	Delhi	Null	25.0	12.56	67.57	1890	55
34	Jammu and Kashmir	23.60	12.0	73.84	66.42	3029	63
35	Ladakh	23.60	12.0	73.84	81.41	3029	66
36	Lakshadweep	Null	9.5	100	309.38	Null	68
37	Puducherry	Null	21.0	2.00	40.46	Null	23
	India	15.44	19.20	36.37	28.24	3469	54
	Target	0	50	40	103.22	1442	100

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

GOAL 13

15 lives lost

DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS in 2018-2019

per 10 million people

3469

DISABILITY ADJUSTED LIFE YEAR RATE

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

36.37%

ELECTRICITY GENERATION is **FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY**

38.6 $mtCO_2$

SAVED by switching to LED **BULBS**

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SCORE CARD

27.5	27	7.5	19.2
MAHARASHTRA	GUJARAT	JHARKHAND	INDIA

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	0	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.1 which aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. The target has been set to 0 to imply that all States/UTs must be adequately prepared to ensure that no human life is lost due to extreme weather events.
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	50	The analytical study on "Disaster risks and resilience in India" by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme, scores the States/UTs on a scale of 0-50.
Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	40	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.2. India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and aspires to achieve about 40 percent of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	103.22	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.2 that aims to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. UJALA scheme is one of the world's largest programmes that promote energy efficiency. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1442	This target corresponds broadly to the global SDG target 13.2 and more specifically to global SDG targets 11.6 and 3.9 that aims to reduce the adverse impacts of air pollution. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.

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 so as to ensure minimum human casualty. Extreme weather events in 2018-19 (the last reference year for which data is available) claimed 2,045 lives in India. In other words, for every 1 crore population, 15 Indians lost their lives. Twenty three States and one UT reported loss of human lives owing to extreme weather. 477 people died in Kerala due to extreme weather events. Himachal Pradesh recorded the second-highest share of fatalities at 343 lives. In terms of the number of lives lost per 1 crore population, Himachal Pradesh has the highest number of fatalities (472). **

**Extreme weather events - includes cyclonic storms, heavy rains, floods, landslides etc. Ranking of States/UTs assess their preparedness to deal with extreme weather.*

***The indicator measures the number of human lives lost for every 1 crore population. This is the reason Himachal Pradesh with a lower number of fatalities than Kerala has a higher number of fatalities per 1 crore population.*

Disaster preparedness: The disaster preparedness score card assesses the disaster management system of various States and their capacity to respond to disasters on a scale of 0-50. Maharashtra has the highest score of 27.5, followed by Gujarat with 27. Jharkhand has the lowest score of 7.5.

Share of renewable energy: India has one of the largest and most ambitious renewable capacity expansion programmes in the world. India has committed to an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) target of achieving 40 percent of its total electricity generation from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030, with an ambitious target of 450 GW from renewable sources. As of 2020, 36.37 percent of India's total electricity generation is from renewable energy. This includes 90.4 GW energy from Renewable Energy Sources (RES)* and 45.7 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 18.9 GW, 17 GW and 13.2 GW, respectively. With power generation close to 2.5 GW, Jammu and Kashmir leads the UTs in the generation of renewable power.

In terms of the share of renewable power as a proportion of the total electricity generated, Himachal Pradesh leads the country. 94 percent of the total electricity generated in Himachal Pradesh is from renewable sources (RES+LHP), closely followed by Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at 84.8 percent each. Lakshadweep is the only State/UT that generates all its electricity from renewable sources. At 1.1 percent share, Goa has the least share of renewable energy out of the total electricity consumed (including allocated shares).

** 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*

CO_2 saving: Energy efficiency and conservation are important pillars of India's efforts in moving towards a sustainable future. Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) promotes energy efficiency through distribution of low-cost LED bulbs. On an average, India saved around 38.6 $MtCO_2$ by December 2020 by switching to LED bulbs. Among the States, Odisha saved the highest amount of CO_2 (5.5 $MtCO_2$) followed by Gujarat (4.4 $MtCO_2$) and Uttar Pradesh (2.8 $MtCO_2$). Among the UTs, Delhi saved the most 1.4 ($MtCO_2$).

In terms of the amount of CO_2 saved for every 1,000 persons*, India saved 28.24 t CO_2. Among the States, Himachal Pradesh (122 t) and Odisha (120 t) are the top performers. Lakshadweep (309 t) leads among the UTs.

**States/UTs with large saving in CO2 like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi rank lower than States/UTs like Himachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep due to higher population.*

Air pollution: The Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population) has been calculated by The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative. According to the 'India: Health of the Nation's States 2017' Report, the DALY rate due to air pollution at the India level was 3,469. The most affected State was Rajasthan with a DALY rate of 4,528, while the least affected State was Nagaland with a DALY rate of 1,408.



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 14

LIFE BELOW WATER

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

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

Targets

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

SDG India Index: Goal 14

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

For the three indicators measuring water quality (Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Nitrogen and pH levels), there is no definite quantitative global or national standard that can be set as target. The permissible limits are susceptible to seasonal and spatial fluctuations due to the different atmospheric and coastal processes. Moreover, in a coastal segment, water is used for various purposes and the range of acceptable water quality changes in accordance with the types of uses and activities. The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

Goal 14 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 14 ranges between 11 and 82 for the nine coastal States.

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

Figure 14.1: SDG 14 Index Score of Coastal States

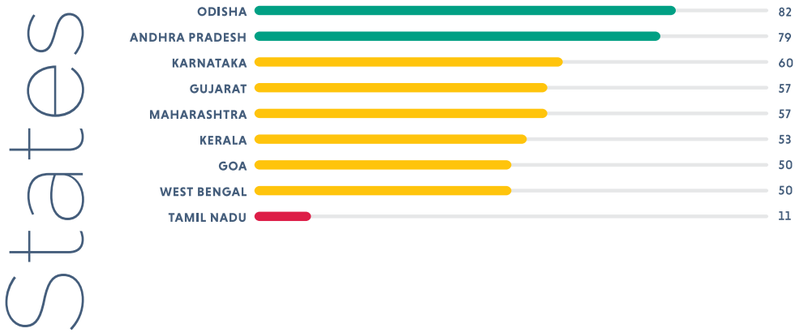
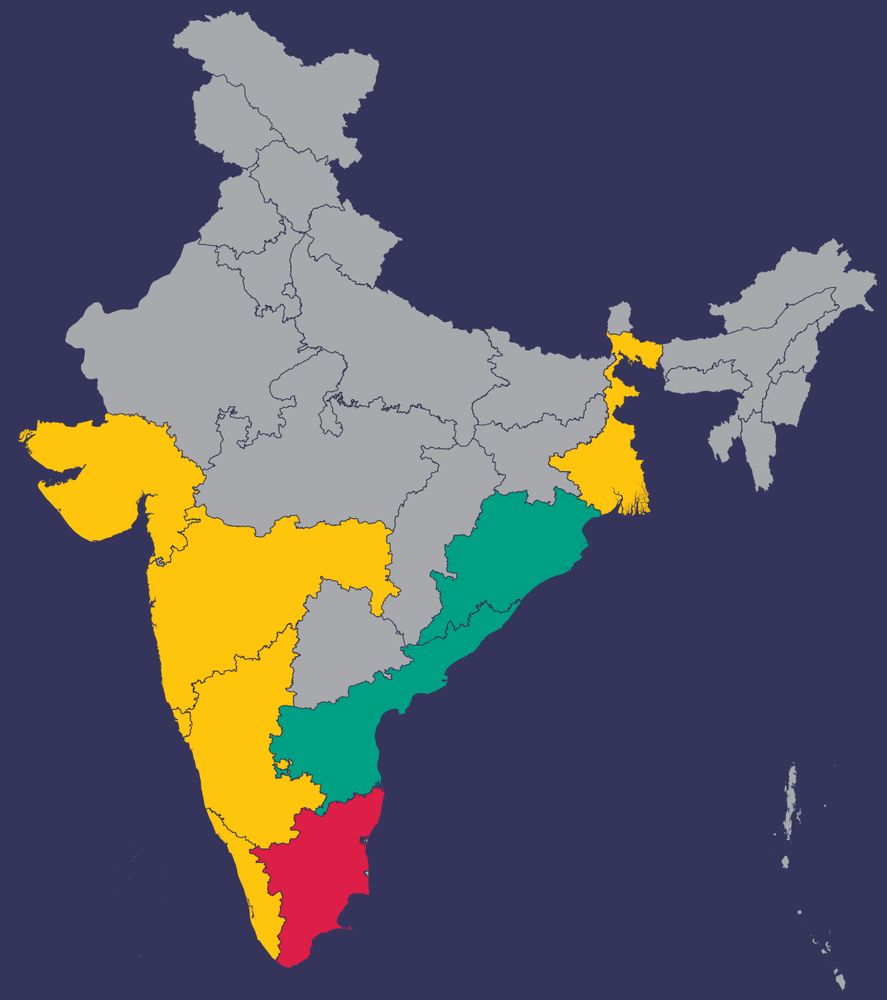


Figure 14.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 14



Front Runner
- Odisha
- Andhra Pradesh

Performer
- Karnataka
- Gujarat
- Maharashtra
- Kerala
- Goa
- West Bengal

Aspirant
- Tamil Nadu

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

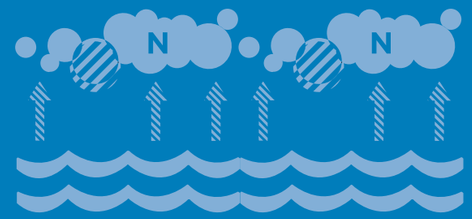
TABLE 14.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES ON INDICATORS OF SDG 14

		14.1	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.7	
SNO	States	Mean shore zone coastal water quality - Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l)*	Mean shore zone coastal water quality - Total Nitrogen (TN) (µmol/l)*	Percentage increase in area under mangroves	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone*	Percentage of available potential area developed under aquaculture	SDG 14 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.79	40.5	0	8.07	37.1	79
2	Goa	0.77	20.12	0	8.06	1.4	50
3	Gujarat	0.73	25.62	3.25	8.01	10.8	57
4	Karnataka	1.04	28.48	0	8.03	13.4	60
5	Kerala	0.62	21.29	0	8.02	4.7	53
6	Maharashtra	1.99	36.46	5.26	7.97	10.6	57
7	Odisha	0.39	65	3.29	7.97	41.7	82
8	Tamil Nadu	1.11	31.38	-8.16	8.10	15.0	11
9	West Bengal	0.52	Null	-0.09	8.14	63.9	50

* In the absence of fixed quantitative targets, these indicators have not been used to measure performance of the coastal states.

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

GOAL 14



MEAN SHORE ZONE COASTAL WATER QUALITY (TOTAL NITROGEN)

65
HIGHEST IN ODISHA

20.12
LOWEST IN GOA



4975 sq km
AREA UNDER MANGROVES



30%
of 0.53 million hectares
brackish water area **DEVELOPED FOR AQUACULTURE**



MEAN SHORE ZONE COASTAL WATER QUALITY (BOD)

1.99
HIGHEST IN MAHARASHTRA

0.39
LOWEST IN ODISHA

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Percentage increase in area under mangroves	States with an increase/no change in area under mangroves are awarded a score of 100 while States with a decrease in area under mangroves are assigned a score of 0.	Mangrove cover should not be allowed to decrease as they are the most productive wetlands and protect the coasts against storm surges and tsunamis.
Percentage of available potential area developed under aquaculture	The maximum value in the data set has been taken as the target.	Global SDG target 14.7 aims to increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. Government of India also aims to achieve full utilization of the aquaculture potential in the country under Project Blue Revolution.
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)		For the three indicators measuring water quality (Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Nitrogen and pH levels), there is no definite quantitative global or national standard that can be set as target. The permissible limits are susceptible to seasonal and spatial fluctuations due to the different atmospheric and coastal processes. Moreover, in a coastal segment, water is used for various purposes and the range of acceptable water quality changes in accordance with the types of uses and activities.
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - Total Nitrogen (TN)		
Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone		

Highlights

Shore zone water quality (BOD/TN): The Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed (i.e. demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period. BOD is used as a measure of the water quality. Mean Shore zone BOD was the highest in Maharashtra at 1.99 mg/l and lowest in Odisha at 0.39 mg/l.

The water quality in coastal and marine regions could be adversely affected by anthropogenic activities, such as the application of agricultural fertilisers and manure, discharge of wastewater and airborne emissions from shipping and combustion processes. These activities may result in elevated nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorus) concentrations leading to eutrophication and causing a chain of undesirable effects. Levels of Total Nitrogen was highest along the Odisha coast (65 µmol/l) and lowest along the coast of Goa (20.12 µmol/l).

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 2019, mangrove spread of the country stands at 4975 sq.km. There has been a net increase of 54 sq.km in the mangrove cover as compared to the 2017 assessment, which is roughly an increase of 1.1 percent. Area-wise, mangrove cover in Gujarat increased by 37 sq. kms. Maharashtra comes second with an increase of 16 sq.km. In terms of percentage change, Maharashtra increased the spread of mangroves by over 5 percent. Tamil Nadu recorded a decrease in the area under mangroves by 8.2 percent.

Shore zone pH level: Ocean acidification is an emerging global problem. Marine pH is an important indicator that measures the degree of ocean acidification. A shift in pH to a lower value reflects increase in acidity. For the five categories of uses of coastal water designated by CPCB, pH values falling in a broad range of 6.5-8.5 is considered permissible.

Aquaculture potential: Global 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 0.53 million hectares as against which 30 percent of the area has been developed as on 2020. At 64 percent, West Bengal leads the States in aquaculture development. Goa needs to emphasise proper development of aquaculture in the 3,800 ha of brackish water available along the State's coastline. In terms of potential, Andhra Pradesh has the highest potential of more than 1 lakh hectares of brackish water, followed by Gujarat and West Bengal at 0.9 lakh hectares each. Karnataka has the lowest potential at 8,000 hectares.



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 15

LIFE ON LAND

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

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

Targets

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

1.5 Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

India SDG Index: Goal 15

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

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

Goal 15 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 15 ranges between 43 and 93 for States and between 27 and 85 for UTs.

Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh are the top performers among the States and UTs, respectively. Thirteen States and four UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). However, four States and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 15.1: SDG 15 Index Score of States/ UTs

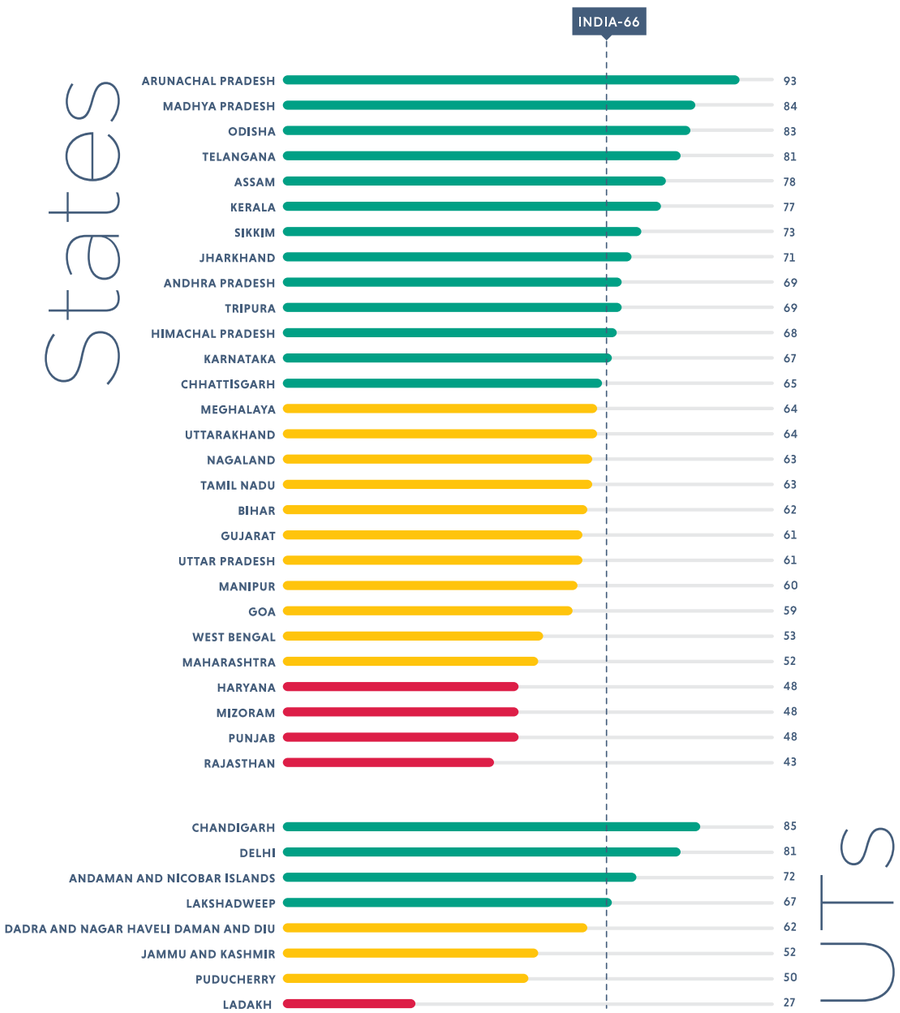
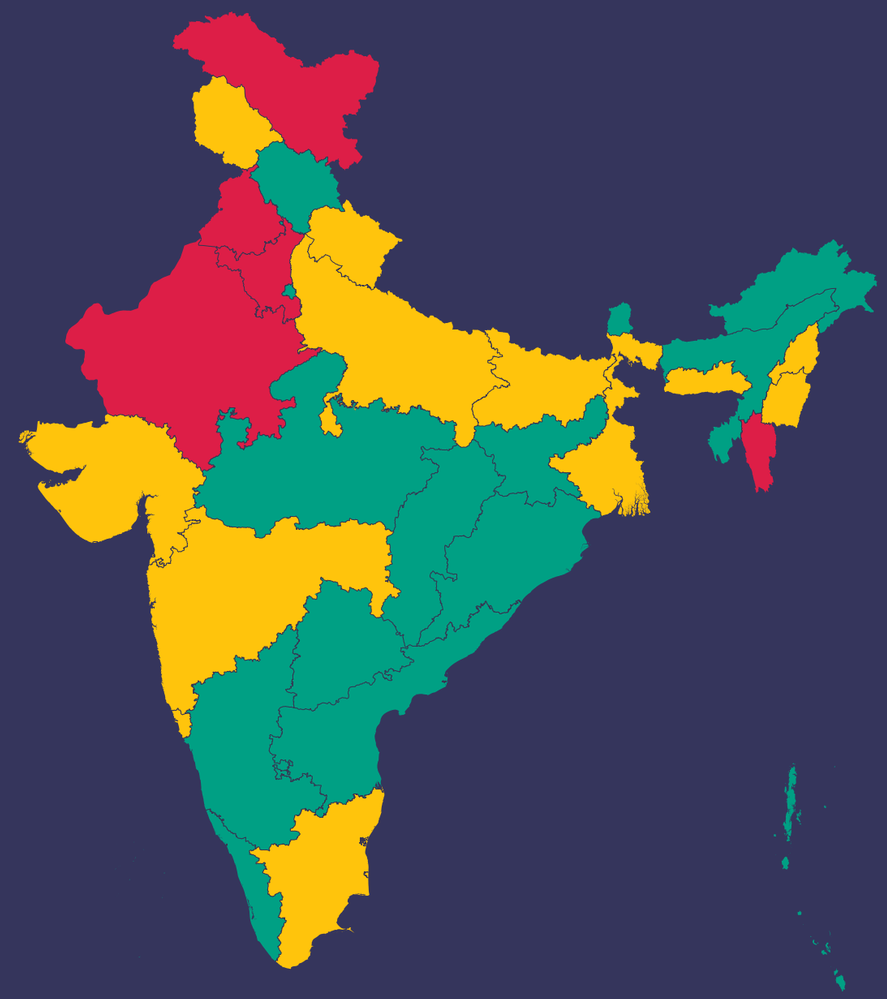


Figure 15.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 15



Front Runner

Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Assam, Kerala, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep

Performer

Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Goa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry

Aspirant

Haryana, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Ladakh

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

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

		15.1	15.2		15.2	15.3	15.3	15.7	
SNO	States/UTs	Forest cover as a percentage of total gerographical area	Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area	Combined 15.1+15.2	Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	Percentage of degraded land over total land area	Percentage increase in area of desertification	Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	SDG 15 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.88	2.40	20.28	1.41	33.81	1.37	5	69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.63	1.01	80.64	Null	11.74	12.62	4	93
3	Assam	36.11	1.80	37.91	Null	9.45	25.23	63	78
4	Bihar	7.76	2.13	9.89	0.37	12.66	5.35	9	62
5	Chhattisgarh	41.13	3.14	44.27	0.19	26.85	1.60	Null	65
6	Goa	60.43	7.34	67.77	0	11.64	3.49	101	59
7	Gujarat	7.57	3.52	11.09	0.90	30.00	1.83	7	61
8	Haryana	3.62	3.54	7.16	0.38	8.80	7.75	90	48
9	Himachal Pradesh	27.72	1.49	29.21	0.17	22.99	11.81	6	68
10	Jharkhand	29.62	3.33	32.95	0.29	16.56	1.48	Null	71
11	Karnataka	20.11	3.26	23.37	0.32	27.48	0.14	2	67
12	Kerala	54.42	7.56	61.98	0.05	7.66	2.45	12	77
13	Madhya Pradesh	25.14	2.71	27.85	Null	19.17	0.86	20	84
14	Maharashtra	16.5	3.51	20.01	0.12	35.72	3.58	40	52
15	Manipur	75.46	0.77	76.23	0.29	38.29	1.49	44	60
16	Meghalaya	76.33	3.17	79.50	0.12	28.38	3.35	40	64
17	Mizoram	85.41	2.09	87.50	0.19	34.92	95.52	8	48
18	Nagaland	75.31	2.19	77.50	Null	47.05	22.48	Null	63
19	Odisha	33.15	2.98	36.13	2.46	38.32	-0.33	4	83
20	Punjab	3.67	3.16	6.83	0.14	3.15	55.35	26	48
21	Rajasthan	4.86	2.37	7.23	0.13	52.69	-0.46	7	43
22	Sikkim	47.1	0.51	47.61	0.05	10.75	0.34	Null	73
23	Tamil Nadu	20.27	3.71	23.98	0.25	18.76	1.80	42	63
24	Telangana	18.36	2.24	20.60	4.37	28.85	-1.63	5	81
25	Tripura	73.68	2.20	75.88	0.46	9.80	33.55	33	69
26	Uttar Pradesh	6.15	3.05	9.20	0.21	11.00	-16.69	19	61
27	Uttarakhand	45.44	1.57	47.01	0.40	17.68	11.53	63	64
28	West Bengal	19.04	2.26	21.30	0.12	5.56	3.08	115	53
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.74	0.50	82.24	0.09	6.42	Null	13	72
30	Chandigarh	19.32	22.34	41.66	1.54	0.50	Null	Null	85
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.16	5.75	47.91	0.41	11.87	Null	Null	62
32	Daman and Diu	18.46	4.87	23.33	0.14	7.81	Null	Null	
33	Delhi	13.18	8.73	21.91	Null	4.92	22.25	Null	81
34	Jammu and Kashmir	39.66	3.57	43.23	0.05	46.22	5.71	Null	52
35	Ladakh	1.47	Null	1.47	0.05	46.22	5.71	Null	27
36	Lakshadweep	90.33	0.97	91.30	0	1.40	Null	Null	67
37	Puducherry	10.7	4.66	15.36	0.13	3.37	Null	Null	50
	India	21.67	2.89	24.56	0.51	27.77	1.98	15	66
	Target			33	2.74	5.46	0	0	100

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

GOAL 15



25%

geographical area **UNDER FOREST AND TREE COVER**



1.7 million hectares are covered under AFFORESTATION SCHEMES



28%

of the **TOTAL LAND AREA** is **DEGRADED**



296

WILDLIFE CRIME cases reported in 2019

15

Wildlife crime **CASES PER MILLION HECTARES** of protected area

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Forest cover as a percentage of total gerographical area	33	National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board aims to achieve 33 percent of the geographical area in the country under forest and tree cover.
Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area		
Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	2.74	Global SDG target 15.2 aims to promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of degraded land over total land area	5.46	Global SDG target 15.3 aims to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strives to achieve a land degradation-neutral world by 2030. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage increase in area of desertification	0	Global SDG target 15.3 strives to combat desertification and achieve a land-degradation neutral world. Aichi Biodiversity Targets also 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 target value has been set to zero to imply that no more land area must be allowed to be degraded into a state of desertification.
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	0	Global SDG target 15.7 calls for urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products. The target value has been set to 0 to imply that all crimes against wildlife need to end.

Highlights

Forest and tree cover: India has set a national goal of bringing 33 percent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover. The total forest cover of the country is 7,12,249 sq.km which is 21.67 percent of the geographic area. Tree cover accounts for 2.89 percent of the total geographical area, bringing around 25 percent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover.

Area-wise, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover (77,482 sq.km) in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh (66,688 sq.km), Chhattisgarh (55,611 sq.km), Odisha (51,619 sq.km) and Maharashtra (50,778 sq.km).

In terms of percentage of forest and tree cover with respect to the total geographical area, close to half the number of States in the country have more than 33 percent of forest and tree cover. Mizoram leads at 87.5 percent, followed by Arunachal Pradesh (81 percent) and Meghalaya (79.5 percent). Among the UTs, Lakshadweep ranks first with 91.3 percent and Andaman and Nicobar Islands come second with 82.24 percent. Five States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Bihar have less than 10 percent of their geographical area under forest and tree cover.

Area covered under afforestation schemes: 1.7 million hectares of land were covered under different afforestation schemes in 2017-18. Telangana has the highest share of area under afforestation schemes (4.37 percent) followed by Odisha (2.46 percent).

Land degradation: In 2015-16, around 28 percent of the total land area was degraded as reported by the National Remote Sensing Centre. Rajasthan has the highest percentage of degraded land (52.7 percent) followed by Nagaland (47.1 percent). Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have less than 5 percent of their total land area subject to degradation.

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

Desertified area increased by more than 1 lakh hectares in Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland and Tripura. Maharashtra showed the highest increase in area at 4,77,331 Hectares. On the other hand, area under desertification decreased by 3,06,266 Hectares in Uttar Pradesh during the same period.

Wildlife crime cases: 296 wildlife crime cases were reported in India in 2019. Crime against wildlife was reported the most in West Bengal (56), Uttar Pradesh (54) and Maharashtra (37). Three States namely, Manipur, Mizoram, and Punjab registered only 1 wildlife crime case each. West Bengal and Goa had over 100 wildlife crime cases per million hectares of protected area while Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh and Odisha had less than 5 cases for every million hectare of protected area.



SDG 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

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

Targets

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

SDG India Index: Goal 16

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

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

Goal 16 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 16 ranges between 59 and 86 for States and between 46 and 86 for UTs.

Uttarakhand and Puducherry are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty four States and six UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 99, including both). Four States and one UT belonged to the Performers category (score range between 50 and 64, including both). Only Andaman and Nicobar Islands fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 16.1: SDG 16 Index Score of States/ UTs

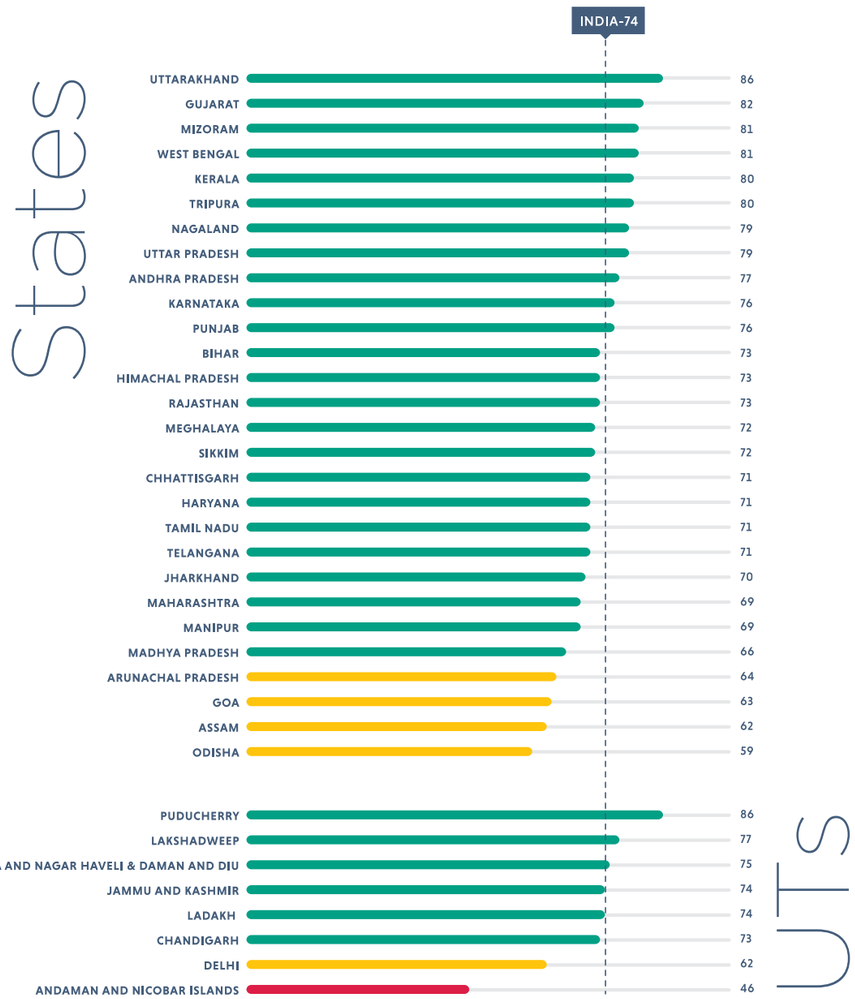
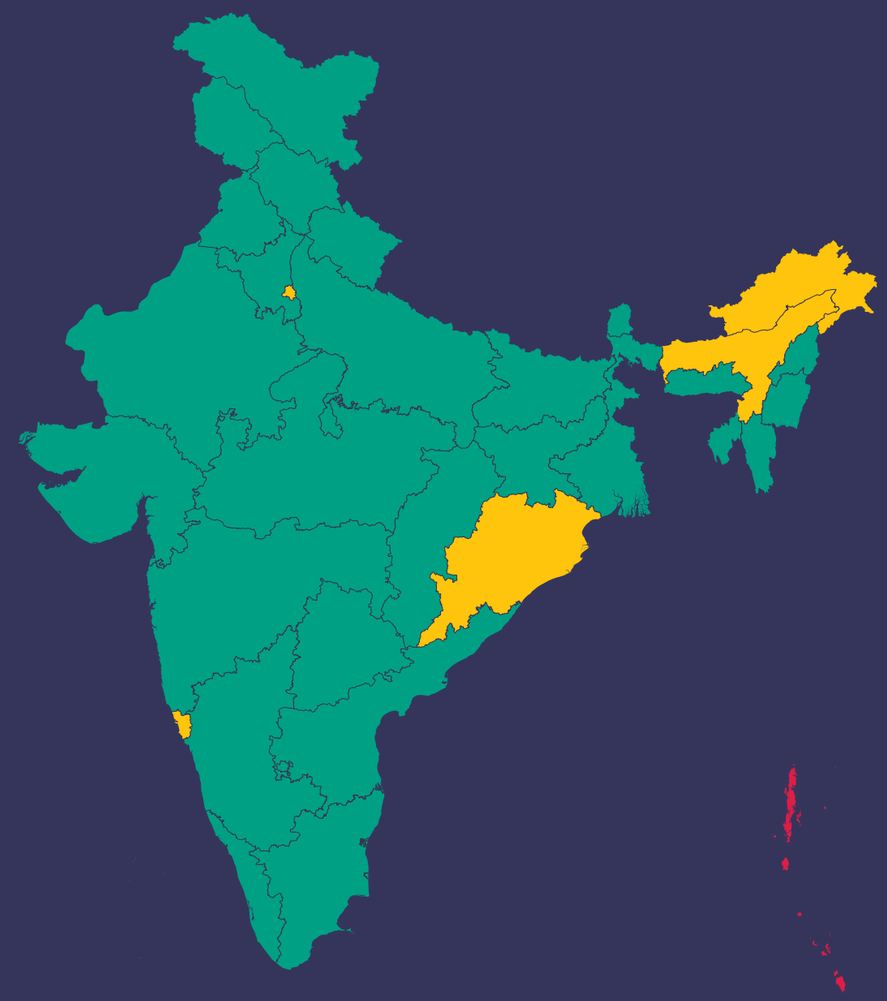


Figure 16.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 16



Front Runner

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

Performer

Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Assam, Odisha, Delhi

Aspirant

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

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

		16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.9	16.9	
SNO	States/UTs	Murders per 1,00,000 population	Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	Percentage of births registered	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	SDG 16 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.7	16.1	7.63	17.52	1.21	2.35	90.2	100	77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.0	32.7	2.65	9.36	2.72	8.61	100.0	83.00	64
3	Assam	3.6	55.6	7.21	11.86	1.35	0.52	100.0	45.00	62
4	Bihar	2.6	20.8	2.63	16.30	1.58	0.59	80.3	86.00	73
5	Chhattisgarh	3.2	56.4	11.72	31.27	1.70	0.66	95.3	98.00	71
6	Goa	2.1	32.1	58.44	5.96	3.25	5.84	79.1	107.00	63
7	Gujarat	1.5	22.7	0.32	6.96	2.28	3.74	92.0	100	82
8	Haryana	3.9	55.2	0.69	30.33	2.97	3.09	94.0	109.00	71
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	34.6	2.32	18.19	2.57	8.47	85.6	108.00	73
10	Jharkhand	4.3	12.7	6.36	2.71	1.87	2.05	85.6	96.00	70
11	Karnataka	2.0	32.2	2.82	4.26	2.13	5.75	94.0	97.00	76
12	Kerala	0.9	50.9	6.19	23.37	1.66	2.61	97.2	108.00	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.2	63.3	2.60	36.64	2.51	3.85	75.2	94.00	66
14	Maharashtra	1.7	51.8	8.05	12.05	1.86	7.27	90.0	98.00	69
15	Manipur	1.8	15.4	60.77	11.67	1.93	1.93	100.0	85.00	69
16	Meghalaya	2.1	37.8	9.60	10.40	3.13	1.55	100.0	41.00	72
17	Mizoram	1.8	33.7	45.00	0	5.33	1.67	100.0	94.00	81
18	Nagaland	1.2	8.8	9.26	5.52	1.53	0.46	100.0	61.00	79
19	Odisha	3.1	49.9	20.03	22.44	2.16	8.07	86.0	97.00	59
20	Punjab	2.3	29.9	0.63	10.19	2.54	5.64	91.7	107.00	76
21	Rajasthan	2.1	25.9	8.56	12.81	1.90	5.46	96.6	92.00	73
22	Sikkim	2.6	80.3	2.99	19.00	4.18	0	65.2	91.00	72
23	Tamil Nadu	2.3	20.5	1.02	22.37	1.71	5.51	88.8	97.00	71
24	Telangana	2.3	37.7	8.96	29.62	1.17	4.75	100.0	103.00	71
25	Tripura	3.6	25.1	0.50	13.63	3.10	1.50	100.0	94.00	80
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.7	21.4	0.61	3.59	1.58	0.59	80.1	90.00	79
27	Uttarakhand	1.8	31.5	3.22	14.00	2.73	1.16	100.0	102.00	86
28	West Bengal	2.0	21.4	2.70	27.94	1.12	0.09	100.0	96.00	81
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.3	112.5	0	30.71	0	7.50	71.8	98.00	46
30	Chandigarh	2.2	66.0	0	50.50	2.54	4.24	100.0	108.00	73
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.3	41.7	0	2.31	0.54	0	90.0	106.00	75
32	Daman and Diu	1.4	47.3	0	18.89	0.95	2.38	56.7	103.00	
33	Delhi	2.6	139.0	30.49	113.48	4.31	0.90	100.0	125.00	62
34	Jammu and Kashmir	0.9	10.5	0	6.16	2.27	6.06	78.5	82.00	74
35	Ladakh	0.9	10.5	0	6.16	2.27	6.06	78.5	82.00	74
36	Lakshadweep	0	144.4	0	0	4.29	0	64.6	103.00	77
37	Puducherry	1.9	10.8	0	10.21	1.71	0.66	100.0	98.00	86
	India	2.2	33.2	4.95	16.41	1.85	3.17	89.3	93.24	74
	Target	1	0	0	0	4.25	0.19	100	100	100

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

GOAL 16

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

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

1.85
COURTS
per one lakh population

89.3%
BIRTHS REGISTERED in 2018

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

2.2
MURDERS per 1,00,000 population

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

16
CHILDREN MISSING
per 1,00,000 child population

Target Justification

Indicator	Target	Justification of Target
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1	Global SDG target 16.1 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	0	Global SDG target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	Global SDG target 8.7 aims to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, and end modern slavery and human trafficking.
Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	0	Global SDG target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	4.25	Global SDG target 16.3 aims to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all. Average of the 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	0.19	Global SDG target 16.3 aims to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. Average of the 3 best performing states has been set as the target.
Percentage of births registered	100	Global SDG target 16.9 aims to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030.
Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	100	Global SDG target 16.9 aims to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030.

Highlights

Murders reported: As per NCRB 2019, the number of murders reported per 1,00,000 population in India is 2.2. The highest rate of murders being reported was in Jharkhand at about 4.3 murders per 1,00,000 population, while Kerala reported the least. Among the UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands had the highest rate of murder at 3.3 per 1,00,000 population.

Cognizable crimes against children: There were about 33 cases reported for every 1,00,000 children in 2019. Among the States, Nagaland reported 9 cases for every 1,00,000 child population, while Sikkim had the highest figure at 80.3. Lakshadweep, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the highest number of cases per 1,00,000 population in the country.

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

Missing children: In 2019, 16 children were reported to be missing per 1,00,000 child population. Madhya Pradesh has the highest rate of missing children at 37 per 1,00,000 child population among the States, and Delhi has the highest rate of missing children at 113 children per 1,00,000 child population among the UTs.

Court density: The total sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court, High Court, and District Courts and sub-ordinate courts in India as of December 2019 are 34, 1,079 and 23,597 judges, respectively. At present there are about 1.85 courts per 1,00,000 population in India. Mizoram has the highest court density of 5.33 among all States and UTs while West Bengal has only 1.12 courts per 1,00,000 population.

Corruption crimes: 4,243 corruption cases were reported in India in 2019 under the Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of IPC, accounting for 3.17 cases per 10 lakh population. 891 cases of corruption were reported in Maharashtra, the highest in the country, followed by Rajasthan at 424. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh reported 82 cases. In terms of cases per 10 lakh population, Arunachal Pradesh at 8.6 was the highest in the country. Among the UTs, the highest was in Andaman and Nicobar Islands at 7.5 cases per 10 lakh population.

Births registered: While the target is to have all births registered, the country's average in 2018 was 89.3 percent. Thirteen States and UTs have 100 percent birth registration. Sikkim, where only 65 percent of the births are registered, is at the bottom among the States.

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



Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

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

i. Augmenting domestic resource mobilisation

India has improved its tax-to-GDP ratio in the last six years, at 17-17.5 percent till 2018-19 (after including the Centre and States' tax revenue) in the pre-Covid-19 times. We have been undertaking significant tax reforms as well as measures to ensure compliance and to improve taxation, including that of the resident and non-resident taxpayers.

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

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

ii. Improving public expenditure efficiency

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

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

The technology-driven Public Finance Management System (PFMS) has empowered the system by improving accountability, responsiveness and transparency. Continuous improvement is pursued in the field of payments, receipts, accounting and internal audit by effective use of digital technologies, and fiscal reporting protocol is improved as part of Government Integrated Financial Management System (GIFMIS) for effective fiscal management. This efficiency has been responsible for ensuring Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) to a large number of beneficiaries while eliminating leakages worth INR 1.7 trillion (USD 22 billion). Such efficiency in spending will go a long way in mobilising resources for allocating to SDGs.

iii. Promoting entrepreneurship and the private sector

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

A dynamic start-up ecosystem has been built up. India is the third largest start-up hub in the world, with about 26 start-ups being recognised every day. The start-ups attracted an investment of USD 12 billion in 2019, which is expected to grow further. The legal environment has been streamlined by amending the Patent Rules, 2003 and Trade Mark Rules, 2017, to make them more user-friendly. Under the Start-ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme, 80 percent rebate for patent filing fees and 50 percent for trademark filing is provided to start-ups .

For driving economic growth in the country, foreign direct investment (FDI) is a major source of non-debt financial resource for the private sector. In this regard, the government has embarked on a comprehensive set of reforms to attract FDI, including opening up several key sectors to such investment - defence, railways, coal mining, digital sectors, insurance intermediaries, etc. Increased private investment is a key to securing high growth, employment and improved productive efficiency. FDI equity inflows in India stood at USD 456.79 billion during the period from April 2000 to December 2019, indicating that the government's effort to improve ease of doing business and relaxation in FDI norms is yielding results. India was among the top 10 recipients of FDI in 2019, attracting USD 49 billion in inflows, a 16 percent increase from the previous year. Annual FDI inflows in the country are expected to rise to USD 75 billion over the next five years. While the FDI story is encouraging, India does face a challenge that requires international action. Subjective assessments of the Indian policy and regulatory environment by global financial institutions and rating agencies raise the costs of private financial flows to India by positing a highly subjective "regulatory risk premium". This affects long-term finance for infrastructure and other investments that are crucial for achieving the SDGs. It would be helpful to the cause of the Indian and global SDGs achievement, if this impediment to the means of implementation were to be addressed through global action.

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

iv. Strengthening South-South Cooperation

India remains steadfast in its commitment to regional and global cooperation for mutual learning, capacity building and progress. India has acted with a deep and abiding commitment to South-South Cooperation which it views as development partnership to distinguish it from traditional donor-donee relationships. Government of India's capacity building efforts, through its flagship Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, reach 160 countries across the developing world. Under this programme, fully-sponsored training programmes are offered every year to about 14,000 professionals with an outgo of more than USD 30 million. More than half of these training slots go to participants from small-island developing countries (SIDS) and the least developed countries (LDCs)

India has extended more than 300 Lines of Credit (LoC) totalling USD 30.66 billion to 64 countries so far. In addition to concessional financing to its African partners, a grant assistance fund of USD 600 million was established including USD 100 million for the India-Africa Development Fund; USD 10 million for the India-Africa Health Fund; and financial arrangements for 50,000 scholarships for training African students.

India has launched technological upgradation and extension of erstwhile Pan Africa e-Network Project, a flagship initiative of Government of India for Africa in the field of tele-education and tele-medicine. The upgraded project has been renamed as e-VidhyaBharati AarogyaBharati Network Project (e-VBAB). Under the e-VBAB, tele-education and tele-medicine services are being offered by linking educational institutions and hospitals in India to those from participating countries in Africa, through web based platforms using the medium of internet. The project aims at providing 15,000 scholarships to African students over the next 5 years for Certificate, Diploma, Undergraduate and Postgraduate Degree programmes in various disciplines. Duly approved UGC recognised Indian Universities are providing these services. e-VBAB will also provide free Continuing Medical Education (1,000 every year) to African doctors/nurses/para-medical staff and free tele-consultations for African doctors from partner institutions in African countries. The project is being rolled out in phases in more African countries. The project is expected to showcase the advancement made by India in tele-education and tele-medicine.

The South Asian satellite launched by India in 2017, provides granular data for weather monitoring, from which farmers in the sub-region stand to benefit from better weather forecasting, better communication, and improved disaster links. In the spirit of South-South Cooperation, under the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, India supports projects in other developing countries, aimed at realisation of SDGs. India has committed a total of USD 150 million over a decade to the India-UN Development Partnership Fund. The Fund established at the United Nations has 33 active projects implemented by seven UN agencies to support the implementation of SDGs in small-island developing states (SIDS), least developed countries (LDCs) and land-locked developing countries (LLDCs), across varied thematic areas ranging from climate resilience, environmental sustainability, renewable energy, to gender equality, livelihoods and infrastructure.

The IBSA Fund for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger was set up 15 years ago. With a cumulative contribution of USD 38 million, IBSA Fund has so far 20 partner countries from the Global South for implementing 32 projects over the last decade. About 66 percent of the IBSA Fund has been devoted to LDCs.

v. Coalition based approach

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

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

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

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

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

A COVID-19 Emergency Fund, based on voluntary contributions, has been created. India has contributed USD 10 million for this fund. India has utilised its strengths in the digital and information technology space to develop a 'SAARC COVID19 Information Exchange (COINEX) platform for use by all SAARC countries. India has activated its e-ITEC network to deliver medical expertise content for training of healthcare personnel in our neighbourhood.

vii. Revisiting ODA commitments and performance

While domestic resource mobilisation is becoming increasingly important, high-income nations that are a part of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) also need to honour their commitments of providing 0.7 percent of GNI as ODA. Although new donors are emerging, a lot is expected from the members of DAC, who remain the largest providers of aid. This is critical to provision for global public goods such as climate change mitigation, conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of pandemics like the COVID-19. It is a cause of concern that net ODA flows slid down by 4.3 percent in 2018, with a dwindling share going to countries that most needed it. Further, against the commitment of raising USD 100 billion of additional resources annually by 2020, through the Green Climate Fund for meeting the pressing climate mitigation and adaptation needs of developing countries, only USD 10.3 billion equivalent in pledges has been raised as of February 2020.

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

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

viii. Improving data, monitoring and accountability

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

NITI Aayog has developed a statistical tool, the SDG India Index & Dashboard, to measure and rank the performance of States and UTs on each as well as all SDGs in a composite manner. The three editions of the Index provide a comparative perspective on progress on SDGs and build up a competitive ethos among the States and UTs for better performance as well as wider generation of data along an increasing number of indicators.

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

Challenges and Way Forward

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

NITI Aayog strives to realise such partnerships. Through its close collaboration with the State/UT governments and creating platforms where the States/UTs come together to discuss SDGs, NITI Aayog develops strong inter-government partnerships. These promote knowledge exchange and facilitate the sharing of good practices. The consultations with the civil society organised by NITI Aayog are avenues where the voices of the vulnerable are 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.

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

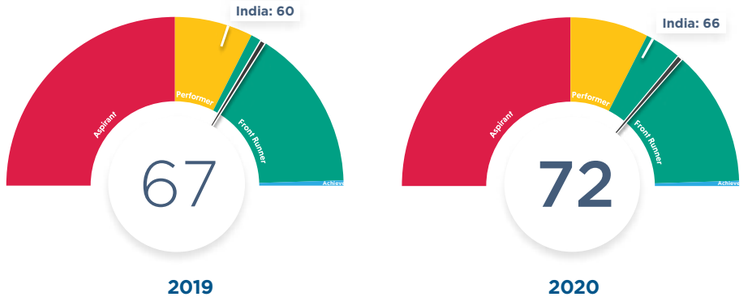
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III

STATE/UT PROFILES & SDG LOCALISATION: AN UPDATE

Andhra Pradesh

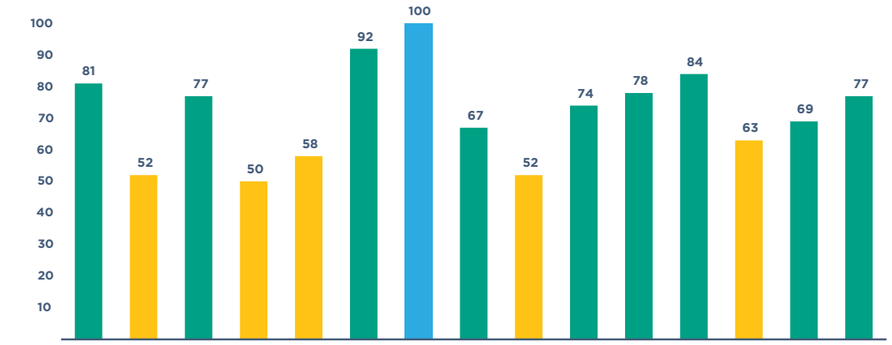


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	9.20	9.20	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	15.60		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	74.60	74.60	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	83.81	91.28	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.40		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	3.20	3.20	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	35.50	35.50	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	31.50	31.50	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	52.90	52.90	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	21.70		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	3729.47	3917.50	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.73	0.59	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	65	74	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33	41	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	87		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	189	176	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.13	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	12.40		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	15.26		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.60	66.9	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	95	92	↑
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	87.98	80.48	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	16.37	15.71	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	46.84		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	80.15	80.15	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	32.40	32.40	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	15.40		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.81	0.81	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	65.60		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	91.26		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	75.18		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	16		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	67.90	68.90	↑
Sex ratio at birth	920	916	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.71	0.68	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	30.42		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	8	8	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.55		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	208		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	93.60		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	30.09	30.09	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	68.52		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.81	97.40	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	97.28	99.80	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	96.82	95.14	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	44.17	44.15	↓
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	6.72	6.72	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	101.16		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	3.84		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	52.4	98.30	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	5.70	4.50	↓
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	63.50	59.90	↑



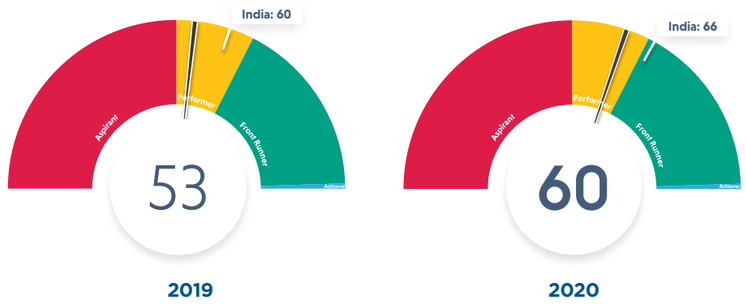
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	81	52	77	50	58	92	100	67	52	74	78	84	63	69	77
2019	69	35	76	52	37	96	86	78	66	68	36	57	70	86	86

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	62.50		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	14.40	13.64	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	21.01		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	59.31	57	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	98.46	73	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	9.58		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.60	9.73	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	24.19		
Score as per LEADS report	3.42		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	85.71	95.76	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	65.61	54.53	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	22.40		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	16		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50	50	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	20.57	20.57	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.99	0.99	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	24.50		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	12.50		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	16.11		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	126	129.10	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	63.67	48	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	96.80	90.94	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	18.64	9	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	89.70		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	158.40		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	59.58	58.26	↓

	2020	2019	Direction
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	11.28	5.32	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	75.99	5.27	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.274		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	9.64	9.23	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	15.57	6	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	40.73	39.74	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	43.87	42.77	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3007		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	0.79		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	40.50		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0	10.08	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	8.07	8.10	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	37.10	28.3	↑
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	17.88	17.27	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.40	2.30	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	1.41		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	33.81		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.37	1.37	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	5	10	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.70	2.02	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	16.10	15.30	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	7.63	6.50	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	17.52		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.21	1.21	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.35	3.80	↑
Births registered (%)	90.20	95.67	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	90.78	↑

Arunachal Pradesh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

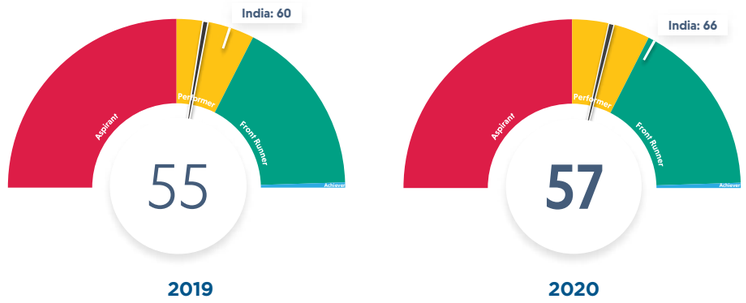


PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	34.67	34.67	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	24.40		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	58.30	58.30	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	95.44	93.39	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	92.76		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	29	29	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	16	16	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	28	28	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	33.80	33.80	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	26.40		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1806.62	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.29	1.32	↓
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	33	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	68		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	182	216	↓
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.05	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	7.40		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	7.23		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	89.60	45.3	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	17		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	22	24	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	80.98	99.91	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	35.98	29.93	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	38.48		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	59.95	59.95	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	29.70	29.70	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	10.30		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.99	0.99	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	79.90		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	50.94		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	79.04		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	14		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	43.30	53.40	↑
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.56	0.72	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	7.40		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	5	3.33	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.26		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	50		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	12.07	12.07	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	34.13		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	92.64	98.8	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	70.12	96.08	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	70.89	80.38	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	0.37	0.28	↓
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	84.05		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	2.52		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	0	0	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	7.70	5.80	↓
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	44.80	45	↓
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	17.30		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	11.83	12.63	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	16.36		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.05	55.3	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	81.75	140	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	3.20		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	2.05	1.53	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	14.90		
Score as per LEADS report	2.77		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	84	7.42	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	25.88	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	43.60		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	38.99	33.07	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	98.33	98.33	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	1.39	1.39	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Null		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	8.90		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	11.76		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	82.43	100	↓
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	80	79.52	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	23.97	0	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	48.65	14.67	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0	0	–
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	59.40		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	179.70		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	0	0	–
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	Null	Null	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	Null	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.54		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0	Null	
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	221.03	362	↑
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	11.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	84.78	75.12	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	34.19	38.81	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1436		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	79.63	79.96	↓
Tree cover (%)	1.01	0.96	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11.74		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	12.62	12.62	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	4	2	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	4	5.94	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	32.70	29.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.65	0	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	9.36		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.72	2.72	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	8.61	8.30	↓
Births registered (%)	100	192.55	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	83	78.86	↑

Assam



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

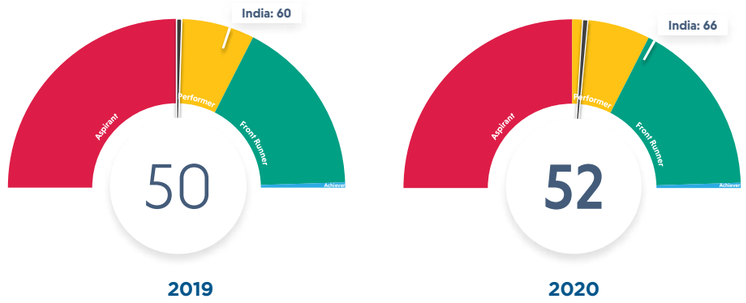
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	31.98	31.98	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	36.20		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	10.40	10.40	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	86.11	87.30	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	95.32		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.40	2.40	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	94.27		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	29.40	29.40	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	32.40	32.40	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	44.80	44.80	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	36.90		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2147.44	1663	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.62	0.58	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	215	229	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	47	57	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	85		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	141	126	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.04	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	6.90		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	9.43		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	91.10	53	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	23	23	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	96.36	99.04	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	31.47	27.60	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	30.94		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	79.55	79.55	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	18.70	18.70	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	16.80		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.95	0.95	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	84.90		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	59.51		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	29.29		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	11		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	177.80	143.60	↓
Sex ratio at birth	925	915	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.53	0.74	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	70.73		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	6.35	6.35	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.17		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	221		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	55.60		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	1.67	1.67	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	25.70		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	74.72	91.4	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	84.85	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	75.30	83.38	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	90.02	90.01	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	11.25	11.25	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	97.61		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.26		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	5.93	84.75	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	7.10	7.90	↑



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	49.40	47.50	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	44.80		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.96	99.96	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	8.89	8.93	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	11.60		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	59.26	58.69	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	94.38	58.92	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	12.25		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.55	6.65	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	16.38		
Score as per LEADS report	3		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	67.51	69.44	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	41.57	34.38	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	62.50		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	7.14		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	54.60	50	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	19.05	19.05	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.6	0.6	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0.9		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0.1		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.40		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	24.70		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	87.91	62.21	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	97	100.21	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	63.24	41	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	42.74	31.05	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0.11	0	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	58.70		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	88		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	66.64	66.46	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.338	0.91	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	20.92	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.948		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	75.05		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0.06	Null	
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	15.57	49	↑
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	23		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	32.27	30.79	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	21.47	20.98	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3464		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	36.11	35.83	↑
Tree cover (%)	1.80	1.91	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	9.45		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	25.23	25.23	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	63	28	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.60	3.47	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	55.60	41.60	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	7.21	9.54	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	11.86		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.35	1.35	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.52	0.80	↑
Births registered (%)	100	103.89	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	45	14.57	↑

Bihar



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



	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
2020	32	31	66	29	48	91	78	50	24	48	67	59	16	62	73
2019	33	26	44	19	40	81	62	64	47	74	50	47	43	54	64

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

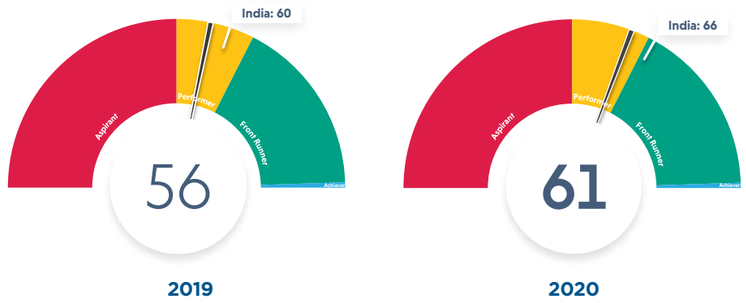
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	33.74	33.74	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	52.50		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	12.30	12.30	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	78.60	77.25	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	87.97		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	8.20	8.20	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.85		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	38.70	38.70	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	42	42	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	58.30	58.30	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	28.10		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2374.02	2748.33	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.29	0.26	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	149	165	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37	58	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	94		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	100	87	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	0.08	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	0.50		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	6		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	84.80	42.50	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	15		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	17	19	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	86.54	99.62	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	28.46	39.73	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	26.39		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	78.30	78.30	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	13.60	13.6	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	18.50		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.79	0.79	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	64.70		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	88.66		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	78.44		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	58		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	32.30	28.8	↓
Sex ratio at birth	895	900	↓
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.75	0.82	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	4.58		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	11.52	11.52	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.06		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	214		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	51.40		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	14	14	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	65.19		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	96.29	99.90	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	34.21	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	97.92	90.14	↑
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	96.84	97.24	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	45.74	45.76	↑
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	2.25	2.25	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	76.55		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	7.63		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	2.78	81.91	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	10.60	7	↓

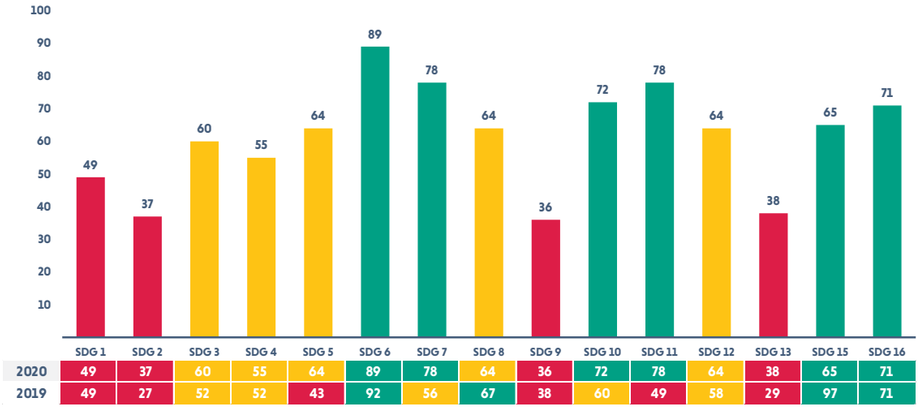
	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	41.40	38.20	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	23.70		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	6.37	7	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	6.84		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.22	54.26	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	97.18	68.51	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	7.21		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	5.30	8.93	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	14.48		
Score as per LEADS report	2.85		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	50.65	59.97	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	30.99	27.64	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	75.20		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	7.50		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	52.02	51.64	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	16.46	16.46	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.59	0.59	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	39.50		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	7.30		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.10		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	21.63		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	99.44	87.95	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	103	126.56	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	58.27	51	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	52.80	24.87	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	5.62	7	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	87.80		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	50.50		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	68.58	69.80	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.138	0.07	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	28.41	7.43	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.582		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	28.83		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.02	1.13	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	49	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	7.91	8.67	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	16.65	19	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	4308		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	7.76	7.75	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.13	2.40	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.37		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	12.66		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	5.35	5.35	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	9	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.60	2.66	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	20.80	12	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.63	4.28	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	16.30		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.58	1.58	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.59	1.20	↑
Births registered (%)	80.30	60.74	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	86	83.11	↑

Chhattisgarh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



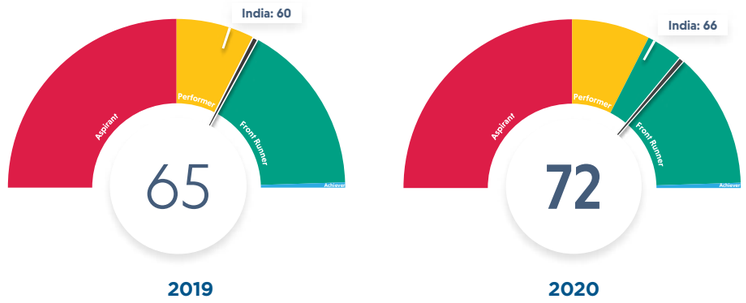
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	49	37	60	55	64	89	78	64	36	72	78	64	38	65	71
2019	49	27	52	52	43	92	56	67	38	60	49	58	29	97	71

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

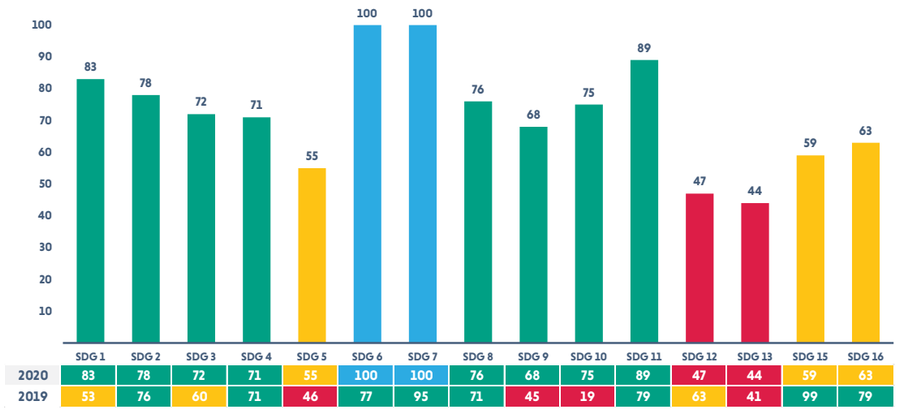
PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	39.93	39.93	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	36.80		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	68.50	68.5	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	77.09	79.91	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	94.98		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.10	2.10	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	98.39		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	40	40	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	35.40	35.40	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	41.50	41.50	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	31.20		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1802.58	1603	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.41	0.40	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	159	141	↓
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45	64	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	95		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	148	148	–
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.10	0.06	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	26.40		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	17.34		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.30	55.6	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	15	16	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	89.25	93.31	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	18.29	24.23	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	52.08		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	68.90	68.90	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	18.60	18.60	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	17.20		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.06	1.06	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	74.10		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	90.04		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	78.03		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	18		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	53.50	61.10	↑
Sex ratio at birth	958	961	↓
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.64	0.66	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	5.09		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	14.44	14.44	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.64		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	250		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	79.30		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	13.79	13.79	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	52.17		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.60	95.20	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.15	99.46	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	90.05	78.40	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	44.47	44.47	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	99.67	99.67	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	76.87		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.36		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	28.71	97.31	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	2.60	3.30	↑
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	66.60	64.50	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	50.70		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.98	99.98	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	10.06	10.86	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	12.50		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.65	54.56	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	97.15	60.13	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	12.60		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	5.46	4.40	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	15.77		
Score as per LEADS report	3.01		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	67.99	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	44.24	Null	
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	59		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	27.27		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	54.79	55.14	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	43.33	43.33	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.81	0.81	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	10.40		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	5.50		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	18.17		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	108	108.35	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	92.97	84	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	100	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	6.57	0	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	76.90		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	160.90		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	56.46	57.76	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	8.56	2.52	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	19.75	5.26	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.211		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	28.56		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	8.38	8.61	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	2.46	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	14		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	5.94	5.45	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	38.32	41.89	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3667		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	41.13	41.09	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.14	2.84	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.19		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	26.85		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.60	1.60	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	27	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.20	3.50	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	56.40	64.90	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	11.72	4.34	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	31.27		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.70	1.70	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.66	1	↑
Births registered (%)	95.30	128.92	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98	92.81	↑

Goa



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

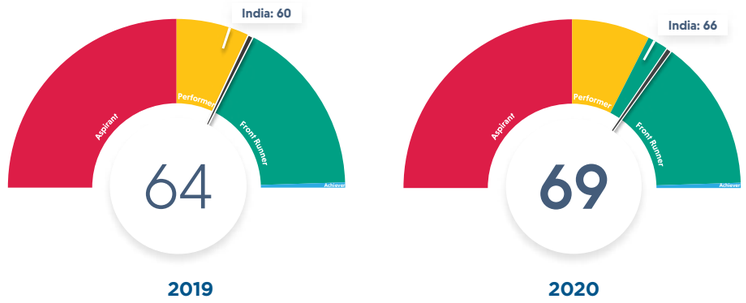
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	5.09	5.09	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	5.5		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	15.90	15.9	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	97.39	87.23	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	93.96		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.40	0.40	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.94		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	20.30	20.30	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	19.60	19.60	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	26.70	26.70	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	13.60		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2716.68	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	4.21	3.70	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	13	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	94		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	157	164	↓
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	0.13	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	16.80		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	19.38		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	61.9	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	33	25	↑
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	88.26	97.31	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	9.4	16.01	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	71.95		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	71.65	71.65	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.1	30.1	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	32.40		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.33	1.33	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	88.90		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.97		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	85.70		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	11		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	43.10	39.6	↓
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.78	0.80	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	1.18		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	5	5	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.44		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	197		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	56.50		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	25.69	25.69	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	100		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	99.8	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	0	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	100	–
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	99.21	95.82	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	31.25	33.5	↑
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	146.84		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	13.79		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	3.33	57.34	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	9.40	13.9	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	57.80	49.8	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	23.80		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	45.78	34.72	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	63.55		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	44.19	45.06	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	100	0	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	42.50		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	16.39	18.03	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	24.92		
Score as per LEADS report	2.78		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	177.45	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	74.72	Null	
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	5.60		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	36.72	32.97	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	2.50	2.50	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	11.8		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	1.3		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	5.87		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	94.79	47.49	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	70	68	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	79.72	79.44	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	80.48	51	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	95.60		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	547.10		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	43.63	48.80	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	19.11	12.54	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	4.34	1.10	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	21.24		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0.22	Null	
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	13.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	1.06	0.84	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	67.78	42.29	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1482		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	0.77		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	20.12		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0	0	–
Average pH in the shore zone	8.06	8.02	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	1.4	0.1	↑
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	60.43	60.21	↑
Tree cover (%)	7.34	8.73	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11.64		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.49	3.49	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	101	3	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.10	1.52	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	32.10	37.70	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	58.44	36.76	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	5.96		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	3.25	3.25	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.84	2	↓
Births registered (%)	79.10	84.39	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	107	100.69	↑

Gujarat



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

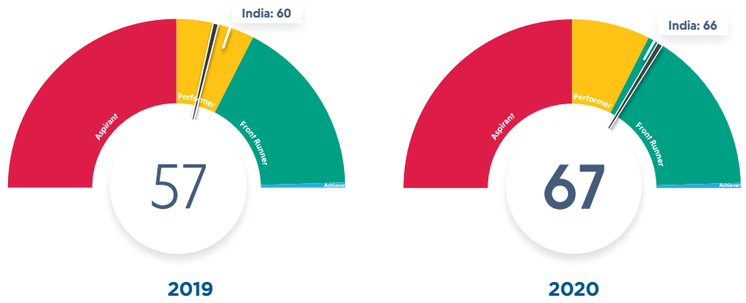


PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	16.63	16.63	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	21.70		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	23.10	23.1	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	83.63	82.99	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	92.83		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2	2	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	34.20	34.20	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	39.10	39.10	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	51.30	51.30	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	33.40		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2640.10	2314.33	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.05	1.03	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	75	87	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31	44	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	87		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	232	228	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.07	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	11.20		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	10.88		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.50	66	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.5		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	41	43	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	85.38	91.05	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	23.84	24.08	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	41.20		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	81.10	81.10	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	20.40	20.4	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	22.80		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.85	0.85	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.70		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.95		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	91.80		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	33		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	27.10	27	↓
Sex ratio at birth	866	855	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.81	0.72	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	11.17		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	7.56	7.14	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.28		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	190		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	67.40		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	16.49	16.49	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	97.57		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	99.1	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.87	99.95	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	80.60	78.91	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	63.91	63.91	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	10.08	11.21	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	93.32		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	7.69		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	20.19	97.99	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	3.40	4.8	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	54.90	49.8	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	50.80		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	12.99	14.61	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	17.53		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	50.25	47.97	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	100	100	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	36.74		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	20.84	20.4	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	23.63		
Score as per LEADS report	3.62		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	94.71	104.31	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	64.79	54.51	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	25.20		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	23.08		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	49.96	32.90	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	21.98	21.98	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.39	0.39	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	34.8		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	3.6		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.30		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	6.07		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100.85	↓
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	138	138.20	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	86.70	79	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	83.90	71.41	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	56.89	74	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	92.60		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	351.40		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	71.03	71.27	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	50.12	44.76	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	33.10	2.93	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	5.30		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.12	1.19	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	10.70	36	↑
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	27		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	34.51	31.69	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	62.16	66.10	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3102		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	0.73		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	25.62		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	3.25	2.98	↑
Average pH in the shore zone	8.01	7.93	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	10.8	1.2	↑
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	7.57	7.52	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.52	4.09	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.90		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	30		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.83	1.83	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	7	17	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.50	1.52	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	22.70	19.10	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.32	0.30	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	6.96		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.28	2.28	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.74	2.30	↓
Births registered (%)	92	98.76	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	95	↑

Haryana



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



	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
2020	69	58	72	64	43	80	100	59	66	68	81	77	51	48	71
2019	47	43	65	68	36	81	77	71	73	54	49	39	34	40	76

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

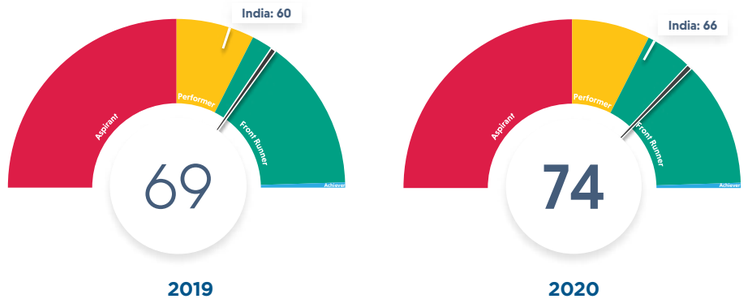
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	11.16	11.16	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	10.90		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	12.20	12.2	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	79.12	79.04	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	97.24		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20	0.20	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.92		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	28.80	28.80	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	34.90	34.90	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	55	55	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	29.90		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	4272.42	3222.33	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.99	1.74	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	91	98	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36	41	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	87		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	255	230	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.09	0.09	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	14.50		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	18.29		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	95.70	62	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	10.40		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	26	26	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	89.31	86.24	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	14.79	12.16	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	56.05		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	71.60	71.60	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	29.20	29.2	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	25.10		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.23	1.23	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	77.30		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	98.82		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	89.10		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	15		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	108.50	88.7	↓
Sex ratio at birth	843	833	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.85	1.03	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	36.05		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	10	14.44	↓
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.21		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	236		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	81.30		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	14.76	14.76	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	97.41		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.71	99.9	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.49	99.52	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	96.86	97.22	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	136.91	136.91	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	60.94	65.55	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	127.08		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.99		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	13.24	98.06	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	9.80	8.4	↓

	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	50.40	45.5	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	56.10		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	18.39	18.37	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	23.62		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	49.76	47.47	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	100	0	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	20.22		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	17.60	19.5	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	25.81		
Score as per LEADS report	3.37		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	112.77	96.26	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	59.33	140.20	↓
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	9.70		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	10		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	42.12	36.50	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	18.89	18.89	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.67	0.67	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	21.2		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	Null		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	15.43		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	93.94	91.44	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	93	59.23	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	49.90	47	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	64.98	50.27	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	115.76	60	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	97.40		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	415		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	75.84	75.08	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.66	2.14	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	177.46	11.49	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.42		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	7.25	7.18	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	1.06	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	23.23	21.88	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	55.44	57.18	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3928		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	3.62	3.59	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.54	3.20	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.38		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	8.80		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	7.75	7.75	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	90	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.90	3.74	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	55.20	44.90	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.69	0.82	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	30.33		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.97	2.97	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.09	2.90	↓
Births registered (%)	94	99.86	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	109	102.79	↑

Himachal Pradesh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



	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
2020	80	52	78	74	62	85	100	78	61	78	79	77	62	68	73
2019	60	44	67	81	52	82	64	76	70	78	79	52	61	92	84

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

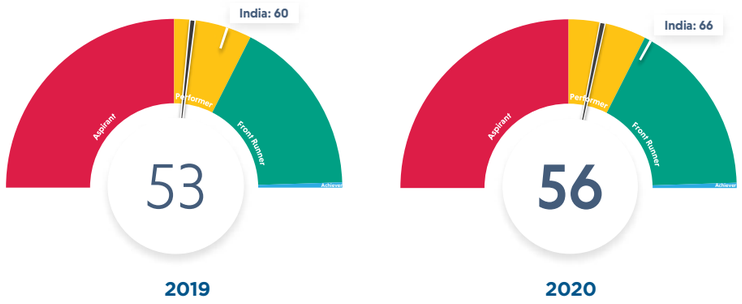
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	8.06	8.06	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	8.10		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	25.70	25.7	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	90.30	91.60	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	95.86		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20	0.20	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	22.60	22.60	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	28.40	28.40	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	50.40	50.40	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	16.20		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1738.76	2300.50	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.60	0.61	↓
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	38	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	86		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	235	224	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.01	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	8		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	15.37		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	92.40	51.3	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.4		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	66	67	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	97.82	95.91	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	7.81	7.03	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	81.79		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	72.8	72.8	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	39.60	39.6	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	25.60		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.30	1.3	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	84.20		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	97.59		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	79.55		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	9		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	45.40	35.7	↓
Sex ratio at birth	930	918	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.80	0.74	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	6.40		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	7.35	5.88	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.80		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	222		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	71.70		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	7.43	7.43	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	76.57		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	98.1	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	97.87	99.97	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	98.92	97.67	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	84.78	86.37	↑
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	50	50	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	120.23		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	6.41		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	28.49	87.9	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	5.80	5.5	↓

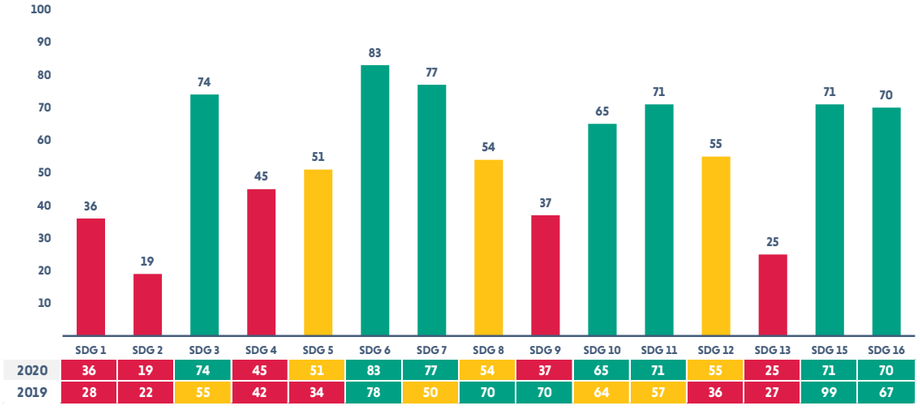
	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	72.10	62.4	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	39.10		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	23.43	23.09	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	25.52		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	51.96	46.99	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	91.89	55.33	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	29.79		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	6.48	6.18	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	25.06		
Score as per LEADS report	2.72		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	145.83	144.17	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	82.63	205.12	↓
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	11.70		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.13	50.11	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	29.41	29.41	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	1.23	1.23	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	10.9		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0.3		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	43.05		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	97.79	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	59	41.74	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	98.1	76	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	95.57	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	98.42	104	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	92.40		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	227.40		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	62.89	61.18	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.74	4.09	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	65.70	0.06	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.51		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.25	0.99	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	471.93	105	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	23		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	93.96	94.02	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	121.79	120.58	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	2318		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	27.72	27.12	↑
Tree cover (%)	1.49	1.48	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.17		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	22.99		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	11.81	11.81	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	6	11	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1	1.38	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	34.60	24.40	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.32	2.09	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	18.19		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.57	2.57	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	8.47	4	↓
Births registered (%)	85.60	89.24	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	108	101.50	↑

Jharkhand



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

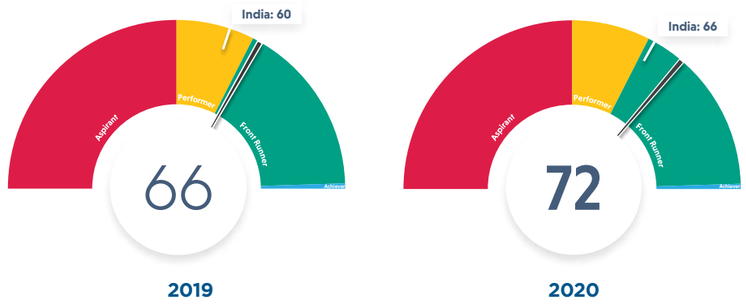
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	36.96	36.96	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	46.50		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	13.3	13.3	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	80.62	75.38	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	89.69		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	6.60	6.60	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	77.80		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	42.90	42.90	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	36.20	36.20	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	62.60	62.60	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	34		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1890.35	2057.33	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.31	0.31	–
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	71	76	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34	54	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	94		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	146	127	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.07	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	4.40		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	10.11		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	95.80	63.8	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	11		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	4	4	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	89.15	89.68	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	22.26	36.64	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	38.89		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	84	84	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	19.1	19.1	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	16.90		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.96	0.96	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	67.30		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	84.75		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	80.12		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	51		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	47.80	35.6	↓
Sex ratio at birth	923	916	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.58	0.50	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	8.18		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	12.35	10.39	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.28		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	229		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	63.80		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	11.27	11.27	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	35.49		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.71	88	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	83.33	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.33	98.17	↑
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	79.15	51.66	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	27.77	27.77	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	1.15	1.15	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	75.79		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.30		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	29.54	98.05	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	5.50	7.5	↑

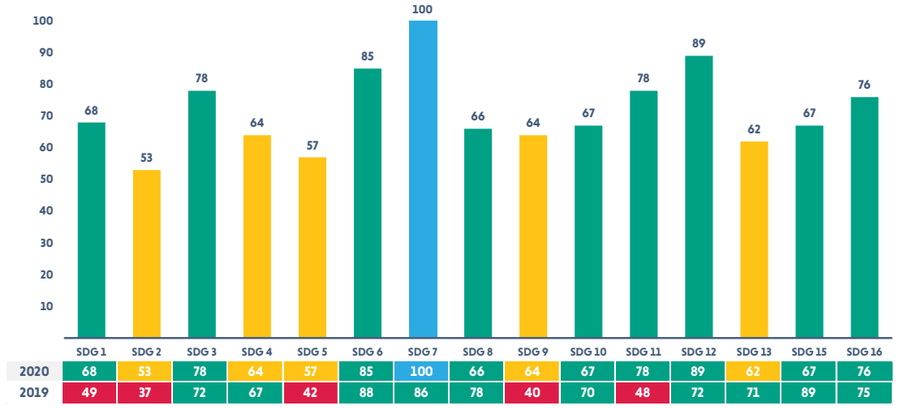
	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	50.50	45.1	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	60.50		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	8.59	10.51	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	9.55		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.74	53.76	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	99.86	101.41	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	20.02		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	7.68	8.69	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	17.12		
Score as per LEADS report	2.88		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	57.55	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	30.99	Null	
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	68		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	14.29		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	51.57	59.18	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	45.68	45.68	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.86	0.86	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	16.3		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	4		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	18.36		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	96.24	97.75	↓
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	135	134.59	–
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	63.98	56	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	85.62	78.36	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	13.01	9	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	75.10		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	103.40		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	70.08	76.89	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/ Annum)	13	17.20	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	2.06	1.6	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.389		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	52.55		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0.11	0.120	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	7.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	9.48	13.19	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	37.15	40.82	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3117		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	29.62	29.55	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.33	3.67	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.29		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	16.56		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.48	1.48	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	6	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	4.30	4.35	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	12.70	9.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	6.36	12.66	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	2.71		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.87	1.87	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.05	5	↑
Births registered (%)	85.60	90.17	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	96	90.86	↑

Karnataka



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



	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
2020	68	53	78	64	57	85	100	66	64	67	78	89	62	67	76
2019	49	37	72	67	42	88	86	78	40	70	48	72	71	89	75

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

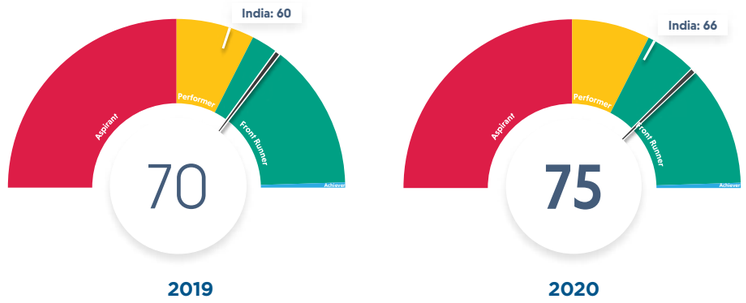
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	20.91	20.91	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	17.30		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	28.10	28.1	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	86.34	85.53	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	92.35		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2	2	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.79		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	32	32	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	32.50	32.50	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	45.40	45.40	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	17.20		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2788.37	1731	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.64	0.54	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	92	97	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28	32	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	94		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	135	125	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.08	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	17.10		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	16.60		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	59.2	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.80		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	70	72	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	100	95.71	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	23.43	26.18	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	44.40		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	83.50	83.50	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	28.80	28.8	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	20.90		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.04	1.04	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	75.70		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	93.80		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	92.13		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	15		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	42.50	45.2	↑
Sex ratio at birth	924	929	↓
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.75	0.70	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	7.70		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	3.14	3.14	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.34		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	209		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	82.50		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	20.07	20.07	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	59.47		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	95.4	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	93.33	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	95.64	97.4	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	87.71	93.26	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	69.91	69.91	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	25.57	25.57	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	108.81		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	6.59		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	7.82	96.42	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	3.90	4.8	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	56.60	51.6	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	38.50		

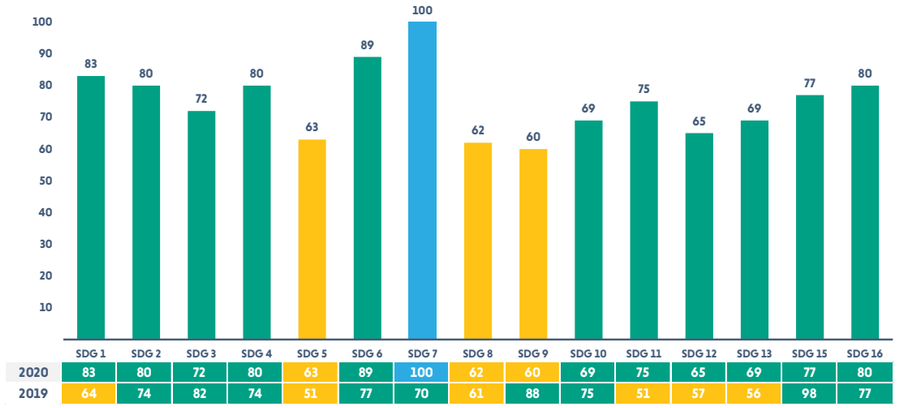
	2020	2019	Direction
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.97	99.97	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	16.69	19.67	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	26.73		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.57	54.86	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	100	0	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	15.88		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	11.74	12.29	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	42.50		
Score as per LEADS report	3.37		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	100.28	105.52	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	69.35	10.32	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	27.30		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	7.14		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.05	53.40	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	22.87	22.87	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.59	0.59	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	14.4		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	7.7		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.50		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	12.17		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	88.51	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	112	93.36	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	64.05	41	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	65.33	46.43	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	31.92	35	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	93.70		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	216		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	52.62	53.82	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	6.34	5.40	↓

	2020	2019	Direction
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	54.79	5	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.168		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	28.40	28.59	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	10.24	1	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	63.20	62.92	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	37.54	37.16	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	2871		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	1.04		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	28.48		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0	233.33	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	8.03	7.98	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	13.4	28.5	↓
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	20.11	19.58	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.26	2.98	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.32		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	27.48		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.14	0.14	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	2	7	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2	2.19	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	32.20	30.10	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.82	3.77	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	4.26		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.13	2.13	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.75	4.60	↓
Births registered (%)	94	100.55	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	97	92.36	↑

Kerala



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



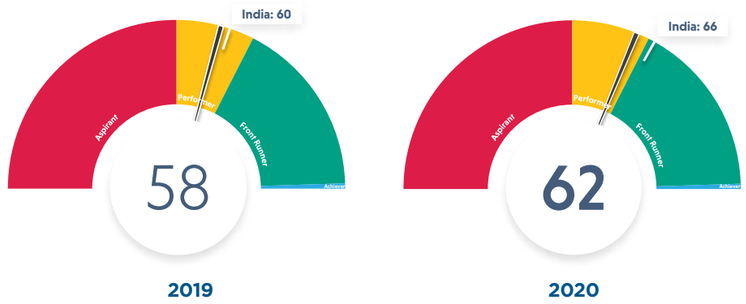
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	83	80	72	80	63	89	100	62	60	69	75	65	69	77	80
2019	64	74	82	74	51	77	70	61	88	75	51	57	56	98	77

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	7.05	7.05	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	1.10		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	47.70	47.7	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	88.85	89.33	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	97.75		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.30	0.30	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	18.70	18.70	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	20.50	20.50	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	22.60	22.60	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	9.10		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2920.12	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	2.20	2.19	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	43	42	↓
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	7	↓
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	92		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	75	71	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.03	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	24.30		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	12.42		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	74	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	17		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	115	112	↑
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	92.07	93.17	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	9.14	12.77	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	80.26		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	86.75	86.75	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	37	37	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.30		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.40	1.4	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	94.60		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.24		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	94.53		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	16		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	62.70	60.2	↓
Sex ratio at birth	957	948	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.84	0.97	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	17.68		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	5.71	5.71	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.45		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	241		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	75.30		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	22.98	22.98	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	35.29		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.35	56.7	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.28	99.31	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	99.22	97.32	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	51.25	51.25	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0.66	0.66	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	110.78		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	6.93		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	1.11	44.82	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	10.40	11.4	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	55	46.5	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	54.40		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	19.60	18.95	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	27.99		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	58.83	56.97	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	99.50	100	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	10.76		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	11.77	11.31	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	30.58		
Score as per LEADS report	3.16		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	123.01	121.32	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	77.47	111.16	↓
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	3.20		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	5		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	52.42	51.85	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	11.43	11.43	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.99	0.99	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	28.2		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	28.9		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	6.40		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	85.46	85.46	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	126	47.52	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	74.96	32	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	95.53	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	4.29	6	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	75.10		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	189.90		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	40.22	43.56	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.05	1.08	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	32.64	9	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.809		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	58.67		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0.06	0.02	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	136.27	36	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	24.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	40.16	44.79	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	45.64	44.47	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1698		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	0.62		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	21.29		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0	0	–
Average pH in the shore zone	8.02	7.88	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	4.7	12.8	↓
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	54.42	52.30	↑
Tree cover (%)	7.56	7.62	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.05		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	7.66		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	2.45	2.45	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	12	16	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	0.90	0.85	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	50.90	38.10	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	6.19	2.28	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	23.37		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.66	1.66	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.61	4	↑
Births registered (%)	97.20	97.09	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	108	101.78	↑

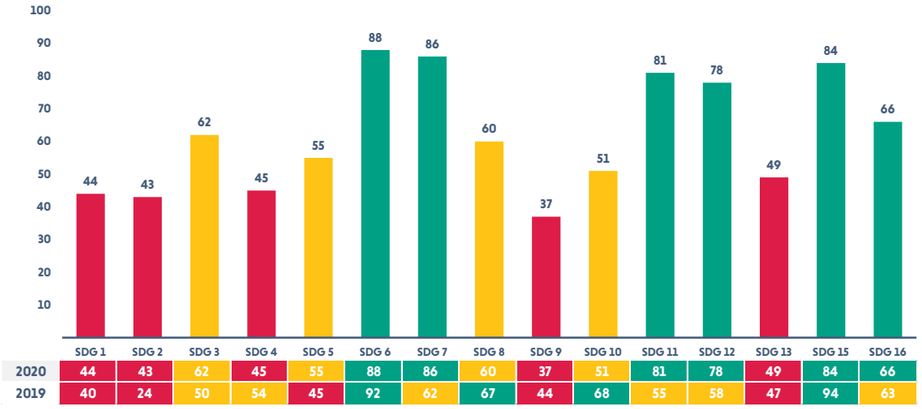
Madhya Pradesh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

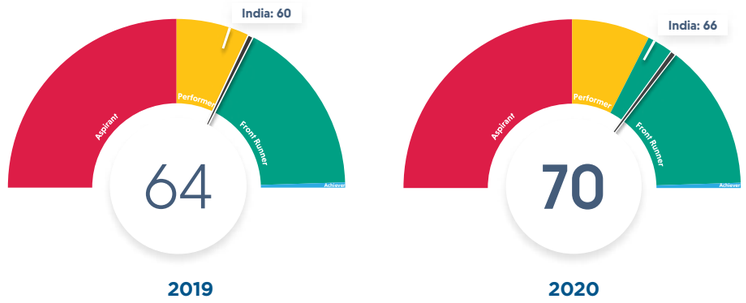
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	31.65	31.65	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	41.10		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	17.70	17.7	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	79.27	78.06	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	95.86		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	4.50	4.50	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	38.70	38.70	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	39.50	39.50	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	54.60	54.60	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	21.20		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2656.57	2350.33	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.69	0.69	–
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	173	188	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	56	65	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	89		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	226	196	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.03	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	15.10		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	14.35		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	95.60	48.8	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	12.20		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	33	33	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	81.19	84.63	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	24.85	23.76	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	43.73		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	70.50	70.50	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	21.5	21.5	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	17.20		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.97	0.97	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	70.50		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	75.34		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	81.19		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	36		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	69	78.6	↑
Sex ratio at birth	925	916	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.74	0.96	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	14.35		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	9.13	9.13	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.36		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	227		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	78		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	11.88	11.88	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	47.95		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.65	91.5	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.50	96.69	↑
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	91.12	96.06	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	54.77	54.77	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	7.03	7.03	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	85.24		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	4.30		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	43.44	97.3	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	3.7	4.3	↑



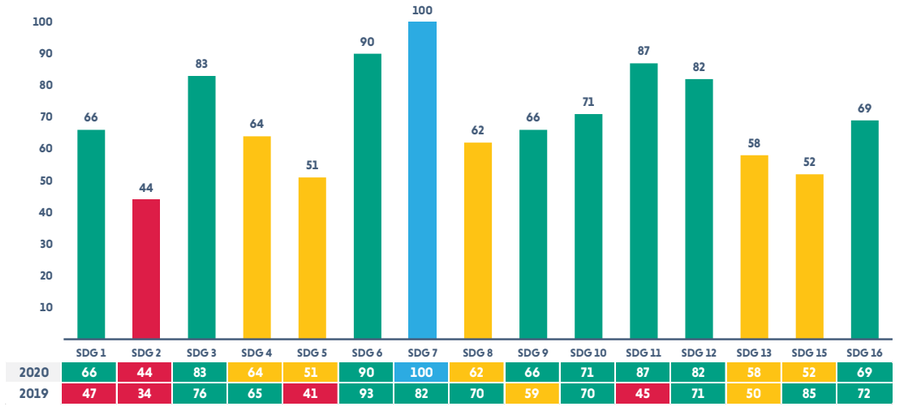
PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	56.9	56.7	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	61.50		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	8.92	10.03	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	12.54		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	53.08	51.03	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	99.69	68.57	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	8.85		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	6.84	6.1	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	20.82		
Score as per LEADS report	3.21		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	65.29	69.52	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	44.24	22.88	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	54.70		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	13.79		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50	50	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	35.65	35.65	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.56	0.56	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	46.7		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	12.5		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	17.43		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	112	127.49	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	89.96	84	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	98.45	93.58	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	15.47	15	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	89.70		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	110.30		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	63.04	64.19	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.03	1.62	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	67.06	3	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.89		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	91.80		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.47	1.49	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	3.81	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	33.53	33.65	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	21.78	22.67	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3809		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	25.14	25.11	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.71	2.62	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	19.17		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.86	0.86	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	20	7	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.20	2.41	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	63.30	63.30	–
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.60	2.26	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	36.64		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.51	2.51	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.85	3.70	↓
Births registered (%)	75.20	74.62	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94	88.52	↑

Maharashtra



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



	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
2020	66	44	83	64	51	90	100	62	66	71	87	82	58	52	69
2019	47	34	76	65	41	93	82	70	59	70	45	71	50	85	72

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

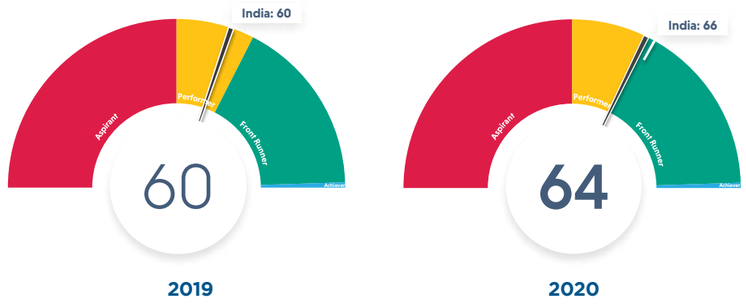
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	17.35	17.35	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	17.30		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	15	15	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	84.29	86.10	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	92.98		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2	2	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	30.90	30.90	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	34.10	34.10	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	49.30	49.30	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	28.30		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1967.90	1682.67	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.65	0.68	↓
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	46	55	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22	29	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	100		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	183	171	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	0.05	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	15.40		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	11.92		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.30	66.5	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.50		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	43	43	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	90.92	91.84	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	13.29	11.28	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	68.93		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	76.30	76.30	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	32	32	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	25.70		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.9	0.9	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.30		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	92.74		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	93.82		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	22		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	63.10	55	↓
Sex ratio at birth	880	881	↓
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.75	0.81	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	14.57		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	8.33	6.94	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.44		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	196		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	84		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	15.46	15.46	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	64.39		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.70	96.2	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	96.80	99.01	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	92.36	84.49	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	54.62	54.62	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	3.12	3.12	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	108.64		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	17.5	92.88	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	5.40	4.8	↓
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	58.20	53.1	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	43.30		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	11.39	11.31	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	22.30		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	54.08	49.44	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	99.03	81.67	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	19.38		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	11.24	11.74	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	38.03		
Score as per LEADS report	3.42		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	101.07	91.27	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	74.72	15.37	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	26.60		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	16.67		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	53.47	49.93	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	18.75	18.75	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.65	0.65	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	16.2		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	5.3		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	7.80		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	90	81.81	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	112	108.94	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	82.55	55	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	86.67	74.91	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	69.89	63	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	94.80		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	187		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	50.70	54.96	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	9.24	3.18	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	11.57	1	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.374		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	99.55		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	21	20.34	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	8.73	11	↑
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	27.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	30.18	29.04	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	18.53	18.55	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	2816		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	1.99		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	36.46		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	5.26	36.94	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	7.97	8.05	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	10.6	1.7	↑
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	16.50	16.47	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.51	3.19	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.12		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	35.72		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.58	3.58	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	40	14	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.70	1.72	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	51.80	44.70	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	8.05	5.45	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	12.05		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.86	1.86	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	7.27	7.60	↑
Births registered (%)	90	93.98	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98	92.40	↑

Manipur



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



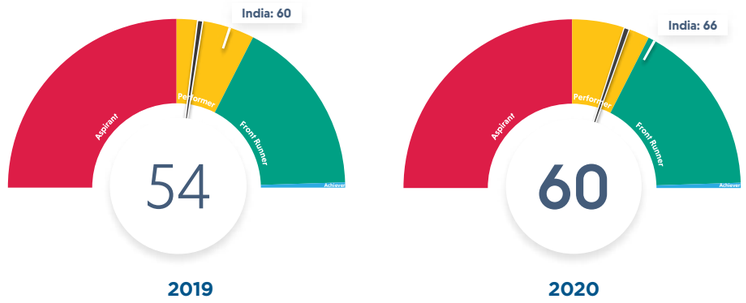
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	60	64	68	63	41	87	96	36	35	70	65	89	57	60	69
2019	42	69	62	70	34	87	72	27	43	81	28	85	37	100	70

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

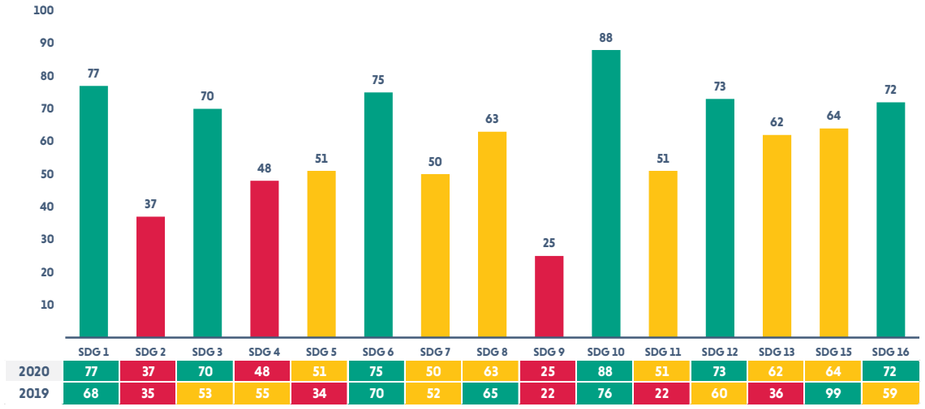
PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	36.89	36.89	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	21		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	3.6	3.6	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	97.06	95.45	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	87.84		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.50	2.50	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	13	13	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	28.90	28.90	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	25.20	25.20	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	10.50		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1727.59	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.57	0.39	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	26	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	82		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	83	97	↓
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.34	0.58	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	1.90		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	5.01		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	84.60	58.7	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.40		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	38	44	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	100	100	–
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	13.03	21.05	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	54.82		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	72.30	72.30	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	33.70	33.7	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	28.90		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.01	1.01	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	85.60		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	68.92		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	55.50		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	10		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	17.20	18.1	↑
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.76	0.75	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	0.97		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	3.33	3.33	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.36		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	23.60		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	6.80	6.80	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	69.55		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	74.9	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	77.84	98.91	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	100	100	–
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	2.56	1.44	↓
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	95.64		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	0.74		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	0	0.27	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	10.10	11.5	↑
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	51.50	48.1	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	15.90		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.76	99.76	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	7	8.23	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	11.43		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.87	55.18	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	89.26	57.27	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	2.42		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	12.11	12.06	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	22.78		
Score as per LEADS report	2.42		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	72.97	14.65	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	51.08	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	41.10		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.69	48.65	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	33.33	33.33	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0.2		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	3.98		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	68.63	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	86	74.87	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	69.73	50	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	67.65	39.22	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	18	0	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	33.30		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	88.50		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	52.85	68.45	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/ Annum)	Null	Null	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	Null	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.043		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	79.37		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	81.17	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	11		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	40.93	40.41	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	9.95	11.80	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1822		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	75.46	77.69	↓
Tree cover (%)	0.77	0.99	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.29		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	38.29		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.49	1.49	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	44	1	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.80	2.40	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	15.40	11.30	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	60.77	10.27	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	11.67		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.93	1.93	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.93	0.40	↓
Births registered (%)	100	Null	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	85	80.93	↑

Meghalaya



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



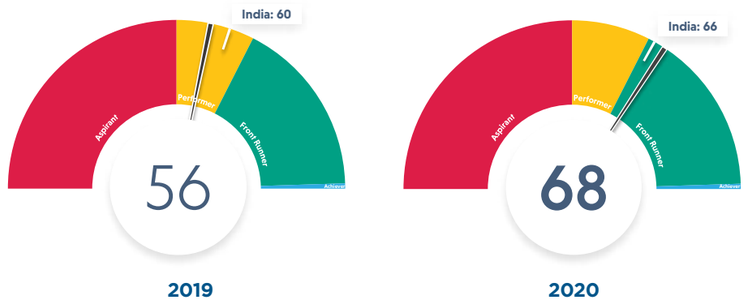
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	77	37	70	48	51	75	50	63	25	88	51	73	62	64	72
2019	68	35	53	55	34	70	52	65	22	76	22	60	36	99	59

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

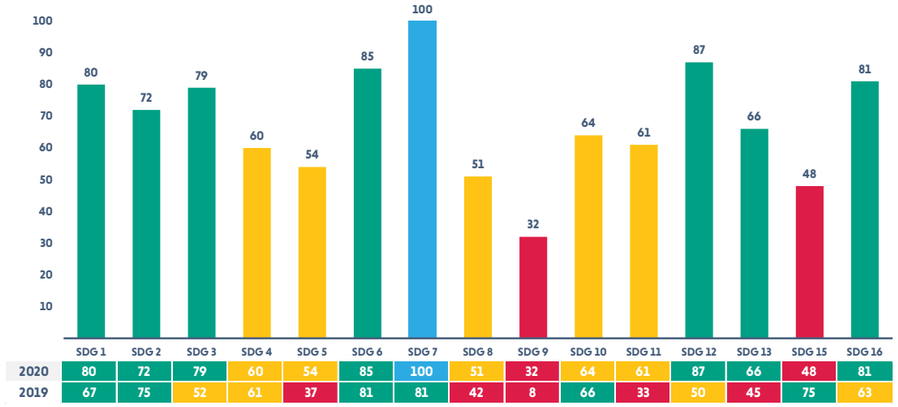
PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	11.87	11.87	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	32.80		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	34.60	34.6	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	97.95	97.85	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.61		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.30	2.30	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	98.04		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	30	30	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	40.40	40.40	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	49.50	53.10	↑
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	31.80		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1821.24	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.55	0.51	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	39.6	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	99		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	154	139	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.23	0.06	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	6.10		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	5.45		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	60.40	47.5	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	10.70		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	25	28	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	97.43	100	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	19.47	28.07	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	41.64		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	64.50	64.50	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	25.80	25.8	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	12.30		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.17	1.17	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	91.40		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	28.39		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	43.63		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	12		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	34.60	40.7	↑
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.73	0.75	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	1.43		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	5.08	5	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.69		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	111		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	48.10		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	34.32	34.32	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	23.49		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	90.9	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	67.98	84.05	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	99.38	93.71	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	2.44	2.28	↓
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	47.50		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	7.06		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	0	0	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	2.80	1.6	↓
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	65.20	63.2	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	42.50		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	11.73	13.08	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	12.50		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	58.38	59.69	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	63.18	21	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	8.88		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	1.27	1.77	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.15		
Score as per LEADS report	2.56		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	70.23	15.68	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	54.66	↓
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	46.90		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	50		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	Null	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	91.67	91.67	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	1.33	1.33	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	5.58		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	61.40	23.68	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	30	22.27	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	65.12	4	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	70.18	23.68	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0	1	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	75.80		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	166		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	0	0	–
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.152	0.04	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	1.85	7	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.395		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	4.23	4.83	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	28.13	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	73.66	73.95	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	13.84	15.87	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1798		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	76.33	76.45	↓
Tree cover (%)	3.17	2.93	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.12		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	28.38		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.35	3.35	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	40	1	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.10	3.10	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	37.80	37.80	–
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	9.60	10.70	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	10.40		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	3.13	3.13	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.55	0.40	↓
Births registered (%)	100	Null	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	41	28.20	↑

Mizoram



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

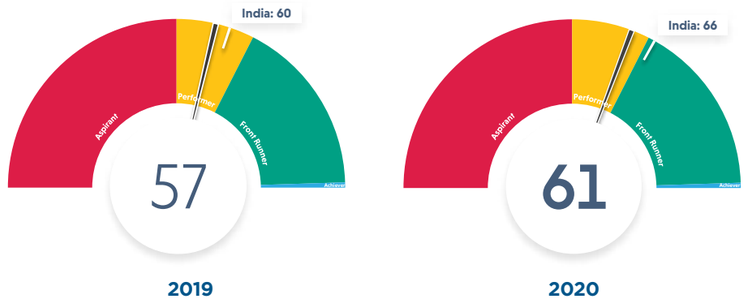
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	20.40	20.4	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	9.80		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	45.8	45.8	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.92	99.92	–
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	93.45		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	6	6	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.98		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	11.30	11.30	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	27.40	27.40	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	26.60	24.50	↓
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	17.90		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1688.05	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.14	1.29	↓
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	46	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	92		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	237	210	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	1.18	1.32	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	5.90		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	5.27		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	89.90	70.7	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.90		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	50	54	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	90.08	100	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	10.64	30.67	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	51.87		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	68.3	68.3	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	25.7	25.7	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	17.40		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.94	0.94	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	98.50		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	83.76		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	61.33		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	10		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	28.70	57.6	↑
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.91	0.96	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	1.02		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	0	0	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.42		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	63.80		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	11.78	11.78	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	46.17		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	96.3	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	85.48	99.15	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	97.14	80	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	5.26	3.82	↓
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	114.07		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	0.97		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	2.99	3.66	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	7.30	10.1	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	52	51.6	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	11.40		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.92	99.92	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	17.73	19.25	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	14.50		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	51.19	20	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	67.24	0	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	0.64		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	5.34	4.19	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	16.93		
Score as per LEADS report	2.31		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	109.73	6.01	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	20.94	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	17		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	23.64	Null	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	97.50	97.50	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	1.35	1.35	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0.8		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.30		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	5.09		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	80.49	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	18	18.08	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	80.08	35	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	87.12	56.40	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	9.80	11	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	52		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	127.20		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	64.24	75.70	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0	0	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	50	0	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.011		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	65.53	65.51	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	53.09	59.05	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1585		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	85.41	86.27	↓
Tree cover (%)	2.09	2.22	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.19		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	34.92		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	95.52	95.52	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	8	1	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.80	1.94	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	33.70	59.30	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	45	57.41	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	0		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	5.33	5.33	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.67	4.60	↑
Births registered (%)	100	136.02	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94	87.38	↑

Nagaland



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



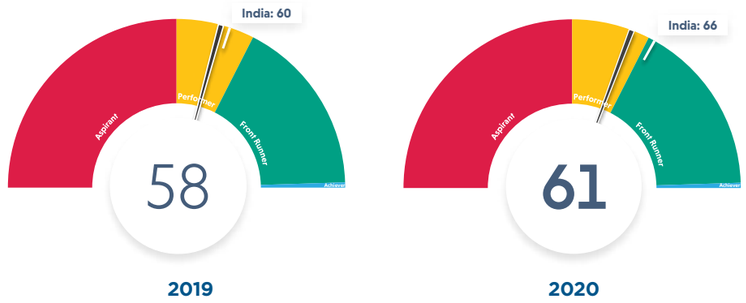
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	73	64	61	39	48	87	69	48	30	46	48	91	69	63	79
2019	56	70	29	47	42	75	70	28	23	61	23	100	51	94	84

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	18.88	18.88	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	23.70		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	6.10	6.1	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	98.96	95.08	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	91.30		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70	0.70	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	94.65		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	16.30	16.30	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	26.20	26.20	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	28.90	28.90	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	8.40		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1665.91	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.74	0.71	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	37	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	54		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	233	208	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.73	0.59	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	1.90		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	1.02		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	83	40.6	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7.90		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	1	1	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	67.38	76.7	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	24.08	31.28	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	33.92		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	61	61	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	18.70	18.7	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	11.90		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.11	1.11	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	93.80		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	63.26		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	36.03		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	11		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	4.10	6.9	↑
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.86	0.80	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	0		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	0	0	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.31		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	167		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	43.50		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	9.85	9.85	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	40.14		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	84.5	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	36.36	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	90.33	97.81	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	100	86.96	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	1.01	1.01	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	67.59		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.93		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	0	14.16	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	18.50	21.4	↑
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	47.80	41.8	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	17.10		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.92	99.92	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	8.87	7.74	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	14.33		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	54.75	53.41	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	87.16	18.18	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	1.37		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	8.11	5.68	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	14.11		
Score as per LEADS report	2.28		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	74.27	13.45	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	46.90	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	42.90		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	Null	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	98.33	98.33	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.44	0.44	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Null		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	1.14		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	63.25	44.44	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	68	65.77	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	67.87	14	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	32.48	8.12	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0	0	–
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	59.50		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	77.90		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	0	47.35	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.01	0.004	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	50	100	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.126		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	56.23	91	↑
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	10.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	53.57	52.34	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	52.60	47.11	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1408		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	75.31	75.33	↓
Tree cover (%)	2.19	2.29	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	47.05		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	22.48	22.48	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	1	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.20	1.49	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	8.80	13.90	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	9.26	0	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	5.52		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.53	1.53	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.46	5	↑
Births registered (%)	100	218.21	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	61	56.17	↑

Odisha



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



	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
2020	41	42	67	45	46	86	80	48	46	66	70	73	70	83	59
2019	47	34	61	40	35	85	50	59	72	69	51	44	69	99	61

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

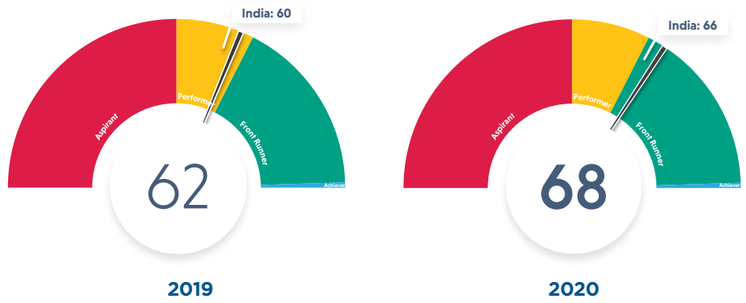
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	32.59	32.59	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	35.90		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	47.70	47.7	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	85.51	85.80	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	Null		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	14.20	14.20	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	94.98		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	29.20	29.20	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	29.10	29.10	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	47.60	47.60	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	29.50		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2003.84	1820	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.44	0.45	↓
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	150	168	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	44	48	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	88		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	117	111	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.06	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	10.50		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	11.82		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	97.20	57.8	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13.10		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	39	41	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	71.57	94.7	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	9.52	28.87	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	65.86		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	71.9	71.9	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	22.1	22.1	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	13.80		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.82	0.82	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	72.50		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	68.71		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	75.82		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	22		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	103.50	94.5	↓
Sex ratio at birth	933	938	↓
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.65	0.63	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	12.79		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	8.90	8.84	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.32		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	206		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	64.10		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	4.06	4.06	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	51.73		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	98.13	91.2	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.04	98.24	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	83.16	91.71	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	42.20	42.20	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	79.52		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.49		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	0	92.08	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	7.60	7.1	↓
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	55.20	48.3	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	54.30		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.85	99.85	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	11.92	11.97	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	15.72		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.48	52.96	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	98.51	83.75	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	19.61		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	8.15	7.42	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	18.94		
Score as per LEADS report	3.18		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	75.09	74.36	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	44.87	122.98	↓
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	63.80		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	33.33		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	52.68	49.31	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	39.04	38.78	↑
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.74	0.74	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	26.2		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	6		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	2.80		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	26		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	90.91	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	104	45.42	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	80.02	25	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	90.02	41.16	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	29.49	34	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	65.70		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	141.40		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	60.63	61.18	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	20.68	14.02	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	62.81	0.699	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.013		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.30	1.36	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	22.78	2	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	22		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	31.40	30.12	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	120.07	124.84	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3201		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	0.39		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	65		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	3.29	5.19	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	7.97	8.12	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	41.7	28.5	↑
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	33.15	32.98	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.98	2.56	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	2.46		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	38.32		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-0.33	-0.33	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	4	8	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.10	2.95	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	49.90	22.70	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	20.03	7.04	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	22.44		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.16	2.16	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	8.07	11.50	↑
Births registered (%)	86	97.53	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	97	92.36	↑

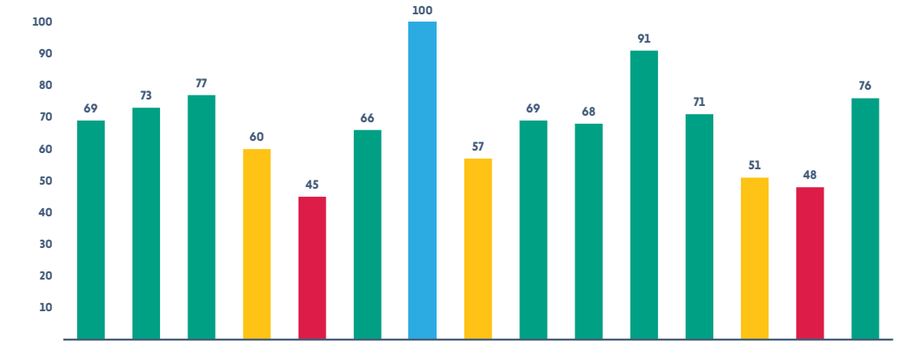
Punjab



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	8.26	8.26	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	6.1		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	21.20	21.2	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	77.66	76.12	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.46		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.50	0.50	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.20		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	19.70	19.70	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	24.30	24.30	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	42	42	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	25.90		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	4693.24	4169.67	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	2.57	2.40	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	129	122	↓
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	33	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	89		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	196	182	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.08	0.07	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	7.90		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	15.41		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.50	62.6	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13.50		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	56	56	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	71.50	91.89	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	11.52	8.6	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	68.14		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	61.6	61.6	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	29.50	29.5	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	23.40		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.35	1.35	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	79.40		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.93		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	86.85		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	13		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	41.50	34.1	↓
Sex ratio at birth	890	886	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.67	0.96	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	11.40		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	5.13	5.13	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.26		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	190		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	80.90		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	1.55	1.55	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	80.68		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	92.41	99.9	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	90.91	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.06	99.77	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	94.11	76.03	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	165.80	165.80	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	78.99	78.99	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	141.66		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	4.61		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	7.61	54.36	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	8	7.7	↓

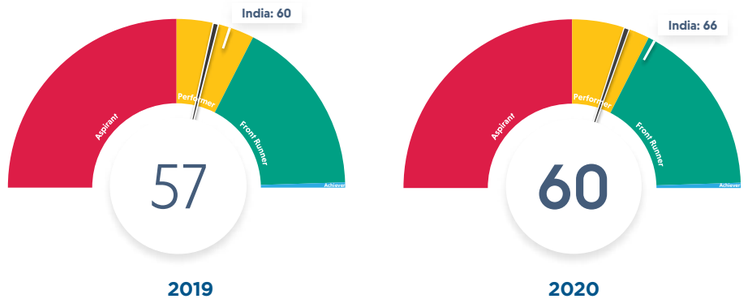


	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	69	73	77	60	45	66	100	57	69	68	91	71	51	48	76
2019	48	61	71	67	46	74	89	65	69	50	61	35	57	59	83

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	51.90	46.5	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	70.30		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	22.94	22.97	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	24.39		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	52.32	49.01	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	100	0	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	13.78		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	19.39	18.88	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	22.54		
Score as per LEADS report	3.46		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	122.19	122.79	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	84.32	84.10	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	5.20		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	15.38		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	41.79	34.58	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	29.06	29.06	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.2	0.20	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	1.9		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	Null		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.10		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	14.65		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	99.52	97.45	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	102	75.13	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	76.02	53	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	93.40	79.15	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	88.79	75	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	97		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	255		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	78.89	76.80	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.11	3.97	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	18.02	12.45	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.02		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	16.04	10.98	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	4.71	1	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	37.72	38.87	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	10.42	4.95	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3523		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	3.67	3.65	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.16	3.22	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.14		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	3.15		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	55.35	55.35	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	26	17	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.30	2.24	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	29.90	24.30	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.63	0.34	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	10.19		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.54	2.54	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.64	5.70	↑
Births registered (%)	91.70	106.59	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	107	100.84	↑

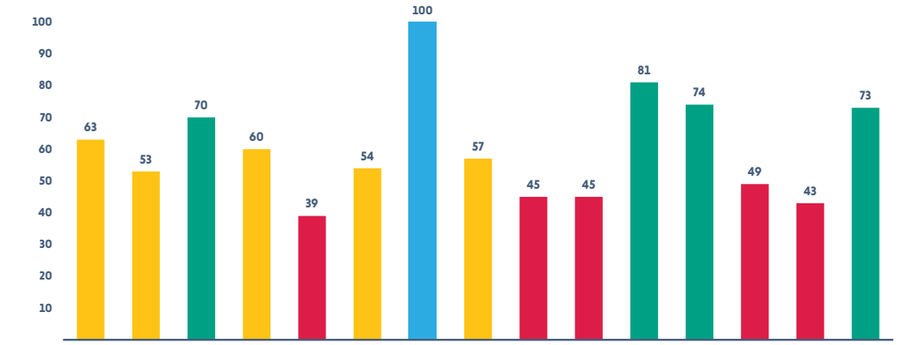
Rajasthan



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	14.71	14.71	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	32		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	18.70	18.7	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	84.24	83.16	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	98.15		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.80	2.80	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	31.50	31.50	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	36.80	36.80	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	46.60	46.60	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	26		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	3423.23	1437.67	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.86	0.77	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	164	186	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	51	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	69		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	223	207	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.04	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	5.80		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	13.61		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.20	55.3	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	11.80		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	49	50	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	83.29	86.82	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	12.69	15.19	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	56.51		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	88.10	88.10	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	23	23	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	14.90		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1	1	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	67.10		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	83.23		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	92.23		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	12		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	110.40	73.3	↓
Sex ratio at birth	871	856	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.79	0.89	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	49.03		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	12	12	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.43		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	181		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	74.30		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	10.12	10.12	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	35.25		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	92.28	92.6	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	90.44	99.2	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	65.79	76.06	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	139.87	139.87	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	62.71	74.60	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	108.88		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.45		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	25.92	95.7	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	6.20	5	↓

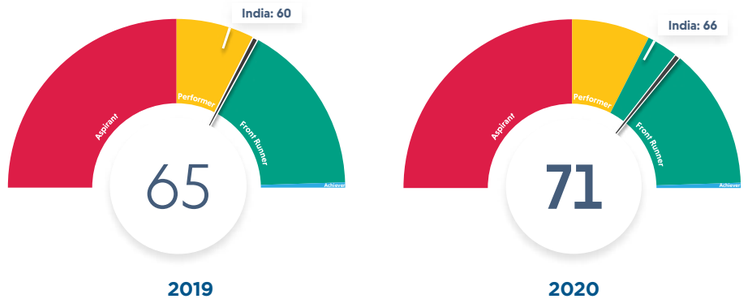


	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	63	53	70	60	39	54	100	57	45	45	81	74	49	43	73
2019	56	35	58	51	39	76	61	65	38	70	61	30	60	75	76

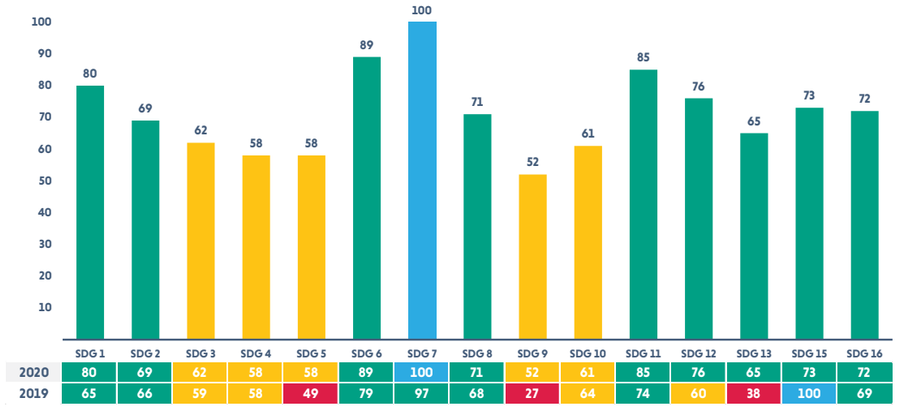
PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	56.60	50.7	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	65.20		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.99	99.99	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	10.21	10.28	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	14.16		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	59.85	57.62	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	100.01	27.50	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	10.39		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	7.50	9.06	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	20.83		
Score as per LEADS report	3.16		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	81.89	85.16	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	53.79	8.82	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	41.70		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	12		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	51.32	58.29	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	29.50	29.50	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.36	0.36	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	55.6		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	19.5		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.30		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	13.52		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	99.81	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	102	93.02	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	77	68	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	82	79.42	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	29.60	32	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	89.10		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	166.20		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	70.63	73.68	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	8.15	9.93	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	99.19	2.7	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.367		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	75.98		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.54	1.6	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	2.22	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	46.04	44.93	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	22.64	22.62	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	4528		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	4.86	4.84	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.37	2.42	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.13		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	52.69		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-0.46	-0.46	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	7	1	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.10	1.98	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	25.90	18.20	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	8.56	12.12	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	12.81		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.90	1.90	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.46	5.40	↓
Births registered (%)	96.60	101.44	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	92	85.77	↑

Sikkim



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

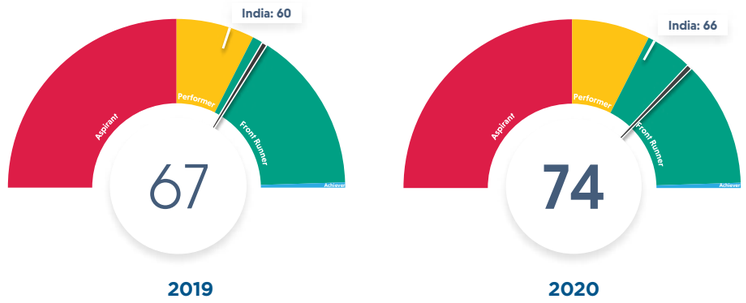
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	8.19	8.19	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	4.9		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	30.3	30.3	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	91.30	93.07	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	92.17		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.60	0.60	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	11	11	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	21.80	21.80	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	23.60	23.60	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	25.80		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1842.55	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.95	0.79	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	32	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	62		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	218	221	↓
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	0.03	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	33.10		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	12.63		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.40	49.3	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	Null		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	25	24	↑
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	72.91	68.88	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	23.67	24.15	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	58.22		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	64.40	64.40	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	53.9	53.9	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	20.40		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1	1	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	86.20		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.15		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	63.92		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	13		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	39.80	53.1	↑
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.88	0.92	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	0.32		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	9.38	9.38	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.68		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	67.10		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	6.29	6.29	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	37.42		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.34	97.32	↑
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	96.77	50	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	0.06	0.06	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	104.86		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	4.97		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	0	0.14	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	3.3	3.5	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	66.10	60.9	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	36.20		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	24.55	24.14	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	28.72		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	50.93	52.05	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	93.71	74.29	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	45.43		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	3.31	6.91	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	20.28		
Score as per LEADS report	2.90		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	99.44	3.66	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	51.74	12.75	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	7.60		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.3	49.95	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	43.75	43.75	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.07	0.07	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	14.1		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	1		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.20		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	8.70		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	67	67.17	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	70.67	70	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	94.34	94.34	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	92.68	133	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	89.30		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	207.10		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	0	0	–
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.23	1.21	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	0	0	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.01		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	73.35		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	45.52	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	84.84	90.64	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	25.45	25.87	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1620		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	47.10	47.13	↓
Tree cover (%)	0.51	0.49	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.05		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	10.75		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.34	0.34	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.60	1.97	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	80.30	93.60	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.99	7.58	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	19		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	4.18	4.18	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0	0	–
Births registered (%)	65.20	66.20	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	91	84.92	↑

Tamil Nadu

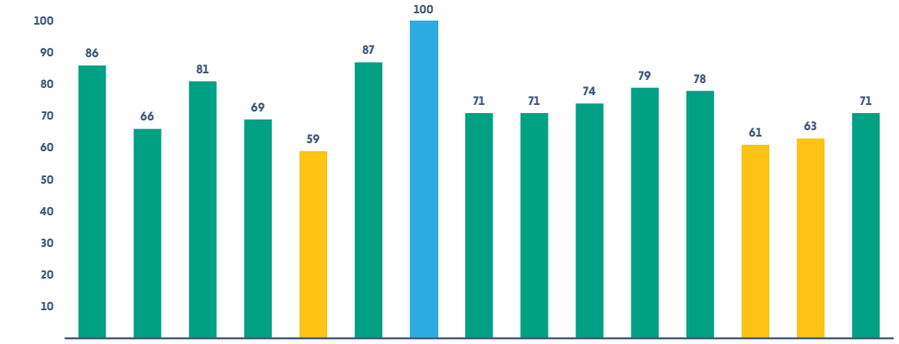


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	11.28	11.28	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	7.30		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	64	64	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	94.44	94.07	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	88.42		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.40	2.40	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	93.30		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	23.50	23.50	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	19.70	19.70	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	44.30	44.40	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	16.40		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	3561.89	2598	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.87	0.70	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	60	63	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17	27	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	84		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	138	132	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.05	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	17.80		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	13.88		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	64.2	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.10		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	65	71	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	85.49	96.93	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	13.02	10.03	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	72.32		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	71.30	71.30	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	49	49	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	19.10		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.97	0.97	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.70		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	96.08		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	93.31		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	18		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	15.6	15.5	↓
Sex ratio at birth	908	907	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.73	0.72	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	2.06		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	8.51	9.33	↓
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.49		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	185		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	83		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	19.65	19.65	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	73.05		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.39	99.8	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.39	99.89	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	98.23	99.10	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	80.93	80.93	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	39.62	40.56	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	100.29		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	7.45		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	13.61	90.68	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	7.2	7.5	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	60.4	55.1	↑



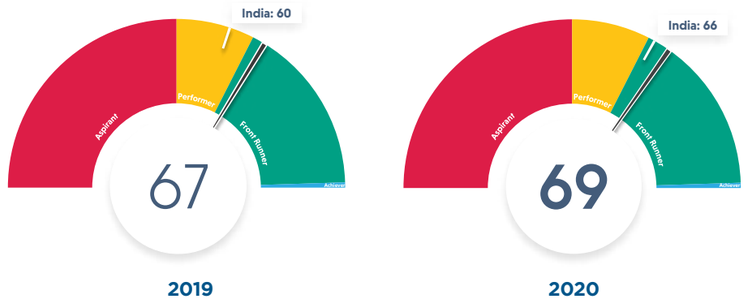
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	86	66	81	69	59	87	100	71	71	74	79	78	61	63	71
2019	72	48	76	70	40	90	90	74	53	65	51	63	45	91	78

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

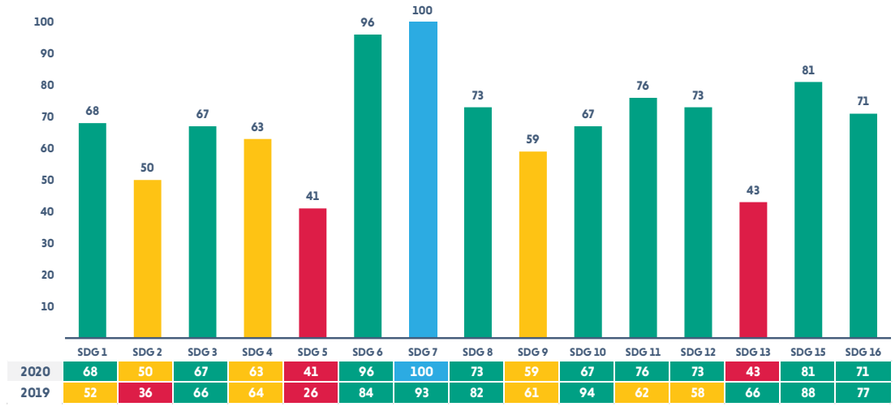
	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	45.50		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	16.07	17.72	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	35.47		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	58.53	57.68	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	100	0	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	20.58		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	18.74	19.45	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	37.91		
Score as per LEADS report	3.40		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	101.75	113.78	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	65.68	21.88	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	19.90		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	7.89		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	52.99	33.48	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	19.66	19.66	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.74	0.74	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	7.9		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	3.9		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	9.17		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	97	94	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	116	85.73	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	69.99	60	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	84.99	82.995	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	25.68	32	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	86		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	199.90		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	49.22	56.55	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	17.26	5.52	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	48.73	16.9	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	5.315		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	13.38	14.27	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	12.85	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	24.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	51.59	49.05	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	5.97	5.97	–
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	2412		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	1.11		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	31.38		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	-8.16	4.26	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	8.10	8.17	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	15.0	14.1	↑
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	20.27	20.21	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.71	3.59	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.25		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	18.76		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.80	1.80	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	42	1	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.30	2.23	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	20.50	17.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	1.02	2.78	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	22.37		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.71	1.71	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.51	3.70	↓
Births registered (%)	88.80	101.88	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	97	92.96	↑

Telangana



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

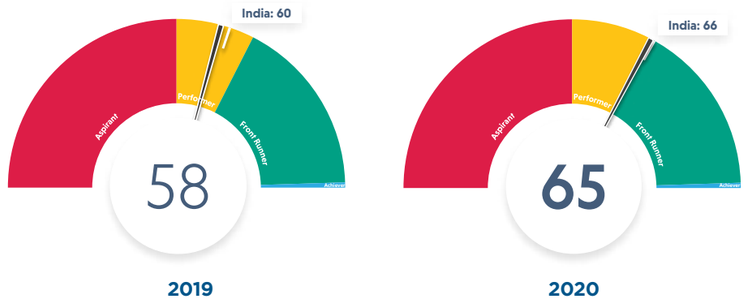
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	Null	Null	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	17.500		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	66.4	66.4	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	81.38	84.40	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	Null		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	1.50	1.50	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	97.98		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	30.80	30.80	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	29.30	29.30	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	49.80	49.80	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	32.10		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	3448.32	2547.33	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null	Null	–
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	63	76	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30	32	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	98		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	192	142	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.08	0.26	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	20.60		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	18.68		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	71.8	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.40		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	10	11	↓
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	93.69	87.65	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	13.47	22.49	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	56.49		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	69.80	69.80	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	36.20	36.2	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	20.80		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.02	1.02	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	67.40		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	91.52		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	90.96		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	11		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	99.30	94.7	↓
Sex ratio at birth	901	897	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.68	0.59	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	46.10		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	5.04	5.04	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.52		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	128		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	88.20		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	23	23	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	100		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	99.1	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	66.67	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	96.23	98.53	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	98.22	87.03	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	65.40	65.40	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	11.99	15.80	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	120.43		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	8.45		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	48.6	98.28	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	8.80	7.6	↓
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	60.20	53.9	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	62.20		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	15.08	25.47	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	28.93		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	57.45	55.51	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	99.66	63	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	11.54		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	12.86	12.29	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	33.23		
Score as per LEADS report	3.22		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	109.90	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	65.61	Null	
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	26		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	5.88		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.35	45.14	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	26.05	26.05	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	1.06	1.06	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	31.1		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	16.1		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.30		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	17.37		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	95.64	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	92	75.94	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	77.99	77.99	–
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	53.15	47.73	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	31.11	41	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	96.10		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	198.40		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	66	67.51	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	9.93	7.84	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	52.25	17.2	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.94		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	5.49	4.92	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	13		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	41.12	40.98	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	6.07	6.34	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	2710		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	18.36	18.22	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.24	2.38	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	4.37		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	28.85		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-1.63	-1.63	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	5	3	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.30	2.17	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	37.70	32.10	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	8.96	11.80	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	29.62		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.17	1.17	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	4.75	1.50	↓
Births registered (%)	100	97.34	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	103	100.16	↑

Tripura



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



	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
2020	82	52	67	42	39	82	83	57	35	85	67	99	41	69	80
2019	70	49	61	55	32	69	56	63	48	45	31	92	37	88	73

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

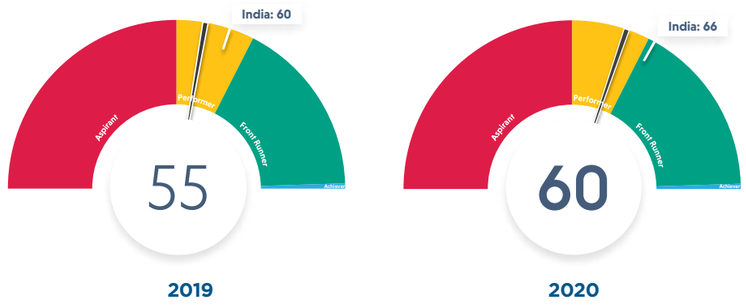
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	14.05	14.05	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	20.300		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	58.1	58.1	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	96.38	95.68	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	86.58		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.60	2.60	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.96		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	23.80	23.80	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	31.90	31.90	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	54.40	54.40	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	41.40		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2943.91	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.26	1.20	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	33	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	95		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	70	66	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.11	0.05	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	18.20		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	5.97		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	93.50	64.3	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.20		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	22	22	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	100	100	–
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	29.55	29.76	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	38.62		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	71.30	71.30	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	19.20	19.2	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	13.40		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.83	0.83	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	89.90		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	57.12		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	45.80		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	18		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	54.50	51.2	↓
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.72	0.76	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	22.94		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	5	5	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.23		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	57.20		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	12.30	12.30	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	63.05		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	84.84	87.8	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	25	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	88.18	99.88	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	100	80	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	8.06	8.06	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	82.40		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	8.84		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	0	22.45	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	10.50	6.8	↓

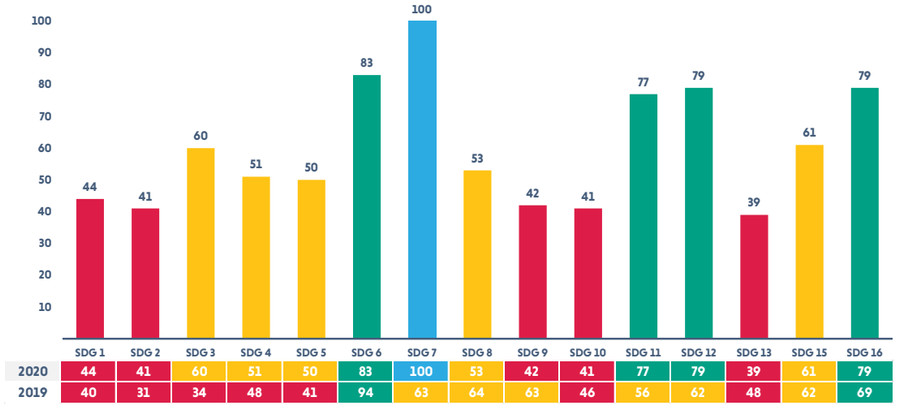
	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	50.80	45.1	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	33.20		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	14.60	14.55	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	14.65		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	50.99	55.45	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	95.87	68.89	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	3.31		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	6.38	6.96	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.84		
Score as per LEADS report	2.95		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	75.78	21.63	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	75.41	↓
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	55.70		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	50		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	45.23	35.93	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	50	50	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0.2		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	2.20		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	5.69		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	96.13	27.10	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	101	30.73	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	62.81	40	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	88.71	66.13	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	4.57	0	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	44.40		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	64		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	0	54.24	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/ Annum)	0.07	0.07	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	93.17	88.3	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	07		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	55.51	44	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	22.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	12.41	12.41	–
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	27.04	27.62	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3598		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	73.68	73.68	–
Tree cover (%)	2.20	2.05	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.46		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	9.80		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	33.55	33.55	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	33	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.60	3.20	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	25.10	22.30	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.50	4.90	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	13.63		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	3.10	3.10	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.50	0.30	↓
Births registered (%)	100	82.37	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94	88.58	↑

Uttar Pradesh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



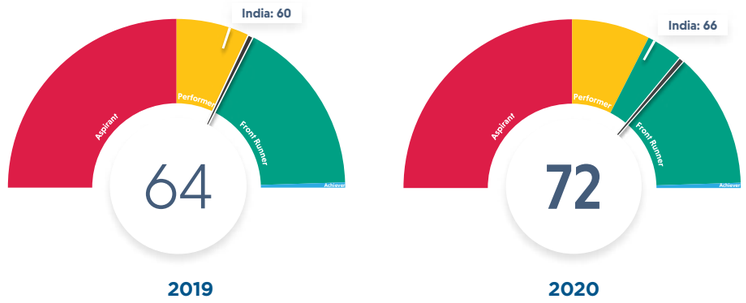
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	44	41	60	51	50	83	100	53	42	41	77	79	39	61	79
2019	40	31	34	48	41	94	63	64	63	46	56	62	48	62	69

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

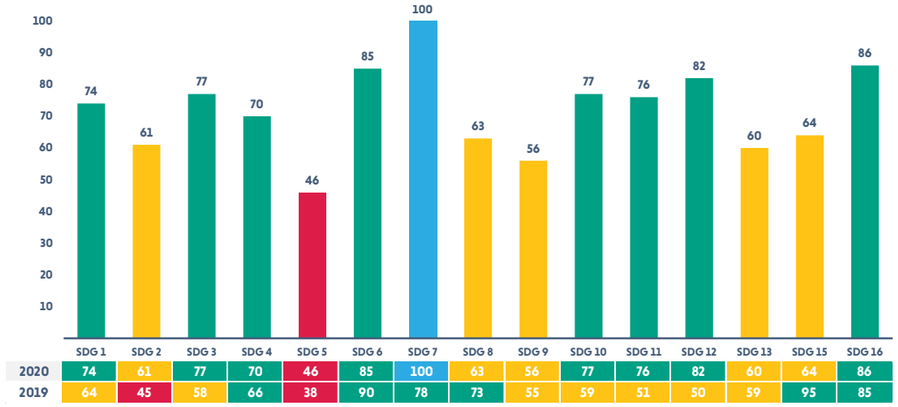
PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	29.43	29.43	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	40.80		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	6.1	6.1	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	82.15	84.23	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	93.48		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	6.40	6.40	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.23		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	36.80	36.80	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	38.80	38.80	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	51	51	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	31.60		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	3158.46	2430.33	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.59	0.53	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	197	216	↑
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	47	78	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	95		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	213	187	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	0.03	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	2.40		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	10.30		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	87.60	41.3	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	16.60		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	14	13	↑
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	84.54	79.78	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	15.51	12.71	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	46.12		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	67.35	67.35	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	25.8	25.8	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	17.80		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.14	1.14	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	68.20		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	81.48		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	73.86		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	34		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	55.40	53.2	↓
Sex ratio at birth	880	878	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.94	1.25	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	17.22		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	10.61	10.55	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.19		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	243		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	49.90		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	7.65	7.65	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	20.35		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.63	99.2	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	89.33	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	95.51	99.72	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	96.27	91.65	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	70.18	70.18	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	10.96	10.96	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	106.83		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	3.74		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	50.09	92.89	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	6.2	6.2	–
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	44.40	44.6	↓
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.40		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	8.07	9.02	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	9.61		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	54.74	52.44	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	99.99	125	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	14.54		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.51	11.38	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	22.85		
Score as per LEADS report	3.08		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	67.62	68.54	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	38.73	38.61	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	54.10		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	13.75		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	33.34	41.36	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	21.29	21.29	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.42	0.42	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	28.6		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	63.6		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.40		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	18.18		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	99.18	90.74	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	107	107.46	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	68.26	58	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	74.32	60.52	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	41.19	37	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	92.10		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	91.10		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	73.72	67.82	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.12	0.86	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	60.40	20.2	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.14		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	9.25	9.27	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	4.71	5	↑
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	25.77	25.25	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	11.91	11.97	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	4390		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	6.15	6.09	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.05	3.09	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.21		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-16.69	-16.69	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	19	30	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.70	1.94	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	21.40	21.60	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.61	0.30	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	3.59		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.58	1.58	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.59	0.30	↓
Births registered (%)	80.10	60.74	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	90	86.41	↑

Uttarakhand



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



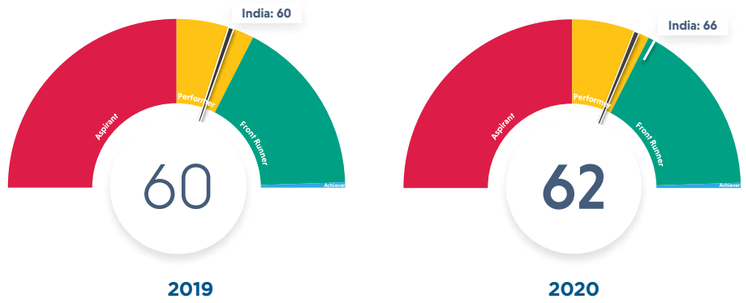
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	74	61	77	70	46	85	100	63	56	77	76	82	60	64	86
2019	64	45	58	66	38	90	78	73	55	59	51	50	59	95	85

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	11.26	11.26	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	17.30		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	19.50	19.5	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	90.02	90.37	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	89.02		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	1.80	1.80	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	18.70	18.70	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	29.90	29.90	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	43.90	46.50	↑
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	15.70		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2691.48	2142	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.71	0.69	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	99	89	↓
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33	47	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	90		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	227	198	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.07	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	4.60		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	7.75		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	88.80	52.5	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	12.50		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	15	15	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	96.38	87.2	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	10.95	9.09	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	66.20		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	74.95	74.95	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	39.1	39.1	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.70		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1	1	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	79		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	87.72		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	89.78		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	15		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	46.50	36.8	↓
Sex ratio at birth	840	841	↓
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.71	0.78	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	11.79		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	8.45	7.14	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.29		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	234		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	71.60		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	11.93	11.93	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	52.46		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.26	97.2	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	95.36	96.82	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	78.39	83.94	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	56.75	56.75	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	115.40		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.46		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	19.72	94.24	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	9.50	7.6	↓
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	48.60	43.9	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	40.30		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	20.01	20.35	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	24.64		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	53.06	51.11	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	84.67	67.33	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	37.52		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	12.81	9.4	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	23.50		
Score as per LEADS report	2.85		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	113.58	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	38.73	Null	
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	23.10		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	20		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	56.02	57.83	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	21.43	21.43	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.65	0.65	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	4.4		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	2.7		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.30		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	9.97		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	95.14	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	75	90.27	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	56.50	42	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	78.66	44.70	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	26.88	31	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	97.40		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	170.60		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	78.35	80.98	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.17	2.28	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	96.33	8.8	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.813		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	99.12		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	11.51	11.85	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	62.42	53	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	71.52	70.98	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	52.03	51.45	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3300		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	45.44	45.43	↑
Tree cover (%)	1.57	1.43	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.40		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	17.68		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	11.53	11.53	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	63	16	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.80	1.68	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	31.50	21.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	3.22	3.61	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	14		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.73	2.73	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.16	1.20	↑
Births registered (%)	100	127.61	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	102	98.68	↑

West Bengal



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



	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
2020	59	46	76	54	41	81	98	57	53	71	45	79	39	53	81
2019	52	40	70	50	38	83	58	72	68	73	34	57	37	88	73

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

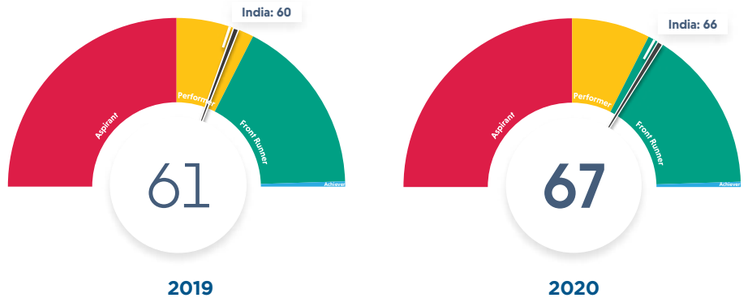
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	19.98	19.98	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	26.3		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	33.40	33.4	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	87.59	88.37	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	71.57		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	6	6	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	30.90	30.90	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	25.30	25.30	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	53.60	53.60	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	45.50		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2947.70	3279.67	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.96	0.86	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	98	94	↓
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26	32	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	97		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	111	106	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.09	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	13		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	5.89		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.60	65.3	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	16.90		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	27	27	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	93.21	89.2	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	19.49	26.93	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	51.73		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	70.55	70.55	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	19.30	19.3	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	16.60		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	0.94	0.94	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	79		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	92.62		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	81.14		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	36		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	64	67.3	↑
Sex ratio at birth	941	939	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.53	0.57	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	36.13		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	13.61	13.93	↓
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.28		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	166		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	72.70		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	3.17	3.17	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	39.75		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	95.48	98.2	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	63.64	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.84	98.4	–
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	74.07	73.16	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	44.58	44.58	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	98.13		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.36		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	22.85	94.59	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	4.10	4.6	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	54.90	50.1	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.20		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	9.75	9.77	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	12.63		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.17	52.22	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	99.13	61.11	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	12.34		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	18.66	17.8	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	21.69		
Score as per LEADS report	2.99		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	80.99	70.88	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	51.74	56.24	↓
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	53.50		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	26.19		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	51.42	49.88	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	28.57	28.57	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.48	0.48	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0.6		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	1.9		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.70		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	5.73		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	86.01	78.69	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	55	81.68	↓
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	9.09	9	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	18.99	9.39	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	10.52	9	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	68		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	96.20		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	50.20	51.90	↑

	2020	2019	Direction
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.92	0.92	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	49.91	14.9	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.11		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	3.27	3.34	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	27.56	21	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	17.76	17.74	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	9.88	10.13	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3761		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality - BOD(mg/l)	0.52		
Mean shore zone coastal water quality -TN (µmol/l)	Null		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	-0.09	0.38	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	8.14	8.09	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	63.9	12.8	↑
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	19.04	18.98	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.26	2.41	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.12		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	5.56		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.08	3.08	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	115	4	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2	2.12	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	21.40	22.30	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.70	4.12	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	27.94		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.12	1.12	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.09	0.20	↑
Births registered (%)	100	97.94	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	96	92.83	↑

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

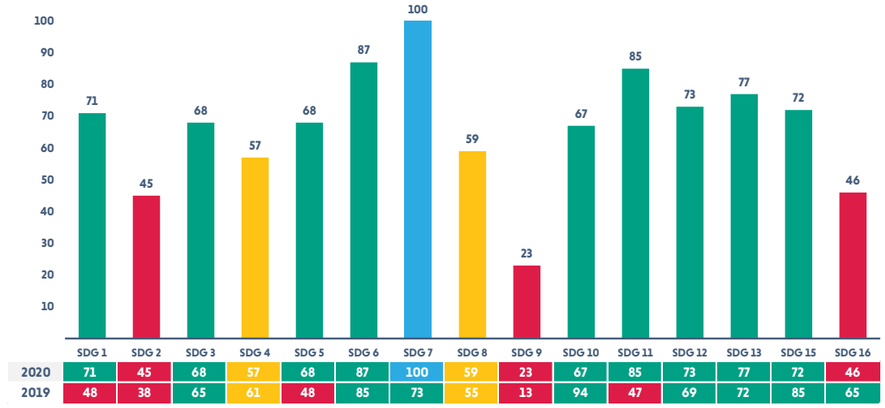


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	1	1	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	6.90		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	5.7	5.7	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	82.96	84.82	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.73		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0	0	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	Null	Null	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	Null	Null	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	61.40	61.40	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2122.08	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null	2.98	
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	13	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	66		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	151	144	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.15	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	45.50		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	5.03		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.20	56.5	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	74.10	82.16	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	22.22	7.36	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	56.44		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	65.50	65.50	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	23.2	23.2	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	28.50		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.29	1.29	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	88.30		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	96.01		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	85.05		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	10		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	72.20	47.7	↓
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.95	0.92	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	0.53		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.39		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	73		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	29.80	29.80	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	88.89		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	98.1	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.28	100	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	60	55.77	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	3.03	2.74	↓
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	Null	Null	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	115.15		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Null		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	4.64	1.25	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	13.80	15.8	↑



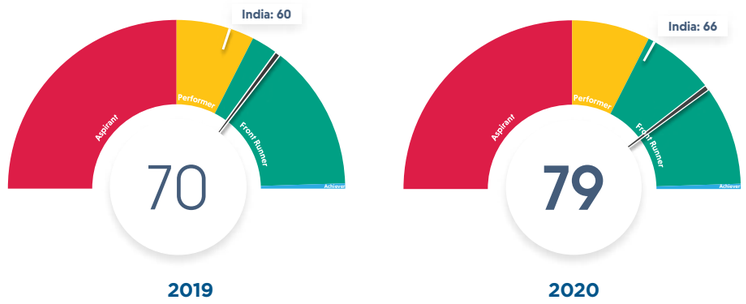
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	71	45	68	57	68	87	100	59	23	67	85	73	77	72	46
2019	48	38	65	61	48	85	73	55	13	94	47	69	72	85	65

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	62.50	57.9	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.30		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	18.80	12.59	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	29.82		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	47.94	49	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	0	0	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	1.09		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	7.19	6.13	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	18.89		
Score as per LEADS report	Null		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	87.87	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	16		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	35.66	Null	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Null		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	10.5		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	4.17		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	87.50	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	95.56	65	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	75	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0	0	–
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	88.40		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	558		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	46.99	36.88	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/ Annum)	00	Null	
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	0	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.672		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	20.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	46.26	30.34	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	104.93	71.56	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Null		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	81.74	81.73	↑
Tree cover (%)	0.50	0.42	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.09		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	6.42		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	13	2	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.30	1.58	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	112.50	87.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	0	–
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	30.71		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	0	0	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	7.50	12.30	↑
Births registered (%)	71.80	75.55	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98	90.83	↑

Chandigarh

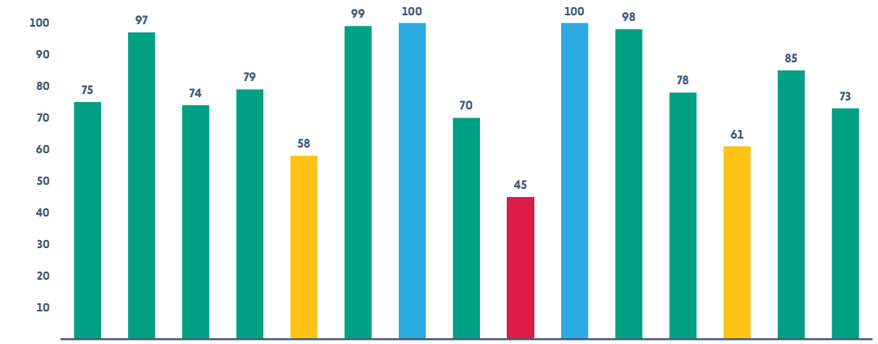


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	21.81	21.81	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	4.800		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	21.30	21.3	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	Null	Null	–
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.220		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0	0	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	Null	Null	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	Null	Null	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null	Null	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	4973.62	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	3.11	2.78	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	38	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	77		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	606	496	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.08	0.18	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	11.10		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	8.78		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	111.4	↓
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	10		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	1	1	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	85.78	82.7	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	4.52	0	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	83.43		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	81.55	81.55	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	50.6	50.6	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	37.40		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.54	1.54	–

	2020	2019	Direction
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	89.10		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	100		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	89.49		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	12		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	95.20	59.8	↓
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.96	0.81	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	32.78		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.35		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	274		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	72.50		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	10.83	10.83	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	Null		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null	100	
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	100	–
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	98.45	100	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	75	89	↑
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	Null	Null	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	143.22		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	6.11		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	0	11.54	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	7.80	9	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	54.90	51.5	↑



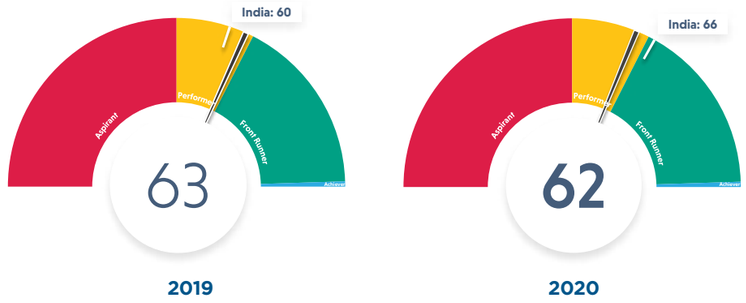
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	75	97	74	79	58	99	100	70	45	100	98	78	61	85	73
2019	48	73	54	80	47	100	84	64	74	33	83	77	54	93	89

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

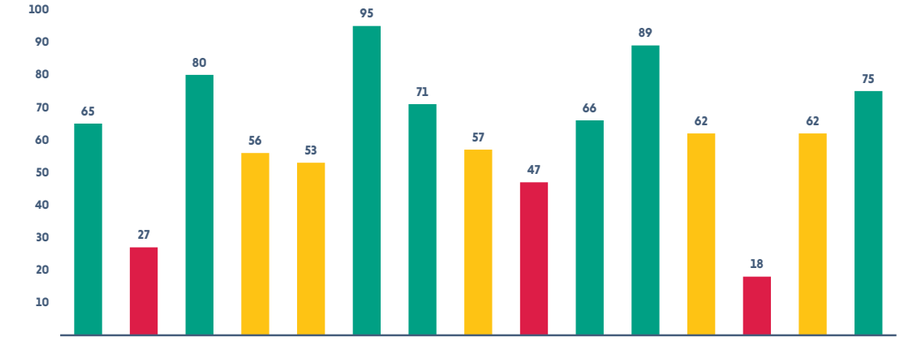
	2020	2019	Direction
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	47.70		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	39.40	23.37	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	61.77		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	46.42	44	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	Null	Null	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	3.24		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	8.47	15.15	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	38.57		
Score as per LEADS report	3.45		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	136.42	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	3.40		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	100		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	34.32	Null	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0.5		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	Null		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	8.32		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	143	142.86	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	91.91	89	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	96.15	92.31	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	123.57	192	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	98.90		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	412.60		

	2020	2019	Direction
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	0	0	–
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.537	1.6	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	43.94	28.421	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	10.013		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	24.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	69.40	68.50	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	48.11	28.75	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Null		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	19.32	18.91	↑
Tree cover (%)	22.34	8.77	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	1.54		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	0.50		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	4	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.20	1.32	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	66	68.80	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	0	–
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	50.50		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.54	2.54	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	4.24	1.10	↓
Births registered (%)	100	126.32	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	108	98.67	↑

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OVERALL PERFORMANCE

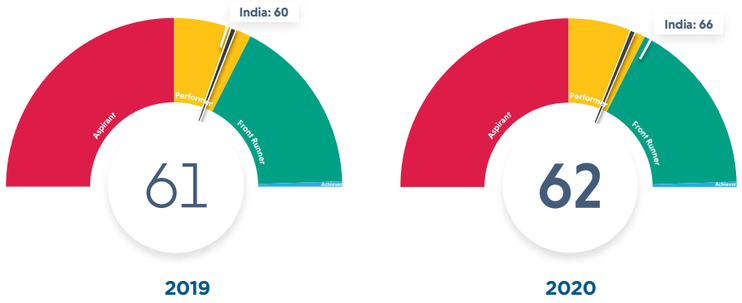


PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	39.31	39.31	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	34.10		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	30.80	30.8	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	Null	Null	–
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	94.94		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.10	0.10	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	64.21		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	Null	Null	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	Null	Null	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	67.90	67.90	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2105.13	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null	Null	–
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	42	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	75		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	205	192	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.17	0.14	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	17.10		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	8.81		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.60	62.3	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	6		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	88.75	86.9	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	20.52	27.96	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	53.46		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	79.20	79.20	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	9.30	9.3	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	12.20		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.70	1.7	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	77.70		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	100		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	89.34		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	28		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	21.60	9.9	↓
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.64	0.75	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	1.30		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.50		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	184		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	66		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	20.75	20.75	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	Null		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null	99.6	
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	94.80	100	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	Null	86.84	
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	28.57	31.34	↑
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	Null	Null	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	89.29		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Null		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	3.37	21.88	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	1.50	0.4	↓
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	69.90	66.6	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	22.40		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	10.89	15.58	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	33.56		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	38.99	42	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	Null	Null	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	59.30	57.36	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	22.74		
Score as per LEADS report	3.23		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	70.02	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	39.30		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	31.97	34.56	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	16.2		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	2.23		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	98	67.80	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	100	25	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	100	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	44.83	0	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	82.10		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	1160.50		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	65.22	58.98	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	Null	Null	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	Null	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.117		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	17		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	1.10	1.92	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	27.66	37.30	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Null		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	42.16	42.16	–
Tree cover (%)	5.75	6.11	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.41		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11.87		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.30	0.68	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	41.70	24.40	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	0	–
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	2.31		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	0.54	0.54	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0	0	–
Births registered (%)	90	86.23	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	106	96.26	↑

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OVERALL PERFORMANCE

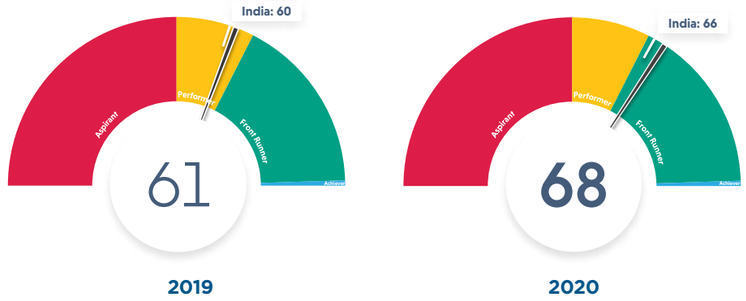


PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	9.86	9.86	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	6		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	17	17.0	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	Null	Null	–
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	90.21		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.10	0.10	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	96.61		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	Null	Null	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	Null	Null	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null	Null	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	1272.73	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null	Null	–
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	34	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	66		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	173	159	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	0.13	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	10.90		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	6.86		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	100	37.8	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	5		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	79.13	79.88	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	21.66	19.52	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	33.21		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	65.50	65.50	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	5.5	5.5	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	37.40		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	2.34	2.34	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	88.30		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	100		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	83.84		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	15		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	25.20	23	↓
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.56	0.56	–
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	3.08		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.22		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	156		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	60.80		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	18.92	18.92	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	Null		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null	100	
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	100	–
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	78.26	86.84	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	50	61.4	↑
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	Null	Null	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	78.02		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Null		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	7.74	28.69	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	0	3.1	↑
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	59.20	65.2	↓
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	39.10		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	10.89	13.37	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	20.84		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	30.83	31	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	Null	Null	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	62.57	61.3	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	26.76		
Score as per LEADS report	3.16		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	70.02	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	16		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	47.92	28.87	↑
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	16.3		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	2.31		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	178	175.45	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	75	75	–
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	100	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	43.06	0	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	94.50		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	909.70		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	93.33	87.52	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	Null	Null	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	Null	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.117		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	11		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	14.21	7.49	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	30.93	40.11	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Null		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	18.46	18.46	–
Tree cover (%)	4.87	9.01	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.14		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	7.81		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.40	1.71	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	47.30	26.40	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	8.60	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	18.89		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	0.95	0.95	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.38	0	↓
Births registered (%)	56.70	49.85	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	103	93.62	↑

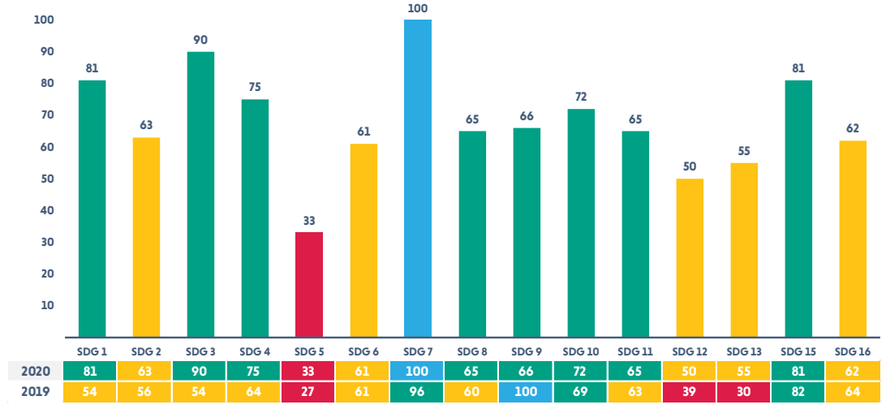
Delhi



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	9.91	9.91	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	4.3		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	15.70	15.7	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	Null	Null	–
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.5		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80	0.80	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	28.10	28.10	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	28.80	28.80	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	46.10	46.10	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	29.20		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	3977.23	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	2.67	2.35	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19	42	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	92		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	575	505	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.15	0.16	↑
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	12.70		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	7.56		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	96	63.9	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	50	44	↑
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	100	100	–
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	14.93	10.75	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	70.07		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	67.35	67.35	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	46.3	46.3	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	41		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.16	1.16	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	86.40		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	100		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	89.33		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	29		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	144	133.3	↓
Sex ratio at birth	844	850	↓
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.75	0.70	↑
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	40.76		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	11.43	8.57	↑
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.25		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	188		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	69.50		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	13.65	13.65	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	Null		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null	99.8	
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	Null	
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	100	–
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	53.44	84.34	↓
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	120	120	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	64.71	81.48	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	147.34		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.63		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	19.17	31.69	

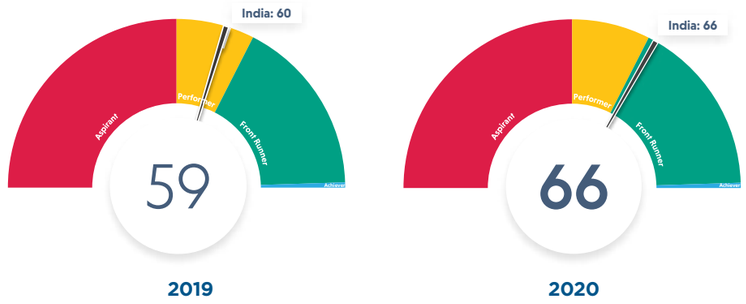


	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	81	63	90	75	33	61	100	65	66	72	65	50	55	81	62
2019	54	56	54	64	27	61	96	60	100	69	63	39	30	82	64

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

	2020	2019	Direction
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	10.70	9.4	↓
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	53.50	47.1	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.90		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	19.26	17.13	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	41.10		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	47.07	47	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	Null	Null	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	5.20		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	22.99	23.69	↓
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	46.60		
Score as per LEADS report	3.36		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	190.61	225.50	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	199.88	138.06	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	2.30		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	14.29		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	Null	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	17.14	17.14	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.67	0.67	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	2.7		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	Null		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	7.08		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	86.39	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	15	0.77	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	55.24	55	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	20.07	20.07	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	70.23	65	↑
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	97.50		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	291.90		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	89.01	95.95	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.176	0.2	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	0.05	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	11.493		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	2.56	2.24	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	25		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	12.56	12.89	↓
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	67.57	59.52	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1890		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	13.18	12.97	↑
Tree cover (%)	8.73	7.62	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	4.92		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	22.25	22.25	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	1	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2.60	2.20	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	139	140.20	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	30.49	22.17	↓
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	113.48		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	4.31	4.31	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.90	0.40	↓
Births registered (%)	100	113.82	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	125	116.27	↑

Jammu and Kashmir



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



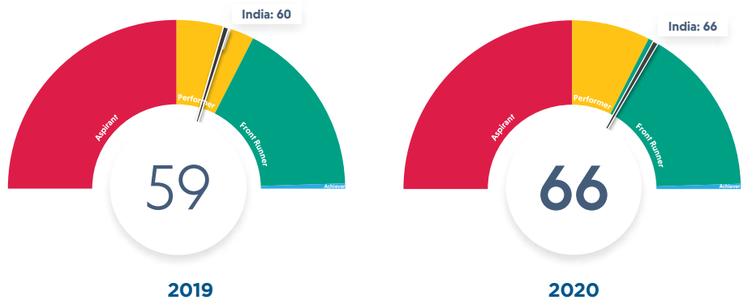
	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
2020	69	71	70	49	46	88	100	47	42	65	57	95	63	52	74
2019	58	55	62	54	53	85	76	46	49	47	33	61	59	74	69

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	10.35	10.35	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	15.2		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	4.20	4.2	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	84.32	87.52	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.69		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	4.30	4.30	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	97.01		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	13	13	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	15.50	15.50	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	38.10	38.10	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	15.80		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2339.65	1567.50	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.88	0.84	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	38	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	109		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	81	90	↓
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.02	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	2.10		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	7.62		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	94.60	66.2	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	19		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	16	16	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	67.88	67.33	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	17.81	24.35	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	42.31		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	59.75	59.75	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.9	30.9	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	19.70		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.09	1.09	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	76.40		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	80.14		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	80.09		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	12		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	47.80	51.9	↑
Sex ratio at birth	927	917	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.78	1	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	5.42		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	2.3	2.3	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.45		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	100		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	66.30		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	7.60	7.60	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	52.87		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.89	90.9	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	95.45	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	89.02	96.86	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	97.31	96.09	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	29.23	29.23	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	131.30		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	4.50		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	5	32.76	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	5.60	5.4	↓
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	58.50	53.9	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	44.40		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.71	99.71	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	13.73	14.62	↓
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	19.42		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	54.26	49	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	89.20	42.50	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	8.09		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	9.10	7.41	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	18.62		
Score as per LEADS report	2.87		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	85.02	88.68	↓
Internet subscribers per 100 population	55.23	40.40	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	26.40		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	33.18	33.56	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	8.05	8.05	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.25	0.25	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0.2		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.40		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	6.92		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	85.09	51.49	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	84	48.53	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	16.25	10	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	12.45	10.30	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	21.43	48	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	94.40		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	119.70		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	62.49	61.41	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.207	0.08	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	1264.49	0.408	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.616		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	95.47		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	23.6	6	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	12		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	73.84	73.41	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	66.42	65.47	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3029		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	39.66	10.46	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.57	3.52	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.05		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	46.22		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	5.71	5.71	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	0.90	1.21	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	10.50	8	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	0.08	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	6.16		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.27	2.27	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	6.06	6.70	↑
Births registered (%)	78.50	77.65	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	82	76.62	↑

Ladakh



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	10.35	10.35	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	15.2		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	4.20	4.2	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	97.75	87.52	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.69		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	4.30	4.30	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.11		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	13	13	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	15.50	15.50	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	38.10	38.10	–
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	15.80		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	2339.65	1567.50	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.88	0.84	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	38	↑
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	109		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	81	90	↓
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.02	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	2.10		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	7.62		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	94.60	66.2	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	19		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	16	16	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	67.88	67.33	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	17.81	24.35	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	42.31		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	59.75	59.75	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.90	30.9	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	19.70		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.09	1.09	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	76.40		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	80.14		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	80.09		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	12		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	47.80	51.9	↑
Sex ratio at birth	927	917	↑
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.78	1	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	5.42		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	2.30	2.3	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.45		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	100		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	66.30		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	7.60	7.60	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	29.80		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	90.9	↑
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	95.45	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	89.02	96.86	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	97.31	96.09	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	29.23	29.23	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	169.81		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	4.50		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	5	32.76	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	5.60	5.4	↓

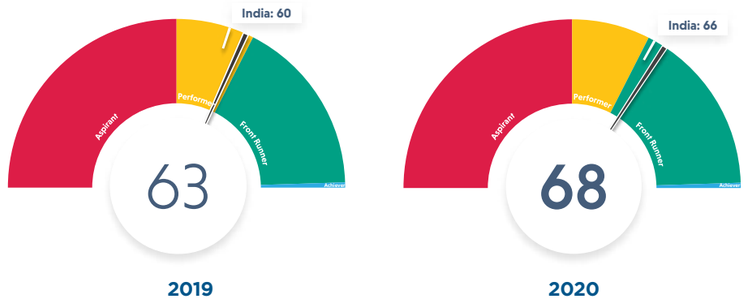


PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

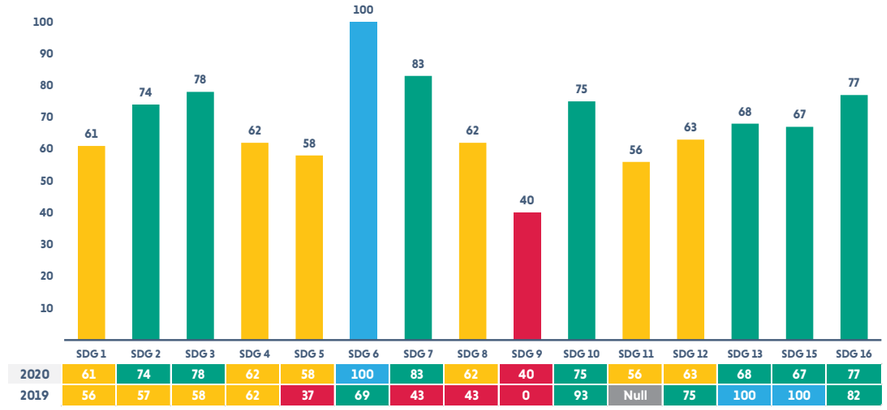
	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	58.50	53.9	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	44.40		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	99.71	99.71	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	24.66	14.62	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	51.69		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	57.87	49	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	98.46	42.50	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	8.09		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	9.10	7.41	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	18.62		
Score as per LEADS report	2.87		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	153.20	88.68	↑
Internet subscribers per 100 population	55.23	40.40	↑
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	26.40		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	33.18	33.56	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	8.05	8.05	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.25	0.25	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0.2		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.40		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	6.92		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	85.09	51.49	↑
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	84	48.53	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	16.25	10	↑
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	12.45	10.30	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	21.43	48	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	94.40		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	119.70		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	62.49	61.41	↓
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.207	0.08	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	1264.49	0.408	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.616		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	95.47		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	23.60	6	↓
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	12		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	73.84	73.41	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	81.41	65.47	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3029		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	1.47	10.46	↓
Tree cover (%)	Null	3.52	
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.05		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	46.22		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	5.71	5.71	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	0.90	1.21	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	10.50	8	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	0.08	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	6.16		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.27	2.27	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	6.06	6.70	↑
Births registered (%)	78.50	77.65	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	82	76.62	↑

Lakshadweep



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

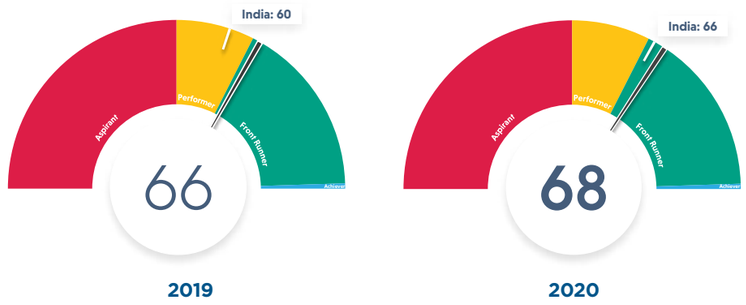
	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	2.77	2.77	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	1.80		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	2.90	2.9	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	91.85	91.20	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	26.41		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0	0	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	91.10		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	Null	Null	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	Null	Null	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	39	36.50	↓
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	Null	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null	Null	–
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	30	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	92		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	23	29	↓
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Null	Null	–
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	0		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	0		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.80	60.6	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	10		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	75.27	78.99	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	4.56	5.8	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	73.50		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	65.25	65.25	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	7.4	7.4	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	18		

	2020	2019	Direction
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	3.4	3.4	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	95.70		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	100		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	86.21		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	7		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	115.20	14	↓
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.98	Null	
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	0		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.25		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	33.60		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	41.03	41.03	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	Null		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null	75.9	
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	0	↑
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	100	–
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	Null	Null	–
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	50	65.99	↑
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	0	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	Null	Null	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	90.91		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Null		
EODB | 2020 Feedback score | 2019 Implementation score	13.33	0	
Unemployment rate (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	32	21.3	↓

	2020	2019	Direction
LFPR (%) | 2020 (15-59 years) | 2019 (15+ years)	50.10	43.7	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	14		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	20.59	16.67	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	97.06		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	52.65	54	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	Null	Null	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	4.79	1.33	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	11.71		
Score as per LEADS report	Null		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	124.28	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	1.20		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	37.27	Null	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	Null	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Null		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	0		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	Null	Null	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	Null	Null	–
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	Null	Null	–
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	Null	Null	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0	0	–
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	48.10		

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	235		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	0	0	–
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.716	0	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	0	0	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.209		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	20.87		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	9.50		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	100	100	–
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	309.38	250.45	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Null		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	90.33	90.33	–
Tree cover (%)	0.97	6.67	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	1.40		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	–
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	0	0	–
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	144.40	22.20	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	0	–
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	0		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	4.29	4.29	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0	0	–
Births registered (%)	64.60	54.45	↑
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	103	96.62	↑

Puducherry



OVERALL PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE BY SDG

	2020	2019	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
Population below poverty line (%)	9.69	9.69	–
MPI Head count ratio (%)	3.4		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	32.8	32.8	–
MGNREGA - Employment provided against demanded (%)	84.8	84.45	↑
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	96.0		
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.20	2.20	–
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	56.34		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	Null	Null	–
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	Null	Null	–
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	27.80	26	↓
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null		
Rice and wheat produced annually (Kg/Ha) (2019 - rice,wheat and coarse cereals)	3546.34	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.10	1.02	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	Null	–
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	16.2	
Children (9-11 months) fully immunized (%)	54		
Notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	314	243	↑
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.16	0.11	↓
Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	32.50		
Death rate due to road accidents per 1,00,000 population	9.70		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	100	151.2	↓
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7		
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8)	84.15	82.76	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	12.73	12.65	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12)	69.78		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	61.30	61.30	–
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	46.4	46.4	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	28.60		
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.24	1.24	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	89.50		
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.93		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	92.57		
Pupil Teacher Ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	11		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	12.10	19.3	↑
Sex ratio at birth	Null	Null	–
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.75	0.81	↓
Cruelty/physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women)	1.01		
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	13.33	13.33	–
Female to male LFPR (15-59 years)	0.41		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	615		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	87.10		
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	22.80	22.80	–
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	95.17		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	95.89	99.4	↓
SBM(G) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	100	–
SBM(G) - Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100	100	–
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.74	100	↓
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	95.35	87.66	↑
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	75	75	–
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	25	25	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	100	–
LPG+PNG connections against number of households(%)	97.90		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.83		
EODB I 2020 Feedback score I 2019 Implementation score	2.22	15.65	
Unemployment rate (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	8.70	10.3	↑
LFPR (%) I 2020 (15-59 years) I 2019 (15+ years)	58	42.2	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	37.10		
Households covered with a bank account against target (PMJDY)	100	100	–
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	17.88	14.56	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	39.83		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	57.07	56	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
PMGSY - Habitations connected 2020 - Cumulative progress 2019 - FY 2018-19 progress	Null	Null	
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	29.65		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	20.85	17.42	↑
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	25.23		
Score as per LEADS report	3.28		
Mobile connections per 100 persons	72.97	Null	
Internet subscribers per 100 population	Null	Null	–
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	12.70		
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	0		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	Null	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	16.67	16.67	–
LFPR - Transgender to male	Null	Null	–
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	2		
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	Null		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	2.56		
SBM(U) - wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%)	100	100	–
SBM(U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	91	59.02	↑
SBM(U) - MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	12.42	90	↓
SBM(U) - wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	31.97	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	44.19	50.37	↓
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	83.20		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	435.60		
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (%)	71.63	72.48	↑
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	24.072	Null	
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	33.12	10.882	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	5.694		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	135.05		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	Null	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	21		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	2	0.86	↑
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	40.46	34.31	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Null		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	10.70	10.95	↓
Tree cover (%)	4.66	5.51	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.13		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	3.37		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	–
Wildlife crime cases I 2020 - per mha of protected area I 2019 - absolute number of cases	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.90	1.42	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	10.80	16.30	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	1.14	↑
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	10.21		
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.71	1.71	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.66	1.10	↑
Births registered (%)	100	170.72	↓
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98	92.04	↑



Localisation of SDGs: Progress in States and Union Territories

State	Institutional Structures	SDG Vision	SDG Mapping of Departments & Schemes	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	'Leave No One Behind' Initiatives
Andhra Pradesh	Nodal: Planning Department; Coordinates SDG implementation at State level, facilitates the SDG localisation process, and conducts SDG monitoring. Andhra Pradesh State Development Planning Society provides technical assistance.	Vision Document revised; Annual Status report prepared.	All departments and development schemes mapped.	State Indicator Framework (SIF) prepared; District Indicator Framework (DIF) under preparation. State SDG Dashboard under preparation.	Annual Outcome Budget to reflect SDGs.	The "Navaratnalu" (cluster of nine flagship programmes) implemented to reach out to vulnerable communities across sectors, such as, agriculture, health, education, housing, entrepreneurship development and social protection.
Arunachal Pradesh	Nodal: Department of Planning & Investment; SDG team functional for coordination.	Vision document prepared with baseline data, targets for 2019, 2022 & 2030 as well as implementation strategies.	All departments and development schemes mapped.			Various measures/ initiatives are taken by the State Government to meet the needs of the vulnerable communities.
Assam	Nodal: Transformation & Development (T&D) Department in Centre for SDGs (CSDG); The government think-tank provides research and technical support to all departments for SDG implementation.	Vision document, "Assam 2030: Our Dreams, Our Commitment" has been prepared & shared. The Assam Agenda: 2030 prepared to guide policy and implementation.	SDG mapping of departments and schemes completed.	SDG monitoring framework prepared for State and district level. SIF and DIF prepared.	Integrating SDGs, outcome budget prepared for years 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21.	Schemes announced/modified for children, women and people with disability: "Arunodoi" scheme for women from 1.7 million families through DBT; New scheme "Divyanga Shilpi Sahajya Koch" initiated; Scholarship for students with disability.
Bihar	Nodal: Planning and Development Department; SDG Cell set up; Nodal persons designated for coordination/monitoring on SDGs.	Goal-wise Vision Document in place.	Mapping of Departments and Programmes/ Schemes completed.	National Indicators adopted for monitoring purposes; separate SIF not prepared; SDG dashboard under development in collaboration with UNICEF.		"Viksit Bihar ke 7 Nischay", a package of programmes, being implemented - includes schemes on inclusion, entrepreneurship, women's reservation in jobs, provision of water, electricity, concrete streets, toilets and higher education.
Goa	Nodal: Planning Department; Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Division III looks after SDG coordination; Nodal Department for each SDG notified; State Monitoring Committee constituted.		Target-wise mapping of State Departments completed; Mapping of schemes under progress.	National Indicators adopted for monitoring; Separate SIF/DIF is in process.	Workshops held on SDG budgeting; SDG-linked budget not yet prepared.	Special support: 'Griha Aadhar' housing scheme for women; Ladli Laxmi scheme for girl children; Dayanand Social Security scheme for single women, widows, people with HIV, persons with disability, senior citizens and other vulnerable communities; special schemes initiated for SC/ST communities; Select government officials identified as 'Swayampurna Mitras' (promoters of self-reliance) to improve development outreach and make villages self-reliant.

State	Institutional Structures	SDG Vision	SDG Mapping of Departments & Schemes	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	'Leave No One Behind' Initiatives
Gujarat	Nodal: General Administration Department (Planning Division); SDG cells established at State and District levels; State Empowered Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary monitors progress on the SDGs at State level.	Vision 2030 documents updated; District Level Vision 2022 documents published for two districts: Bharuch and Rajkot.	SDG Target-wise mapping of State Departments and programmes/ schemes completed.	SIF & DIF have been prepared and shared; A dynamic & interactive online dashboard for tracking SDG progress at district level, namely, 'Gujarat State Wide Indicators Framework Tool' (G-SWIFT) developed.	Outcome based budget aligned with SDGs; A specialized analytical web portal developed for monitoring goal-wise, financial provisions and physical achievements.	Special initiatives: Kaushalya Vardhan Kendras (Skill Development Centres) established at the grassroots; Garib Kalyan Mela for direct benefits to the poor; Krishi Mahotsav' for promoting scientific farming practices; Jyotigram for 24X7 rural electricity supply, Cheeranjeevi for maternal and child health care; Shala Praveshotsav and Kanya Kelavni for increasing school enrolment and reducing drop out, Gunotsav for quality education, etc.
Haryana	Nodal: Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management; State SDG Coordination Centre functional.	Vision document 2030 in place.	SDG Target-wise mapping of State Departments and schemes completed.	State level Monitoring system in place; SIF under approval; An online integrated SDG M&E dashboard being developed.	SDG-wise budget allocation prepared; "District Budget" Booklet prepared for the Aspirational District "Nuh" in alignment with SDGs.	An initiative for allocation of unique 'Family ID' to all families in order to identify vulnerable population groups and provide prioritised support under finalisation. A 'District Vulnerability' Index also proposed to be developed for identifying and supporting vulnerable groups.
Himachal Pradesh	Nodal: Planning Department; Nodal department for each goal identified.	Vision Document (Drishti Himachal Pradesh-2030: Sustainable Development Goals) in place.	Mapping of SDGs on Departments and Schemes completed.	SIF prepared; DIF under finalisation. Dashboard not developed.		Various schemes address issues of Children, Women, People with Disabilities, SC/ ST communities, farmers, etc. For instance, several schemes address malnutrition among children and women (e.g. fortified food for children through 'Bal Poshahar Top-up', and Swasth Bachpan', 'Swaran Jayanti Poshahar Yojna' for women; and Krishi Kosh being set up across all districts to help FPOs.)
Jharkhand	Nodal: Planning-cum-Finance Department; Nodal officer for each SDG identified. State Development Council has oversight on achievement of SDG targets. District Planning Committee and District Planning Unit coordinate planning and implementation at the district level.	Vision document in place.	Mapping of SDGs on Departments and Schemes completed.	SIF prepared; DIF in process; CM Dashboard being operationalised for SDG monitoring.		Various measures/ initiatives are taken by the State Government to meet the needs of the vulnerable communities.

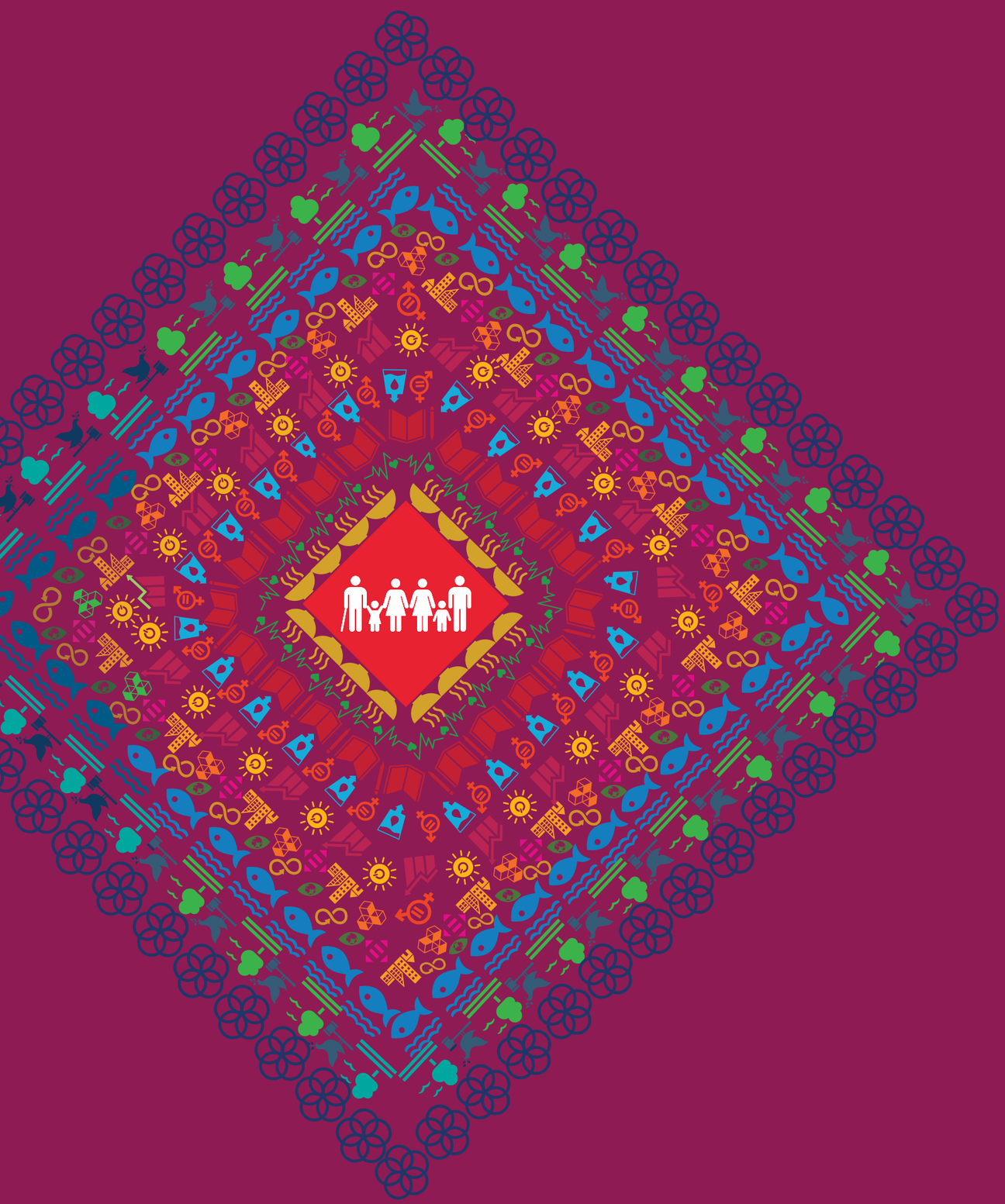
State	Institutional Structures	SDG Vision	SDG Mapping of Departments & Schemes	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	'Leave No One Behind' Initiatives
Karnataka	Nodal: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics; SDG Coordination Centre set up in partnership with UNDP provides technical support in SDG implementation; At district level, every Department has a Nodal Officer on SDGs.	Nava Karnataka (New Karnataka) Vision 2025 in place.	SDG Target-wise mapping of State Departments, Agencies, Schemes/ Programmes completed.	SIF prepared; Comprehensive development monitoring involving 1500 programmes/ schemes ensured Panchayat level upward through the digital platform - Avalokana.	New Decision Support System (NDSS)-Avaloka-na: the platform includes SDGs and indicators mapped to Line Departments -with specified financial and physical targets for each scheme, as per the State Budget.	Livelihood opportunities being created for SC/STs, artisans, and women through targeted skill development and market support.
Kerala	Nodal: Planning & Economic Affairs Department; State SDG Cell functional in the Nodal Department; State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary; SDG Monitoring Group (SMG) constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs. All Departments have designated SDG Nodal Officers; Task Forces formed on each SDG; Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) functions as Training and Capacity Building partner, Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB) as Strategic Partner, Department of Economics & Statistics (DES) as Data Partner and Information & Public Relations Department as Media Partner.	Vision 2030 under preparation keeping in view policies/ programmes of the State Government.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Departments, Agencies and development programme/ schemes completed.	SIF prepared, DIF in process; Dashboard not developed; Data availability assessed through surveys, such as, Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD).		Unified Registry Scheme for Children (9 months-18 years); Special Anganwadi for children with disabilities; gender equality and women empowerment policies initiated; Community Study Centres established for e-learning of tribal children; Maternity Allowances to Workers in the Un-organised Sector; Employment promoted among people with disabilities, SC/ST and other disadvantaged people through schemes, e.g. Kaivalya, Saranya, Samanwaya, etc. Housing scheme for the homeless (LIFE Mission), A range of assistance for Education, skill development and entrepreneurship of different vulnerable sections, etc.
Madhya Pradesh	Nodal: MP State Policy & Planning Commission; An Interdepartmental SDG Cell constituted for State level monitoring; Dedicated SDG cells created at the district level.	Vision 2030 in place since 2018.	SDG Target-wise mapping of programme/ schemes completed.	SIF prepared, DIF not prepared; SDG Data Portal being developed in partnership with UNICEF.		Specific indicators related to vulnerable population groups defined and disaggregated data being collected on a monthly basis; Fifty aspirational blocks (including 29 tribal blocks) notified for special initiatives.

State	Institutional Structures	SDG Vision	SDG Mapping of Departments & Schemes	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	'Leave No One Behind' Initiatives
Maharashtra	Nodal: Planning Department; SDG-Implementation & Coordination Centre (SDG-ICC) functional under the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Planning Department.	Vision 2030 in place.	SDGs/Targets mapped on 1335 State-Level and 540 District Level Schemes & Programmes.	Monitoring strategies formulated; SIF/DIF under finalisation; Maharashtra Plan Information Management System (MPSIMS) web portal integrate State and district level planning and monitoring data; Environment Adjusted Human Vulnerability Index (EAHVI) developed to track progress in 27 most backward Development Blocks.	The MPSIMS links budget outlay on schemes/ programmes to SDGs/Targets.	Gender & Child Budget 2020-21 published in collaboration with UNICEF; Financial support provided to women entrepreneurs through various schemes; Village Social Transformation Foundation (VSTF) set up to promote PPP between the State Government, Corporate sectors and Philanthropic Organisations to bridge development gaps in 1,000 villages; Guidelines for State Annual Plan 2021-22 gives specific instructions to map Schemes/Programmes for beneficiaries with Special Needs defined under the Disabilities Act, 2016.
Manipur	Nodal: Planning Department; SDG Committees constituted: (i)State level Committee chaired by Chief Secretary, (ii) Inter-depart-mental Committee chaired by Principal Secretary (Planning) and (iii)District Committee Chaired by Deputy Commissioner.	Vision 2030 in place.	SDG Mapping of State Departments/ schemes being revised.	Monitoring conducted at the State level; SIF prepared, DIF in process.		Under 'Chief Minister gi Sotharabasingi Tengbang (CMST)'special assistance provided to people with disability; Under 'Chief Minister-gi Hakshelgi Tengbang (CMHT), health assurance support provided to the poor; Special support (e.g. construction of women's markets) provided to women entrepreneurs; Transit accommodation for doctors and teachers in remote hill areas improved basic service outreach; Programmes such as"Go to Village". "Go to Hills" and "Go to School" ensured improved outreach to vulnerable communities.
Meghalaya	Nodal: Department of Planning; State level SDG cell functional since 2018.	Vision 2030 under finalization.		State, District and Block level SDG Indicator Framework prepared; CM Dashboard being linked to SDGs.		Various measures/ initiatives are taken by the State Government to meet the needs of the vulnerable communities.

State	Institutional Structures	SDG Vision	SDG Mapping of Departments & Schemes	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	'Leave No One Behind' Initiatives
Mizoram	Nodal: Planning & Programme Implementation Department; State SDG Cell operational; High-Level Monitoring Committee functional under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary; Technical Committee on SDGs formed with the representation of Nodal Officers of Line Departments; At the district and local levels, District Planning Committee (DPC) is the monitoring body.	Vision 2030 in place since 2018 and updated every year.	SDG mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SIF & DIF prepared; Monitoring at State and district level through Nodal Officers of line departments; SDG Dashboard functional.	Line department budgets aligned to SDGs with allocations for specific schemes/ programmes.	Fourteen Boards headed by Members of Legislative Assembly constituted to identify the needs of vulnerable communities and plan special interventions in different sectors.
Punjab	Nodal: Department of Planning; State Level State Task Force headed by the State Finance and Planning Minister; Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary; SDG cell being established in each district.	Vision 2030 in place.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SIF under finalisation, DIF not developed; Integration of SDGs in State Plan Document initiated.		Special schemes launched for empowerment of women headed households, persons with disabilities; Unified Online School Management System initiated for improving enrolment and controlling dropout; Free Education to girl students provided up to class 12th in govt. schools; special initiatives launched for school enrolment of child beggars and children from economically weaker households.
Rajasthan	Nodal: Planning Department; "Centre for SDG implementation" established at Directorate of Economics & Statistics for data management and monitoring; SDG Nodal Officer & Data Focal Point appointed in each Department; State Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee chaired by Chief Secretary; District level SDG Implementation & Monitoring Committees established; Seven sectoral working groups constituted for effective implementation of SDGs.	"Rajasthan SDG status report-2019" & "Rajasthan SDG status report-2020" in line with the National Indicator Framework has been prepared. Vision 2030 is under preparation.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SIF prepared, DIF is under preparation; monitoring framework being developed. Rajasthan SDG Index has been developed to monitor the performance of districts. Block level SDG index also constructed. Further, Gram Panchayats' SDG ranking in the State being developed.	Budget provisions of the all schemes have been mapped/ linked with key SDGs. An online module, Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) to map all budget heads with schemes and SDGs has been developed.	Various measures/initiatives are taken by the State Government to meet the need of vulnerable communities.
Sikkim	Nodal: Department of Planning, Economic Reforms & North East Region.	Vision 2030 in place.	SDG-wise mapping of Departments completed; Mapping of schemes/ programmes under consideration.	SIF prepared, DIF not yet developed. Dashboard not developed.		Programmes for comprehensive universal health check-up, specialty treatment outside the State, support for meritorious student to study outside the State, ensuring one job per family, etc. seek to address the vulnerable communities.

State	Institutional Structures	SDG Vision	SDG Mapping of Departments & Schemes	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	'Leave No One Behind' Initiatives
Tamil Nadu	Nodal: Planning & Development Department; A High Power Committee headed by the Chief Secretary oversees SDG implementation; Eight thematic Working Groups constituted; SDG Units formed in every department; A High Power Committee, Executive Committee and SDG Cell formed in every district.	Vision 2030 under finalization.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SIF, DIF and Block Indicator Framework finalised. SDG Dashboard yet to be developed.		Child & Gender Budget under finalisation; Strategies discussed with various departments on addressing issues related to LNOB; Study commissioned for looking at the Status of readiness to 'Leave No One Behind'.
Telangana	Nodal: Planning Department; Centre for SDGs set up at MCR HRD Institute; At the district level, Chief Planning Officer plays nodal function.	Vision 2030 under preparation.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SIF under finalisation. DIF and Dashboard yet to be developed.	Budget allocations for various development schemes mapped to SDGs.	There are schemes (Aasara Pensions) for pensions and financial assistance for vulnerable social groups, such as, widows, disabled, HIV patients, toddy tappers, weavers, etc; housing for poor; assistance for pregnant women and new-borns (KCR Kit scheme), schemes for empowerment of women (e.g. Kalyana Lakshmi, Shadi Mubarak, etc.); Food grains for poor households; Educational support in terms of residential schools and colleges, study abroad scheme for minorities, etc.; skill development and income generation programmes for the poor; Farmers' support schemes, such as Ryuthu Bandhu (investment support), Rythu Bima (life insurance), etc.
Tripura	Nodal: Planning (Statistics) Department; High level monitoring committee on SDGs headed by the Chief Secretary.	Vision 2030 in place.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments updated.	SIF & DIF prepared.		Support available to vulnerable social groups included - enhanced financial assistance for poor patients under the amended Nucleus Budget scheme; Beneficiary income generating activities under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP); support under the 'Transformation of Aspirational Blocks Programme (TABP)', financial support for students from economically weaker sections for higher studies, etc.
Uttar Pradesh	Nodal: Planning Department; State SDG Cell constituted; SDG Task Force constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary; Nodal Officer for each Goal nominated; Goal-wise Working Group constituted; Task Force formed at district/division level.	Vision 2030 in place.	SDG Target- and indicator-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments completed.	SIF & DIF prepared; SDG Dashboard developed in partnership with UNICEF.		Special initiatives for vulnerable groups include: educational incentive programme for child labour (Bal Shramik Vidya Yojana); Financial transfer to girl children for education and empowerment (Kanya Sumangala Yojana); Housing scheme for poor people under Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana, etc.

State /UT	Institutional Structures	SDG Vision	SDG Mapping of Departments & Schemes	SDG Monitoring System	SDG Budgeting	'Leave No One Behind' Initiatives
Uttarakhand	Nodal: Department of Planning (Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance); State SDG team in place; Six working groups formed for guiding SDG implementation; Nodal and other departments for each SDGs identified; SDG cell in each district being established and Chief Development Officers designated as Nodal Officers.	Uttarakhand Vision 2030 prepared; District vision 2030 along with action plan and strategies for all the districts being developed.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments updated.	SIF & DIF prepared; State SDG Dashboard developed.		A number of schemes focused on the most vulnerable groups: comprehensive measures taken under Chief Minister's Scheme to provide livelihood opportunities to outmigrants; skill development, employment promotion and entrepreneur-ship development focus on sustainable livelihood development; Housing support extended both in rural and urban areas; A series of programmes provide support to small and marginal farmers; Nutrition support provided to pregnant women, mothers and new-borns;
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nodal: Planning Department; Nodal Department for each SDG designated; Dedicated Cell for coordinating implementation in each Department; A High Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary.	Vision 2030 prepared; and 7-year strategy and 3-year Action Agenda prepared.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments.	SIF prepared. DIF being developed.		Andaman & Nicobar Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2019 introduced; PWDs supported in terms of financial assistance and other support; Enhanced pattern of assistance to STs and other vulnerable communities; in Beneficiary Oriented schemes of Agriculture and allied activities; Financial Assistance provided to ST/OBC students; etc.
Chandigarh	Nodal: Planning & Finance Department; Dedicated team in Chandigarh on SDGs headed by the Secretary, Finance.	Goal-wise articulation of vision included in the status report; no separate vision document prepared.		Monitoring conducted through the Adminis-trator's Dashboard.		Initiatives for vulnerable communities include:Hou-sing for all, DBT Scheme for distribution of food grain, social pensions for the Old/ Widow/Disabled people; Kalam Express initiative for children with special needs, etc.
Delhi	Nodal: Planning Department; Nine Working Groups constituted under the Chairmanship of Administrative Secretaries of line Departments. Overall review and monitoring of SDGs will be done by the Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary.	Vision 2030 under finalisation.	SDG Target-wise mapping of Schemes/ Departments.	SIF prepared.	Budget aligned with SDGs. Scheme-wise mapping of SDGs linked with budget allocation.	For evidence-based policy making, the Government of NCT conducted a situation analysis for various social groups through surveys and evaluation studies.
Lakshadweep	Nodal: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Taxation; A high-level committee constituted to monitor the progress on SDGs.					Various measures/ initiatives are taken by the Government to meet the needs of the vulnerable communities.



IV

METADATA & INDICATOR TABLES

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)	2011-12
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-Periodic
Relevant Global Target	**1.1**: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day
Relevant Global Indicator	**1.2.1**: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
Relevant 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	Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)
Indicator Data Source	Global MPI Country Briefing 2020: India, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (Based on NFHS-4)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-Periodic
Relevant Global Target	**1.2**: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Relevant Global Indicator	**1.2.2**: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 1: END POVERTY	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a 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
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**1.3**: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant Global Indicator	**1.3.1**: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant NIF Indicator	**1.3.1**: 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	$\frac{\textit{Persons provided employment under MGNREGA}}{\textit{Persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019-20
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**1.3**: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant Global Indicator	**1.3.1**: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, 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	**1.3.3**: 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	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Women and Child Development
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of beneficiaries paid under PMMVY in the FY 2019-20}}{\textit{Number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMMVY in the FY 2019-20}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019-20
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**1.3**: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant Global Indicator	**1.3.1**: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, 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 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 1: END POVERTY	Percentage of households living in katcha houses
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [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
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global 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	Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013
Indicator Data Source	Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare [Sourced from the NIF Progress Report 2020 V2.1,MoSPI]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-20
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**2.1**: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Relevant NIF Indicator	**2.1.2**: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013, (in percentage)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**2.2**: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant NIF Indicator	**2.1.1**: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight.
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**2.2**: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant Global Indicator	**2.2.1**: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
Relevant NIF Indicator	**2.2.1**: Percentage of Children under age 5 years who are stunted
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

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
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Non-Periodic
Relevant Global Target	**2.2**: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant Global Indicator	**2.2.3**: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
Relevant NIF Indicator	**2.2.4**: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**2.2**: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)
Indicator Data Source	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total production of rice (kg)+Total production of wheat (kg)}}{\textit{Area under rice cultivation (Ha)+Area under wheat cultivation(Ha)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Kg/Hectare
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**2.3**: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Relevant NIF Indicator	**2.3.1**: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (in kg per hectare)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [GSVA/NSVA Database] **Denominator**: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agricultural Statistics at a Glance - 2019 (Status of agricultural workers 2011)]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{GSVA in agriculture and allied sectors (at constant 2011-12 prices)}}{\textit{Total number of agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labour - main and marginal)}}$
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: 2018-19 Denominator: 2011
Data Unit	Rupees in lakh per worker
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**2.3**: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Relevant NIF Indicator	**2.3.2**: Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Sample Registration System]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 live births
States/UTs Covered	19
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**3.1**: By 2030, reduce the Global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Relevant Global Indicator	**3.1.1**: Maternal mortality ratio
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.1.1**: Maternal mortality ratio
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Under-five Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Sample Registration System]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
Data Unit	Per 1,000 live births
States/UTs Covered	23
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**3.2**: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Relevant Global Indicator	**3.2.1**: Under-five mortality rate
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.2.1**: Under-five mortality rate
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Routine Immunization Program - Health Management Information System(HMIS)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	April 2019-March 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**3.2**: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns 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 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [National Tuberculosis Elimination Program]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total TB patients notified in 2019 (Public+Private)}}{\textit{Total population in 2019 (in Lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population per year
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant 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
Relevant Global 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 higher 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 2019 Technical Report,NACO,ICMR]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,000 uninfected population
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	2 Years
Relevant 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
Relevant Global 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	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**3.4**: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Relevant Global Indicator	**3.4.2**: Suicide mortality rate
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.4.2** Suicide mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2019] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of deaths due to road accidents in 2019}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2019 (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**3.6**: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
Relevant Global Indicator	**3.6.1**: Death rate due to road traffic injuries
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.6.1**: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Health Management Information System]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	April-Dec 2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**3.1.2**: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.7.3**: Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Longitudinal Ageing Study in India 2020,National Programme for Healthcare of Elderly and IIPS]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
Relevant Global Target	**3.8**: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Relevant Global Indicator	**3.8.2**: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower 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 [National Health Profile 2019] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of registered doctors+AYUSH Practioners+ANM+RNM+LHV}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2016}} \textit{ x10,000}$
Data Period (Year)	2016-17
Data Unit	Number Per 10,000 population
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**3.c.1**: Health worker density and distribution
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.c.1**: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [Unified-District Information System for Education - Plus (UDISE+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**4.1**: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant 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	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [Unified-District Information System for Education - Plus (UDISE+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**4.1**: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [Unified-District Information System for Education - Plus (UDISE+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**4.1**: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant NIF Indicator	**4.1.3**: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education, (in ratio per hundred)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of students in Class 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade
Indicator Data Source	Department of School Education and Literacy [Sourced from the NIF Progress Report 2020 V2.1,MoSPI]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{\% of students with min proficiency in language + \% of students with min proficiency in maths}}{2}$
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	3 Years
Relevant Global Target	**4.1**: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant Global Indicator	**4.1.1**: 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 (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)
Indicator Data Source	Department of higher Education, Ministry of Education [All India Survey on Higher Education]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**4.3**: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
Relevant NIF Indicator	**4.3.3**: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of persons with disability (15 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [National Sample Survey - Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	Jul-Dec 2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**4.5**: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education [All India Survey on Higher Education]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**4.5**: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Relevant Global Indicator	**4.5.1**: Parity 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	Percentage of persons (15 years and above) who are literate
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**4.6**: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
Relevant Global Indicator	**4.6.1**: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
Relevant NIF Indicator	**4.6.1**: Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years, (in rate per 100)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education
Computation Approach	Average share of schools with electricity, drinking water to the total number of schools
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**4.a**: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
Relevant Global Indicator	**4.a.1**: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
Relevant NIF Indicator	**4.a.1**: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) basic drinking water
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**4.c.1**: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level
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	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [Unified-District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number of cases per 1,00,000 female population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**5.2**: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Relevant NIF Indicator	**5.1.1**: Rate of crimes against women per 100,000 female population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Sex Ratio at Birth
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [SRS Statistical Report 2018]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2016-18
Data Unit	Female per 1,000 male
States/UTs Covered	23
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Average female wage/salary received}}{\textit{Average male wage/salary received}}$
Data Period (Year)	July 2018-June 2019
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**5.1**: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.5.3**: Wages earned by male-female in regular wage/salaried employment
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Per 1,00,000 women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator and Denominator**: Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Victims of cruelty by husband or his relatives + Victims under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act}}{\textit{Mid-year projected female population in 2019 (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 female population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**5.2**: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Relevant Global 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 Indicator	**5.2.3**: Per 1,00,000 women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly
Indicator Data Source	Election Commission of India
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global 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 Global 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 (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Female LFPR (15-59 Years)}}{\text{Male LFPR (15-59 Years)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Per 1,000 persons
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**5.5.2**: Proportion of women in managerial positions
Relevant NIF Indicator	**5.5.2**: Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Director, in listed companies
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**5.6**: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Relevant Global Indicator	**5.6.1**: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agriculture Census - 2015-16]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total landholdings (female)}}{\textit{Total landholdings (male + female)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	5 years
Relevant Global 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 Global 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
Relevant NIF Indicator	**5.a.1**: Operational land holdings - gender wise
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	January 2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**6.1**: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Relevant Global Indicator	**6.1.1**: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Relevant NIF Indicator	**6.1.1**: Percentage of population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water
Indicator Data Source	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	January, 2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**6.1**: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Relevant Global Indicator	**6.1.1**: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Relevant NIF Indicator	**6.1.2**: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))
Indicator Data Source	Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin Dashboard
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**6.2**: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant Global Indicator	**6.2.1**: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services
Relevant NIF Indicator	**6.2.1**: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance(+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti [Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin Dashboard]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of districts verified to be ODF}}{\textit{Total number of districts}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**6.2**: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant NIF Indicator	**6.2.2**: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance(+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global target	**6.2**: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant NIF Indicator	**6.2.3**: 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 category of highly polluting industries/grossly polluting/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	$\frac{\textit{Number of industries complying with CPCB Norms}}{\textit{Total number of industries}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**6.3.1**: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows 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 ground water withdrawal against availability
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti [Central Ground Water Board]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Annual ground water extraction (in BCM)}}{\textit{Annual extractable ground water resource (in BCM)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**6.4**: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
Relevant Global Indicator	**6.4.2**: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
Relevant NIF Indicator	**6.4.1**: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti [Central Ground Water Board]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of over exploited blocks}}{\textit{Total number of blocks}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global 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**: Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited
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]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**7.1**: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Relevant Global Indicator	**7.1.1**: Proportion of population with access to electricity
Relevant NIF Indicator	**7.1.1**: Percentage of households electrified
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Calculations
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	August 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global target	**7.1**: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Relevant Global indicator	**7.1.2**: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Relevant NIF Indicator	**7.1.2**: Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation [GSVA NSVA Database]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Per capita GSDP at constant price (2018-19) - Per capita GSDP at constant price (2017-18)}}{\textit{Per capita GSDP (at constant price) (2017-18)}} \times 100$ **constant prices (base year 2011-12)*
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**8.1**: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Relevant Global Indicator	**8.1.1**: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.1.1**: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)
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)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 (%) (15-59 years)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**8.5**: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Relevant Global Indicator	**8.5.2**: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Relevant 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 (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**8.5**: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**8.8**: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Finance [Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana - Statewise Household Report]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global target	**8.10**: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant Global indicator	**8.10.2**: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.10.1**: Indicator on financial inclusion
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Reserve Bank of India [Database on Indian Economy] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of functioning offices of commercial banks}}{\textit{Mid-year projected total population in 2020 (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: September 2020 Denominator: 2020
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Quarterly
Relevant Global Target	**8.10**: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant Global Indicator	**8.10.1**: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.10.3**: Number of banking outlets (functioning Branches of Commercial Banks) per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Reserve Bank of India [Database on Indian Economy] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total number of ATMs (SCBs and WLAs)}}{\textit{Mid-year projected total population in 2020 (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	Numerator: September, 2020 Denominator: 2020
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Quarterly
Relevant Global Target	**8.10**: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant Global Indicator	**8.10.1**: (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.10.4**: Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Finance [Department of Financial Services]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{PMJDY accounts opened by women}}{\textit{Total number of PMJDY accounts}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	December, 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**8.10**: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant 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 (PMGSY)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Rural Development [Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)] (Cumulative Data)
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total number of habitations connected under PMGSY}}{\textit{Total number of targeted habitations under PMGSY}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	Cumulative Progress till 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global 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	Percentage Share of GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [GSVA-NSVA Database]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{GSVA (current prices) in manufacturing}}{\textit{Total GSVA (current prices)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	34
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**9.2.1**: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
Relevant NIF Indicator	**9.2.1**: Percentage share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global 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	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index
Indicator Data Source	NITI Aayog [India Innovation Index 2020]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**9.5**: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Report
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce [LEADS Report 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile tele density)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Communications [Department of Telecommunications]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	June 2020
Data Unit	Number per 100 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global 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 INFRASTRUTURE	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Communications [Department of Telecommunications]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	June 2020
Data Unit	Number per 100 population
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**9.c.1**: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Relevant NIF Indicator	**9.c.1**: Number of Internet Subscription as percentage of total population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Wealth Index, National Family Health Survey - 4]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**10.1**: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections)
Indicator Data Source	Election Commission of India
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	5 years
Relevant Global Target	**10.2**: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Relevant NIF Indicator	**10.2.2**: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government, (in percentage)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**10.2**: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Relevant NIF Indicator	**10.2.2**: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies
Indicator Data Source	Election Commission of India
Computation Approach	$\frac{Number\ of\ SC\ seats + Number\ of\ ST\ seats}{Total\ number\ of\ seats\ in\ the\ State\ Legislative\ Assembly} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	32
Relevant Global Target	**10.2**: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Relevant NIF Indicator	**10.2.3**: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Labour and Employment [Labour Bureau, 5th Employment-Unemployment Survey]
Computation Approach	$\frac{Transgender\ labour\ force\ participation\ rate\ (per\ 1{,}000)}{Male\ labour\ force\ participation\ rate\ (per\ 1{,}000)}$
Data Period (Year)	2016
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	28
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**10.3**: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number of cases per 1,00,000 SC population
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**10.3**: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Rate of total crime against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number of cases per 1,00,000 ST population
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global target	**10.3**: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation [National Sample Survey -76th Round-Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	July 2018-December 2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**11.1**: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Relevant Global Indicator	**11.1.1**: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Relevant NIF Indicator	**11.1.1**: 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	Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau, Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, 2019] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of persons killed in road accidents in urban areas}}{\textit{Mid-year projected urban population in 2019 (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**11.2**: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Relevant NIF Indicator	**11.2.2**: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [Swacchh Bharat Mission Urban]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of wards with 100\% door to door waste collection}}{\textit{Total number of wards}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**11.6**: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant Global Indicator	**11.6.1**: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
Relevant NIF Indicator	**11.6.4**: Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [Swacchh Bharat Mission Urban]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of IHHL units constructed}}{\textit{Number of IHHL units targeted}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**11.1**: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums **6.2**: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant NIF Indicator	**6.2.1**: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [Swacchh Bharat Mission Urban]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**11.6**: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant Global Indicator	**11.6.1**: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
Relevant NIF Indicator	**11.6.5**: Percentage of waste processed
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [Swacchh Bharat Mission Urban]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of wards with 100\% source segregation}}{\textit{Total number of wards}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**11.6**: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant NIF Indicator	**12.5.2**: Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total sewage treatment capacity}}{\textit{Total sewage generated}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**11.6**: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of urban households with drainage facility
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation [National Sample Survey- 76th Round-Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India]
Computation Approach	*Percentage of urban households with drainage (Underground + Covered pucca + Open pucca)*
Data Period (Year)	July 2018 to December 2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**11.1**: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas [Sourced from the NIF Progress Report 2020 V2.1,MoSPI]
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Kilogram per capita
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**12.2**: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
Relevant Global Indicator	**12.2.2**: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.4.2**: Per capita fossil fuel consumption, (in Kg.)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agricultural Statistics At A Glance 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Consumption of nitrogeneous fertilizer}}{\textit{Total consumption of fertilizers (N,P,K)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**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
Relevant NIF Indicator	**14.1.3**: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N,P & K)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/Annum)
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Quantity of hazardous waste generated in 2018-19 (MTA)}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2018}} \times 1000$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Metric tonnes per 1,000 population per annum
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**12.5**: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant Global 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: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Quantity of hazardous waste recycled or utilized (MT)}}{\textit{Total quantity of hazardous waste generated (MT)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**12.5**: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant Global Indicator	**12.5.1**: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board-Implementation of plastic waste management rules] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Estimated plastic waste generation in 2018-19}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2018}} \times 1000$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Tonnes per 1,000 population per annum
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**12.5**: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Percentage of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) treated to total quantity of BMW generated
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Quantity of BMW treated and disposed (kg/day)}}{\textit{Total quantity of BMW generated (kg/day)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**12.5**: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)
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 Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Installed capacity of grid interactive bio-power (MW)}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2020 (in lakhs)}} \times 10$ **Bio power includes BM Power/Bagasse Cogen,BM Cogen. (Non-Bagasse) and Waste to Energy.* *BM: Biomass* *Cogen: Cogeneration*
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	MW per 10 lakh population
States/UTs Covered	24
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**12.a**: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
Relevant Global Indicator	**12.a.1**: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries, in watts per capita
Relevant NIF Indicator	**12.a.1**: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries, in watts per capita
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Envi Stats India 2020] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of human lives lost due to extreme weather events}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2018}} \times 10{,}000{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Per 1 crore population
States/UTs Covered	25
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**13.1**: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Relevant Global Indicator	**13.1.1**: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Relevant NIF Indicator	**13.1.2, 1.5.1 & 11.5.1**: Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Disaster Risks and Resilience in India - An Analytical Study, MHA-UNDP]
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**13.1**: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (Including allocated shares)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Power [Central Electricity Authority]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Installed grid interactive renewable power + Installed capacity of large hydropower projects}}{\textit{Total installed capacity of power utilities (including allocated shares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	November 2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Monthly
Relevant Global Target	**13.2**: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Relevant Global Indicator	**7.2.1**: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
Relevant NIF Indicator	**7.2.1**: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Power [National Ujala Dashboard] (Live Data) **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036,National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{CO_2 \text{ saved from LED bulbs (in tonnes)}}{\text{Mid-year projected population in 2021}} \times 1000$
Data Period (Year)	January 2021
Data Unit	Tonnes per 1,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Live Data
Relevant Global Target	**13.2**: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Relevant NIF Indicator	**13.2.2**: Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals in post 2020 period
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [India: Health of the Nation's States 2017 (The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative), ICMR,PHFI and IHME]
Computation Approach	Directly from the data source
Data Period (Year)	2016
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**13.2**: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. **3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Mean shore zone coastal water quality - Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences [National Centre for Coastal Research]
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	mg/l
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global 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**: Coastal Water Quality Index

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Mean shore zone coastal water quality -Total Nitrogen (TN)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences [National Centre for Coastal Research]
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	µmol/l
States/UTs Covered	8
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global 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**: Coastal Water Quality Index

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Percentage increase in area under mangroves
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India, India State of Forest Report 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Area under mangroves in 2019 - Area under mangroves in 2017 (in sq.km)}}{\text{Area under mangroves in 2017 (in sq.km)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017-2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	2 years
Relevant Global 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	States with an increase/no change in area under mangroves will be awarded a score of 100 while States with a decrease in area under mangroves will be assigned a score of 0.

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences [National Centre for Coastal Research]
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)	2020
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**14.3**: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
Relevant Global Indicator	**14.3.1**: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
Relevant NIF Indicator	**14.3.1**: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations
Indicator Interpretation	For the five categories of uses of coastal water designated by CPCB, pH values falling in a broad range of 6.5-8.5 is considered permissible.

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Percentage of available potential area developed under aquaculture
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Commerce and Industry [Marine Products Export Development Authority]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Area utilized for aquaculture (in hectares)}}{\textit{Area identified suitable for aquaculture (in hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2020
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global 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 (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	2 Years
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**15.1.1**: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Relevant NIF Indicator	**15.1.1**: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	2 Years
Relevant Global 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
Relevant NIF Indicator	**15.2.3**: Tree cover as percentage of total geographical area
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Envi Stats India 2020] **Denominator**: Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Area covered under afforestation schemes (in hectares)}}{\textit{Total geographical area (in hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2017-18
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	32
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**15.2**: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Relevant NIF Indicator	**15.2.2**: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Percentage of degraded land over total land area
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator:** National Remote Sensing Centre [Sourced from EnviStats 2020,MoSPI] **Denominator**: Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total degraded land area (in hectares)}}{\textit{Total geographical area (in hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2015-16
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**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
Relevant NIF Indicator	**15.3.1**: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower 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 2016 - Space Applications Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total area under desertification (2011-13) - Total area under desertification (2003-05) (in Ha)}}{\textit{Total area under desertification (2003-05) (in Ha)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2011-13
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	31
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Wildlife Crime Control Bureau] **Denominator**: Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of wildlife crime cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972)}}{\textit{Total protected area in million hectares}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	25
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global 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 Global Indicator	**15.7.1**: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Relevant NIF Indicator	**15.7.1**: 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 INSITUTIONS	Murders per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**16.1**: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Relevant Global Indicator	**16.1.1**: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Relevant NIF Indicator	**16.1.1**: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 child population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**16.2**: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Relevant NIF Indicator	**16.2.2**: Proportion of crime committed against children during the year (per 1,00,000 children)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator and Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total number of victims trafficked (male and female) in 2019}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2019 (in lakhs)}} \times 10$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 10 lakh population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**16.2**: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Relevant Global Indicator	**16.2.2**: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.7.1**: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator and Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total children missing in 2019}}{\textit{Mid-year projected child population in 2014 (in Lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	**Numerator**: 2019 **Denominator**: Estimated mid-year projected population of children(below 18 years of age) for the year 2014 has been used as was used by NCRB 2019 (due to non-availability of such figures for 2019)
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 child population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**16.2**: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Relevant Global Indicator	**16.2.2**: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Relevant NIF Indicator	**16.2.3**: Number of missing children
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	No. of courts per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator**: Ministry of Law and Justice **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total sanctioned strength of judges in Supreme Court, High Court, District and subordinate Courts}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2019 (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	December 2019
Data Unit	Courts per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**16.3**: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
Relevant Global Indicator	**16.3.1**: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
Relevant NIF Indicator	**16.3.1**: Number of courts per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator and Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau - Crime in India 2019]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act \& Related Sections of IPC}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2019 (in lakhs)}} \times 10$
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 10 lakh population
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**16.5**: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Relevant Global Indicator	**16.5.1**: Proportion of persons who 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 INSITUTIONS	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 2018]
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**16.9**: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Relevant Global 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 INSITUTIONS	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar
Indicator Data Source	Unique Identification Authority of India Dashboard
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	January 2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	37
Data Periodicity	Live Data
Relevant Global 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 (+)

TABLE 1.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 1

SNO	States/UTs	% of population living below the national poverty line	Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	% of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	Persons provided employment as a % of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	% of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	% of households living in katcha houses	% of population living below the national poverty line	Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	% of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	Persons provided employment as a % of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	% of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	% of households living in katcha houses	SDG 1 Index Score
		Raw Data						Index Score						
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.20	15.60	74.60	83.81	96.4	3.20	100	96	74	31	95	89	81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.67	24.40	58.30	95.44	92.76	29.00	18	73	57	84	90	0	54
3	Assam	31.98	36.20	10.40	86.11	95.32	2.40	27	42	8	41	94	92	51
4	Bihar	33.74	52.50	12.30	78.60	87.97	8.20	21	0	10	7	84	72	32
5	Chhattisgarh	39.93	36.80	68.50	77.09	94.98	2.10	0	41	68	0	93	93	49
6	Goa	5.09	5.50	15.90	97.39	93.96	0.40	100	100	13	93	92	99	83
7	Gujarat	16.63	21.70	23.10	83.63	92.83	2.00	80	80	21	30	90	93	66
8	Haryana	11.16	10.90	12.20	79.12	97.24	0.20	99	100	10	9	96	99	69
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.06	8.10	25.70	90.30	95.86	0.20	100	100	23	60	94	99	80
10	Jharkhand	36.96	46.50	13.30	80.62	89.69	6.60	10	16	11	16	86	77	36
11	Karnataka	20.91	17.30	28.10	86.34	92.35	2.00	66	91	26	42	90	93	68
12	Kerala	7.05	1.10	47.70	88.85	97.75	0.30	100	100	46	54	97	99	83
13	Madhya Pradesh	31.65	41.10	17.70	79.27	95.86	4.50	29	30	15	10	94	84	44
14	Maharashtra	17.35	17.30	15.00	84.29	92.98	2.00	78	91	12	33	90	93	66
15	Manipur	36.89	21.00	3.60	97.06	87.84	2.50	10	82	1	91	83	91	60
16	Meghalaya	11.87	32.80	34.60	97.95	96.61	2.30	97	51	33	95	95	92	77
17	Mizoram	20.40	9.80	45.80	99.92	93.45	6.00	67	100	44	100	91	79	80
18	Nagaland	18.88	23.70	6.10	98.96	91.3	0.70	73	75	3	100	88	98	73
19	Odisha	32.59	35.90	47.70	85.51	Null	14.20	25	43	46	39	Null	51	41
20	Punjab	8.26	6.10	21.20	77.66	96.46	0.50	100	100	19	3	95	98	69
21	Rajasthan	14.71	32.00	18.70	84.24	98.15	2.80	87	53	16	33	97	90	63
22	Sikkim	8.19	4.90	30.30	91.30	92.17	0.60	100	100	28	65	89	98	80
23	Tamil Nadu	11.28	7.30	64.00	94.44	88.42	2.40	99	100	63	79	84	92	86
24	Telangana	Null	17.50	66.40	81.38	Null	1.50	Null	91	65	20	Null	95	68
25	Tripura	14.05	20.30	58.10	96.38	86.58	2.60	89	84	57	88	82	91	82
26	Uttar Pradesh	29.43	40.80	6.10	82.15	93.48	6.40	36	30	3	23	91	78	44
27	Uttarakhand	11.26	17.30	19.50	90.02	89.02	1.80	99	91	17	59	85	94	74
28	West Bengal	19.98	26.30	33.40	87.59	71.57	6.00	69	68	31	48	61	79	59
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.00	6.90	5.70	82.96	96.73	0	100	100	3	27	96	100	71
30	Chandigarh	21.81	4.80	21.30	Null	96.22	0	63	100	19	Null	95	100	75
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.31	34.10	30.80	Null	94.94	0.10	2	48	29	Null	93	100	65
32	Daman & Diu	9.86	6.00	17.00	Null	90.21	0.10	100	100	15	Null	87	100	
33	Delhi	9.91	4.30	15.70	Null	96.5	0.80	100	100	13	Null	95	97	81
34	Jammu & Kashmir	10.35	15.20	4.20	84.32	96.69	4.30	100	97	1	33	96	85	69
35	Ladakh	10.35	15.20	4.20	97.75	96.69	4.30	100	97	1	95	96	85	79
36	Lakshadweep	2.77	1.80	2.90	91.85	26.41	0	100	100	0	68	0	100	61
37	Puducherry	9.69	3.40	32.80	84.76	96.01	2.20	100	100	31	35	95	92	75
	India	21.92	27.90	28.70	84.44	91.38	4.20	62	64	27	34	88	86	60
	Target	10.96	13.95	100	98.95	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 2.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 2

SNO	States/UTs	% of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	% of children under five years who are underweight	% of children under five years who are stunted	% of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	% of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	% of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	% of children under five years who are underweight	% of children under five years who are stunted	% of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	% of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	SDG 2 Index Score
		Raw Data							Index Score							
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	35.5	31.5	52.9	21.7	3729.47	0.73	100	18	29	35	76	61	48	52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	16.0	28.0	33.8	26.4	1806.62	1.29	100	66	39	80	61	13	100	66
3	Assam	94.27	29.4	32.4	44.8	36.9	2147.44	0.62	87	33	27	54	27	22	36	41
4	Bihar	99.85	38.7	42.0	58.3	28.1	2374.02	0.29	100	10	0	22	56	27	0	31
5	Chhattisgarh	98.39	40.0	35.4	41.5	31.2	1802.58	0.41	96	7	18	62	46	13	13	37
6	Goa	99.94	20.3	19.6	26.7	13.6	2716.68	4.21	100	55	62	96	100	36	100	78
7	Gujarat	100	34.2	39.1	51.3	33.4	2640.1	1.05	100	21	8	39	39	34	81	46
8	Haryana	99.92	28.8	34.9	55.0	29.9	4272.42	1.99	100	34	20	30	50	74	100	58
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	22.6	28.4	50.4	16.2	1738.76	0.60	100	50	38	41	94	12	34	52
10	Jharkhand	77.80	42.9	36.2	62.6	34.0	1890.35	0.31	49	0	16	12	37	15	3	19
11	Karnataka	99.79	32.0	32.5	45.4	17.2	2788.37	0.64	100	27	26	53	90	37	38	53
12	Kerala	100	18.7	20.5	22.6	9.1	2920.12	2.20	100	59	60	100	100	41	100	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	100	38.7	39.5	54.6	21.2	2656.57	0.69	100	10	7	31	78	34	43	43
14	Maharashtra	100	30.9	34.1	49.3	28.3	1967.9	0.65	100	29	22	44	55	17	39	44
15	Manipur	100	13.0	28.9	25.2	10.5	1727.59	0.57	100	73	36	100	100	11	31	64
16	Meghalaya	98.04	30.0	40.4	49.5	31.8	1821.24	0.55	96	31	4	43	44	14	28	37
17	Mizoram	99.98	11.3	27.4	26.6	17.9	1688.05	1.14	100	77	41	97	88	10	92	72
18	Nagaland	94.65	16.3	26.2	28.9	8.4	1665.91	0.74	88	65	44	91	100	10	49	64
19	Odisha	94.98	29.2	29.1	47.6	29.5	2003.84	0.44	89	33	36	48	51	18	17	42
20	Punjab	99.20	19.7	24.3	42.0	25.9	4693.24	2.57	98	57	49	61	63	84	100	73
21	Rajasthan	100	31.5	36.8	46.6	26.0	3423.23	0.86	100	28	14	50	62	53	61	53
22	Sikkim	100	11.0	21.8	23.6	25.8	1842.55	0.95	100	78	56	100	63	14	72	69
23	Tamil Nadu	93.30	23.5	19.7	44.3	16.4	3561.89	0.87	85	47	62	55	93	57	62	66
24	Telangana	97.98	30.8	29.3	49.8	32.1	3448.32	Null	95	30	35	42	43	54	Null	50
25	Tripura	99.96	23.8	31.9	54.4	41.4	2943.91	1.26	100	47	28	32	13	41	100	52
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.23	36.8	38.8	51.0	31.6	3158.46	0.59	98	15	9	40	44	47	32	41
27	Uttarakhand	100	18.7	29.9	43.9	15.7	2691.48	0.71	100	59	34	56	95	35	46	61
28	West Bengal	100	30.9	25.3	53.6	45.5	2947.7	0.96	100	29	46	33	0	41	72	46
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100	Null	Null	61.4	Null	2122.08	Null	100	Null	Null	15	Null	21	Null	45
30	Chandigarh	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	4973.62	3.11	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	91	100	97
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	64.21	Null	Null	67.9	Null	2105.13	Null	18	Null	Null	0	Null	21	Null	27
32	Daman & Diu	96.61	Null	Null	Null	Null	1272.73	Null	92	Null	Null	Null	Null	0	Null	
33	Delhi	100	28.1	28.8	46.1	29.2	3977.23	2.67	100	36	37	51	52	67	100	63
34	Jammu & Kashmir	97.01	13.0	15.5	38.1	15.8	2339.65	0.88	93	73	74	70	95	26	64	71
35	Ladakh	99.11	13.0	15.5	38.1	15.8	2339.65	0.88	98	73	74	70	95	26	64	71
36	Lakshadweep	91.10	Null	Null	39.0	Null	Null	Null	80	Null	Null	68	Null	Null	Null	74
37	Puducherry	56.34	Null	Null	27.8	Null	3546.34	1.10	0	Null	Null	94	Null	56	87	59
	India	99.51	33.4	34.7	50.4	28.4	2995.21	0.71	99	23	20	41	55	43	45	47
	Target	100	1.9	6	25.2	14.2	5322.08	1.22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 3.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 3

SNO	States/UTs	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	% of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	% of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket exp on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Exp (MPCE)	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	% of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	% of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket exp on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Exp (MPCE)	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	SDG 3 Index Score
		Raw Data										Index Score										
1	Andhra Pradesh	65	33	87	189	0.05	12.4	15.26	99.6	13.50	95	100	74	72	76	96	79	30	99	47	100	77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	Null	68	182	0.05	7.4	7.23	89.6	17.00	22	Null	Null	30	73	96	91	90	74	15	47	64
3	Assam	215	47	85	141	0.04	6.9	9.43	91.1	12.90	23	0	29	67	54	97	92	73	78	53	49	59
4	Bihar	149	37	94	100	0.07	0.5	6.00	84.8	14.50	17	46	61	87	35	94	100	99	62	38	36	66
5	Chhattisgarh	159	45	95	148	0.1	26.4	17.34	98.3	6.60	15	39	35	89	57	92	45	15	96	100	31	60
6	Goa	Null	Null	94	157	0.03	16.8	19.38	99.9	9.00	33	Null	Null	87	61	97	68	0	100	89	73	72
7	Gujarat	75	31	87	232	0.05	11.2	10.88	99.5	9.50	41	97	81	72	95	96	82	63	99	84	91	86
8	Haryana	91	36	87	255	0.09	14.5	18.29	95.7	10.40	26	86	65	72	100	92	74	8	89	76	57	72
9	Himachal Pradesh	Null	23	86	235	0.02	8	15.37	92.4	14.40	66	Null	100	70	97	98	89	30	81	39	100	78
10	Jharkhand	71	34	94	146	0.04	4.4	10.11	95.8	11.00	4	99	71	87	56	97	98	68	89	71	6	74
11	Karnataka	92	28	94	135	0.02	17.1	16.60	99.9	9.80	70	85	90	87	51	98	68	20	100	82	100	78
12	Kerala	43	10	92	75	0.02	24.3	12.42	99.9	17.00	115	100	100	83	24	98	50	51	100	15	100	72
13	Madhya Pradesh	173	56	89	226	0.04	15.1	14.35	95.6	12.20	33	29	0	76	93	97	72	37	89	59	72	62
14	Maharashtra	46	22	100	183	0.07	15.4	11.92	99.3	14.50	43	100	100	100	73	94	72	55	98	38	96	83
15	Manipur	Null	Null	82	83	0.34	1.9	5.01	84.6	14.40	38	Null	Null	61	27	71	100	100	61	39	83	68
16	Meghalaya	Null	Null	99	154	0.23	6.1	5.45	60.4	10.70	25	Null	Null	98	60	81	94	100	0	73	54	70
17	Mizoram	Null	Null	92	237	1.18	5.9	5.27	89.9	9.90	50	Null	Null	83	98	0	94	100	74	81	100	79
18	Nagaland	Null	Null	54	233	0.73	1.9	1.02	83	7.90	1	Null	Null	0	96	38	100	100	57	99	0	61
19	Odisha	150	44	88	117	0.05	10.5	11.82	97.2	13.10	39	45	39	74	43	96	83	56	93	51	87	67
20	Punjab	129	23	89	196	0.08	7.9	15.41	98.5	13.50	56	59	100	76	79	93	90	29	96	47	100	77
21	Rajasthan	164	40	69	223	0.04	5.8	13.61	98.2	11.80	49	35	52	33	91	97	95	42	95	63	100	70
22	Sikkim	Null	Null	62	218	0.03	33.1	12.63	99.4	Null	25	Null	Null	17	89	97	30	50	98	Null	53	62
23	Tamil Nadu	60	17	84	138	0.04	17.8	13.88	99.9	9.10	65	100	100	65	53	97	66	41	100	88	100	81
24	Telangana	63	30	98	192	0.08	20.6	18.68	99.9	14.40	10	100	84	96	77	93	59	5	100	39	21	67
25	Tripura	Null	Null	95	70	0.11	18.2	5.97	93.5	14.20	22	Null	Null	89	21	91	65	99	84	41	48	67
26	Uttar Pradesh	197	47	95	213	0.03	2.4	10.30	87.6	16.60	14	12	29	89	87	97	100	67	69	19	28	60
27	Uttarakhand	99	33	90	227	0.04	4.6	7.75	88.8	12.50	15	80	74	78	93	97	97	86	72	57	32	77
28	West Bengal	98	26	97	111	0.04	13	5.89	98.6	16.90	27	81	97	93	40	97	77	99	96	16	58	76
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	Null	66	151	0.05	45.5	5.03	98.2	7.00	Null	Null	Null	26	58	96	0	100	95	100	Null	68
30	Chandigarh	Null	Null	77	606	0.08	11.1	8.78	99.9	9.50	1	Null	Null	50	100	93	82	78	100	84	1	74
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	Null	75	205	0.17	17.1	8.81	99.6	6.00	Null	Null	Null	46	83	86	68	78	99	100	Null	80
32	Daman & Diu	Null	Null	66	173	0.07	10.9	6.86	100	5.10	Null	Null	Null	26	68	94	82	92	100	100	Null	
33	Delhi	Null	19	92	575	0.15	12.7	7.56	96	9.20	50	Null	100	83	100	87	78	87	90	87	100	90
34	Jammu & Kashmir	Null	23	109	81	0.02	2.1	7.62	94.6	18.60	16	Null	100	100	26	98	100	87	86	0	33	70
35	Ladakh	Null	23	109	81	0.02	2.1	7.62	94.6	18.60	16	Null	100	100	26	98	100	87	86	0	33	70
36	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	92	23	Null	0	0	99.8	9.60	Null	Null	Null	83	0	Null	100	100	99	84	Null	78
37	Puducherry	Null	Null	54	314	0.16	32.5	9.70	100	7.20	Null	Null	Null	0	100	86	31	71	100	100	Null	70
	India	113	36	91	177	0.05	10.4	11.56	94.40	13.00	37	70	65	80	70	96	84	58	86	52	81	74
	Target	70	25	100	242	0	3.5	5.81	100	7.83	45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 4.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 4

SNO	States/UTs	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	% of students in class 8 achieving a min proficiency level in nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	% of persons with disability (15 yrs and above) who have completed at least sec education	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	% of persons (15 years and above) who are literate	% of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity,drinking water)	% of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	% of students in class 8 achieving a min proficiency level in nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	% of persons with disability (15 yrs and above) who have completed at least sec education	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	% of persons (15 years and above) who are literate	% of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity,drinking water)	% of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	SDG 4 Index Score
		Raw Data											Index Score											
1	Andhra Pradesh	87.98	16.37	46.84	80.2	32.4	15.4	0.81	65.60	91.26	75.18	16	63	72	28	51	60	6	10	3	88	65	100	50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80.98	35.98	38.48	60.0	29.7	10.3	0.99	79.90	50.94	79.04	14	42	0	16	0	54	0	95	43	31	70	100	41
3	Assam	96.36	31.47	30.94	79.6	18.7	16.8	0.95	84.90	59.51	29.29	11	89	17	6	49	30	7	76	57	43	0	100	43
4	Bihar	86.54	28.46	26.39	78.3	13.6	18.5	0.79	64.70	88.66	78.44	58	59	28	0	46	18	9	0	0	84	70	0	29
5	Chhattisgarh	89.25	18.29	52.08	68.9	18.6	17.2	1.06	74.10	90.04	78.03	18	67	65	35	23	29	8	100	27	86	69	100	55
6	Goa	88.26	9.4	71.95	71.7	30.1	32.4	1.33	88.90	99.97	85.70	11	64	98	62	30	55	25	100	69	100	80	100	71
7	Gujarat	85.38	23.84	41.2	81.1	20.4	22.8	0.85	80.70	99.95	91.80	33	55	45	20	53	33	14	29	45	100	88	89	52
8	Haryana	89.31	14.79	56.05	71.6	29.2	25.1	1.23	77.30	98.82	89.10	15	67	78	40	29	53	16	100	36	98	85	100	64
9	Himachal Pradesh	97.82	7.81	81.79	72.8	39.6	25.6	1.30	84.20	97.59	79.55	9	93	100	75	32	77	17	100	55	97	71	100	74
10	Jharkhand	89.15	22.26	38.89	84.0	19.1	16.9	0.96	67.30	84.75	80.12	51	67	50	17	60	31	7	81	7	79	72	25	45
11	Karnataka	100	23.43	44.4	83.5	28.8	20.9	1.04	75.70	93.80	92.13	15	100	46	24	59	52	12	100	31	91	89	100	64
12	Kerala	92.07	9.14	80.26	86.8	37	24.3	1.40	94.60	99.24	94.53	16	76	99	73	67	71	16	100	85	99	92	100	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	81.19	24.85	43.73	70.5	21.5	17.2	0.97	70.50	75.34	81.19	36	42	41	24	27	36	8	86	16	66	73	79	45
14	Maharashtra	90.92	13.29	68.93	76.3	32	25.7	0.90	80.30	92.74	93.82	22	72	83	58	41	60	17	52	44	90	91	100	64
15	Manipur	100	13.03	54.82	72.3	33.7	28.9	1.01	85.60	68.92	55.50	10	100	84	39	31	63	21	100	59	57	37	100	63
16	Meghalaya	97.43	19.47	41.64	64.5	25.8	12.3	1.17	91.40	28.39	43.63	12	92	61	21	12	46	2	100	76	0	20	100	48
17	Mizoram	90.08	10.64	51.87	68.3	25.7	17.4	0.94	98.50	83.76	61.33	10	70	93	35	21	45	8	71	96	77	45	100	60
18	Nagaland	67.38	24.08	33.92	61.0	18.7	11.9	1.11	93.80	63.26	36.03	11	0	44	10	3	30	2	100	82	49	10	100	39
19	Odisha	71.57	9.52	65.86	71.9	22.1	13.8	0.82	72.50	68.71	75.82	22	13	97	54	30	37	4	14	22	56	66	100	45
20	Punjab	71.5	11.52	68.14	61.6	29.5	23.4	1.35	79.40	99.93	86.85	13	13	90	57	4	54	15	100	42	100	81	100	60
21	Rajasthan	83.29	12.69	56.51	88.1	23	14.9	1.00	67.10	83.23	92.23	12	49	86	41	70	39	5	100	7	77	89	100	60
22	Sikkim	72.91	23.67	58.22	64.4	53.9	20.4	1.00	86.20	99.15	63.92	13	17	45	43	12	100	11	100	61	99	49	100	58
23	Tamil Nadu	85.49	13.02	72.32	71.3	49	19.1	0.97	80.70	96.08	93.31	18	56	84	62	29	98	10	86	45	95	91	100	69
24	Telangana	93.69	13.47	56.49	69.8	36.2	20.8	1.02	67.40	91.52	90.96	11	81	83	41	25	69	12	100	8	88	87	100	63
25	Tripura	100	29.55	38.62	71.3	19.2	13.4	0.83	89.90	57.12	45.80	18	100	24	17	29	31	3	19	71	40	23	100	42
26	Uttar Pradesh	84.54	15.51	46.12	67.4	25.8	17.8	1.14	68.20	81.48	73.86	34	53	75	27	19	46	8	100	10	74	63	86	51
27	Uttarakhand	96.38	10.95	66.2	75.0	39.1	24.7	1.00	79.00	87.72	89.78	15	89	92	54	38	76	16	100	41	83	86	100	70
28	West Bengal	93.21	19.49	51.73	70.6	19.3	16.6	0.94	79.00	92.62	81.14	36	79	61	34	27	31	7	71	41	90	73	79	54
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	74.1	22.22	56.44	65.5	23.2	28.5	1.29	88.30	96.01	85.05	10	21	51	41	14	40	20	100	67	94	79	100	57
30	Chandigarh	85.78	4.52	83.43	81.6	50.6	37.4	1.54	89.10	100	89.49	12	56	100	77	54	100	30	100	69	100	85	100	79
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.75	20.52	53.46	79.2	9.3	12.2	1.70	77.70	100	89.34	28	66	57	37	48	9	2	100	37	100	85	100	56
32	Daman & Diu	79.13	21.66	33.21	65.5	5.5	37.4	2.34	88.30	100	83.84	15	36	53	9	14	0	30	100	67	100	77	100	
33	Delhi	100	14.93	70.07	67.4	46.3	41	1.16	86.40	100	89.33	29	100	77	59	19	92	34	100	61	100	85	100	75
34	Jammu & Kashmir	67.88	17.81	42.31	59.8	30.9	19.7	1.09	76.40	80.14	80.09	12	2	67	22	0	57	10	100	33	72	72	100	49
35	Ladakh	67.88	17.81	42.31	59.8	30.9	19.7	1.09	76.40	80.14	80.09	12	2	67	22	0	57	10	100	33	72	72	100	49
36	Lakshadweep	75.27	4.56	73.5	65.3	7.4	18	3.40	95.70	100	86.21	7	24	100	64	14	4	9	100	88	100	80	100	62
37	Puducherry	84.15	12.73	69.78	61.3	46.4	28.6	1.24	89.50	99.93	92.57	11	51	86	59	4	92	20	100	70	100	89	100	70
	India	87.26	17.87	50.14	71.9	26.3	19.3	1	74.6	84.76	82.62	21	61	67	32	30	47	10	100	28	79	75	100	57
	Target	100	8.8	100	100	50	100	1	100	100	100	30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 5.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 5

SNO	States/UTs	Sex ratio at birth	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	% of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	% of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	Operational land holding gender wise (% of female operated operational holdings)	Sex ratio at birth	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	% of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	% of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	Operational land holding gender wise (% of female operated operational holdings)	SDG 5 Index Score
		Raw Data									Index Score									
1	Andhra Pradesh	920	0.71	67.9	30.42	8.00	0.55	208	93.6	30.09	73	38	62	57	16	52	74	92	59	58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	0.56	43.3	7.40	5.00	0.26	Null	50	12.07	Null	6	76	90	10	21	Null	35	22	37
3	Assam	925	0.53	177.8	70.73	6.35	0.17	221	55.6	1.67	77	0	0	0	13	12	83	42	0	25
4	Bihar	895	0.75	32.3	4.58	11.52	0.06	214	51.4	14.00	50	47	82	94	23	0	79	36	26	48
5	Chhattisgarh	958	0.64	53.5	5.09	14.44	0.64	250	79.3	13.79	100	23	70	93	29	62	100	73	25	64
6	Goa	Null	0.78	43.1	1.18	5.00	0.44	197	56.5	25.69	Null	53	76	98	10	40	67	43	50	55
7	Gujarat	866	0.81	27.1	11.17	7.56	0.28	190	67.4	16.49	24	60	85	84	15	23	62	57	31	49
8	Haryana	843	0.85	108.5	36.05	10.00	0.21	236	81.3	14.76	3	68	39	49	20	16	94	76	27	43
9	Himachal Pradesh	930	0.80	45.4	6.40	7.35	0.8	222	71.7	7.43	82	57	74	91	15	79	84	63	12	62
10	Jharkhand	923	0.58	47.8	8.18	12.35	0.28	229	63.8	11.27	75	11	73	88	25	23	89	53	20	51
11	Karnataka	924	0.75	42.5	7.70	3.14	0.34	209	82.5	20.07	76	47	76	89	6	30	75	77	38	57
12	Kerala	957	0.84	62.7	17.68	5.71	0.45	241	75.3	22.98	100	66	65	75	11	41	97	68	44	63
13	Madhya Pradesh	925	0.74	69.0	14.35	9.13	0.36	227	78	11.88	77	45	61	80	18	32	88	71	21	55
14	Maharashtra	880	0.75	63.1	14.57	8.33	0.44	196	84	15.46	36	47	65	79	17	40	66	79	29	51
15	Manipur	Null	0.76	17.2	0.97	3.33	0.36	Null	23.6	6.80	Null	49	90	99	7	32	Null	0	11	41
16	Meghalaya	Null	0.73	34.6	1.43	5.08	0.69	111	48.1	34.32	Null	43	81	98	10	67	8	32	68	51
17	Mizoram	Null	0.91	28.7	1.02	0	0.42	Null	63.8	11.78	Null	81	84	99	0	38	Null	53	21	54
18	Nagaland	Null	0.86	4.1	0	0	0.31	167	43.5	9.85	Null	70	98	100	0	27	46	26	17	48
19	Odisha	933	0.65	103.5	12.79	8.90	0.32	206	64.1	4.06	85	26	42	82	18	28	73	53	5	46
20	Punjab	890	0.67	41.5	11.40	5.13	0.26	190	80.9	1.55	45	30	77	84	10	21	62	75	0	45
21	Rajasthan	871	0.79	110.4	49.03	12.00	0.43	181	74.3	10.12	28	55	38	31	24	39	56	66	18	39
22	Sikkim	Null	0.88	39.8	0.32	9.38	0.68	Null	67.1	6.29	Null	74	78	100	19	66	Null	57	10	58
23	Tamil Nadu	908	0.73	15.6	2.06	8.51	0.49	185	83	19.65	62	43	91	97	17	46	59	78	37	59
24	Telangana	901	0.68	99.3	46.10	5.04	0.52	128	88.2	23.00	55	32	44	35	10	49	19	85	44	41
25	Tripura	Null	0.72	54.5	22.94	5.00	0.23	Null	57.2	12.30	Null	40	69	68	10	18	Null	44	22	39
26	Uttar Pradesh	880	0.94	55.4	17.22	10.61	0.19	243	49.9	7.65	36	87	69	76	21	14	99	34	13	50
27	Uttarakhand	840	0.71	46.5	11.79	8.45	0.29	234	71.6	11.93	0	38	74	83	17	24	92	63	21	46
28	West Bengal	941	0.53	64.0	36.13	13.61	0.28	166	72.7	3.17	92	0	64	49	27	23	46	64	3	41
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	0.95	72.2	0.53	Null	0.39	Null	73	29.80	Null	89	59	99	Null	35	Null	65	58	68
30	Chandigarh	Null	0.96	95.2	32.78	Null	0.35	274	72.5	10.83	Null	91	46	54	Null	31	100	64	19	58
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	0.64	21.6	1.30	Null	0.5	184	66	20.75	Null	23	88	98	Null	47	58	55	40	53
32	Daman & Diu	Null	0.56	25.2	3.08	Null	0.22	156	60.8	18.92	Null	6	86	96	Null	17	39	49	36	
33	Delhi	844	0.75	144.0	40.76	11.43	0.25	188	69.5	13.65	4	47	19	42	23	20	61	60	25	33
34	Jammu & Kashmir	927	0.78	47.8	5.42	2.30	0.45	100	66.3	7.60	79	53	73	92	5	41	0	56	12	46
35	Ladakh	927	0.78	47.8	5.42	2.30	0.45	100	66.3	7.60	79	53	73	92	5	41	0	56	12	46
36	Lakshadweep	Null	0.98	115.2	0	Null	0.25	Null	33.6	41.03	Null	96	35	100	Null	20	Null	13	81	58
37	Puducherry	Null	0.75	12.1	1.01	13.33	0.41	615	87.1	22.80	Null	47	93	99	27	37	100	83	44	66
	India	**899**	**0.74**	**62.4**	**19.54**	**8.46**	**0.33**	**190**	**72**	**13.96**	**54**	**45**	**65**	**72**	**17**	**29**	**62**	**63**	**26**	**48**
	Target	950	1	0	0	50	1	245	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 6.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 6

SNO	States/UTs	% of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	% of rural population having improved source of drinking water	% of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	% of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	% of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	% of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	% of ground water withdrawal against availability	% of blocks/ mandals/ taluka over-exploited	% of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	% of rural population having improved source of drinking water	% of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	% of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	% of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	% of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	% of ground water withdrawal against availability	% of blocks/ mandals/ taluka over-exploited	SDG 6 Index Score
		Raw Data								Index Score								
1	Andhra Pradesh	68.52	99.81	100	100	97.28	96.82	44.17	6.72	60	99	100	100	92	93	100	91	92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.13	92.64	100	100	70.12	70.89	0.37	0	17	71	100	100	7	37	100	100	67
3	Assam	25.70	74.72	100	100	75.30	90.02	11.25	0	7	0	100	100	23	79	100	100	64
4	Bihar	65.19	96.29	100	100	97.92	96.84	45.74	2.25	56	85	100	100	94	93	100	97	91
5	Chhattisgarh	52.17	99.60	100	100	99.15	90.05	44.47	0	40	98	100	100	97	79	100	100	89
6	Goa	100	100	100	100	100	99.21	31.25	0	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100
7	Gujarat	97.57	100	100	100	99.87	80.60	63.91	10.08	97	100	100	100	100	58	100	87	93
8	Haryana	97.41	99.71	100	100	98.49	96.86	136.91	60.94	97	99	100	100	95	93	30	23	80
9	Himachal Pradesh	76.57	100	100	100	97.87	98.92	84.78	50.00	71	100	100	100	93	98	85	37	85
10	Jharkhand	35.49	99.71	100	100	98.33	79.15	27.77	1.15	19	99	100	100	95	55	100	99	83
11	Karnataka	59.47	100	100	100	95.64	87.71	69.91	25.57	49	100	100	100	86	74	100	68	85
12	Kerala	35.29	99.35	100	100	99.28	99.22	51.25	0.66	19	97	100	100	98	98	100	99	89
13	Madhya Pradesh	47.95	99.65	100	100	98.50	91.12	54.77	7.03	35	99	100	100	95	81	100	91	88
14	Maharashtra	64.39	99.70	100	100	96.80	92.36	54.62	3.12	55	99	100	100	90	84	100	96	90
15	Manipur	69.55	100	100	100	77.84	100	2.56	0	62	100	100	100	31	100	100	100	87
16	Meghalaya	23.49	100	100	100	67.98	99.38	2.44	0	4	100	100	100	0	99	100	100	75
17	Mizoram	46.17	100	100	100	85.48	97.14	5.26	0	32	100	100	100	55	94	100	100	85
18	Nagaland	40.14	100	100	100	90.33	100	1.01	0	25	100	100	100	70	100	100	100	87
19	Odisha	51.73	98.13	100	100	98.04	83.16	42.20	0	39	93	100	100	94	64	100	100	86
20	Punjab	80.68	92.41	100	100	98.06	94.11	165.80	78.99	76	70	100	100	94	87	0	0	66
21	Rajasthan	35.25	92.28	100	100	90.44	65.79	139.87	62.71	19	69	100	100	70	27	27	21	54
22	Sikkim	37.42	100	100	100	99.34	96.77	0.06	0	21	100	100	100	98	93	100	100	89
23	Tamil Nadu	73.05	99.39	100	100	98.39	98.23	80.93	39.62	66	98	100	100	95	96	89	50	87
24	Telangana	100	100	100	100	96.23	98.22	65.40	11.99	100	100	100	100	88	96	100	85	96
25	Tripura	63.05	84.84	100	100	88.18	100	8.06	0	54	40	100	100	63	100	100	100	82
26	Uttar Pradesh	20.35	99.63	100	100	95.51	96.27	70.18	10.96	0	99	100	100	86	92	100	86	83
27	Uttarakhand	52.46	99.26	100	100	95.36	78.39	56.75	0	40	97	100	100	86	54	100	100	85
28	West Bengal	39.75	95.48	100	100	98.84	74.07	44.58	0	24	82	100	100	96	44	100	100	81
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88.89	100	100	100	99.28	60.00	3.03	0	86	100	100	100	98	14	100	100	87
30	Chandigarh	Null	Null	100	100	100	98.45	75.00	0	Null	Null	100	100	100	97	95	100	99
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	Null	100	100	94.80	Null	28.57	0	Null	Null	100	100	84	Null	100	100	95
32	Daman & Diu	Null	Null	100	100	100	78.26	50.00	0	Null	Null	100	100	100	53	100	100	
33	Delhi	Null	Null	100	100	100	53.44	120.00	64.71	Null	Null	100	100	100	0	48	18	61
34	Jammu & Kashmir	52.87	99.89	100	100	89.02	97.31	29.23	0	41	100	100	100	66	94	100	100	88
35	Ladakh	29.80	100	100	100	89.02	97.31	29.23	0	12	100	100	100	66	94	100	100	84
36	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	100	100	100	Null	50.00	0	Null	Null	100	100	100	Null	100	100	100
37	Puducherry	95.17	95.89	100	100	98.74	95.35	75.00	25.00	94	84	100	100	96	90	95	68	91
	India	**51.36**	**97.44**	**100**	**100**	**95.33**	**88.40**	**63.33**	**17.24**	**39**	**90**	**100**	**100**	**85**	**75**	**100**	**78**	**83**
	Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	70	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 7.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 7

SNO	States/UTs	% of households electrified	% of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	% of households electrified	% of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	SDG 7 Index Score
		Raw Data		Index Score		
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	101.16	100	100	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	84.05	100	70	85
3	Assam	100	97.61	100	95	98
4	Bihar	100	76.55	100	55	78
5	Chhattisgarh	99.67	76.87	100	56	78
6	Goa	100	146.84	100	100	100
7	Gujarat	100	93.32	100	87	94
8	Haryana	100	127.08	100	100	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	120.23	100	100	100
10	Jharkhand	100	75.79	100	54	77
11	Karnataka	100	108.81	100	100	100
12	Kerala	100	110.78	100	100	100
13	Madhya Pradesh	100	85.24	100	72	86
14	Maharashtra	100	108.64	100	100	100
15	Manipur	100	95.64	100	92	96
16	Meghalaya	100	47.50	100	0	50
17	Mizoram	100	114.07	100	100	100
18	Nagaland	100	67.59	100	38	69
19	Odisha	100	79.52	100	61	80
20	Punjab	100	141.66	100	100	100
21	Rajasthan	100	108.88	100	100	100
22	Sikkim	100	104.86	100	100	100
23	Tamil Nadu	100	100.29	100	100	100
24	Telangana	100	120.43	100	100	100
25	Tripura	100	82.40	100	66	83
26	Uttar Pradesh	100	106.83	100	100	100
27	Uttarakhand	100	115.40	100	100	100
28	West Bengal	100	98.13	100	96	98
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	115.15	Null	100	100
30	Chandigarh	Null	143.22	Null	100	100
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	89.29	Null	80	71
32	Daman & Diu	Null	78.02	Null	58	
33	Delhi	100	147.34	100	100	100
34	Jammu & Kashmir	100	131.30	100	100	100
35	Ladakh	100	169.81	100	100	100
36	Lakshadweep	Null	90.91	Null	83	83
37	Puducherry	100	97.90	100	96	98
	India	99.99	92.02	100	85	92
	Target	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 8.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 8

SNO	States/UTs	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	% of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	% of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	% of women account holders in PMJDY	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	% of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	% of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	% of women account holders in PMJDY	SDG 8 Index Score
		Raw Data									Index Score									
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.84	52.40	5.7	63.5	62.5	100	14.40	21.01	59.31	50	100	91	82	11	100	32	40	100	67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.52	0	7.7	44.8	17.3	100	11.83	16.36	55.05	28	0	84	13	75	100	22	27	100	50
3	Assam	5.26	5.93	7.1	49.4	44.8	99.96	8.89	11.60	59.26	72	12	86	30	36	86	10	13	100	50
4	Bihar	7.63	2.78	10.6	41.4	23.7	100	6.37	6.84	56.22	100	6	74	0	66	100	0	0	100	50
5	Chhattisgarh	5.36	28.71	2.6	66.6	50.7	99.98	10.06	12.50	55.65	74	57	100	94	28	93	15	16	100	64
6	Goa	13.79	3.33	9.4	57.8	23.8	100	45.78	63.55	44.19	100	7	78	61	66	100	100	100	70	76
7	Gujarat	7.69	20.19	3.4	54.9	50.8	100	12.99	17.53	50.25	100	40	99	50	28	100	27	30	100	64
8	Haryana	5.99	13.24	9.8	50.4	56.1	100	18.39	23.62	49.76	84	26	77	33	20	100	48	47	99	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.41	28.49	5.8	72.1	39.1	100	23.43	25.52	51.96	91	57	90	100	44	100	69	52	100	78
10	Jharkhand	5.30	29.54	5.5	50.5	60.5	100	8.59	9.55	55.74	73	59	91	34	14	100	9	8	100	54
11	Karnataka	6.59	7.82	3.9	56.6	38.5	99.97	16.69	26.73	55.57	94	16	97	57	45	90	41	56	100	66
12	Kerala	6.93	1.11	10.4	55.0	54.4	100	19.60	27.99	58.83	99	2	74	51	23	100	53	59	100	62
13	Madhya Pradesh	4.30	43.44	3.7	56.9	61.5	100	8.92	12.54	53.08	57	87	98	58	13	100	10	16	100	60
14	Maharashtra	5.00	17.50	5.4	58.2	43.3	100	11.39	22.30	54.08	68	35	92	62	38	100	20	43	100	62
15	Manipur	0.74	0	10.1	51.5	15.9	99.76	7.00	11.43	55.87	0	0	76	38	77	17	3	13	100	36
16	Meghalaya	7.06	0	2.8	65.2	42.5	100	11.73	12.50	58.38	100	0	100	88	40	100	22	16	100	63
17	Mizoram	0.97	2.99	7.3	52.0	11.4	99.92	17.73	14.50	51.19	4	6	85	39	84	72	46	21	100	51
18	Nagaland	5.93	0	18.5	47.8	17.1	99.92	8.87	14.33	54.75	83	0	47	24	76	72	10	21	100	48
19	Odisha	5.49	0	7.6	55.2	54.3	99.85	11.92	15.72	55.48	76	0	84	51	23	48	22	25	100	48
20	Punjab	4.61	7.61	8.0	51.9	70.3	100	22.94	24.39	52.32	62	15	83	39	0	100	67	49	100	57
21	Rajasthan	5.45	25.92	6.2	56.6	65.2	99.99	10.21	14.16	59.85	75	52	89	57	7	97	15	20	100	57
22	Sikkim	4.97	0	3.3	66.1	36.2	100	24.55	28.72	50.93	68	0	99	92	49	100	73	61	100	71
23	Tamil Nadu	7.45	13.61	7.2	60.4	45.5	100	16.07	35.47	58.53	100	27	86	71	35	100	39	80	100	71
24	Telangana	8.45	48.60	8.8	60.2	62.2	100	15.08	28.93	57.45	100	97	80	70	12	100	35	62	100	73
25	Tripura	8.84	0	10.5	50.8	33.2	100	14.60	14.65	50.99	100	0	74	35	53	100	33	22	100	57
26	Uttar Pradesh	3.74	50.09	6.2	44.4	59.4	100	8.07	9.61	54.74	48	100	89	11	16	100	7	8	100	53
27	Uttarakhand	5.46	19.72	9.5	48.6	40.3	100	20.01	24.64	53.06	75	39	78	27	43	100	55	50	100	63
28	West Bengal	5.36	22.85	4.1	54.9	59.2	100	9.75	12.63	55.17	74	46	96	50	16	100	14	16	100	57
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	4.64	13.8	62.5	59.3	100	18.80	29.82	47.94	Null	9	63	78	16	100	50	64	89	59
30	Chandigarh	6.11	0	7.8	54.9	47.7	100	39.40	61.77	46.42	86	0	83	50	32	100	100	100	81	70
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	3.37	1.5	69.9	22.4	100	10.89	33.56	38.99	Null	7	100	100	68	100	18	75	43	57
32	Daman & Diu	Null	7.74	0	59.2	39.1	100	10.89	20.84	30.83	Null	15	100	66	44	100	18	39	0	
33	Delhi	5.63	19.17	10.7	53.5	59.9	100	19.26	41.10	47.07	78	38	73	45	15	100	52	96	85	65
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4.50	5.00	5.6	58.5	44.4	99.71	13.73	19.42	54.26	60	10	91	64	37	0	30	35	100	47
35	Ladakh	4.50	5.00	5.6	58.5	44.4	99.71	24.66	51.69	57.87	60	10	91	64	37	0	73	100	100	59
36	Lakshadweep	Null	13.33	32.0	50.1	14.0	100	20.59	97.06	52.65	Null	27	0	32	80	100	57	100	100	62
37	Puducherry	5.83	2.22	8.7	58.0	37.1	100	17.88	39.83	57.07	81	4	80	62	47	100	46	92	100	68
	India	5.1	71	6.2	53.6	51.9	99.99	11.69	17.31	55.34	70	71	89	45	26	96	21	29	100	61
	Target	7	50	3	68.3	0	100	31.26	42.65	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 9.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 9

SNO	States/UTs	% of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	% Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	Manufacturing employment as a % of total employment	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile tele density)	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	% of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	% Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	Manufacturing employment as a % of total employment	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile tele density)	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	SDG 9 Index Score
		Raw Data							Index Score							
1	Andhra Pradesh	98.46	3.42	9.58	10.60	24.19	85.71	65.61	98	42	37	50	14	71	50	52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	81.75	2.77	3.20	2.05	14.90	84.00	52.34	82	18	10	4	4	68	31	31
3	Assam	94.38	3.00	12.25	10.55	16.38	67.51	41.57	94	26	48	50	5	34	15	39
4	Bihar	97.18	2.85	7.21	5.30	14.48	50.65	30.99	97	21	27	22	3	0	0	24
5	Chhattisgarh	97.15	3.01	12.60	5.46	15.77	67.99	44.24	97	27	49	22	5	35	19	36
6	Goa	100	2.78	42.50	16.39	24.92	177.45	74.72	100	18	100	81	15	100	63	68
7	Gujarat	100	3.62	36.74	20.84	23.63	94.71	64.79	100	49	100	100	14	89	49	72
8	Haryana	100	3.37	20.22	17.60	25.81	112.77	59.33	100	40	80	87	16	100	41	66
9	Himachal Pradesh	91.89	2.72	29.79	6.48	25.06	145.83	82.63	92	16	100	28	15	100	75	61
10	Jharkhand	99.86	2.88	20.02	7.68	17.12	57.55	30.99	100	22	80	34	6	14	0	37
11	Karnataka	100	3.37	15.88	11.74	42.50	100.28	69.35	100	40	63	56	35	100	56	64
12	Kerala	99.50	3.16	10.76	11.77	30.58	123.01	77.47	100	32	42	56	21	100	67	60
13	Madhya Pradesh	99.69	3.21	8.85	6.84	20.82	65.29	44.24	100	34	34	30	10	30	19	37
14	Maharashtra	99.03	3.42	19.38	11.24	38.03	101.07	74.72	99	42	77	53	30	100	63	66
15	Manipur	89.26	2.42	2.42	12.11	22.78	72.97	52.34	89	5	7	58	13	45	31	35
16	Meghalaya	63.18	2.56	8.88	1.27	12.15	70.23	52.34	63	10	34	0	0	40	31	25
17	Mizoram	67.24	2.31	0.64	5.34	16.93	109.73	52.34	67	1	0	22	6	100	31	32
18	Nagaland	87.16	2.28	1.37	8.11	14.11	74.27	52.34	87	0	3	37	3	48	31	30
19	Odisha	98.51	3.18	19.61	8.15	18.94	75.09	44.87	99	33	78	37	8	50	20	46
20	Punjab	100	3.46	13.78	19.39	22.54	122.19	84.32	100	43	54	97	12	100	77	69
21	Rajasthan	100.01	3.16	10.39	7.50	20.83	81.89	53.79	100	32	40	33	10	63	33	45
22	Sikkim	93.71	2.90	45.43	3.31	20.28	99.44	51.74	94	23	100	11	10	99	30	52
23	Tamil Nadu	100	3.40	20.58	18.74	37.91	101.75	65.68	100	41	82	93	30	100	50	71
24	Telangana	99.66	3.22	11.54	12.86	33.23	109.90	65.61	100	35	45	62	24	100	50	59
25	Tripura	95.87	2.95	3.31	6.38	12.84	75.78	52.34	96	25	11	27	1	51	31	35
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.99	3.08	14.54	10.51	22.85	67.62	38.73	100	29	57	49	13	34	11	42
27	Uttarakhand	84.67	2.85	37.52	12.81	23.50	113.58	38.73	85	21	100	62	13	100	11	56
28	West Bengal	99.13	2.99	12.34	18.66	21.69	80.99	51.74	99	26	48	93	11	61	30	53
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	Null	1.09	7.19	18.89	87.87	Null	0	Null	2	32	8	75	Null	23
30	Chandigarh	Null	3.45	3.24	8.47	38.57	136.42	Null	Null	43	11	38	30	100	Null	45
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	3.23	Null	59.30	22.74	70.02	Null	Null	35	Null	100	12	39	Null	47
32	Daman & Diu	Null	3.16	Null	62.57	26.76	70.02	Null	Null	32	Null	100	17	39	Null	
33	Delhi	Null	3.36	5.20	22.99	46.60	190.61	199.88	Null	40	19	100	40	100	100	66
34	Jammu & Kashmir	89.20	2.87	8.09	9.1	18.62	85.02	55.23	89	22	31	42	8	70	35	42
35	Ladakh	98.46	2.87	8.09	9.1	18.62	153.20	55.23	98	22	31	42	8	100	35	48
36	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	Null	4.79	11.71	124.28	Null	Null	Null	Null	19	0	100	Null	40
37	Puducherry	Null	3.28	29.65	20.85	25.23	72.97	Null	Null	37	100	100	15	45	Null	59
	India	97.65	3.18	16.1	12.07	35.59	84.38	55.41	98	33	63	58	27	68	35	55
	Target	100	5	25	20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 10.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 10

SNO	States/UTs	% of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles *	% of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections)	% of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	% of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies **	Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(15 years and above)	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	% of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles *	% of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections)	% of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(15 years and above)	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	SDG 10 Index Score
		Raw Data							Index Score						
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.4	16	50	20.57	0.99	24.5	12.5	75	32	100	99	56	80	74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.6	0	38.99	98.33	1.39	Null	0	45	0	100	100	Null	100	69
3	Assam	62.5	7.14	54.6	19.05	0.6	0.9	0.1	18	14	100	57	98	100	65
4	Bihar	75.2	7.5	52.02	16.46	0.59	39.5	7.3	0	15	100	56	29	89	48
5	Chhattisgarh	59	27.27	54.79	43.33	0.81	10.4	5.5	23	55	100	80	81	91	72
6	Goa	5.6	0	36.72	2.50	Null	11.8	1.3	99	0	100	Null	79	98	75
7	Gujarat	25.2	23.08	49.96	21.98	0.39	34.8	3.6	71	46	100	34	37	94	64
8	Haryana	9.7	10	42.12	18.89	0.67	21.2	Null	93	20	100	65	62	Null	68
9	Himachal Pradesh	11.7	0	50.13	29.41	1.23	10.9	0.3	90	0	100	100	80	100	78
10	Jharkhand	68	14.29	51.57	45.68	0.86	16.3	4	10	29	100	85	71	94	65
11	Karnataka	27.3	7.14	50.05	22.87	0.59	14.4	7.7	68	14	100	56	74	88	67
12	Kerala	3.2	5	52.42	11.43	0.99	28.2	28.9	100	10	100	99	49	55	69
13	Madhya Pradesh	54.7	13.79	50	35.65	0.56	46.7	12.5	29	28	100	53	16	80	51
14	Maharashtra	26.6	16.67	53.47	18.75	0.65	16.2	5.3	69	33	100	62	71	92	71
15	Manipur	41.1	0	50.69	33.33	Null	0	0.2	48	0	100	Null	100	100	70
16	Meghalaya	46.9	50	Null	91.67	1.33	0	0	40	100	Null	100	100	100	88
17	Mizoram	17	0	23.64	97.50	1.35	0	0.8	83	0	0	100	100	99	64
18	Nagaland	42.9	0	Null	98.33	0.44	Null	0	46	0	Null	40	Null	100	46
19	Odisha	63.8	33.33	52.68	39.04	0.74	26.2	6	16	67	100	72	53	91	66
20	Punjab	5.2	15.38	41.79	29.06	0.2	1.9	Null	99	31	100	14	97	Null	68
21	Rajasthan	41.7	12	51.32	29.50	0.36	55.6	19.5	47	24	100	31	0	69	45
22	Sikkim	7.6	0	50.3	43.75	0.07	14.1	1	96	0	100	0	75	98	61
23	Tamil Nadu	19.9	7.89	52.99	19.66	0.74	7.9	3.9	78	16	100	72	86	94	74
24	Telangana	26	5.88	50.35	26.05	1.06	31.1	16.1	70	12	100	100	44	75	67
25	Tripura	55.7	50	45.23	50.00	Null	0	0.2	28	100	100	Null	100	100	85
26	Uttar Pradesh	54.1	13.75	33.34	21.29	0.42	28.6	63.6	30	28	100	38	49	0	41
27	Uttarakhand	23.1	20	56.02	21.43	0.65	4.4	2.7	74	40	100	62	92	96	77
28	West Bengal	53.5	26.19	51.42	28.57	0.48	0.6	1.9	31	52	100	44	99	97	71
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16	0	35.66	Null	Null	Null	10.5	84	0	100	Null	Null	83	67
30	Chandigarh	3.4	100	34.32	Null	Null	0.5	Null	100	100	100	Null	99	Null	100
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.3	0	31.97	Null	Null	16.2	0	51	0	89	Null	71	100	66
32	Daman & Diu	16	0	47.92	Null	Null	16.3	0	84	0	100	Null	71	100	
33	Delhi	2.3	14.29	Null	17.14	0.67	2.7	Null	100	29	Null	65	95	Null	72
34	Jammu & Kashmir	26.4	0	33.18	8.05	0.25	0.2	0	69	0	100	19	100	100	65
35	Ladakh	26.4	0	33.18	8.05	0.25	0.2	0	69	0	100	19	100	100	65
36	Lakshadweep	1.2	0	37.27	Null	Null	Null	0	100	0	100	Null	Null	100	75
37	Puducherry	12.7	0	Null	16.67	Null	2	Null	89	0	Null	Null	96	Null	62
	India	40	14.39	45.62	28.35	0.64	22.8	7.9	Null	29	100	61	59	88	67
	Target	4.67	50	33		1	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* This indicator is not used to compute the national score under SDG 10

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

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

TABLE 11.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 11

SNO	States/UTs	% of urban households living in katcha houses	% of urban households with drainage facility	% of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	% of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))	% of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	% of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a % of sewage generated in urban areas	% of urban households living in katcha houses	% of urban households with drainage facility	% of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	% of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))	% of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	% of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a % of sewage generated in urban areas	SDG 11 Index Score
		Raw Data								Index Score								
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.70	89.7	126.00	16.11	100	63.7	96.80	18.64	92	85	100	75	100	60	96	19	78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.90	59.4	80.00	11.76	82.43	24.0	48.65	0	0	39	76	87	54	16	41	0	39
3	Assam	0.40	58.7	97.00	24.70	87.91	63.2	42.74	0.11	96	38	96	51	69	60	35	0	55
4	Bihar	1.10	87.8	103.00	21.63	99.44	58.3	52.80	5.62	88	82	100	59	99	54	46	6	67
5	Chhattisgarh	0.70	76.9	108.00	18.17	100	93.0	100	6.57	92	65	100	69	100	92	100	7	78
6	Goa	0	95.6	94.79	5.87	100	70.0	79.72	80.48	100	93	94	100	100	67	77	80	89
7	Gujarat	1.30	92.6	138.00	6.07	100	86.7	83.90	56.89	85	89	100	100	100	85	82	57	87
8	Haryana	0.20	97.4	93.00	15.43	93.94	49.9	64.98	115.76	98	96	92	77	84	45	60	100	81
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	92.4	59.00	43.05	100	98.1	100	98.42	98	89	52	0	100	98	100	98	79
10	Jharkhand	0.80	75.1	135.00	18.36	96.24	64.0	85.62	13.01	91	63	100	69	90	60	84	13	71
11	Karnataka	0.50	93.7	112.00	12.17	100	64.1	65.33	31.92	94	91	100	86	100	60	60	32	78
12	Kerala	0.20	75.1	126.00	6.40	85.46	75.0	100	4.29	98	63	100	100	62	72	100	4	75
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.80	89.7	112.00	17.43	100	90.0	98.45	15.47	91	85	100	71	100	89	98	15	81
14	Maharashtra	0.20	94.8	112.00	7.80	90.00	82.5	86.67	69.89	98	92	100	98	74	81	85	70	87
15	Manipur	0.70	33.3	86.00	3.98	100	69.7	67.65	18.00	92	0	84	100	100	67	63	18	65
16	Meghalaya	0	75.8	30.00	5.58	61.40	65.1	70.18	0	100	64	18	100	0	62	66	0	51
17	Mizoram	1.30	52.0	18.00	5.09	100	80.1	87.12	9.80	85	28	4	100	100	78	85	10	61
18	Nagaland	0.70	59.5	68.00	1.14	63.25	67.9	32.48	0	92	39	62	100	5	65	23	0	48
19	Odisha	2.80	65.7	104.00	26.00	100	80.0	90.02	29.49	69	49	100	47	100	78	89	29	70
20	Punjab	0.10	97.0	102.00	14.65	99.52	76.0	93.40	88.79	99	96	100	79	99	74	92	89	91
21	Rajasthan	0.30	89.1	102.00	13.52	100	77.0	82.00	29.60	97	84	100	82	100	75	79	30	81
22	Sikkim	1.20	89.3	67.00	8.70	100	70.7	94.34	92.68	87	84	61	95	100	68	94	93	85
23	Tamil Nadu	0.80	86.0	116.00	9.17	97.00	70.0	84.99	25.68	91	79	100	94	92	67	83	26	79
24	Telangana	0.30	96.1	92.00	17.37	100	78.0	53.15	31.11	97	94	91	71	100	76	46	31	76
25	Tripura	2.20	44.4	101.00	5.69	96.13	62.8	88.71	4.57	75	17	100	100	90	59	87	5	67
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.40	92.1	107.00	18.18	99.18	68.3	74.32	41.19	84	88	100	69	98	65	71	41	77
27	Uttarakhand	0.30	97.4	75.00	9.97	100	56.5	78.66	26.88	97	96	71	92	100	52	76	27	76
28	West Bengal	1.70	68.0	55.00	5.73	86.01	9.1	18.99	10.52	81	52	47	100	64	0	7	11	45
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	88.4	100	4.17	100	95.6	100	0	100	83	100	100	100	95	100	0	85
30	Chandigarh	0	98.9	143.00	8.32	100	91.9	96.15	123.57	100	98	100	96	100	91	96	100	98
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	82.1	98.00	2.23	100	100.0	100	44.83	100	73	98	100	100	100	100	45	89
32	Daman & Diu	0	94.5	178.00	2.31	100	75.0	100	43.06	100	92	100	100	100	73	100	43	
33	Delhi	0.80	97.5	15.00	7.08	100	55.2	20.07	70.23	91	96	0	100	100	51	9	70	65
34	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	94.4	84.00	6.92	85.09	16.3	12.45	21.43	96	92	81	100	61	8	0	21	57
35	Ladakh	0.40	94.4	84.00	6.92	85.09	16.3	12.45	21.43	96	92	81	100	61	8	0	21	57
36	Lakshadweep	0	48.1	Null	0	Null	Null	Null	0	100	22	Null	100	Null	Null	Null	0	56
37	Puducherry	0.20	83.2	91.00	2.56	100	12.4	100	44.19	98	75	89	100	100	4	100	44	76
	India	0.80	87.6	105.00	12.20	96.77	68.1	78.03	38.86	91	81	100	86	92	65	75	39	79
	Target	0	100	100	7.05	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)

TABLE 12.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 12

SNO	States/UTs	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	% use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/ Annum)	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	% of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	% use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/ Annum)	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	% of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	SDG 12 Index Score
		Raw Data							Index Score							
1	Andhra Pradesh	158.4	59.58	11.28	75.99	1.27	100	9.64	91	93	84	76	100	100	44	84
2	Arunachal Pradesh	179.7	0	Null	Null	2.54	100	0	89	100	Null	Null	94	100	0	77
3	Assam	88.0	66.64	1.34	20.92	0.95	75.05	0.06	98	73	100	21	100	68	0	66
4	Bihar	50.5	68.58	0.14	28.41	0.58	28.83	1.02	100	68	100	28	100	10	5	59
5	Chhattisgarh	160.9	56.46	8.56	19.75	0.21	28.56	8.38	91	100	90	20	100	10	38	64
6	Goa	547.1	43.63	19.11	4.34	21.24	100	0.22	56	100	67	4	0	100	1	47
7	Gujarat	351.4	71.03	50.12	33.10	5.30	100	1.12	74	61	0	33	80	100	5	50
8	Haryana	415.0	75.84	4.66	177.46	2.42	100	7.25	68	48	99	100	94	100	33	77
9	Himachal Pradesh	227.4	62.89	3.74	65.70	0.51	100	1.25	85	84	100	66	100	100	6	77
10	Jharkhand	103.4	70.08	13.00	2.06	1.39	52.55	0.11	96	64	81	2	99	40	1	55
11	Karnataka	216.0	52.62	6.34	54.79	4.17	100	28.40	86	100	95	55	85	100	100	89
12	Kerala	189.9	40.22	3.05	32.64	3.81	58.67	0.06	89	100	100	33	87	48	0	65
13	Madhya Pradesh	110.3	63.04	3.03	67.06	0.89	91.80	1.47	96	83	100	67	100	90	7	78
14	Maharashtra	187.0	50.70	9.24	11.57	3.37	99.55	21.00	89	100	89	12	89	99	96	82
15	Manipur	88.5	52.85	Null	Null	4.04	79.37	Null	98	100	Null	Null	86	74	Null	89
16	Meghalaya	166.0	0	0.15	1.85	0.39	100	4.23	91	100	100	2	100	100	19	73
17	Mizoram	127.2	64.24	0	50.00	0.01	100	Null	94	80	100	50	100	100	Null	87
18	Nagaland	77.9	0	0.01	50.00	0.13	100	Null	99	100	100	50	100	100	Null	91
19	Odisha	141.4	60.63	20.68	62.81	2.01	100	1.30	93	90	64	63	96	100	6	73
20	Punjab	255.0	78.89	4.11	18.02	4.02	100	16.04	83	40	100	18	86	100	74	71
21	Rajasthan	166.2	70.63	8.15	99.19	1.37	75.98	1.54	91	62	91	99	100	70	7	74
22	Sikkim	207.1	0	2.23	0	0.01	73.35	Null	87	100	100	0	100	66	Null	76
23	Tamil Nadu	199.9	49.22	17.26	48.73	5.32	100	13.38	88	100	71	49	80	100	61	78
24	Telangana	198.4	66.00	9.93	52.25	4.94	100	5.49	88	75	87	52	82	100	25	73
25	Tripura	64.0	0	0.07	93.17	0.01	100	Null	100	100	100	93	100	100	Null	99
26	Uttar Pradesh	91.1	73.72	1.12	60.40	1.14	100	9.25	98	54	100	60	100	100	42	79
27	Uttarakhand	170.6	78.35	2.17	96.33	2.81	99.12	11.51	90	41	100	96	92	99	53	82
28	West Bengal	96.2	50.20	1.92	49.91	3.11	100	3.27	97	100	100	50	91	100	15	79
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	558.0	46.99	0	0	4.67	100	Null	55	100	100	0	83	100	Null	73
30	Chandigarh	412.6	0	1.54	43.94	10.01	100	Null	68	100	100	44	56	100	Null	78
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1160.5	65.22	Null	Null	2.12	100	Null	0	77	Null	Null	96	100	Null	62
32	Daman & Diu	909.7	93.33	Null	Null	2.12	100	Null	23	0	Null	Null	96	100	Null	
33	Delhi	291.9	89.01	2.18	0.05	11.49	100	2.56	79	12	100	0	49	100	12	50
34	Jammu & Kashmir	119.7	62.49	0.21	1264.49	2.62	95.47	Null	95	85	100	100	93	94	Null	95
35	Ladakh	119.7	62.49	0.21	1264.49	2.62	95.47	Null	95	85	100	100	93	94	Null	95
36	Lakshadweep	235.0	0	0.72	0	2.21	20.87	Null	84	100	100	0	95	0	Null	63
37	Puducherry	435.6	71.63	24.07	33.12	5.69	135.05	Null	66	60	57	33	78	100	Null	66
	India	157.3	64.39	8.09	44.89	2.54	86.91	7.62	91	80	91	45	94	83	35	74
	Target	64.1	57	4.04	100	1.27	100	21.81	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 13.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 13

SNO	States/UTs	Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	% of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	% of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	SDG 13 Index Score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.57	19.5	40.73	43.87	3007	97	28	100	39	49	63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	221.03	11.5	84.78	34.19	1436	53	9	100	29	100	58
3	Assam	15.57	23.0	32.27	21.47	3464	97	36	80	16	34	53
4	Bihar	Null	19.5	7.91	16.65	4308	Null	28	18	11	7	16
5	Chhattisgarh	2.46	14.0	5.94	38.32	3667	99	15	13	33	28	38
6	Goa	Null	13.5	1.06	67.78	1482	Null	14	0	64	99	44
7	Gujarat	10.70	27.0	34.51	62.16	3102	98	46	86	58	46	67
8	Haryana	1.06	19.5	23.23	55.44	3928	100	28	57	51	19	51
9	Himachal Pradesh	471.93	23.0	93.96	121.79	2318	0	36	100	100	72	62
10	Jharkhand	Null	7.5	9.48	37.15	3117	Null	0	22	32	46	25
11	Karnataka	10.24	18.0	63.20	37.54	2871	98	25	100	32	54	62
12	Kerala	136.27	24.5	40.16	45.64	1698	71	40	100	41	92	69
13	Madhya Pradesh	3.81	16.5	33.53	21.78	3809	99	21	83	16	23	49
14	Maharashtra	8.73	27.5	30.18	18.53	2816	98	47	75	13	55	58
15	Manipur	81.17	11.0	40.93	9.95	1822	83	8	100	4	88	57
16	Meghalaya	28.13	16.5	73.66	13.84	1798	94	21	100	8	88	62
17	Mizoram	Null	16.5	65.53	53.09	1585	Null	21	100	48	95	66
18	Nagaland	56.23	10.5	53.57	52.60	1408	88	7	100	48	100	69
19	Odisha	22.78	22.0	31.40	120.07	3201	95	34	78	100	43	70
20	Punjab	4.71	18.0	37.72	10.42	3523	99	25	94	5	33	51
21	Rajasthan	2.22	18.5	46.04	22.64	4528	100	26	100	17	0	49
22	Sikkim	45.52	16.0	84.84	25.45	1620	90	20	100	20	94	65
23	Tamil Nadu	12.85	24.5	51.59	5.97	2412	97	40	100	0	69	61
24	Telangana	Null	13.0	41.12	6.07	2710	Null	13	100	0	59	43
25	Tripura	55.51	22.5	12.41	27.04	3598	88	35	29	22	30	41
26	Uttar Pradesh	4.71	16.5	25.77	11.91	4390	99	21	63	6	4	39
27	Uttarakhand	62.42	19.5	71.52	52.03	3300	87	28	100	47	40	60
28	West Bengal	27.56	19.5	17.76	9.88	3761	94	28	43	4	25	39
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	20.5	46.26	104.93	Null	Null	31	100	100	Null	77
30	Chandigarh	Null	24.5	69.40	48.11	Null	Null	40	100	43	Null	61
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	17.0	1.10	27.66	Null	Null	22	0	22	Null	18
32	Daman & Diu	Null	11.0	14.21	30.93	Null	Null	8	34	26	Null	
33	Delhi	Null	25.0	12.56	67.57	1890	Null	41	30	63	85	55
34	Jammu & Kashmir	23.60	12.0	73.84	66.42	3029	95	11	100	62	49	63
35	Ladakh	23.60	12.0	73.84	81.41	3029	95	11	100	78	49	66
36	Lakshadweep	Null	9.5	100	309.38	Null	Null	5	100	100	Null	68
37	Puducherry	Null	21.0	2.00	40.46	Null	Null	32	2	35	Null	23
	India	15.44	19.20	36.37	28.24	3469	97	28	91	23	34	54
	Target	0	50	40	103.22	1442	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

TABLE 14.2 – PERFORMANCE OF MARITIME STATES ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 14

SNO	States/UTs	Mean shore zone coastal water quality- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l)*	Mean shore zone coastal water quality-Total Nitrogen (TN) (µmol/l)*	% increase in area under mangroves	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone*	% of available potential area developed under aquaculture	Mean shore zone coastal water quality- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l)*	Mean shore zone coastal water quality-Total Nitrogen (TN) (µmol/l)*	% increase in area under mangroves	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone*	% of available potential area developed under aquaculture	SDG 14 Index Score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.79	40.5	0	8.07	37.1	Null	Null	100	Null	57	79
2	Goa	0.77	20.12	0	8.06	1.4	Null	Null	100	Null	0	50
3	Gujarat	0.73	25.62	3.25	8.01	10.8	Null	Null	100	Null	15	57
4	Karnataka	1.04	28.48	0	8.03	13.4	Null	Null	100	Null	19	60
5	Kerala	0.62	21.29	0	8.02	4.7	Null	Null	100	Null	5	53
6	Maharashtra	1.99	36.46	5.26	7.97	10.6	Null	Null	100	Null	15	57
7	Odisha	0.39	65	3.29	7.97	41.7	Null	Null	100	Null	65	82
8	Tamil Nadu	1.11	31.38	-8.16	8.10	15.0	Null	Null	0	Null	22	11
9	West Bengal	0.52	Null	-0.09	8.14	63.9	Null	Null	0	Null	100	50

* In the absence of fixed quantitative targets, these indicators have not been used to measure performance of the coastal states.

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TABLE 15.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 15

SNO	States/UTs	Forest cover as a % of total gerographical area	Tree cover as a % of total geographical area	Combined 15.1+15.2	% of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	% of degraded land over total land area	% increase in area of desertification	Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Combined 15.1+15.2	% of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	% of degraded land over total land area	% increase in area of desertification	Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	SDG 15 Index Score
		Raw Data							Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.88	2.40	20.28	1.41	33.81	1.37	5	60	51	40	99	96	69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.63	1.01	80.64	Null	11.74	12.62	4	100	Null	87	87	97	93
3	Assam	36.11	1.80	37.91	Null	9.45	25.23	63	100	Null	92	74	45	78
4	Bihar	7.76	2.13	9.89	0.37	12.66	5.35	9	27	14	85	94	92	62
5	Chhattisgarh	41.13	3.14	44.27	0.19	26.85	1.60	Null	100	7	55	98	Null	65
6	Goa	60.43	7.34	67.77	0	11.64	3.49	101	100	0	87	96	12	59
7	Gujarat	7.57	3.52	11.09	0.90	30.00	1.83	7	31	33	48	98	94	61
8	Haryana	3.62	3.54	7.16	0.38	8.80	7.75	90	18	14	93	92	22	48
9	Himachal Pradesh	27.72	1.49	29.21	0.17	22.99	11.81	6	88	6	63	88	95	68
10	Jharkhand	29.62	3.33	32.95	0.29	16.56	1.48	Null	100	10	77	98	Null	71
11	Karnataka	20.11	3.26	23.37	0.32	27.48	0.14	2	69	12	53	100	98	67
12	Kerala	54.42	7.56	61.98	0.05	7.66	2.45	12	100	2	95	97	90	77
13	Madhya Pradesh	25.14	2.71	27.85	Null	19.17	0.86	20	84	Null	71	99	83	84
14	Maharashtra	16.5	3.51	20.01	0.12	35.72	3.58	40	59	4	36	96	65	52
15	Manipur	75.46	0.77	76.23	0.29	38.29	1.49	44	100	11	30	98	62	60
16	Meghalaya	76.33	3.17	79.50	0.12	28.38	3.35	40	100	4	51	96	65	64
17	Mizoram	85.41	2.09	87.50	0.19	34.92	95.52	8	100	7	38	0	93	48
18	Nagaland	75.31	2.19	77.50	Null	47.05	22.48	Null	100	Null	12	76	Null	63
19	Odisha	33.15	2.98	36.13	2.46	38.32	-0.33	4	100	90	30	100	97	83
20	Punjab	3.67	3.16	6.83	0.14	3.15	55.35	26	17	5	100	42	77	48
21	Rajasthan	4.86	2.37	7.23	0.13	52.69	-0.46	7	18	5	0	100	94	43
22	Sikkim	47.1	0.51	47.61	0.05	10.75	0.34	Null	100	2	89	100	Null	73
23	Tamil Nadu	20.27	3.71	23.98	0.25	18.76	1.80	42	71	9	72	98	63	63
24	Telangana	18.36	2.24	20.60	4.37	28.85	-1.63	5	61	100	50	100	96	81
25	Tripura	73.68	2.20	75.88	0.46	9.80	33.55	33	100	17	91	65	71	69
26	Uttar Pradesh	6.15	3.05	9.20	0.21	11.00	-16.69	19	25	8	88	100	83	61
27	Uttarakhand	45.44	1.57	47.01	0.40	17.68	11.53	63	100	15	74	88	45	64
28	West Bengal	19.04	2.26	21.30	0.12	5.56	3.08	115	63	4	100	97	0	53
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.74	0.50	82.24	0.09	6.42	Null	13	100	3	98	Null	89	72
30	Chandigarh	19.32	22.34	41.66	1.54	0.50	Null	Null	100	56	100	Null	Null	85
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.16	5.75	47.91	0.41	11.87	Null	Null	100	15	86	Null	Null	62
32	Daman & Diu	18.46	4.87	23.33	0.14	7.81	Null	Null	69	5	95	Null	Null	
33	Delhi	13.18	8.73	21.91	Null	4.92	22.25	Null	65	Null	100	77	Null	81
34	Jammu & Kashmir	39.66	3.57	43.23	0.05	46.22	5.71	Null	100	2	14	94	Null	52
35	Ladakh	1.47	Null	1.47	0.05	46.22	5.71	Null	0	2	14	94	Null	27
36	Lakshadweep	90.33	0.97	91.30	0	1.40	Null	Null	100	0	100	Null	Null	67
37	Puducherry	10.7	4.66	15.36	0.13	3.37	Null	Null	44	5	100	Null	Null	50
	India	**21.67**	**2.89**	**24.56**	**0.51**	**27.77**	**1.98**	**15**	**73**	**19**	**53**	**98**	**87**	**66**
	Target			33	2.74	5.46	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100

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TABLE 16.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 16

SNO	States/UTs	Murders per 1,00,000 population	Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	% of births registered	% of population covered under Aadhaar	Murders per 1,00,000 population	Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	% of births registered	% of population covered under Aadhaar	SDG 16 Index Score
		Raw Data								Index Score								
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.7	16.1	7.63	17.52	1.21	2.35	90.2	100	79	89	87	85	29	74	77	100	77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.0	32.7	2.65	9.36	2.72	8.61	100.0	83.00	9	77	96	92	64	0	100	71	64
3	Assam	3.6	55.6	7.21	11.86	1.35	0.52	100.0	45.00	21	61	88	90	32	96	100	7	62
4	Bihar	2.6	20.8	2.63	16.30	1.58	0.59	80.3	86.00	52	86	96	86	37	95	55	76	73
5	Chhattisgarh	3.2	56.4	11.72	31.27	1.70	0.66	95.3	98.00	33	61	81	72	40	94	89	97	71
6	Goa	2.1	32.1	58.44	5.96	3.25	5.84	79.1	107.00	67	78	4	95	76	33	52	100	63
7	Gujarat	1.5	22.7	0.32	6.96	2.28	3.74	92.0	100	85	84	99	94	54	58	82	100	82
8	Haryana	3.9	55.2	0.69	30.33	2.97	3.09	94.0	109.00	12	62	99	73	70	66	86	100	71
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	34.6	2.32	18.19	2.57	8.47	85.6	108.00	100	76	96	84	60	2	67	100	73
10	Jharkhand	4.3	12.7	6.36	2.71	1.87	2.05	85.6	96.00	0	91	90	98	44	78	67	93	70
11	Karnataka	2.0	32.2	2.82	4.26	2.13	5.75	94.0	97.00	70	78	95	96	50	34	86	95	76
12	Kerala	0.9	50.9	6.19	23.37	1.66	2.61	97.2	108.00	100	65	90	79	39	71	94	100	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.2	63.3	2.60	36.64	2.51	3.85	75.2	94.00	64	56	96	68	59	57	43	90	66
14	Maharashtra	1.7	51.8	8.05	12.05	1.86	7.27	90.0	98.00	79	64	87	89	44	16	77	97	69
15	Manipur	1.8	15.4	60.77	11.67	1.93	1.93	100.0	85.00	76	89	0	90	45	79	100	75	69
16	Meghalaya	2.1	37.8	9.60	10.40	3.13	1.55	100.0	41.00	67	74	84	91	74	84	100	0	72
17	Mizoram	1.8	33.7	45.00	0	5.33	1.67	100.0	94.00	76	77	26	100	100	82	100	90	81
18	Nagaland	1.2	8.8	9.26	5.52	1.53	0.46	100.0	61.00	94	94	85	95	36	97	100	34	79
19	Odisha	3.1	49.9	20.03	22.44	2.16	8.07	86.0	97.00	36	65	67	80	51	6	68	95	59
20	Punjab	2.3	29.9	0.63	10.19	2.54	5.64	91.7	107.00	61	79	99	91	60	35	81	100	76
21	Rajasthan	2.1	25.9	8.56	12.81	1.90	5.46	96.6	92.00	67	82	86	89	45	37	92	86	73
22	Sikkim	2.6	80.3	2.99	19.00	4.18	0	65.2	91.00	52	44	95	83	98	100	20	85	72
23	Tamil Nadu	2.3	20.5	1.02	22.37	1.71	5.51	88.8	97.00	61	86	98	80	40	37	74	95	71
24	Telangana	2.3	37.7	8.96	29.62	1.17	4.75	100.0	103.00	61	74	85	74	28	46	100	100	71
25	Tripura	3.6	25.1	0.50	13.63	3.10	1.50	100.0	94.00	21	83	99	88	73	84	100	90	80
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.7	21.4	0.61	3.59	1.58	0.59	80.1	90.00	79	85	99	97	37	95	54	83	79
27	Uttarakhand	1.8	31.5	3.22	14.00	2.73	1.16	100.0	102.00	76	78	95	88	64	88	100	100	86
28	West Bengal	2.0	21.4	2.70	27.94	1.12	0.09	100.0	96.00	70	85	96	75	26	100	100	93	81
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.3	112.5	0	30.71	0	7.50	71.8	98.00	30	22	100	73	0	13	35	97	46
30	Chandigarh	2.2	66.0	0	50.50	2.54	4.24	100.0	108.00	64	54	100	55	60	52	100	100	73
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.3	41.7	0	2.31	0.54	0	90.0	106.00	91	71	100	98	13	100	77	100	75
32	Daman & Diu	1.4	47.3	0	18.89	0.95	2.38	56.7	103.00	88	67	100	83	22	74	0	100	
33	Delhi	2.6	139.0	30.49	113.48	4.31	0.90	100.0	125.00	52	4	50	0	100	92	100	100	62
34	Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	10.5	0	6.16	2.27	6.06	78.5	82.00	100	93	100	95	53	30	50	69	74
35	Ladakh	0.9	10.5	0	6.16	2.27	6.06	78.5	82.00	100	93	100	95	53	30	50	69	74
36	Lakshadweep	0	144.4	0	0	4.29	0	64.6	103.00	100	0	100	100	100	100	18	100	77
37	Puducherry	1.9	10.8	0	10.21	1.71	0.66	100.0	98.00	73	93	100	91	40	94	100	97	86
	India	**2.2**	**33.2**	**4.95**	**16.41**	**1.85**	**3.17**	**89.3**	**93.24**	**64**	**77**	**92**	**86**	**43**	**65**	**75**	**89**	**74**
	Target	1	0	0	0	4.25	0.19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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