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UNDP

SDG INDIA INDEX 2023-24

TOWARDS VIKSIT BHARAT

SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS, INCLUSIVE GROWTH

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SDG INDIA INDEX 2023-24

TOWARDS VIKSIT BHARAT

SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS, INCLUSIVE GROWTH

MESSAGE

Shri Suman Bery
Vice Chairperson
National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
Government of India

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) exemplify global aspirations. They are also internal to India's journey to achieving developed country status by 2047. Given its scale, complexity and diversity, India decided early on that 'localisation' would be the only way to embed the SDG agenda within the nation's own development goals across every State and district. Of course, there is global consensus too that localisation is a prerequisite for fulfilling an agenda that is multidimensional and dependent on the collective action of several stakeholders, beyond the government, for its success.

A key element of localisation is the SDG India Index, a monitoring tool which seeks to encourage competition at the sub-national level. By offering valuable insights for policymakers, the Index fosters healthy competition among States and UTs. Since 2018, the Index has played a pivotal role in placing SDGs at the forefront of the development agenda. Moreover, the SDG India Index has spurred the creation of indicators at the State, district, and block levels, with active involvement from the State and local governments. It has facilitated collaboration, knowledge sharing, and mutual learning among stakeholders.

NITI Aayog has been actively engaged in national efforts to achieve the SDGs through initiatives like the Aspirational Districts Programme and the Aspirational Blocks Programme. India's progress in this regard has been commendable, driven by a competitive spirit, knowledge exchange, and the development of best practices. NITI Aayog's State Support Mission further bolsters the bottom-up approach for fostering inclusive and sustainable development. The SDG India Index 2023-24 reflects India's advancements across various goals, underpinned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's emphasis on 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas', echoing the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind'. India's advocacy for 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' ('The World Is One Family') and its role in amplifying the voice of the Global South demonstrate the nation's commitment to sustainable development, as evidenced during our G20 Presidency.

I would like to express my sincere congratulations to Shri B. V. R. Subrahmanyam, CEO, NITI Aayog, for his consistent support and encouragement to the SDG Team at NITI, led by Dr Yogesh Suri, Senior Adviser, in the development of the SDG India Index 2023-24. Furthermore, I wish to convey my gratitude to all Union Ministries, the United Nations in India, and the UNDP for their invaluable contributions and unwavering support in the development of this report.

New Delhi
July, 2024

Suman Bery

MESSAGE

Shri B.V.R. Subrahmanyam
Chief Executive Officer
National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
Government of India

The SDG India Index reflects our nation's collective efforts towards accelerating progress on the SDGs. It is the culmination of the endeavours of all 36 States and Union Territories, who are the key stakeholders in achieving the SDGs. SDGs are not only key to measuring progress on the global goals till 2030, but also an important barometer to measure progress towards achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

Over the past years, India has demonstrated remarkable progress in areas such as poverty reduction including in multidimensional poverty, infrastructure, sanitation, renewable energy, access to clean cooking fuel, among others. Our concerted efforts led by various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State/UT Governments, have led to noteworthy achievements across various sectors during the last decade with almost 25 crore people escaping multidimensional poverty. The progress is a testament to our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision, commitment and resolution of making India a developed nation by 2047.

At the national level, NITI Aayog, which is the nodal agency mandated to coordinate and monitor the progress on SDGs, remains committed to providing the necessary guidance and support through its SDG localisation initiatives. In this journey, the SDG India Index has been a significant milestone. The index has been comprehensively documenting the progress made by States and UTs towards the SDGs since 2015. Over its editions, the SDG index has fostered competition among the States and UTs and encouraged collaboration among them to learn from each other.

As we move forward, it is imperative that we continue to build on our successes and address the challenges. I request all stakeholders, including the multilateral organizations, think tanks, academia and the private sector to intensify their efforts and collaborate more closely. By working together, we can transform our collective vision of a sustainable and equitable India into reality. The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 propels us to strive harder for a prosperous and sustainable future for all.

I urge States and UTs to carefully analyse the report and follow up in formulating plans and actions to improve indicators in specific SDG sectors. I strongly believe this report will stand as a key milestone for measuring our progress and will help steer discussions, deliberations, and decisions in the journey ahead.

Let me also compliment the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the line Ministries and State/UT Governments for their valuable feedback. I congratulate the SDG team at NITI Aayog for its hardwork in bringing out this report and thank our technical partners, the UN in India and UNDP for their support in bringing out this publication.

New Delhi
July, 2024

B.V.R. Subrahmanyam

Shombi Sharp
Resident Coordinator
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Humanity was at its best when the world leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 as the principal framework to guide the future of development, a global roadmap to achieve ambitious social, economic, and environmental goals, rooted in strong partnerships. Owned by the Member States, the SDG framework offers clear priorities, directions, and targets to build a sustainable future in a world threatened by wide-ranging adversities. However, today, the global progress on SDGs is behind schedule and only 17 percent of the targets are on track. Gender disparities, conflicts, and climate change continue to affect hundreds of millions of people, yet the world still lacks effective and accountable mechanisms to mobilise sufficient finance to achieve the Global Goals.

As the world's most populous country and home to one-sixth of humanity, India plays a disproportionately important role in the achievement of the SDGs. Despite global headwinds, India has risen to the occasion and invested significantly across the Goals. India's strong ownership of the SDG framework has been remarkable and its commitment to SDG localisation, from national to subnational to local levels, has been a globally celebrated success story. India's large-scale government interventions for poverty reduction, human centric and digitally enabled safety nets, huge strides in financial inclusion, near-saturation of basic services, and an expansive commitment and impressive delivery of renewable energy infrastructure are only a few chapters in India's journey of SDG achievements.

In turn, NITI Aayog plays an integral role in driving SDG localisation in India. Through proactive engagements with the States and Union Territories, development of monitoring and reporting tools such as the SDG India Index, awareness generation efforts, and extensive capacity building of all stakeholders, NITI Aayog has been driving a whole-of-society approach of SDG adoption and implementation. The UN in India has been a proud partner of NITI Aayog in these efforts. For example, UNDP, in partnership with NITI Aayog is supporting State Governments, to establish SDG Coordination Centres in several States to accelerate SDG localisation. Under the Government of India – UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (SDCF) 2023-27, guided by the UN Resident Coordinator, the entire UN Country Team works closely with different levels of government to localise SDGs, support national priorities, promote inclusive growth, and help achieve the vision of a sustainably developed nation by 2047.

The SDG India Index has emerged as a powerful tool to help assess the country's progress towards the SDGs, offering a comparative analysis across the States and Union Territories. It has spurred discussions on gaps and challenges and generated momentum to focus on the Global Goals. This report, which takes stock of national and subnational progress towards achieving the SDGs through a data-centric and evidence-based approach, is amongst the first steps in a new series of efforts by India in spearheading SDG acceleration globally. With less than seven years to 2030, the world is increasingly looking to India's leadership in developing and deploying

innovative solutions both at home and at sufficient scale to move global targets, including through South-South Cooperation.

The United Nations is fully committed to support India in its ambitious SDG journey and look forward to continuing to be a partner in India's efforts to leave no one behind. We extend our warm congratulations to NITI Aayog, led by Mr Suman Bery, Vice Chairman; Mr B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, CEO; and Dr Yogesh Suri, Senior Advisor; for their leadership and guidance in producing this edition of the Index. Our deep appreciation goes to the SDG team at NITI Aayog for their commitment to SDG progress monitoring and reporting, and especially this report. We also thank the Central Ministries, State Governments, UT Administrations, UN agencies, and other stakeholders for their wide range of SDG initiatives. We are confident that this edition of the SDG India Index will facilitate evidence-driven development planning and make a significant impact in leaving no one behind.

Shombi Sharp
UN Resident Coordinator in India

Isabelle Tschan Harada
Resident Representative a.i., UNDP

New Delhi
July, 2024

Dr. Yogesh Suri
Senior Adviser (SDG)
National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
Government of India

India is the fastest growing large economy in the world. The strong economic growth is driven by robust public and private investment and a strong service sector base. India's young and educated labour force places us at a distinct demographic advantage which needs to be further harnessed. It is imperative that this growth includes all people, everywhere. This is where 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)' become important, and India's achievements in SDGs are critical for global successes.

The SDGs are now being used as the overarching framework for development discourse, planning and action all over the world and India's commitment to achieve them is proven by its extensive efforts for SDG localisation marked with systematic and well-defined strategy of planning, resource allocation, monitoring and establishing partnerships for implementation of 2030 Agenda. This commitment aligns perfectly with Government of India's vision of 'Viksit Bharat' (Developed India) by 2047.

With just six years remaining to the 2030 deadline, current progress falls far short of what is required to achieve the SDGs according to The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024. At the global level, only 17 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be met by 2030, with the remaining showing limited progress or a reversal of progress. However, in the midst of global challenges, India's approach to sustainable development shines brightly. Programmes such as National Food Security Act, Poshan Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana indicate the Government's commitment to ensuring food & nutrition security, affordable healthcare, financial inclusion, gender parity, and access to sanitation facilities.

The attainment of the SDGs can only be realised if there is accountability and ownership at the different levels of Government. As the nodal agency for SDGs, NITI Aayog is working closely with States/Union Territories for SDG localisation, which includes creation of monitoring frameworks, organising sensitisation workshops for awareness generation and capacity building, creating partnerships with CSR entities, academia, think tanks and CSOs. A national level workshop was organised on Accelerating Progress on SDGs in partnership with Government of Rajasthan and UNDP in March 2024 in Jaipur where 31 States and UTs participated. The conference provided a platform for States and UTs to share and learn from each other's experiences in localizing SDGs and integrating them into planning processes.

In line with G20 Presidency's theme of "One Earth, One Family, One Future", the member nations reaffirmed their commitment at the Varanasi Ministerial meeting to accelerate progress towards timely, full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The G20 New Delhi Leaders'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Declaration (NDLD) also called for collective action for effective and timely implementation of the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on SDGs, ensuring that no one is left behind.

The first SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2018. Since then, it has become an important tool to monitor the progress of States and UTs and instil a spirit of competition. In this fourth edition of the Index for 2023-24, an attempt has been made to further finetune the indicators and align them with the National Indicator framework. Special sections have been added in the Report to cover India's initiatives regarding SDG localisation, cooperative and competitive federalism, partnerships, SDG financing and South-South cooperation.

I am grateful to the line Ministries and the support provided by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in updating the indicators and aligning them with the National Indicator Framework (NIF). Consistent support of Shri Saurabh Garg, Secretary, MoSPI, Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, DDG and Dr. Sanjay Kumar, DDG, MoSPI has immensely helped us in refining the indicators.

The relentless effort put in by the team of the SDG vertical at NITI Aayog is commendable. Acknowledgements to the team comprising Sakshi Gupta, Gayatri Vidhate, Ishita Aggarwal, Ashulipi Singhal, Farha Anis, Siddhesh Pundekar, Ravikant Dhoke for their hard work and remarkable efforts. We are also thankful to Col. (Dr.) Updesh Sharma and interns Mimansa Sharda and Ishika Ranjan for their support in the preparation of the report.

I extend my compliments and gratitude to Mr. Shombi Sharp, UN Resident Coordinator and Ms. Isabelle Tschan, Resident Representative a.i., UNDP, for lending support in NITI Aayog's SDG localisation journey. The support provided by Ms Radhika Kaul Batra and her team comprising Christopher Garroway and Alen John; and UNDP's Meenakshi Kathel and team comprising Jaimon Uthup, Soumya Guha, Upasana Sikri and Prayashi Bora deserves a special mention.

I also take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to Shri Suman Bery, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. His encouragement and profound inspiration have been instrumental in driving our efforts. I am profoundly indebted to Shri B.V.R Subrahmanyam, CEO, NITI Aayog. His visionary leadership and unwavering dedication have been pivotal in the successful formulation of the index. His continuous guidance, strategic direction, and commitment to excellence have set a remarkable example for all of us, ensuring that our work aligns with the highest standards of quality and integrity. We thank all the Members of NITI Aayog for their support and contribution.

I hope that this policy document will be used by all States and UTs for identification of gaps and programmatic interventions.

New Delhi
July, 2024

Dr. Yogesh Suri

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABP	Aspirational Blocks Programme
ADP	Aspirational Districts Programme
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANER	Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate
ATM	Automated Teller Machines
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BMI	Body Mass Index
BMW	Bio Medical Waste
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting
BRR	Business Responsible Reporting
CDRI	Coalition of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
COP	Conference of Parties
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CSEP	Centre for Social and Economic Progress
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	Centrally-Sponsored Schemes
D4D	Data for Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DALY	Disability Adjusted Life Years
DIF	District Indicator Framework
DPI	Digital Public Infrastructures
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
G20	Group of 20 comprising 19 sovereign countries, the European Union (EU), and the African Union (AU)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GNI	Gross National Income
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVCs	Global Value Chains
GW	Gigawatt
HADR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
HDRO	Human Development Report Office
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HMIS	Hospital Management Information System
ICCR	Indian Council for Cultural Relations
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDEAS	Indian Development and Economic Assistance Scheme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEG	Independent Expert Group
IES	Interest Equalisation Support
IHD	Institute of Human Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LIFE	Lifestyle for Environment Mission
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind
LoC	Letters of Credit
MDB	Multilateral Development Banks

MDoNER	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoPNG	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MPCE	Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure
MPEDA	Marine Products Export Development Authority
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NAS	National Account Statistics
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NGRBC	National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NMPI	National Multidimensional Poverty Index
NPK	Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium
NRIs	Non-Resident Indians
NSE	National Stock Exchange
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PIU	Programme Implementation Unit
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions

PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PWS	Piped Water Supply
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RTI	Right to Information
SASB	Sustainability Accounting standard board
SAUBHAGYA	Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojna
SBM(G)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SC	Scheduled Castes
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGCAC	Sustainable Development Goals Coordination and Acceleration Centres
SDGCC	Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centres
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIT	State Institution for Transformation
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SSA	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
SSM	State Support Mission
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TB	Tuberculosis
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
UPI	Unified Payment Interface
UT	Union Territory
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organisation

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TOWARDS
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I

INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO VIKSIT BHARAT:

SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS, INCLUSIVE GROWTH

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework is a unique articulation of public interest on a global scale. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by 193 members of the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.

At the core of this 2030 Agenda are the 17 Global Goals and their 169 targets driven by the principle of 'Leaving no One Behind (LNOB)'. This unanimously agreed agenda represents humanity's commitment to the future it envisages for the planet and the political will to forge partnerships between all countries and stakeholders to achieve the SDGs.

The guiding principle of the SDGs is that they are integrated and indivisible and encompass social, environmental and economic aspects. Being universal in scope, SDGs call upon all countries – be upper, middle, or low income – to improve lives of their citizens. The SDGs are universal in scope, and therefore, applicable to all countries. In a world riven by geopolitical tensions and intensifying climate emergencies, both developed and developing countries need the SDGs more than ever, as they represent one of the key platforms on which all countries agree to realize a better world. The midpoint of the 2030 deadline is already past, and it is critical that all countries, poorer and richer alike, intensify momentum to reflect and revise their national strategies to accelerate the SDGs.

Affirming India's commitment to the 2030 Agenda at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India observed, "***Just as our vision behind the Agenda 2030 is lofty, our goals are comprehensive. It gives priority to the problems that have endured through the past decades. And, it reflects our evolving understanding of the social, economic and environmental linkages that define our lives***". Much of India's development agenda, he later also added, was mirrored in the SDGs.

Despite global commitment, the Global SDG Progress Report 2024[1] shows that just 17 percent of the SDG targets are on track. Progress on 50 percent is weak and insufficient. Further, 30 percent of the SDGs have stalled or gone into reverse. However, there are persistent challenges that countries are facing in their efforts to meet the SDGs. For example, food, energy and water security are threatened by human development pressures and continuous demand for more. Further, climate change, ecosystem degradation and pollution are major global environmental risks that inhibit efforts towards poverty reduction. Also, persistent gender inequality impedes the

progress on all the SDGs. These challenges have adversely impacted the hard-won gains on the SDGs. Then, there are systemic challenges that also hinder achievement of the SDGs, such as the availability and reliability of data; weak capacity and technical know-how; inadequate planning and monitoring mechanisms, and inadequate access to financial resources.

While many circumstances are making it more difficult to attain the SDGs, in some aspects, the prospects have improved. The negative consequences of COVID-19 have gradually and firmly subsided. Notwithstanding geopolitical tensions, economic prospects seem to be improving. There is now a wealth of SDG-related knowledge and evidence that enables countries, organisations and people to operate more sustainably. It is also possible to actively improve prospects for accelerating the SDGs by improving science – policy interface, strengthening governance for the SDGs, including identification of those left behind and understanding the synergies and trade-offs involved in simultaneous pursuit of the goals, and recognising influence of global institutional arrangements on domestic processes of SDG implementation.

India and the SDGs

As the most populous country, India will play a leading role in determining the achievement of the SDGs. In recognition of this responsibility, India has actively worked to achieve the 2030 Agenda, aligning itself with the global commitment to sustainable development. The Government of India's commitment to inclusive and sustainable growth is highlighted through its motto 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. India, with its mission for inclusive and sustainable growth, resonates deeply with the core principle of the SDG framework – "LNOB".

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN INDIA

India is expected to achieve the SDG target 1.2 of halving multidimensional poverty much ahead of 2030. NITI Aayog, collaborated with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) to develop the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI) that adhered to the global MPI framework while introducing two new indicators (Maternal Health and Financial Inclusion), totalling 12 indicators. This index provides granular data on multidimensional poverty across over 700 districts in India. Over 135 million people escaped multidimensional poverty between 2015–2016 and 2019–2021.

Further, in a recent discussion paper released by NITI Aayog, multidimensional poverty is expected to have declined from 29.17 percent in 2013–2014 to 11.28 percent in 2022–2023. As a result, 248 million people have escaped multidimensional poverty in India during the last 9 years, helping the country to accelerate progress on SDG 1.2.

In India, owing to the persistent efforts of NITI Aayog, the State governments, and other development partners, the SDGs have now become part of core policy formulations. Perhaps, the thrust on SDGs can also be partly explained by the universal and normative appeal of this framework.

It is noteworthy that India has made a policy choice to prioritize the institutionalization of the SDGs – not only to look at sustainable development as a standalone or parallel framework – but also to make them an integral part of the national thinking about development through institutional ownership, collaborative competition, capacity development and following a whole-of-society approach.

India's federal structure focuses on decentralised governance, given India's vast geographic and demographic diversity. Indian State governments are constitutionally responsible for many of the SDGs and also their combined capital expenditure spending is more than that of the Centre, indicating their pivotal role in delivering the SDGs. However, inter-State analysis shows that there exists an inequality among the States also in terms of per capita social sector expenditure. On the one hand, there is need to increase social sector expenditure, and on the other hand, there is a need to pay attention towards more efficient translation of public spending to desired outcomes.

Government of India has been designing and implementing key interventions, programmes and schemes to provide the impetus for accelerating progress on the SDGs. These efforts include Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and various State-level initiatives. Central Sector Schemes, fully funded by the central government, focus on areas such as healthcare, education, and social protection, among others, ensuring comprehensive national coverage. Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which are jointly funded by both the central and State governments, target crucial sectors like agriculture, rural development, and infrastructure, fostering collaboration and tailored interventions at the State level. Additionally, the State Government schemes address local priorities and challenges. Through these multi-layered strategies, the government addresses poverty alleviation, improved health outcomes educational attainment, gender equality, and environmental sustainability. Initiatives to empower women and promote gender equality are central to these efforts, ensuring that progress is inclusive and benefits all sections of society. Several such key initiatives have been mapped in Table 1.1.

A country as vast and diverse as India, the Governments at central, State and local levels have driven an ambitious agenda of SDG localisation. A large number of schemes and programmes have been implemented to address a wide range of social, economic and environmental issues integrated with SDGs. Notably, NITI Aayog is implementing a highly impactful programme – Aspirational Districts and Blocks Programme aimed at improving governance to enhance the quality of life of citizens and service delivery in the remotest and least-developed parts of India. This is done through converging existing schemes, defining outcomes and monitoring them constantly to bridge gaps. Programme and schemes not only have significant impact on the progress of SDGs, but also generate spill-over effects across various inter-connected goals.

The scale of the challenges, complexity and results achieved in the country can serve as a blueprint for other countries. India's transformative results have been acknowledged and recognised, IndiaStack, CoWIN or the Self-Help Group (SHG) movement to name a few. Given the scale, these and other programmes can serve as strong offers of South-South Cooperation (refer to Table 1.2).

Table 1.1: Goal-wise Key Programmes/Initiatives of Government of India

Goal 1: No Poverty

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)-National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)-National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- PM Awas Yojana
- DDU - Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana
- PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- Atal Pension Yojana

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

- Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana/ National Food Security Act, 2013
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
- National Food Security Mission
- PM POSHAN Abhiyan
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
- PM Kisan Sampada Yojana
- PM Fasal Bima Yojana
- National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
- National Mission for Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)
- National Livestock Mission
- Soil Health Card Scheme
- Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART - PDS)

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

- National Health Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat)
- Mission Indradhanush 5.0
- Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN Abhiyan 2.0
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)
- PM Matru Vandana Yojana
- PM Jan Aushadhi scheme
- National Ayush Mission (NAM)
- Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan
- Anaemia Mukt Bharat
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Goal 4: Quality Education

- Samagra Shiksha
- New India Literacy Programme
- Mid-day Meal Scheme (PM POSHAN)
- Pre and Post matric Scholarship schemes for SCs
- PM SHRI (School for Rising India)
- Eklavya Model Residential Schools
- Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA)
- National Means cum Merit Scholarship
- Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB)
- Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancements (STRIVE) - EAP
- PM Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA)

Goal 5: Gender Equality

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
- Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (Girl Child Prosperity Scheme)
- MUDRA Yojana
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
- Shakti Sadan
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV)
- Pragati Scholarship Scheme for Girls
- Women Helpline Scheme
- One-Stop Centre Scheme

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

- Swachh Bharat Mission
- Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
- AMRUT 2.0 Scheme
- PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY)
- Mission Amrit Sarovar
- Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain
- Atal Bhujal Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
- Namami Gange - Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission
- National Perspective Plan (NPP)

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

- SAUBHAGYA scheme
- PM Ujjwala Scheme
- Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA)
- PM-KUSUM Scheme
- Rooftop Solar Programme
- Green Energy Corridors (GEC)
- Bio-Energy Programme
- National Green Hydrogen Mission
- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
- National Solar Mission
- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) Scheme
- PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana
- Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS)

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme
- PM Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- Skill India
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)
- Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)
- National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)
- Skill Development Mission
- Deendayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana
- National Urban Development Mission
- Udyami Bharat Scheme

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Digital India
- PM GatiShakti - National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity
- Industrial Corridor Development Programme
- National Logistics Policy
- North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS)
- Udyami Bharat Scheme
- Bharatmala Project
- PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA)
- Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA)
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- Make in India/ Start up India
- Ease of doing business initiatives
- PM Gram Sadak Yojana

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

- Aspirational Districts and Blocks Pogramme
- Vibrant Village Programme
- Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
- Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and other vulnerable groups
- Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes.
- PM Development Initiative for North East Region
- Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)

Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Smart Cities Mission
- PM e-bus Seva Scheme
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation of Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban
- National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)
- Prime Minister's Street Vendors' Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANIDHI)
- MRTS and Metro Projects
- National Livelihood Mission - Ajeevika
- PM Awas Yojana
- City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0)
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

- Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)
- National Policy on Biofuels
- PM-KUSUM Scheme
- Renewable Energy: Renewable Energy Global Investment Promotion Meet and Expo (RE-INVEST)
- National Clean India Fund (NCEF)

Goal 13: Climate Action

- National Action Plan on Climate Change
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
- National Clean Air Programme
- National Mission for a Green India
- National Solar Mission
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- National Water Mission
- Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

Goal 14: Life Below Water

- Neel Kranti Mission (Blue Revolution)
- National Plan for conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA)
- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
- Sagarmala Project
- Interlinking of Rivers
- National Coastal Mission
- Ocean Services, Technology, Observation, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS)
- Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes

Goal 15: Life on Land

- National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)
- Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats
- Project Tiger
- Project Elephant
- Nagar Van Yojana
- National Action Programme to Combat Desertification
- National Agroforestry Policy

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- PRAGATI 2.0: Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation
- Modernisation of Police Forces
- RTI (Right to Information Act)
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
- Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
- Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas

Table 1.2: Scale of transformation in India providing valuable lessons for the rest of the world

Pillars	Results
Social	135 million people **escaped multidimensional poverty** between 2015–2016 and 2019–2021[1] and 248 million between 2013–2014 and 2022–2023
	800 million people **benefit from food security provision**, expanding access through the Public Distribution System[2] and "One Nation One Ration Card", with 35 million portability transactions monthly
	40 million **urban and rural houses constructed**[4,5]
	119.2 million **toilets built for improved sanitation**[6]
	100 million **connections provided for clean cooking fuel**
	1.4 million Anganwadi centres are operational with 77 million children under-six and 18 million pregnant and lactating mothers
	Over 63.1 million **mothers and children vaccinated** under Mission *Indradhanush*[7,8]
	300 million beneficiaries under **health insurance coverage** [Ayushman Cards created under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana]
	Over 149 million households have **tap water connections**[9]
	Over 30 million women received **maternity benefits** and around 40 million received free antenatal check-up
	150,000 **Health and Wellness Centres** offer primary medical care and provide **affordable generic medicines**
	1.16 million schools, over 156 million students and 5.7 million teachers of government and government-aided schools covered under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme on **School Education**[10]
	3,000 new ITIs, 7 IITs, 16 IIITs, 7 IIMs, 15 AIIMS and 390 universities were set up to **promote higher learning**[11] in the last decade The schemes for empowerment of PwD, transgender persons and particularly vulnerable tribal groups are operational to ensure that "no one is left behind"
Economic	Over 140 million workers provided **livelihood security** under the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
	430 million loans aggregating to **INR 22.5 trillion disbursed to micro-entrepreneurs;** 300 million Mudra Yojana loans have been given to women entrepreneurs[12]

Pillars	Results
	Investments in road transport have soared by 500% since 2014[13] and nearly 33,554 miles of national highways built in the last 10 years
	Urban mobility has seen a boost with a rapidly expanding metro network, reaching over 20 cities and quadrupling in length[14]
	India has also witnessed an improved digital infrastructure with **reduced internet data costs** by 97% and nearly 230% increase in internet users,[15] with over 820 million internet users in 2024[16]
	PM Jan Dhan Accounts **prevented leakages** worth INR 2.7 trillion while **direct benefit transfers** worth INR 34 trillion were distributed[17]
	118 million farmers, including marginal and small farmers benefited from direct financial assistance and 40 million farmers availed **crop insurance**[18]
	7.8 million **street vendors provided credit assistance** [19]
	End-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 trades
	Electronic National Agriculture Market has integrated 1,361 mandis and is providing services to 18 million farmers with trading volume of INR 3 trillion[20]
	The Skill India Mission led to 14 million **youth being trained and upskilled** and **reskilled** 5.4 million youth[21]
	22.5 trillion worth loans sanctioned so far for fulfilling **entrepreneurial aspirations of youth;** Fund of Funds, Start Up India, and Start Up Credit Guarantee schemes are assisting youth[22]
Environmental	**Reduction in emission intensity** vis-à-vis the country's gross domestic product (GDP) by 33% between 2005 and 2019, thus achieving the initial nationally determined contribution (NDC) target for 2030, 11 years ahead of the scheduled time[23]
	Achieved 40% of electric installed capacity through non-fossil fuel sources, 9 years ahead of the target for 2030; Between 2017 and 2023, India has added around 100 GW of installed electric capacity, of which around 80% is attributed to non-fossil fuel-based resources[24]
	Solar Power Capacity increased from 2.82 GW to 73.32 GW in the past decade[25]
	Committed to **green finance** – the government raised about INR 160 billion through sovereign green bonds during the financial year (FY) 2023[26]

> **"SDG progress is not about lines on a graph. It is about healthy mothers and babies; children learning the skills to fulfil their potential; parents who can feed their families. It is about renewable energy and clean air. It is about a world in which everyone enjoys human rights and human dignity"**
>
> **UN Secretary-General, 25 April 2023**

Despite India's remarkable achievements, there are many areas that need greater emphasis. It is crucial to provide individuals with the necessary skills and opportunities for gainful employment in order to drive income growth.[21] Addressing the low participation rates of women in the labour force is also essential, including ensuring their full participation in political and social domains. By 2030, an estimated 590 million people in India are expected to reside in urban towns and more developed rural areas, with a significant proportion being senior citizens. Identifying and promoting future growth centres is vital to address social and spatial inequalities. In addition, there are emerging health concerns such as non-communicable diseases and high levels of air, water and waste pollution. Further, increased emphasis is required on high-quality data, providing the correct information on the critical concerns at an appropriate time to inform designing, financing, monitoring and evaluating policies.

Power of Partnerships to Accelerate SDGs – Locally and Globally

It is essential to recognize that achieving the SDGs requires the collective effort of governments, multilateral institutions, think tanks, private sector, civil society and academia. The private sector brings substantial financial resources, technological expertise and human capital to support social impact initiatives and advance progress towards the SDGs. Implementing the SDGs is a social responsibility for the private sector and an innovative business strategy. Companies that align their purpose with social impact can gain a competitive edge. Innovation in product development and sustainable practices can create new markets (market differentiation) and attract more investors.

Private sector investment is vital for job creation, skills development, entrepreneurship and innovation that can significantly contribute to innovations that make key services more accessible. India's evolving Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) landscape and government policies increasingly encourage businesses to integrate the SDGs into their core operations.

Business leaders increasingly integrate sustainability into their long-term strategies, addressing climate-related challenges through innovative solutions. Private companies also play a vital role in developing digital platforms that connect informal workers and micro-enterprises with markets. For instance, multiple agricultural start-ups have empowered rural youth and women by setting up small-scale food processing units, which help farmers add value to their produce and increase their income. Moreover, businesses are engaging in technological innovations in the financial sector to provide financial services like digital payments, microloans and insurance to the unbanked population, fostering financial inclusion and economic opportunities. Leveraging Digital Public Infrastructures (DPI) like Unified Payment Interface (UPI), multiple businesses enable cashless transactions even in remote areas.

INDIA'S DPI – SOLUTION FOR THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

India's expertise in using technology to boost socioeconomic development is now recognized worldwide. DPI includes a digital identification layer (Aadhar); a payments system running as a UPI; and a data exchange layer in its Account Aggregator, among other services. The combination of these interventions has transformed the Indian economy, bolstered productivity and supported equitable growth. The core of Indian DPI's embedded design functions is based on robustness, reliability, safety and security. It adheres to principles of accountability, collaboration, open standards, transparency and inter-operability to prevent vendor lock-in for consumers. Various industry players have embraced and innovated upon this infrastructure to enable online, paperless, cashless and privacy-respecting digital access to a variety of services for Indian citizens. India's DPI has diversified consumer choice, incentivized entrepreneurship, advanced competition, prevented dependency on service providers, improved quality of life for individuals and enhanced opportunities for businesses to fairly operate in the economy.

The widespread adoption of digital technologies has resulted in tech-enabled businesses driving social and environmental impact. While microfinance remains a crucial tool for poverty alleviation, the rise of tech-enabled businesses has boosted impact investing and brought focus to scalable solutions. For example, the Samridhi Fund, launched by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), seeks to provide capital to financially viable social enterprises, and Atal Innovation Mission aimed at technical and infrastructure support to start-ups focussing on positive social and environmental outcomes, illustrating the potential of technology in driving sustainable development. Businesses are also leading the way in adopting responsible practices to promote gender equality and create a more inclusive work environment. Furthermore, CSOs contribute independent accountability and essential networks, skills and knowledge that governments can leverage to accelerate progress at all levels. India boasts of active CSOs, an integral part of democracy. They have played an essential role in successfully advocating for progressive legislation, whether the Right to Information (RTI), Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), or Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), and have played a crucial role during COVID-19 crises. The government has introduced a DARPAN portal to enable Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to enrol centrally, and thus, facilitates the creation of a repository of information about VOs/NGOs, Sector/State and enables registered entities to apply for grants under the grants-in-aid schemes of the government. At present, 200,000 organizations are registered on the portal. CSOs continue to engage with governments as partners and represent marginalized populations. CSOs are more responsive towards the ever-shifting ground realities and can act as force multipliers for governments. Many of the government's landmark initiatives, such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan, resulting in significant transformational and attitudinal changes in the society, have been made possible by intense and persistent efforts made by various CSOs in these fields. A robust civil society is essential for a functioning democracy, as it enables the citizens to engage in deliberative dialogues and cooperative efforts towards achieving national and global goals.

Multi-lateral organisations act as a catalyst for accelerating SDGs by mobilising resources, expertise and partnerships. With their global experience, multilateral organisations help connect countries with the knowledge and expertise to implement effective SDG programmes. This involves sharing the best practices, technical assistance and capacity building. Importantly, these organizations promote collaborations among the government, civil society and the private sector, thereby creating a network of

multi-stakeholder partnerships that assume greater importance for the SDGs. For instance, UNDP collaborates with State Governments by establishing the SDG Coordination Centres (SDGCCs) to drive data-driven decision-making and identify local strategies. Similarly, other UN agencies bring their expertise and work closely with respective line ministries to drive change at the local level.

The expertise of think tanks and academia further strengthens these partnerships. They conduct research and help translate complex issues into actionable SDG solutions. This knowledge not only supports the best practices, but also informs and shapes global discussions on sustainable development. Many think tanks also work with specific regions, and thus, can help tailor-specific solutions to local needs and challenges. They can also support training stakeholders on implementing and monitoring SDGs. This also helps in empowering local ownership and ensuring long-term sustainability.

India's G20 Presidency – Thrust on SDGs

It is also worth noting that under the Indian G20 Presidency, leaders accepted an ambitious 7-year Action Plan for Accelerating Progress on the SDGs, which contains a coordinated, integrated and inclusive roadmap for G20 action. This plan not only strengthens G20 commitment to the development agenda, but also proposes transformative actions in three core areas:

1. Bold and decisive actions to foster data for development and digital public infrastructure, stimulating grassroots-level innovations worldwide
2. Investing in women-led development to not only accelerate progress towards gender equality but across all SDGs
3. Securing globally just transitions to ensure the planet's future survival while meeting the aspirations of its diverse people

SHARING TECHNOLOGY AND EXPERIENCES ARE CRUCIAL FOR ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGs

Coalition of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI): Formed by India in 2019, CDRI is a unique global climate initiative that brings together governments, multilateral agencies, the private sector and academic institutions to strengthen the climate resilience of key infrastructure, including roads, airports and power grids. With India and United States of America as co-chairs from 2022 to 2024, CDRI has witnessed remarkable growth in forging partnerships that will strengthen infrastructure resilience worldwide. During this tenure, CDRI has released the world's first Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index, which will enable countries to predict the risk and estimate economic impacts, allowing for more strategic preparation and resilience efforts.

International Solar Alliance (ISA): India played a leadership role in the creation and operationalisation of the ISA with an aim to boost solar energy in developing countries. In 2023, India hosted the 6th session of the ISA in New Delhi where it was decided to increase Viability Gap Funding cap for solar projects from 10% to 35% of project cost. This will enable more investments to flow into Africa. The Alliance is also providing expertise, handholding and training support. Training centres have been set up across Africa to exhibit solar technology applications which can be scaled up, and build the capacity of beneficiary member countries.

G20: India's presidency of the G20 was different as it was a people's G20 in every way. The voice and participation of people was visible with officials, corporates, civil society and grass-root community leaders, women, youth and even school children—altogether some 67 million people—participating. At the start of its presidency, India convened the first-ever Voice of the

Global South Summit with participating 125 countries. India successfully brought multilateralism back to the centre stage and amplified the voice of the Global South. Democratisation was also ensured with admission of African Union into the G20 as a permanent member.

Recognising slow progress in the SDGs, the Delhi Summit recommitted to important deliverables. These include the adoption of ***G20 High-Level Principles to Accelerate Progress on SDGs to guide the next 7 years of action; Data for Development; Analytical framework for SDG Aligned Financing; United Nations Secretary-Generals (UNSG's) proposal on SDG Stimulus of US $500 billion per year, and acknowledging the need to provide US $1.2 trillion (ex-China) by 2030 in SDG funding with Multilateral Financial Institutions to provide US $260 billion a year.***[28]

LiFE: The 'Lifestyle for Environment Mission' (LiFE) first proposed by Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi at the 26th Conference of Parties (COP-26) was formally launched by him together with UN Secretary-General António Guterres in October 2022. It gives special focus to individual behaviour and consumption habits that can impact the planet, and encourages the adoption of environmentally sustainable lifestyles. ***India made significant contribution in integrating the LiFE mission in G20's agenda as part of its Presidency under the mantra of "One Earth, One Family, One Future".***

Not only has India promoted energy security and resilience by leading efforts on global initiatives such as CDRI, ISA, but has always extended emergency support to countries in need including ensuring the provision of medical supplies and equipment to more than 150 countries during COVID-19. In the spirit of sharing and co-investing in each other, India also supports US $150 million India–UN Development Partnership Fund, established in 2017, as an expression of South-South solidarity. It has already supported 75 projects in 59 countries, focusing on Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. It is the first-ever single country South-South initiative at the UN. India has continually demonstrated the commitment to the philosophy of ***Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,*** – the world is one family – aligned with the universality principle of the SDGs.

Viksit Bharat – Vision for a developed nation

India is at a crucial juncture in its history with the government aiming to propel the nation to become a developed country (Viksit Bharat) by 2047, a century after attaining independence. This ambitious vision aims to ensure inclusive economic participation for all citizens and set the goal of becoming a US $30 trillion developed economy within the next two decades, catering to an estimated population of 1.65 billion. One of the ways to achieve this vision, as laid out in the blueprint is "Jan Bhagidari", enabling every citizen to participate in the economy. The economy is envisioned as strong, inclusive, and full of job and entrepreneurial opportunities. The Government of India is focussing on digitisation, home-grown manufacturing and a thriving start-up community to make this vision a reality.

Another crucial component is to develop world-class infrastructure. Large-scale projects are being launched, from constructing world-class roads, trains and ports to increasing digital connection and upgrading urban infrastructure. Projects like the ***Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Bharatmala, Sagarmala and Smart Cities Mission*** highlight the government's commitment to building liveable, sustainable cities, enhancing connectivity and offering affordable housing to all. The aim is to increase productivity and standards of living through extensive infrastructure investment.

The government has laid a solid foundation to become a "Viksit Bharat" by focusing to deliver on economic stability, social equity and building a stronger voice on the world stage, to influence global policies for peace and prosperity.

REIMAGINING GOVERNANCE TOWARDS VIKSIT BHARAT

India is a federal country and the governments at national and State levels are primarily responsible for legislation, scheme design and policy implementation. Local governments implement these rules and regulations at the district, block and local body (rural and urban) levels.

For a large country like India, where States and even some districts are equivalent to mid-size countries, federalism is not a lofty goal to be pursued but a critical requirement. For instance, (i) if the State of Uttar Pradesh were to be a country, it would be the 5th most populous country in the world, (ii) the combined population of 2 (Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra) of the 28 Indian States is more than the population of all the countries of the world barring China and (iii) the population of the least populous State (Sikkim) is more than that of 53 countries of the world. Two districts in India have a population of more than 10 million while 135 countries have a population of less than 10 million. In addition, India has over 700 districts reaching around 2 million people per district and around 7,000 sub-district blocks with around 200,000 people per block below the district level covered in the structures of very urban and rural local bodies. As of early 2022, India had around 4,750 urban local bodies with an average population of 100,000 and over 250,000 rural local bodies with an average population of around 3,500.[30] Therefore, federalism is a need driven by a country's size, population and diversity, as well as heterogeneity in terms of physical features, ecology, natural resource base, economic development, socioeconomic attainments and the stage of demographic transition. This necessitates developing differential strategies that consider the opportunities and challenges with respect to local ecological conditions, natural resource base, threats to the environment and climate, economy and the levels of socioeconomic attainments. Also, States in India are at different stages of socioeconomic development. Planning only at the national level for achieving SDGs will be inefficacious in responding to such diverse development outcomes across States and UTs.

Federalism decentralises governance closer to the people, allows for developing strategies that better reflect ground realities, and potentially enables more agile decision-making in responding to emerging challenges. It is most suited for the agenda of "leaving no one behind" of the SDGs. Federalism is not a hierarchical order but is to be viewed as a division of functions between various levels of government.

In a federal set-up, governments at all the levels are equal participants in the growth and

development trajectory of the nation. NITI Aayog, as a catalyst, has championed the approach of competitive and cooperative federalism. This hybrid approach is aimed at a more dynamic and effective governance system, fostering a healthy competitive spirit at all levels of government. It underscores the need for a cooperative approach for policy coordination between the centre, States and local bodies, inspiring a sense of shared ownership and responsibility.

It nurtures a sense of shared ownership and responsibility between the Central Government and State Governments to achieve better outcomes while engaging different levels of government, fostering innovation, learning from the best practices and efficiency in resource optimisation. Competitive federalism drives innovation and efficiency as States compete to outperform each other by implementing effective policies and attracting investments. Simultaneously, cooperative federalism advances sharing the best practices and resources, collective problem-solving and unified actions to achieve common goals.

Competitive and Cooperative Federalism

NITI Aayog facilitates competitive and cooperative federalism by adopting the following approaches:

- Benchmarking State performance by fostering a competitive environment: NITI Aayog has developed several indices to encourage healthy State competition through transparent sector rankings. These indices rank the States based on quantitative objective criteria. These criteria are developed in consultation with State/UT governments, Ministries and their review mechanism. Some indices launched by NITI Aayog are the School Education Quality Index, State Health Index, Composite Water Management Index, SDGs Index, India Innovation Index and Export Competitiveness Index. NITI Aayog also releases delta rankings for the performance of Aspirational Districts every month.

- Encouraging innovation through sharing best practices: One of the core objectives of NITI Aayog is to prepare a repository of the best practices in sustainable and equitable development and its dissemination among the stakeholders. It has created several platforms to combine a vast repository of the best practices, policy resources and insights. The NITI for States platform and NITI – State workshop series, compendiums and Handbooks are several modes through which NITI Aayog helps in disseminating these best practices. It helps to create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners. NITI Aayog, through its flagship schemes like the "Atal Innovation Mission", has helped in fostering a culture of continuous improvement and innovation.

- Help States to strive for investments, boost economic growth and improve public service delivery: NITI Aayog also actively collaborates with the private sector to help the country address complex policy challenges and promote investments. It helps in bringing investment opportunities to India and the States by fostering collaborations with several institutions and establishing partnerships and missions. National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage, Strategic Economic Partnership between India and Saudi Arabia and several State engagements are examples of NITI Aayog's encouragement of investments in India. Through organising several workshops about monitoring and evaluation, citizen-centric governance and digital technology, NITI Aayog has facilitated efficient public service delivery in the country.

- Acting as a catalyst for dialogue between the central and State governments: NITI Aayog's Governing Council comprises of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Chief Ministers of all States and UTs with legislatures, and Lt. Governors of other UTs. The Governing Council is crucial in evolving a shared vision of National Priorities and Strategies. It provides a forum to discuss issues across different sectors, departments and issues of federal importance and work towards accelerating the national developmental

agenda. Over the past eight Governing Council Meetings, the Chief Ministers/ Lt. Governors have contributed to several policy-level suggestions that require Centre–State Cooperation. NITI Aayog formed sub-groups of Chief Ministers on several vital issues, such as skill development, Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan and rationalising centrally-sponsored schemes. The Governing Council collectively discusses several issues of national importance, which significantly contribute to the developmental agenda.

- Facilitate collaboration in areas such as policy formulation, programme implementation and resource sharing: Through programmes like the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) and Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP), NITI Aayog provides a platform for collaboration with diverse stakeholders, thus showcasing a nationwide inclusive development model.

NITI Aayog and the States

NITI Aayog recognises that strong States make a strong nation. It implements structured support initiatives and mechanisms in collaboration with States. The ultimate vision is to achieve transformational objectives by 2047, when India celebrates its 100 years of independence. NITI Aayog, through structured support initiatives like State Support Mission (SSM), provides special assistance to States to set up institutions on the lines of NITI Aayog, called SIT to assist in identifying State-specific growth drivers and boost socioeconomic growth. The SIT consists of a multi-disciplinary Programme Implementation Unit (PIU), sectoral experts and a team lead working under the supervision of the State/UT government. Since 2022, 20 SITs have been notified under the SSM. The SSM includes various components such as assisting States in setting up institutions like NITI Aayog, capacity building, knowledge sharing, launching indices to foster healthy competition and tailoring strategies for specific areas like education, monitoring and evaluation, SDGs and region-specific initiatives.

NITI Aayog pioneered the Aspirational Districts & Blocks Programme, a programme for the Central and State Governments to collaborate. This collaboration addresses various socioeconomic challenges by sharing responsibilities, expertise and resources. The ultimate goal is to uplift underdeveloped districts in the country. NITI Aayog collaborates with district administration, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society and private partners. It also encourages districts to participate in delivering and monitoring key performance indicators (KPIs) for transparency and accountability. Focussed on the district and block level and supported by the States, the programme hinges on a whole-of-the-government approach to accelerate the realisation of SDGs for communities in 112 districts and 500 blocks across India that were at risk of falling behind. The Aspirational Districts Programme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in January 2018. It builds on the 3Cs (competition, convergence and collaboration) approach – Competition among districts and blocks for results, Convergence of central and State schemes, and Collaboration across and beyond government. In an independent appraisal of ADP conducted by the UNDP in 2021, it was reported that Aspirational Districts experienced improved development outcomes in just 3 years of programme implementation. In 2023, ABP was launched on the successful foundations of the ADP to steer and drive transformation to the blocks. ABP identifies the block-level officials as "leaders of change" to steer transformation in their blocks. The main contours on which the programme is based are convergence and collaboration between centre and State schemes and among NITI Aayog, central ministries, State departments, districts and block administrations. Specifically on the SDGs, NITI Aayog and UNDP are also collaborating to establish SDGCCs.

Driving Data and Knowledge-based Decision-making

NITI Aayog is providing extensive support to government officials across States, districts and blocks in making evidence-based policy and administrative decisions for SDG localisation. This is done through a mix of dashboards, visualisation tools and workshops. NITI Aayog regularly publishes on the localisation of the SDGs, in addition to the SDG India Index, such as the 'Localising SDGs: Early Lessons from India' (2019) and 'The Indian Model of SDG localisation' (2022). NITI Aayog also published 'Best Practices in social sector: A Compendium' (2023). This compendium lists 75 innovative approaches for all-round transformation of the marginalised groups. They were compiled from over 200 initiatives received from State/UTs and Ministries. Focus was placed on the practices which are replicable and have benefitted a large segment of the society. They are spread across sectors like health and nutrition, education, agriculture, skill development, environment and women's empowerment.

NITI Aayog organises the 'NITI-State Workshop Series', which focuses on themes relevant to the socioeconomic development of the States/UTs and other emerging national and global interest areas. The workshops provide a platform for States/UTs to collaborate and share knowledge on crucial development issues. Different verticals or Divisions of NITI Aayog anchor these workshops. The themes are determined through a continuous engagement with the States/UTs. Workshops on thematic areas of sustainable development, education, innovation, economic growth, health services, livelihood and workforce development have been organised.

The national conference on 'Accelerating Progress on SDGs' was organised under this workshop series in Jaipur and Rajasthan in March 2024. The 2-day event brought together 150 government officials from 31 States/UTs. The conference aimed at encouraging States/UTs to assess the localisation of SDGs, share experiences on integrating SDGs at the sub-national level, and outline strategies for accelerating progress towards Agenda 2030. As an outcome of the conference, States were encouraged to establish dedicated SDG cells within planning departments to coordinate and advise on localizing and accelerating the SDGs. The MoSPI emphasized the need for an inter-connected monitoring framework at the State and district levels, aligned with the National Indicator Framework (NIF). The conference highlighted the potential of leveraging private capital for SDGs and deploying innovative financial instruments, including sustainable finance capital and climate financing. An SDG exhibition allowed States and UTs to showcase their localisation efforts, and three knowledge portals were inaugurated. These portals included the UNDP's 'SDG Knowledge Hub,' the 'Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Dashboard' of the Government of Rajasthan and the 'SDG-2 (Zero Hunger) Dashboard'. The workshop outcomes emphasised support for States in localising SDGs, identifying priority action areas, fostering convergence among stakeholders, highlighting best practices and promoting Cooperative Federalism.

State-level Consultation on SDGs and National MPI were held. Both events were attended by representatives from various sectors, including State ministries, academia, civil society, and industry, and concluded with addresses by the respective Chief Ministers. These meetings underscore both States' concerted efforts and significant strides in poverty reduction and sustainable development. UNDP and NITI Aayog jointly hosted a panel discussion at the IHD's Global Conclave 2024 on 12th January 2024, emphasizing identifying how the National MPI can be leveraged to advance human development. The discussion focused on the comprehensive overview of India's National MPI. The discussion highlighted the NMPI report's key aspects and its potential in shaping policy and planning procedures for human development in India. Senior officials from the Human Development Report Office (HDRO), UNDP, UN Women, and Harvard University participated in the panel discussion. The discussion highlighted the need for a multifaceted and targeted approach, focusing on disaggregated data collection and monitoring, targeted interventions considering cultural considerations, gender equality and a commitment to quality beyond basic needs. The session also emphasized the best practices for leveraging MPI for policy and planning processes to advance human development.

WORKSHOP WITH THINK TANKS ON "ACCELERATING PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS" FOR THE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF G20 NEW DELHI LEADER'S DECLARATION

NITI Aayog, in collaboration with the Institute for Human Development (IHD), Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP), and UNDP India, hosted a hybrid webinar on "Accelerating Progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" on November 6, 2023. The event aimed to further SDG implementation in India, in line with the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, and to promote domestic ownership of India's global commitments. It focused on creating a roadmap for SDGs using indigenous expertise and involved think tanks and researchers to expedite progress. The webinar featured a plenary session on nutrition, health, and education, followed by three technical sessions on eliminating hunger and malnutrition, ensuring good health for all, and delivering quality education.

Key discussion points included the need of improving food access through income growth and technological advancements, increasing millet production, and addressing dietary diversity to combat undernutrition and overnutrition. Enhancing disease surveillance, integrating traditional medicines, combating antimicrobial resistance, and promoting yoga were also emphasized. Better use of Poshan Tracker data and an integrative approach to oral health were highlighted. For education, overcoming barriers for female students, increasing community engagement, and boosting private sector involvement in skill development were identified as crucial steps. The workshop had 90 in-person and 7,557 virtual attendees, focusing on community-based solutions and policy changes to support these goals.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACCELERATING PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The National Conference on Accelerating Sustainable Development Goals, organised by NITI Aayog in partnership with the Government of Rajasthan, UNDP, and the UN in India, was held on 4th and 5th March 2024 in Jaipur. The two-day event convened senior government officials from 31 States and UTs and various ministries of the Government of India. An SDG exhibition provided a platform for States and UTs to showcase technical products related to SDG localisation at their respective SDG booths. Additionally, three knowledge portals were inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog, and Member, NITI Aayog: the UNDP SDG Knowledge Hub, the Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Dashboard, and the SDG-2 (Zero Hunger) Dashboard, which aim to enhance SDG implementation and monitoring.

Panels at the event were chaired by senior officials from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), and various State Governments, focusing on data-driven insights and interventions. The first session emphasised leveraging data insights for actionable outcomes to achieve the 2030 and Viksit Bharat 2047 goals. The second session highlighted lessons from state-level SDG institutionalisation, stressing the need for regular review and monitoring mechanisms. The third session explored sustainable finance instruments and budget-tagging for SDGs, sharing insights from national and international experiences. The final session discussed the future path for SDG localisation, focusing on data-based action plans, innovative financing, and cooperation. The conference underscored the importance of cooperative federalism in achieving SDG targets and served as a platform for the exchange of knowledge and best practices among States and UTs, reinforcing NITI Aayog's commitment to advancing the SDG agenda towards 2030 and beyond.

KEY KNOWLEDGE AND DATA PLATFORMS OF NITI AAYOG TO DRIVE COOPERATIVE-COMPETITIVE FEDERALISM ON THE SDGS

National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP): It is a platform that hosts 2,000+ published government data sets across 15 sectors and 45 ministries. It provides access to various government agencies' databases and tools for analytics and visualisation. The platform is accessible, interoperable and interactive. The States of Karnataka and Meghalaya have developed State data and analytics platforms for the respective States.[51] Link to this website: https://ndap.niti.gov.in/

NITI for States Platform under the wider SSM Umbrella, supports government officials across States, districts and blocks in making evidence-based policy and administrative decisions. The platform is a repository of 7,000+ best practices, 5,000+ policies and 900+ databases. The platform provides knowledge products across various socioeconomic sectors, consolidates governance best practices, policy resources and data insights from all States/UTs, and facilitates access to expert-led help desks and peer learning. Link to this website: https://www.nitiforstates.gov.in/

Viksit Bharat Strategy Room (VBSR): The VBSR was developed under NITI for States Platform to facilitate rich visualisation and engagement with insights, information and knowledge for effective decision-making. The VBSR and NITI for States Platform were launched on 7 March 2024. The VBSR, set up within NITI Aayog premises, engages top leaders across central, State and district administration on critical insights and serves as a blueprint for further replication by States and UTs. Link to this website: https://www.nitiforstates.gov.in/

ADP and Champions of Change: This is a portal and dashboard for real-time data collection and monitoring. This portal is accessible to the public and ensures accountability from the administrations. The dashboard is envisioned to induce competition among 112 Aspirational Districts through regular dynamic rankings and reflect monthly incremental progress. It encourages districts to improve data collection and maintain mechanisms for effective and real-time data through updating on the portal. Districts can evaluate their performance through visualisation tools and compare them with other districts. Link to this website: http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/

Aspirational Blocks Programme: This programme provides insights into 40 KPIs. The portal provides a quarterly delta ranking of the blocks to foster healthy competition and incentivisation for proactive steps towards holistic development. Link to this website: https://abp.championsofchange.gov.in/

SDG India Index and Dashboard: It is the primary tool for monitoring progress on the SDGs in the country. Since its inaugural launch in 2018, the index and dashboard have been comprehensively documenting and ranking the progress made by States and Union Territories towards accelerating progress on the SDGs. The index and dashboard represent the articulation of the comprehensive nature of the Global Goals under the 2030 Agenda while being attuned to the national priorities. The modular nature of the index has become a policy tool and a ready reckoner for gauging the progress of States and UTs on the expansive nature of the Goals, including health, education, gender, economic growth, institutions, climate change and environment. Link to the Index and Dashboard: https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/#/

UNDP-NITI SDG Knowledge Hub: The knowledge hub is a one-stop repository of knowledge products related to India's SDG localisation journey. It brings together good practices, SDG indicator frameworks, reports among other documents. The portal also includes: (i) an online e-certification course on SDGs, customized to the Indian context and aimed at developing capacities; and (ii) a section on "SDGs at School" which provides knowledge pieces for trainers and young adults to engage on the 2030 agenda. Link to this website: https://sdgknowledgehub.undp.org.in/

SDG LOCALISATION:
Lessons and the Way Forward

India has extensive and diverse experience in localising the SDGs. The Government of India has unequivocally assigned responsibilities for delivering the SDGs through a 'whole-of-the-government' approach.

I. The Indian Model of SDG Localisation

NITI Aayog, the apex body of the Government of India for designing long-term policies, plays a pivotal role in localising the SDGs, fostering cooperative federalism and promoting healthy competition among States. The National Statistics Office is responsible for preparing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) and facilitating its alignment with State-specific realities. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has also adopted the SDG framework and developed guidelines to ensure alignment of local-level plans with the SDGs. Oversight is provided by the Parliament and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. State and Union Territory (UT) governments have spearheaded the adoption of the SDGs by preparing SDG vision documents, extending the indicator framework to district and block levels, and aligning their budgets with the SDGs.

Role of NITI Aayog for localisation of the SDGs

NITI Aayog plays a critical role in promoting competitive and cooperative federalism among States and UTs to achieve SDG goals by 2030, with the commitment of "Leaving no one Behind". It champions cooperative federalism and fosters a competitive spirit among States and UTs in achieving SDG. NITI Aayog terms this multi-layered application of the SDGs as the "Indian Model of SDG Localisation" (Refer to Figure 2.1).

NITI Aayog serves as a platform for:

Collaboration and Benchmarking: NITI Aayog acts as a platform for collaboration where States can share the best practices, challenges and coordinate solutions for achieving SDGs. It benchmarks States based on the performance metrics through the SDG India Index, SDG localisation, fostering a competitive environment among States and Union Territories.

These collaborations have helped States with wider functions, such as:

- Building internal State capacities of SDGs, **creating awareness, knowledge management and partnerships;**
- Developing **communication strategies and IEC (information, education and communication) materials** for government functionaries and the public about the roles and responsibilities in achieving the SDG vision;
- **Coordinating SDG implementation** and localisation at the district/ village level;
- **Proposing and promoting strategies** for the acceleration of SDGs;
- **Designing monitoring and evaluation systems** to track the State's progress against the goals, targets and indicators, including third-party monitoring mechanisms;
- **Developing monitoring tools and dashboards** for real-time monitoring of progress;
- **Enabling the use of big data analytics** for decision- making;
- Assisting in **mobilizing human, financial, and physical resources** and overseeing their utilisation.
- **Conducting bottleneck analysis** in priority areas to evaluate service delivery bottlenecks, particularly at the last mile, and proposing solutions to leverage disruptive technologies and
- Creating an institutional mechanism and recommending policy-level changes for efficient coordination to implement the SDG vision by establishing a technical and management support group at appropriate levels;

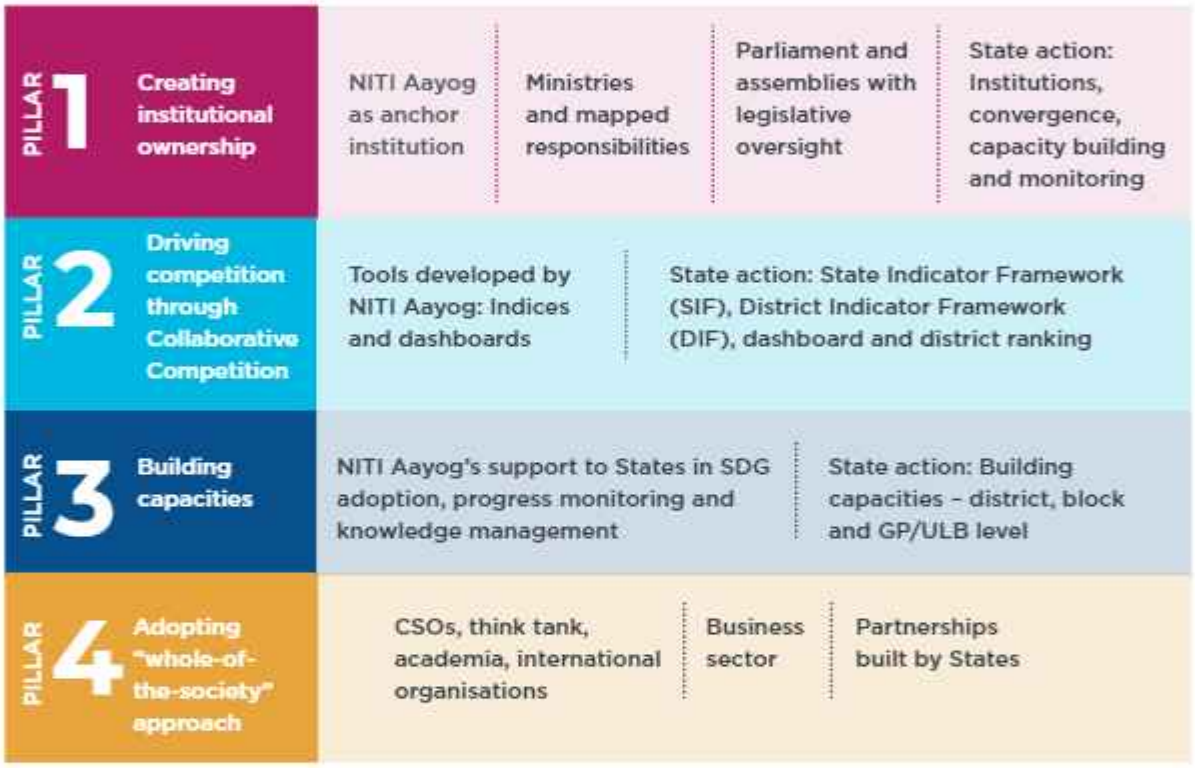
Structured Support: NITI Aayog provides technical assistance and capacity building programmes to States to aid in their efforts to implement the SDGs. By benchmarking and highlighting the best practices, NITI Aayog encourages States to learn from each other and strive for continuous improvement in SDG implementation.

Innovation and Knowledge Sharing Repository: NITI Aayog facilitates knowledge sharing through workshops, conferences and dashboards to promote SDG implementation. It shares successful SDG initiatives implemented by one State with others, fostering innovation and accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs. States continually evolve their strategies based on what

works best. This adaptability is vital for achieving SDGs and requires flexible and responsive governance.

Overall, NITI Aayog encourages States to adopt and adapt policies that align with global sustainability targets while promoting healthy competition, driving overall progress in achieving the SDGs. NITI Aayog's focus on action at the sub-national level has resulted in a well-defined, systematic approach towards SDG localisation in India. The Indian Model of SDG Localisation is a well-defined approach built on the principle of "leaving no one behind". The model is being adopted at various sub-national levels, galvanising the process of localisation (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Indian Model of Localisation

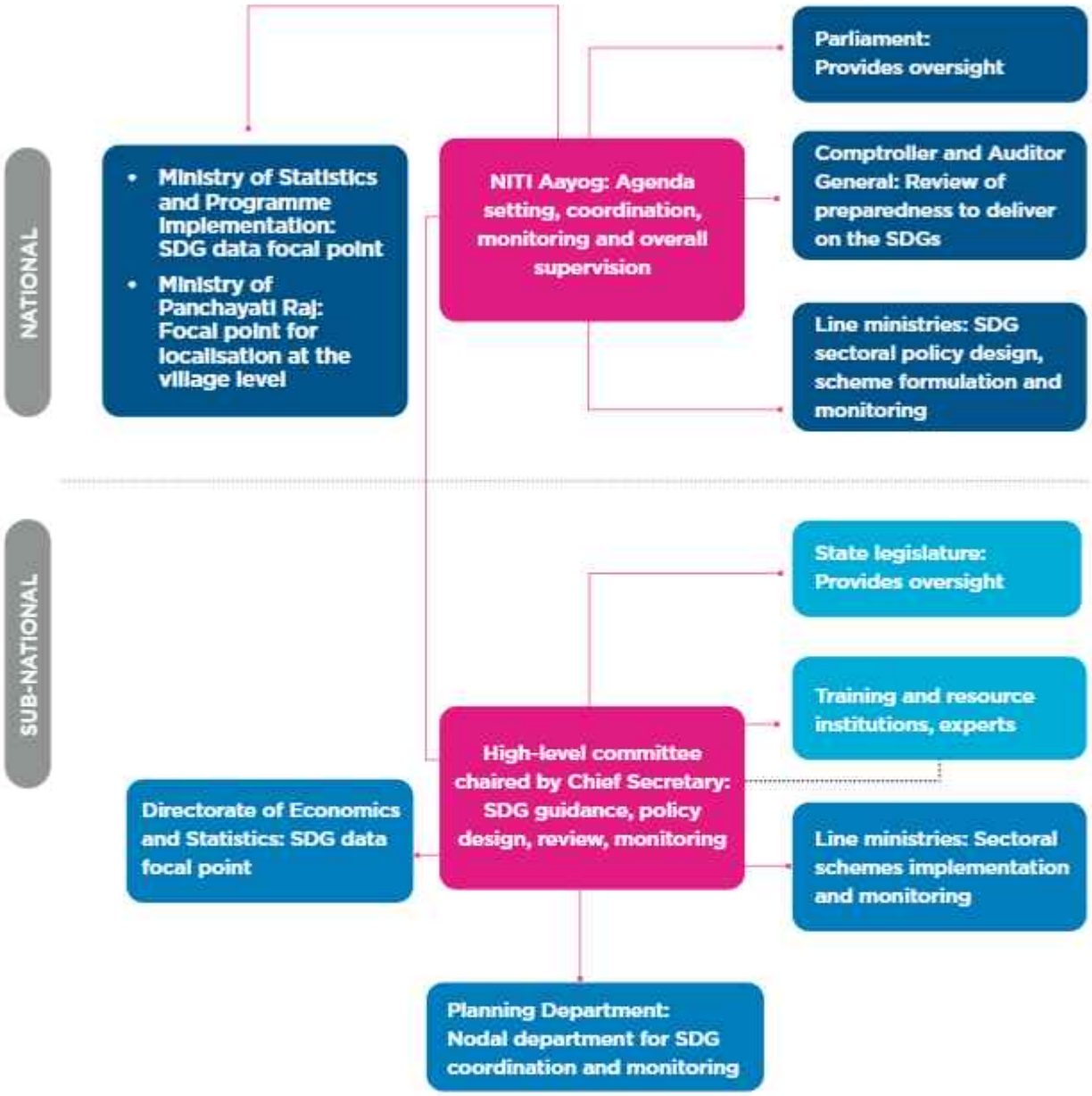


Key Features of the Indian Localisation Model

The Indian Model of SDG Localisation has five key features that are crucial for effectively driving SDGs.

1. Strong institutional focus: India's sub-national Human Development Reports have laid a strong foundation for the transition to the SDG framework. NITI Aayog's think-tank approach and encouragement for States to align their vision documents with the SDGs have fostered ownership of these goals and enabled collaboration among traditionally siloed departments. Effective local governance plays a vital role in ensuring inclusion and participation of diverse local stakeholders. Since the adoption of the SDGs, sub-national governments have taken leadership roles in adapting SDGs at the local level, setting up an institutional framework to drive the 2030 Agenda, comprising of high-level steering and review committees, setting up specialised Project Management Units (PMUs), instituting SDG monitoring systems at different levels of governance, undertaking capacity-building and drilling the localisation of SDGs at the district and local levels. This is has resulted in strong institutional framework to drive SDG localisation at national and sub-national levels, in line with the "whole-of-the-government" approach (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: National and sub-national institutional framework for SDG localisation in India



2. Monitoring architecture: Substantial amount of development data is often fragmented and siloed, posing challenges for effective decision-making. While SDG Indices and State-level SDG dashboards provide accessible assessments of States' performance, further integration of systems with policy formulation, resource allocation, and decision-making is imperative. In India, a well-defined review and monitoring system is functional at the national and sub-national levels for monitoring progress on the SDGs. For a country as large and diverse as India, national averages mask stark inter-state and inter-UT disparities. The performance of some of the States and UTs on key socioeconomic indicators is comparable to high or upper-middle income countries while others lag behind. It is also to be noted that the larger States in India are comparable in area and population to countries around the world. Hence, regular monitoring of progress on SDGs

at a sub-national level is essential to understand how States and UTs – even districts and cities – are faring and to devise localised interventions. A sound monitoring system enables policy response that can be recalibrated appropriately and swiftly in a rapidly changing socioeconomic environment. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure accountability to the people.

3. Aligning public finance: Addressing the SDG financing gap requires improvements in mobilising domestic resources, accessing innovative private finance and leveraging international development cooperation. Sub-national governments in India play a crucial role in bridging the gap between the SDG vision and implementation of development strategies. Linking SDG financing gap analysis with investment opportunities and exploring innovative financing tools is essential to catalyse progress.

4. Promoting "whole-of-the-society" approach: It is widely acknowledged that SDGs cannot be realised solely with government interventions. Achieving the SDGs calls for an unprecedented level of cooperation and collaboration among civil society, business, government, NGOs, foundations and other stakeholders. Efforts made by NITI Aayog have enabled the SDG localisation process to transition from "whole-of-the-government" to the "whole-of-the-society" approach. Partnerships with various stakeholders – CSOs, private sector, academia, think tanks and media – have been established by NITI Aayog as well as by the sub-national governments to build on synergies and the strength that each partner brings, promote the participation of the citizens, gain insight into relatively unresearched areas and to leverage funds towards urgent SDG priorities.

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a process by which countries assess their own progress in the implementation of the SDGs. The aim is to facilitate experience sharing including successes, challenges and lessons learned. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages member States to conduct periodic reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led but involves multiple stakeholders like private sector, CSOs, NGOs, State and local governments.

India has presented its VNR twice in 2017 and 2020 at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) for SDGs. NITI Aayog, being the nodal agency for SDGs, undertakes the extensive process of preparation of VNR. The VNR 2017 presented the initiatives taken by Central and State Governments towards achievement of SDGs. The VNR 2020 was more inclusive since multiple stakeholders were consulted. As a first step, mapping of all the key stakeholders in the CSO, NGO and private sector space was done for focused consultations. Overall 14 population groups living in situations of vulnerability were identified with whom focused consultations were conducted. Over a thousand CSOs were part of this consultation process, organised in tranches across the country. There were regular consultations with central ministries for data while State Governments were consulted in two rounds for inputs on progress update and knowledge sharing.

The inclusion of voices from people in vulnerable situations, private sector and various levels of government was done to embody the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" – the central and transformative principle of 2030 Agenda.

5. Advocacy, awareness generation and capacity development are embedded in the SDG targets. Numerous initiatives have been taken at national and subnational levels for sensitising State officials, CSOs and private sector about the SDGs. This has made the implementation process participatory and inclusive. NITI in collaboration with Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and UNDP has been conducting SDG workshops/consultations in all the States/UTs for training on development of State and district-level monitoring frameworks and dashboards, data collection, scheme mapping, budget mapping and preparation of vision documents (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Impact of capacity development and advocacy on the progress of localisation

Area	Parameter	No. of States completed (Out of 28)	No. of UTs completed (Out of 8)
Vision/roadmap	SDG vision document	23	4
Coordination	Mapping of SDG targets with schemes and departments	26	3
	Mechanism for coordination with line departments at State level	26	6
	Formation of Working Groups/ Committees/Task Forces	24	5
Monitoring and reporting	SDG cell/centre/team at State level	25	1
	State Indicator Framework	27	5
	District Indicator Framework	24	2
	Block Indicator Framework	6[28]	0
	Dashboard developed	16	1
Budgeting	SDGs linked to budget allocation	11	1
Capacity building	Capacity building/training of officials	24	1
	Involvement of CSOs/CSR in awareness generation and capacity building	15	2

Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centres (SDGCCs) – An innovation to institutionalise and localise the SDGs

The SDGCC is a specialised PMU established within State Government Departments of Planning aimed at aligning the planning and monitoring process with SDGs. This is a governance innovation spearheaded by the UNDP. They are designed to deliver an integrated approach to contemporary development challenges under the framework of the 2030 Agenda. The primary objective is to enhance governance and coordination among departments and stakeholders, thereby accelerating SDG progress. The experience of SDGCCs in nine States demonstrates the significance of an institutional architecture centred on an empowered anchor entity responsible for convening, coordinating and advising. This anchor entity has a "bird's-eye view" of the current situation across all dimensions of SDGs—economic, social and environmental—and strategic foresight on macro and intersecting risks that can hamper future development gains. The centres are presently funded through State-level budgets, promoting ownership and accountability. They are integrated within the traditional planning departments and have a dual purpose of supporting localisation and transforming the planning process. The SDGCCs have successfully institutionalised SDG-oriented monitoring, providing valuable input for States to course-correct and for finance departments to develop SDG-linked budgets. The centres act as secretariats to the political leadership for action on the SDGs, providing critical analysis to guide actions concerning the macro perspective. Additionally, they can function as a platform where stakeholders can come together and work across sectors. Over the past 6 years, the SDGCCs have emerged as catalysts for transformative change, facilitating progress towards the SDGs and demonstrating the potential for replication and scalability in other regions. The SDGCCs are customised according to the development and planning needs of the State governments.

The experience of SDGCCs demonstrates the significance of an institutional architecture centred on an empowered anchor entity responsible for convening, coordinating and advising.

Results achieved

- Establishing dedicated institutional architecture, such as SDGCCs integrated within the planning department, streamlined the coordination and localisation of SDGs through the "whole-of-the-government" and "whole-of-the-society" approach.
- Integrating various government departments and non-government stakeholders, this approach converged efforts towards achieving SDGs, fostering a more comprehensive approach. This transition from compartmentalisation to integration in addressing developmental issues nurtured a holistic perspective on SDGs.
- Mapping government schemes to SDGs, orienting State-level annual budgeting to SDGs, and implementing SDG-compliant budgeting processes enabled the implementation of policy intents.
- A robust monitoring and reviewing framework at national, State and district levels, supported by reliable, disaggregated data, has resulted in evidence-based decision-making. The outreach of results through a participatory and consultative approach enhanced buy-in at all levels.
- Improving awareness and capacity among internal and external stakeholders regarding the SDG Vision has been pivotal. The enhanced awareness and ownership among stakeholders expedited SDG implementation, with districts and Gram Panchayats actively localising goals.

Overall, the SDGCC has laid a solid foundation of the understanding and ownership of SDGs in States with all levels of government being fully on board to achieve SDGs. There is a change in mind-set of departments to adopt results-based integrated planning through constant training and handholding support, resulting in movement towards outcome-linked planning and budgeting. It has moved towards informed, evidence-based decision-making and viable solutions to reach the most vulnerable population first.

A new generation of SDGCCs – SDGCAC (Sustainable Development Goals Coordination and Acceleration Centre)

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016, the world has witnessed unprecedented shifts with emergence of COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing armed conflicts and escalating climate emergencies These developments highlight the urgent need for swift and strategic action in pursuit of the SDGs. India, recognising these challenges, has taken pragmatic steps in its SDG pursuits, as reflected in the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration and the "G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs".

India's leadership in its G20 presidency is marked by its inclusive, ambitious and action-oriented approach towards addressing global challenges and accelerating the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Central to its strategy is the promotion of demand-driven development models tailored to local conditions, achieved through the enhancement of institutional and local capacities. Initiatives such as digital transformation, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and advancements in data technology are leveraged to bridge the digital divide at the grassroots level. Additionally, India emphasises the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women as fundamental pillars of inclusivity and sustainable development.

These strategies form the cornerstone of India's ambitious vision of 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047, intricately linked with achieving the 2030 Agenda. Considering this evolving landscape, it is imperative for States to realign their strategies, adapt to new challenges and embrace innovative approaches to accelerate progress towards sustainable development. The concept of SDGCCs has been fairly successful in developing a cohesive approach across different State Departments. Considering newer challenges and to prepare for the future, a more nuanced approach to SDGCC may also be considered in due course by upgrading SDGCCs to SDG Coordination and Acceleration Centres (SDGCACs) reflecting a greater focus on action and results orientation for these centres. The concept of SDGCAC builds on the SDGCCs and is prepared with support of UNDP. The SDGCAC may also be an integral part of the State Support Mission (SSM) of NITI Aayog and may also support in a more effective implementation of the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) and Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP).

As we approach the critical deadline of 2030, SDGCAC will uphold the current SDGCC approach while encouraging innovative solutions, scaling up successful initiatives and fostering synergistic collaborations among diverse stakeholders. SDGCAC will work towards empowering 'whole-of-the-government' and 'whole-of-the-society' for sustainable development and be the resource hub for all stakeholders for budgeting, resource mobilisation, monitoring and communication processes – at State, district and panchayat levels.

Tailored approaches
Identify and design tailored approaches to address critical roadblocks and promote systems thinking for priority-setting and policymaking.

Cross-learning and capacity development
Through establishing systems for knowledge exchange including repositories and digitised content on SDGs.

Cost-effective solutions for maximum impact
Through assessments of public investments using an SDG lens and identification of areas where most significant benefits could be gained.

Emphasis on South-South Cooperation
To leverage economic and technological edge available in other countries and share local successes.

Utilisation of technological tools
For data analysis, M&E, partnerships, communication and knowledge management, among other functions.

Strengthened governance and accountability
To ensure tangible improvements for vulnerable populations and regions such as the Aspirational Districts and Blocks, mainly ensuring "no one is left behind".

The SDGCAC will support the State in M&E, capacity building, training and data analysis for effectively allocating resources to achieve the ambitious targets set out in 2030 Agenda. The SDGCAC will act as a bridge to bring on board experts and other stakeholders to provide their expertise, resources and knowledge.

The current and post-pandemic periods present a unique opportunity to reimagine the role of institutions, promote new governance norms and shift to transformative pathways that strengthen resilience and accelerate actions to achieve the SDGs. State Support Mission (SSM) and State Institutions for Transformation (SITs) have the potential to emerge as governance innovations as they present an opportunity to transform the way planning is done at the sub-national level. In this context, SDGs can be used as a possible framework to determine the scope of SIT. SDGs represent a comprehensive development agenda covering economic, social and environmental aspects. Therefore, SIT should be designed to deliver an integrated approach, which involves identifying possible synergies and trade-offs between SDGs and their associated targets and developing context-specific integrated approaches to ensure effective implementation. SIT could have an institutional mechanism that reviews policies and programmes through the lens of the three pillars of the SDGs: economic, social and environmental aspects to address issues of synergies and trade-offs.

G20
भारत
INDIA

INDIA AND THE WORLD: SDG FINANCING AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR VIKSIT BHARAT

Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, a cascade of multiple overlapping crises globally has put the means of implementation for achieving the 2030 Agenda in serious peril worldwide. This has made strengthening the global partnership for sustainable development more important and more challenging than any time since the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development were agreed in 2015. The pace of growth in SDG investments and the magnitude of global partnership required have been far below the 2015 ambitions, especially given shrinking fiscal space, declining capital flows to developing countries and fewer remittances from diaspora communities since 2020. At the same time, the compounding impacts of ongoing crises – including the accelerating impacts of climate change – have raised the costs of implementing sustainable and just transitions globally, especially in energy, water and other systems that require significant investments.

India's implementation of the SDGs has been remarkably resilient to these worrying global trends. To overcome the headwinds, India has made important progress strengthening its domestic enabling environment and addressing international obstacles to SDG finance. India has strengthened the domestic environment for implementing sustainable development by: (i) mobilising India's domestic resources, (ii) harnessing the dynamism of India's private sector, (iii) channelling international private finance to India and (iv) leveraging official sources of international finance for India's development.

At the same time in its role as an important voice of the Global South and as both the only lower-middle income country of the G20 as well as the fastest growing major economy globally, India has made important contributions to advancing meaningful international dialogue on addressing obstacles to SDG financing, especially by strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation, and building stronger coalitions for reform of global institutions.

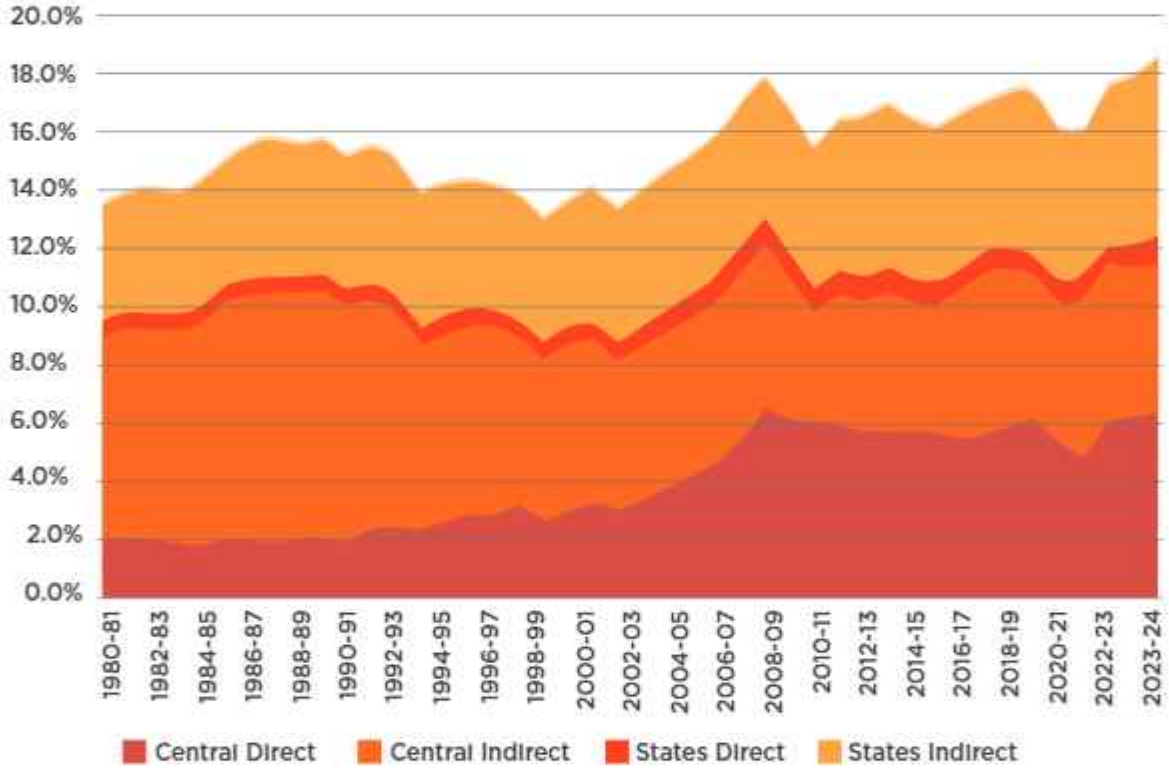
India can accelerate SDG achievement both nationally and globally by continuing to align domestic sources of public and private finance with the SDGs, as well as by advocating for more

meaningful global partnerships and for more effective and fairer multilateralism that is fit for the purpose of supporting all developing countries in implementing sustainable development.

MOBILISING DOMESTIC PUBLIC RESOURCES

Public expenditure is pivotal to meet India's sustainable development objectives, including by delivering public health, quality education, and strong social protection and welfare schemes. India has made significant progress in strengthening its public financial management. Efforts to improve domestic resource mobilisation have included improving the direct tax regime, introducing Goods and Services Tax (GST) and digitising many aspects of tax administration.

Figure 4.1: Direct and indirect tax revenues of Central and State Governments (between 1980–1981 and 2022–2023) (GDP in %)



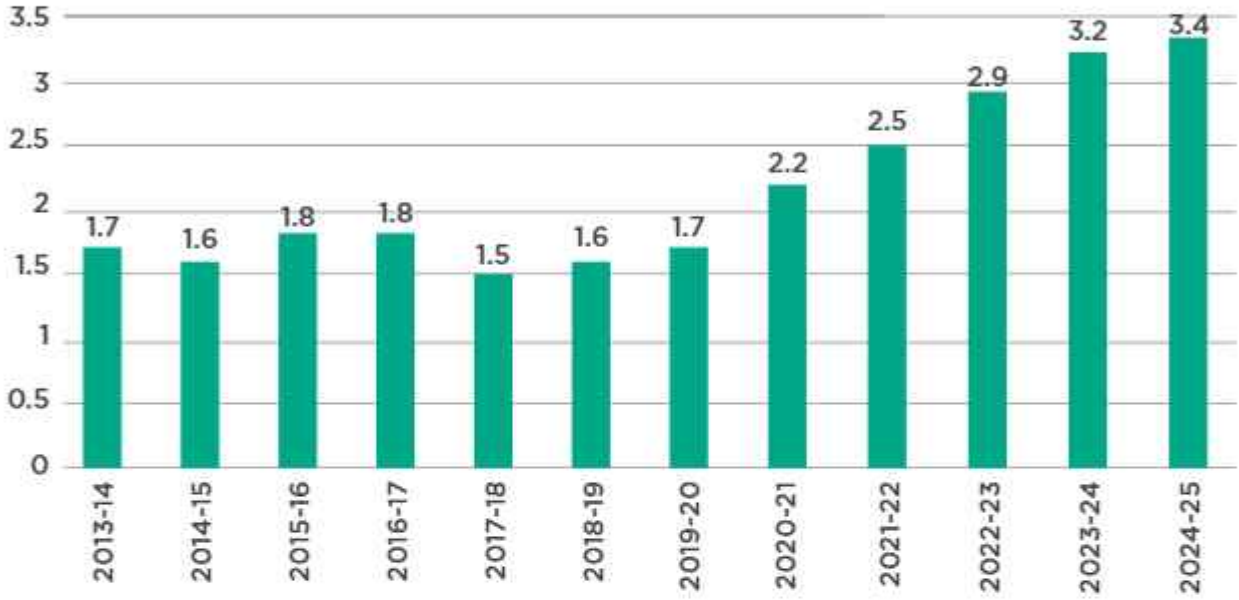
Source: Calculations based on RBI Database of the Indian Economy

India's tax-to-GDP ratio, direct tax-to-GDP ratio and indirect tax-to-GDP ratio have all improved, since agreement of the SDGs in 2015. The direct and indirect tax revenues of Central and State Governments as a share of GDP rose from 16.2 percent in 2014–2015 to 18.5 percent in 2022–2023 (Figure 4.1). These improvements can be credited to reforms in tax administration including use of AI and Machine Learning techniques to curb tax evasion.

In addition to mobilising more domestic resources, India's improvement in public financial management can also be credited to greater efficiencies in how public monies are spent. Innovations such as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and greater use of digitisation, along with greater emphasis on capital spending have been some of the ways in which the efficiency of public expenditure has improved.

Quality of public spending, with a focus on infrastructure, research and development, health, education and other social services are critical to promoting sustainable development. Capital expenditure with strong multiplier effects can crowd in private investment, address supply constraints and improve productivity. This ultimately improves growth prospects producing a virtuous cycle unleashing further domestic resources for development purposes.

Figure 4.2: Union government capital expenditure (GDP in %)



Source: Calculations based on RBI Database of the Indian Economy, Economic Survey 2022-23, and Union Budget 2024-25.

The government annual revenue expenditure covers recurring costs, such as safety nets for the vulnerable. In recent years there has also been greater emphasis of government expenditure on increasing capital expenditure, which finances investments to acquire and improve the quality of tangible and intangible assets that contribute to SDG achievement. Rising capital expenditure by government has been critical in prioritising greater investment in infrastructure-intensive sectors like roads and highways, railways, housing and urban development, which promote sustainable development objectives and generate more sustainable long-term social returns. Capital expenditure by the Centre has increased from a long-term average of 1.6 percent of GDP in 2014–2015 to 3.4 percent of GDP in 2024–25. (Figure 4.2).

Harnessing the Dynamism of India's Private Sector

India' corporate and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sectors are important actors in India's implementation of the SDGs. Over the past decade, a series of important government reforms have improved the alignment of the private sector and business with the development objectives of the 2030 Agenda. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) legislation has mandated private sector contributions to the country's sustainable development priorities. Economic, social and governance activities, like India's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting initiatives are permitting quantifiable measures and benchmarking for the sustainability of private business models, promoting greater recognition by private sector, especially large corporates, of the need to balance their social, environmental and economic impact in the spirit of the SDGs.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Enactment of Companies Act, 2013 obligates select categories of Indian companies to take up CSR projects that contribute towards social welfare activities. With the advent of the SDGs

this unique CSR initiative has played an important role in channelling increasingly significant private financing and corporate attention towards social development activities, skill development and environmental conservation, aligning India's corporate sector with the national priorities defined by the SDGs. Working closely in concert with government schemes and initiatives like the ADP, corporate actors have become key players in India's sustainable development.

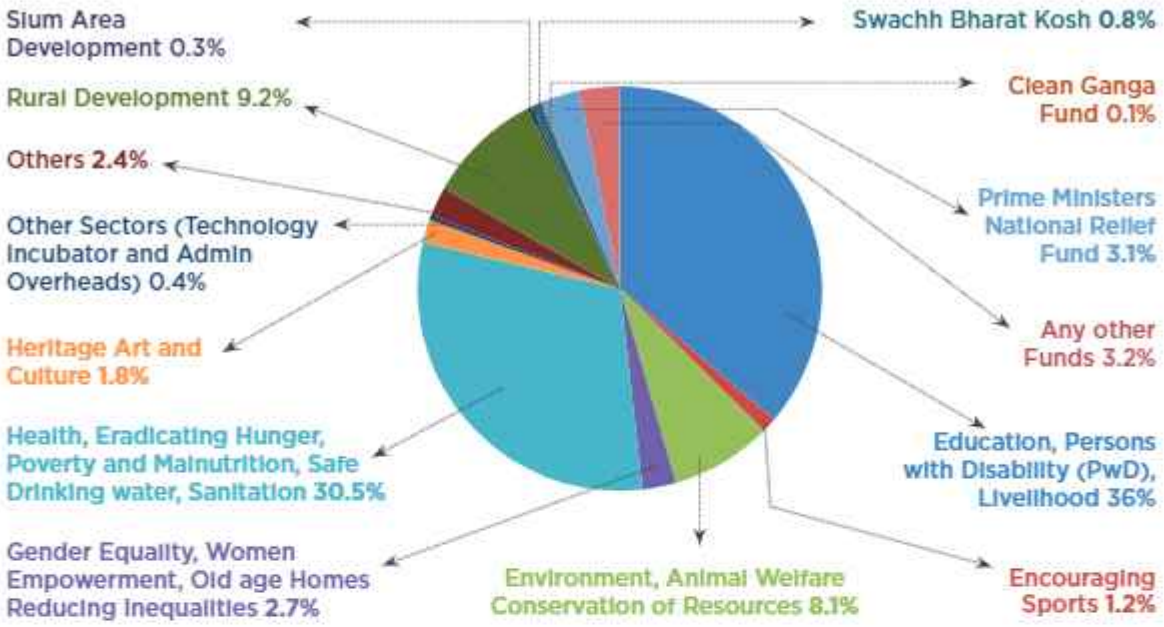
Figure 4.3: Total CSR funds spent between 2014–2015 and 2021–2022 (in INR crore)

Source: India National CSR Portal, Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

SOCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE (SSE)

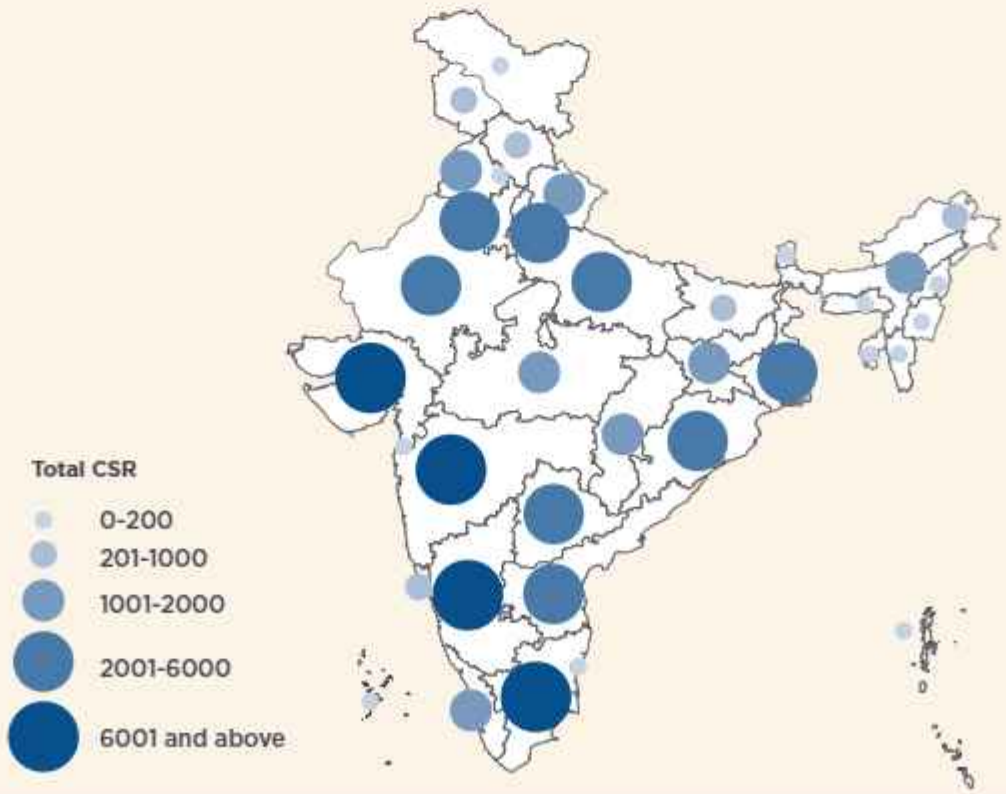
India has launched the SSE, which was announced as part of the Budget in 2019. The SSE comprises trading platforms that allow social businesses and non-profits to raise capital by attracting impact investors willing to invest in organisations that have a dual corporate and social mission. Traditionally, the social development sector in India has raised contributions through multiple sources including CSR, philanthropy, government funding and retail charity. The SSE is an attempt to bring coherence across diverse platforms with uniform frameworks for funding, utilisation, impact-creation, measurement, disclosures and reporting. As of April 2023, the Indian SSE was set up in both the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

Figure 4.4: Total CSR spending by sector from 2014–2015 to 2021–2022 (in %)



Source: India National CSR Portal, Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Figure 4.5: Total CSR spending by State/UT from 2014-15 to 2021-22 (in INR crore)



Source: India National CSR Portal, Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Incentivising CSR funding to the most vulnerable communities remains challenging. Although the magnitude of CSR activities financed by India's dynamic private sector has increased dramatically and the alignment of this financing has been commensurate with India's SDG priorities, the amounts spent have been largest in the States where private sector actors have the most significant activities. The four States with the highest amount of CSR spending are Maharashtra (INR 23,947 crores), Karnataka (INR 8,993 crores), Gujarat (INR 7,809 crores), and Tamil Nadu (INR 6,876 crores) (Figure 4.5). Equally challenging is how to incentivise the private sector to embark on new business opportunities that are not just aligned to SDG priorities but also profitable and go beyond the CSR thinking. It remains critical that companies in India and abroad have easy access to market intelligence which is provided through the SDGs lens as well as business incubation and seed-funding support to be able to keep pursuing the triple bottom lines in the long run as a business.

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR)

BRSR is a prime example of India's business sector adopting the principles of sustainability, which contributes to the journey towards SDG achievements.

India has made significant strides in promoting BRSR, particularly through the efforts of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). In May 2021, SEBI mandated the top 1,000 listed companies by market capitalisation to transition from the Business Responsibility Report (BRR) to the more comprehensive BRSR framework starting from the financial year 2022–2023. This new framework aims to enhance the quality of ESG disclosures. The BRSR framework is aligned with the nine principles of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. These principles cover areas such as ethics, transparency, environmental sustainability and stakeholder engagement. The BRSR requires companies to provide both quantitative metrics and qualitative descriptions of their ESG activities. This includes data on greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, social impact initiatives and governance practices. Companies are required to disclose information on their policies, management systems and performance related to various ESG aspects. This includes sections on leadership indicators, essential indicators and optional indicators to provide a holistic view of their sustainability practices.

SEBI, in collaboration with various industry bodies and professional institutions, conducts workshops and training programmes to educate companies about the importance of BRSR and how to effectively implement it. These initiatives aim to build capacity within organisations to comply with the new reporting requirements.

SEBI's BRSR framework is designed to align with global sustainability reporting standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This alignment helps Indian companies to meet international expectations and attract global investors.

SEBI plans to extend the BRSR requirements to smaller companies in the future, thereby promoting sustainability reporting across a broader spectrum of the corporate sector. This gradual approach aims to build a robust ecosystem for sustainability reporting in India. Through these efforts, a culture of responsible business conduct and sustainability among Indian companies is being fostered, aligning them with global standards and contributing to the SDGs.

Channelling international private finance into the SDGs

At a time when global investors are re-assessing their participation in global production networks amidst trends towards geo-economic fragmentation, de-risking, reshoring or so-called "friend shoring", India has become an increasingly important destination for international private finance, which can be effectively channelled into the country's SDG achievement. As the world's most populous country with the largest

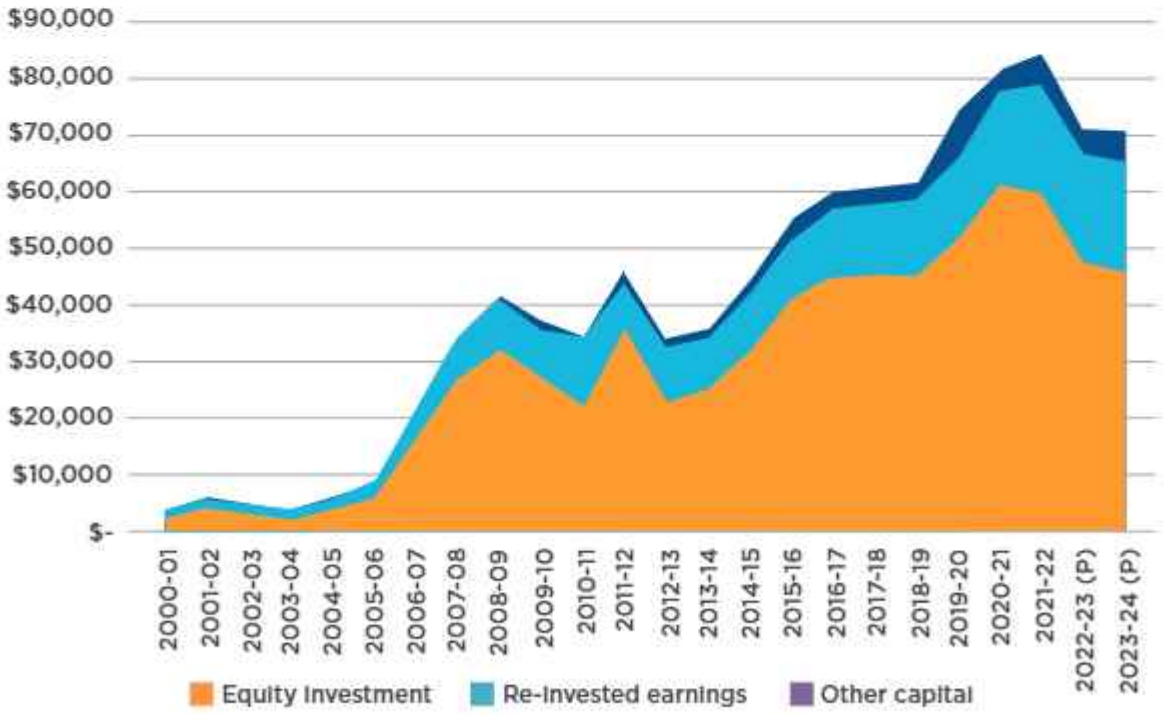
youth population in history, the ingenuity and entrepreneurial spirit of the Indians abroad has been instrumental in channelling unprecedented amounts of private remittances from the diaspora into India's development, with Indian households receiving more total private remittance inflows than what is received combined by the government from official development finance or Indian business from foreign investment.

Inward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Structural transformations in Global Value Chains (GVCs), external shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic and rising geopolitical tensions are increasingly influencing investment decisions. Amidst these global trends, the service sector, which have been key to India's development model, has been impressively resilient. The share of cross-border greenfield projects in the service sector worldwide rose from about 65 percent two decades ago to over 80 percent. At the same time, services-related investment within manufacturing industries nearly doubled to about 70 percent, driven by technological advances.

Investments in environmental technologies like wind and solar energy have also surged. Their share of total greenfield projects in non-service sectors jumped from 1 percent in the early 2000s to 20 percent by 2023. Likewise, FDI in the manufacturing of electric vehicles and batteries has seen 27 percent annual growth over the past decade. India in 2022 became the 3rd largest host country for greenfield project announcements and the 2nd largest for international project finance deals. Investments in sustainable and green technologies as well as in other sectors, like digital services, pharmaceuticals and textiles/apparel are increasingly driven by the sustainability imperative and ESG-related policy considerations.

Figure 4.6: Inward FDI flows (2000-01 to 2023-24)



Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Quarterly Fact Sheet on FDI, March 2024

Thanks to strengthened policy frameworks and to being the fastest growing major economy, India's position as a sound investment destination has become increasingly recognised by global investors: this will ultimately spur job creation, technology transfer and human capital development that will contribute to achievement of the SDGs. Inward FDI into India has risen from US $45 billion in 2014–2015 to nearly US $71 billion in 2023–2024 (Figure 4.6). Top 5 sectors receiving highest FDI equity inflow during financial year 2023–2024 are service sector (finance, banking, insurance, non-finance/business, outsourcing, R&D, courier, technology testing and analysis, etc. – (16 percent), computer software and hardware (15 percent), trading (6 percent), telecommunications (6 percent) and automobile industry (5 percent).

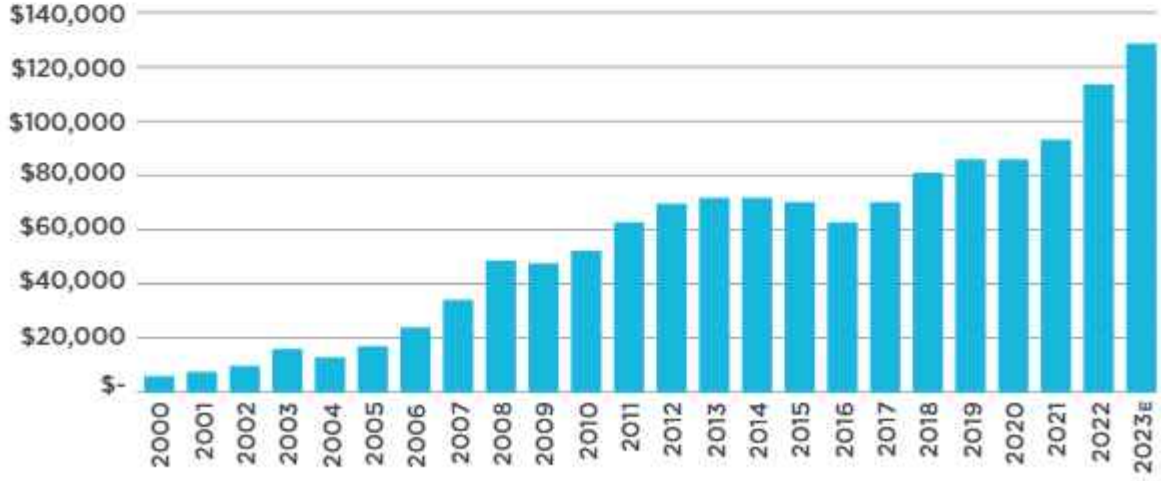
Private remittance flows to Indian households

India's diaspora abroad is an asset to the country, playing an important role in India's development process and in the promotion of the country's interests abroad. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) contribute to India's growth and sustainable development story in multiple ways, especially inflows play a crucial role in improving household welfare and supporting local economies. Remittances contribute to socioeconomic development and are used for the recipient family's personal use (accounting for 50 percent of household expenditure in rural areas), and for donations to schools. These remittances play a critical role in poverty reduction by improving consumption, especially in rural areas. Remittance-receiving households are generally not only better-off than non-remittance-receiving households, but they also use the remittances in key development-related activities, purchasing food, spending on healthcare and investing in education of young people.

Remittances from Indians abroad have also accelerated technological change and contributed to India's vibrant start-up ecosystem. Metros such as Bengaluru, Gurugram and Hyderabad are thriving as information technology hubs not only because of FDIs from global technological firms but also due to investments by Indian diaspora members into many Indian start-ups. These entrepreneurs and small businesses in India are for SDG achievement by facilitating technical knowledge transfers and leveraging financing from the diaspora. These ecosystems have benefitted significantly from policies to make FDIs and remittances easier. For example, since 2015 government policy has treated NRI/OCI holders' and PIOs investment as domestic investment and not as FDI, thereby inducing more inflows into India's vibrant entrepreneurial economy.

India's remittances rose to a record level in 2023, reaching more than US $120 billion in annual inflows, making India the country with the largest receipts of remittances worldwide, according the World Bank (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Remittance inflows to Indian households, 2000–2023 (USD in millions)



Source: KNOMAD dataset, World Bank.

Leveraging official development finance

India's relationship with international development cooperation has transformed profoundly in recent years. The relative size of official development assistance received from traditional donors has declined as India's fast-paced economy has grown. The number of major official donors to India has become fewer as India's demand for traditional development assistance has decreased and the government's capacity to mobilise resources and finance development expenditure has strengthened. Other forms of development financing, such as non-concessional flows from official donors and official climate-related financing have grown, but not yet at levels consistent with global commitments from developed countries under the auspices of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to deliver at least US $100 billion in additional climate finance to developing countries from 2020 onwards. International philanthropy has also been instrumental in complementing development expenditure at Central and State levels and provide a fruitful basis on which Indian development best practices can be increasingly appreciated in other development contexts across the Global South.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The importance of foreign aid to India's development and growth has declined significantly as India has developed over the last three decades. Net official development assistance received from official donors constituted less than 0.1 percent of gross national income over the period 2013–2022. This is approximately one-tenth the magnitude of aid dependency among wider group of lower middle-income countries as a whole during the same period.

Traditional development aid to India in the form of ODA has amounted to approximately US $3–4 billion annually over the last decade and has been delivered primarily in the form of bilateral aid by official donors from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). During the period between 2013-2022, most official development assistance to India has been received from five official donors: Japan, Germany, France, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

India has emerged as a critical partner of the Global South in its development. In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, South-South Cooperation has become more crucial amidst conflict, climate crisis and growing debt crisis among many developing countries. The motto "together for everyone's growth, with everyone's trust and effort" resonates with the core SDG principle of "leaving no one behind", especially for relations among countries of the Global South. Indian development cooperation, led by the Development Partnership Administration in the Ministry of External Affairs, has administered loans and grants to developing countries as well as provided letters of credit for developing countries who request support in encouraging the import of Indian goods and services. In line with India's longstanding commitment to development of the Global South, Indian capacity building and scholarship programmes have continued to grow, building linkages with other developing countries in a spirit of respect for sovereignty, mutual benefit and country ownership. India's South-South Cooperation has been rooted in its longstanding commitment to common values shared by the Global South, including solidarity, mutual benefit, reciprocity, trust, equality and self-reliance. When India extends loans or grants to other developing countries it does so in line with clear demand-driven principles with an eye to ensuring sustainable development.

In addition to India's bilateral South-South Cooperation efforts, India launched the India-UN Partnership Fund in 2017 with a value of US $150 million. It supports South-owned and South-led sustainable development projects focusing on Least Developed Countries (LDCs), LLDCs (Landlocked Developing Countries) and SIDS (Small Island Developing States). As part of the COVID response, the India-UN fund commissioned projects in 15 countries including Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, Palau, the Bahamas, Bolivia and Mali covering a wide spectrum of sectors and issues ranging from health, education, drinking water supply, COVID-19 vaccinations, building disaster resilient infrastructure, empowering women, increased capacity building and creating centres of innovation.

India's International Development Initiative (IDEAS), which allows India's Export-Import (Exim) Bank to extend Letters of Credit (LoCs) to other countries has also become an important part of India's development cooperation offer. Government bears the Interest Equalisation Support (IES), that is, the differential between the actual interest charged and Exim Bank's normative commercial interest rate. Exim Bank LoCs carry guarantees from government to ensure the strengthening of commercial activity between countries of the Global South.

The loans and grants, which India offers through its South-South Cooperation, offer demand-driven support to developing countries' development priorities. The scheme provides for export credit guarantees for developing countries who wish to import Indian goods and services in support of their development. In this way, it allows for knowledge transfer of India's successes to developing countries facing similar challenges that India has already overcome.

Capacity building and scholarships for the Global South

India's South-South Cooperation activities have their origins in capacity building and academic scholarships for other countries of the Global South, which have been taking place since India's independence. These activities have over the last 75 years ensured that India's vast human and intellectual capital are shared with the other countries of the Global South through acts of solidarity.

Building on India's vast and rich network of governance- and development-related expertise available in higher educational institutions and training facilities, Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) offers nearly 10,000 fully-funded in-person training opportunities through nearly 400 courses offered at 100+ eminent institutes in India each year. India responds to country-specific requests for training in specific areas of governance by organising customised training programmes which are designed and delivered by leading institutions in India. ITEC delivers its mandate of capacity building through in-person (or on-campus) courses, eITEC (for online trainings using digital delivery platforms), ITEC-Executive (short-term policy-focussed, in-person trainings for senior government executives), ITEC-Onsite and ITEC-Expert (onsite capacity building assignments carried out by Indian experts).

Scholarships from the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) are also a key plank of India's South-South Cooperation in capacity-building. ICCR actively helps formulate and implement India's external cultural relations. It fosters and strengthens cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries promoting cultural exchanges with other countries and people and develop relations with nations. Although smaller than ITEC in magnitude, ICCR maintains important relationships between India and other countries of the Global South. Similarly, the India–Africa fellowship programme provided 75 fellowships (50 Master's and 25 PhD programme) were offered each year for a period of 4 years (2010–2014) to the nationals of African continent to pursue Master's and PhD degrees in India, thereby sharing India's human capital development with that of the African continent.

Building Coalitions for Reform of Global Institutions

In a world of increasing geopolitical tensions and geoeconomic fragmentation, India has become a key global voice for the interests of developing countries. Thanks especially to India's vast diversity of cultures, languages and religions, India is today an important "bridging power", as the External Affairs Minister has characterised it, promoting common ground among countries from all parts of the globe. India has created a number of critical platforms for advancing the interests of developing countries, especially in terms of improving global governance and capacity of developing countries to participate and contribute to global governance. India's support to International Solar Alliance, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure are among key examples. India's G20 Presidency in 2023 was instrumental in confirming India's critical role in building effective coalitions for advancing the implementation of the SDGs, especially by promoting reform of the international institutions of global governance.

Strengthening global efforts to accelerate SDG progress

India made reforming multilateralism a central plank of its G20 Presidency with a view to reforming the international financial architecture so it is fit for purpose, especially to scale-up international financing for both development and climate objectives, in the face of slow progress on the SDGs. As G20 chair, India delivered a G20 Action Plan for Accelerating Progress on the SDGs, which focused on transformative transitions that can accelerate progress across the Goals including: transitions that are globally just, data and digital transformation for development and women-led development. The new G20 Action Plan also points to the importance of need for reform of multilateral organisations and stronger efforts to mobilise financing for development.

Another key deliverable of India's G20 Presidency for strengthening implementation of the SDGs to accelerate progress were the recommendations of India's G20 Independent Expert Group (IEG) on Strengthening Multilateral Development Banks, chaired by NK Singh and Lawrence Summers. The IEG was the first such expert group to be convened and deliver its report (in fact two reports) within a G20 Presidency, underscoring the urgency of the need to scale-up financing for climate and development objectives globally. The IEG has established important benchmarks by which the international community can measure progress towards meaningful reform of the international financial architecture in order to accelerate SDG progress globally.

In 2014, the United Nations estimated that developing countries as a whole faced an annual financing gap of US $2.5 trillion in unmet resources required to achieve the SDGs[52]. Yet by 2024 that gap had widened to a US $4 trillion annual shortfall in SDG financing.[53] The SDG financing gap globally has widened due to underinvestment and the rising costs of climate change adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage. The Singh-Summer IEG also analysed the extent of the widened SDG financing gap. The IEG estimates that financing for the SDG's development and climate ambitions together require an additional US $3 trillion in annual financing in developing countries (ex-China), including US $1.8 trillion annually in additional climate finance and US $1.2 trillion in additional financing for other SDGs. This implies a quadrupling of spending on climate adaptation, mitigation and loss and damage from 2019 levels, as well as a 75 percent increase in global spending on health and education.

To achieve these levels of financing, the IEG has proposed important reforms for the multilateral development banks (MDB) to become both bigger but also better implementers of the SDGs. The three elements of this "triple agenda" are for MDBs to: (i) adopt a triple mandate of eliminating extreme poverty, boosting shared prosperity, and contributing to global public goods; (ii) triple sustainable lending levels by 2030 and (iii) create new funding mechanisms and coalitions which would permit flexible and innovative arrangements for purposefully engaging with investors willing to support elements of the MDB agenda. Some reforms suggested by the IEG, such as expanding the MDB's mandates to explicitly incorporate climate action as a complement to development, per point (1) have already been integrated into MDB operations through actions taken by their executive boards. For example in April 2023, the World Bank officially adopted a wider mission statement that focused on "reducing poverty and sharing prosperity on a liveable planet". The MDBs are also doing more to collaborate and coordinate among each other to deliver development financing, per point (3). These are important steps to make the MDBs better banks. However, there is still more that can be done to make sure the MDBs become bigger banks, able to finance effectively the massive costs of SDG implementation that include both important development but also climate objectives. Indeed, more can be done to ensure that MDBs achieve (2) and triple their lending levels by 2030.

Voices of the Global South Summit

In January 2023 to broaden the voices from developing countries contributing to India's G20 Presidency, India initiated a special virtual Summit, called the Voice of Global South Summit under the theme – 'Unity of voice, Unity of purpose' from 12 to 13 January 2023. It was a new and unique initiative that envisaged bringing together countries of the Global South to share their perspectives and priorities on a common platform across a whole range of issues. India initiated this novel initiative because global developments, such as COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2024

On 28th June, the UN Secretary General launched the 2024 edition of the Sustainable Development Goals Report. This is the official report that monitors and assesses global progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development using the latest available data and estimates.

Some of the key messages and findings emanating from this report are given below:

- The report reveals that only 17 per cent of the SDG targets are currently on track, with nearly half showing minimal or moderate progress, and over one-third stalled or regressing. The lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, escalating conflicts, geopolitical tensions and growing climate chaos have severely hindered progress.
- An additional 23 million people were pushed into extreme poverty and over 100 million more were suffering from hunger in 2022 compared to 2019.
- For the first time this century, per-capita GDP growth in half of the world's most vulnerable nations is slower than that of advanced economies.
- The SDG investment gap in developing countries now stands at $4 trillion per year.
- Increased access to treatment has averted 20.8 million AIDS-related deaths in the past three decades.
- Global unemployment hit a historic low of 5 per cent in 2023, yet persistent roadblocks remain in achieving decent work.
- Global capacity to generate electricity from renewable energy has begun expanding at an unprecedented rate, growing at 8.1 per cent annually for the past five years.
- Mobile broadband (3G or higher) is accessible to 95 per cent of the world's population, up from 78 per cent in 2015.
- Record high ocean temperatures have triggered a fourth global coral bleaching event.
- About 60 per cent of low-income countries are at high risk of debt distress or already experiencing it.

tensions, mounting debt, challenges of food and energy security, etc. have severely impacted the developing world. Typically however, the concerns of the developing world towards such challenges do not receive due attention and space on the global stage. Other existing platforms for the Global South have proven to be inadequate in addressing these challenges and concerns of the developing countries. The initiative was inspired by the theme of India's G20 Presidency and its underpinning in Indian philosophical perspectives on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: "One World, One Family, One Future".

Voice of Global South Summit provided a novel common platform to deliberate on the concerns, interests and priorities that affect the developing countries and also to exchange ideas and solutions with an eye to uniting the Global South in voice and purpose in addressing the concerns and priorities, especially related to reversals of SDG progress and unfulfilled commitments from developed economies related to SDG finance. The valuable consensus generated from partner countries in the Voice of Global South Summit deliberations received due cognizance globally. India's presidency of the G20 provided India a special and strong opportunity to channel these inputs into the deliberation and discourse of the G20.

India hosted the 2nd Voice of Global South Summit on 17 November 2023, in virtual format under the overarching theme – 'Together, for Everyone's Growth, With Everyone's Trust'. The 2nd Voice of Global South Summit focused on sharing with countries of the Global South, the key outcomes achieved during India's G20 Presidency and their relevance to developing countries. India's endeavour provided a voice to the Global South to deliberate on the challenges faced by the Global South and the responses required by developing countries, especially against the backdrop of growing uncertainty, conflict, and geopolitical tensions across the world. The Summit served as a platform to sustain the momentum generated towards common aspirations among countries of the Global South of a more inclusive, representative and progressive world order.

India's Model for Global South

India, as the world's largest democracy, has consistently provided leadership in the Global South. With a strong legacy of supporting the development and sovereignty of developing nations, India has strategically positioned itself as a frontrunner and leading voice in regional and global forums. Through active participation in South-South Cooperation projects and cultural diplomacy, India fosters collaboration and enhances its soft power in the Global South. Moreover, India has emerged as an education and healthcare hub for the Global South, offering capacity-building programmes and effectively responding to humanitarian relief situations, showcasing its dedication to providing essential support to nations in need such as the Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR). Support to Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Madagascar during natural disasters, are some of the examples of India's HADR operations in the recent past.

India's recent presidency in the G-20 further cemented its position as a leading voice, promoting the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam", emphasising an all-encompassing vision for just and equitable progress – One World, One Family. With a strong commitment to inclusion, environmental responsibility, socioeconomic growth and sustainable development, India continues to demonstrate leadership for a more prosperous and sustainable future for all nations, particularly focusing on the needs of the Global South.

Improving data, monitoring and accountability

Monitoring the SDGs requires better, more granular data to be available faster and has created new and enormous demands on the National and State statistical systems, given that SDGs address the full range of intersectional problems an individual or community faces and are no longer about one agency or ministry implementing one isolated agenda. As the SDGs aim to leave no one behind, from a data collection perspective, it entails enhancing current systems to gather adequate information about different population groups, especially the vulnerable groups of society. While disaggregation of statistics by location is available for several SDG indicators, granular data is limited for other indicators by sex and more so for special groups such as disabled persons, trans-genders and tribal communities. Across SDGs, data availability is a challenge for SDGs 13–16.

India has an advanced statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate data about its population and economy. The principle of 'Data for development' (D4D) was central to India's G20 Presidency. MoSPI is the nodal ministry for SDG statistics and represents India in various international forums. Notably, India has been elected to the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) as a member for 4 years starting 1 January 2024 after two decades. To monitor the progress of SDGs at the national level, MoSPI has developed the NIF which is updated annually to ensure data consistency and help identify gaps. The State and district governments have also developed similar frameworks to monitor SDGs at the local level.

MoSPI has also taken several initiatives to improve the granularity of statistics, focussing on gender statistics to understand the disparities that exist between different groups of women and men and environmental statistics covering a wide range of topics, including air and water quality, waste generation and disposal, biodiversity and land use, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption. MoSPI has also organised data users' conferences for users and stakeholders focussing on National Account Statistics (NAS).

Technology is a game-changer in data collection and distribution of data. For instance, the use of advanced tools has significantly reduced the time lag in releasing Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) from 9 months to 2–3 months from the completion of fieldwork.

Increased investment in data infrastructure and capacities aids in evidence-based decision-making and identifying appropriate solutions. For instance, the Time Use Survey of 2019 made it possible to capture the 'Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work' for the first time, making it an essential indicator for measuring progress on Goal 5 (Gender Equality). Similarly, the recently launched ABP is capturing data at a more granular level on 40 KPIs. Further, a more nuanced approach is being adopted to collect data on persons with disabilities. All such initiatives contribute to the central principle of SDGs – 'LNOB'.

However, much more must be done to drive data-driven decision-making. Statistics needs to move from statisticians to citizens to build a basic understanding among the masses. Also, paramount are the data privacy issues and need to focus on citizen-generated data that people or their organisations produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them. It has the potential to reach the most marginalised populations, fill data gaps in sensitive areas, strengthen relationships between users and producers and increase trust in official statistics. Further, a culture of experimentation and innovation needs to be promoted around data operations, and analysing datasets in newer ways, such as earth observations, geospatial mapping and cell phone-based data.

All over the world, innovations in information and communication technology (ICT) have led to a data revolution: more data is being captured, produced, stored, accessed, analysed, archived and re-analysed at an exponential pace. New data collection tools and technologies are being incorporated into SDG monitoring frameworks, such as big data, AI and machine learning, integrated with traditional data sources.

While the infrastructure is in place, there is a need for capacity building of government, non-government officials, and CSOs to optimise the use of ICTs – particularly emerging and disruptive technologies – to collect, process, analyse and act on data for development. Access to data is a necessary condition to benefit from data, but not a sufficient one. It is essential to have the capacity to convert the data into digital intelligence that can be used for purposes of public good.

With required investments and partnerships, India could be a leader in developing intelligent and unique data-driven solutions and share lessons across States and with other countries. India is working to capitalise on the data revolution and turn it into a revolution for sustainable development.

SDG INDIA INDEX: METHODOLOGY & RESULTS

II

INDIA

SDG INDIA INDEX 2023-24: OVERVIEW & METHODOLOGY

Our understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals and the SDG India Index has significantly evolved since it was first published in 2018. The SDG India Index and Dashboard is an initiative by NITI Aayog in partnership with the UN in India and UNDP in India to rank Indian States and UTs based on their progress towards the SDGs. The Index is a composite measure of each SDG separately and all the SDGs combined, fostering a competitive spirit among States and UTs to accelerate SDG action. This fourth edition of the SDG India Index, is a much-improved iteration that has been shaped by intensive nationwide consultations to fine tune the selection of indicators with States and UTs besides deliberations with Central Ministries and within NITI Aayog over the last 3 years.

Evolution of the SDG India Index and Dashboard

The SDG India Index was conceived in 2018 by NITI Aayog following the need for a monitoring framework to track the progress of SDG implementation in the country. It is the most comprehensive performance measurement policy tool to gauge the performance of India and all the sub-national units across all the SDGs. The States and UTs are ranked on a composite index for each of the goals separately and on a combined index for all the goals. In addition to ranking States and UTs, these reports also highlight the country-level performance on each goal.

NITI Aayog is committed to advocating the SDGs in a manner that is easily understood by all. Towards this, the Index and Dashboard was created as an outreach tool that hosts visualisations and representations making data-based decision-making easier to access for policymakers, academia and citizens. The dashboard enables the viewer to make quick comparison of performances by goals and States/ UTs to identify priorities for action.

The objectives for the preparation of the SDG India Index and Dashboard are as follows:

- To monitor the progress on SDGs at national and sub-national levels and enable mid-course correction, both in policy and in action;
- To rank the performance of States and UTs based on their achievements across SDGs;
- To promote healthy competition among the States and UTs in their journey towards achieving the global goals;
- To support the States and UTs in identifying critical areas and sectoral gaps that demand more focused attention;
- To enable the States and UTs to learn from the good practices of their peers by providing a platform for knowledge-based collaboration;
- To highlight data gaps in the statistical system of the States and UTs and identify the sectors in which robust and more frequent data need to be collected, and
- To serve as an advocacy tool to propagate the messages of sustainability, resilience and partnerships.

The evolution of Index and Dashboard is a result of the partnership between NITI Aayog and the UN in India and subsequent versions have benefitted from technical partnership with UNDP. Continued consultations with Line Ministries, State Governments and their respective district administrations provide valuable insights and constructive feedback on the index and indicators in use.

The SDG India Index has come a long way since its inaugural launch in 2018. The first edition of the index was computed using only 62 indicators,

covering 13 SDGs and 39 targets due to issues of data paucity, dated data and indicators that partially explained the targets. Nevertheless, the index offered insights into India's baseline performance in achieving the SDGs while also highlighting the data gaps across sectors and geographies. Despite the limitations, the index was successful in initiating policy dialogues around the SDGs and opened up new arenas of partnership between the Government, private sector, CSOs, development partners and academia.

Following extensive deliberations, peer-reviews, Ministerial and State consultations, the second edition of the SDG India Index, for the year 2019–2020, was an improvement over the earlier version. It was constructed using 100 indicators, covered 54 targets covering all the 17 goals. Goal 17 primarily focuses on partnerships (where sub-national indicators are not available). The indicators chosen were more robust and aligned with Global Goals, targets and the NIF. This version also addressed many of the concerns that were previously raised.

The subsequent editions of the Index have further cemented the partnership between all stakeholders through regular dialogues, workshops and outreach programmes. The third edition of the SDG India Index for 2020–2021 focused on "Partnerships in the Decade of Action" as its theme. It covered 115 indicators and 70 targets.

The fourth edition of the SDG India Index (2023–24), released after a gap since the previous version encompasses 16 goals, 70 targets and 113 indicators. This edition represents a substantial enhancement, meticulously refined through extensive nationwide consultations. These consultations were pivotal in optimising indicator selection in collaboration with States, UTs and Central Ministries through rigorous internal deliberations within NITI Aayog over the past 3 years. The suggestions received from these engagements have led to an enhanced understanding of indicator definitions, data procurement issues, State-specific challenges as well as correction of administrative data and use of survey data. It has triggered a dialogue focused on policy and pegged performance to globally recognizable metrics. Furthermore, this facilitates State departments to have improved convergence with the Centre by encouraging States to provide data to Union Ministries for index estimations and consequently enhance their statistical capacity.

Thus, it can be seen that the review of the indicators and data compilation is carried out by NITI Aayog every year in coordination with MoSPI and relevant Line Ministries. Appropriate feedback is considered in the computation of the index. As a result, every edition is more refined, robust and improved than the previous, in terms of coverage of SDG targets, higher frequency of data, and quality and coverage of indicators. This limits strict comparability between the four editions of the index.

BASELINE REPORT 2018

13 Goals

39 Targets

62 Indicators

V2.0 REPORT 2019-20

16 Goals + Qualitative Analysis on Goal 17

54 Targets

100 Indicators

V3.0 REPORT 2020-21

16 Goals + Qualitative Analysis on Goal 17

70 Targets

115 Indicators

V4.0 REPORT 2023-24

16 Goals + Qualitative Analysis on Goal 17

70 Targets

113 Indicators

From National to Regional to Local

The SDG India Index has been receiving wide recognition since its first edition and has successfully driven the SDG initiatives in the country. NITI Aayog has taken localisation efforts a step further by facilitating SDG localisation at the sub-national level, namely State, district and local levels. As part of these efforts, NITI Aayog has:

- Undertaken extensive sensitisation and capacity-building initiatives on SDGs across States and UTs;
- Advised sub-national Governments on setting up institutional mechanisms at the State level and providing handholding support in ensuring institutional ownership of the 2030 Agenda at the State and UT levels;
- Encouraged the preparation of SIF and DIFs;
- Advised on instituting and operationalising SDG monitoring systems at the State level and
- Encouraged peer learning across States and sub-State levels.

The localisation efforts have enabled various arms of the Government to implement the SDGs in an integrated manner.

North Eastern Region (NER) District SDG Index and Dashboard

The North-Eastern States, which comprise 8 of the 28 States, share a unique historical and geographical context. Despite their cultural and socio-economic diversity, there is wide inter-state and intra-state disparity in the region in terms of development. While some of the States fare well on the NITI Aayog's SDG India Index, challenges persist across the region. Owing to the wide intra-state disparity, districts are emerging as the focus for intensive interventions. This necessitates the availability of reliable data at the district level on nationally recognised indicators. However, the availability of reliable and comparable data at the district level is a considerable challenge. This is more so in the north-eastern region of India, for which data at the State level is also not available for some of the key indicators.

In view of this, NITI Aayog in partnership with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER), State Governments and UNDP has developed an SDG Index for the north-eastern region at the district level. The NER District SDG Index is the first of its kind index in the country as the metrics and methodology are customised for the region and progress is measured at the district level. The Index compares 129 districts from the 8 north-eastern States across all sectors of the SDGs. The index has been computed using 84 indicators, covering 14 Goals and 50 SDG targets. It will not only serve as a tool for fast-tracking the progress of SDGs in the region but will enhance analytical understanding on sectoral issues as well as data gaps.

All aspects related to the selection of indicators and computation methodology of the NER District SDG Index and Dashboard followed extensive consultation with all the 8 States of the region. States played a crucial role in shaping the index by enriching the feedback process with localised insights and field experience. The methodology for estimating the index is the same as that used for the SDG India Index while indicators have been selected from the NIF, SDG India Index, and the SIF prepared by the respective north-eastern States after extensive consultations.

An interactive dashboard was also prepared to allow users to explore and visualise the data in the NER District SDG Index Report. The dashboard allows for region-level and district-level insights and is a powerful tool for extracting critical insights from the NER District SDG Index data. The performance of the District SDG Index will provide States with opportunities for peer learning, policy tweaking, mid-course correction and resource allocation at the district level. It will further enable other States to develop similar composite indices to close the district-wise disparities and overcome statistical challenges.

SDG Urban Index and Dashboard

Taking the SDG monitoring to the level of cities, NITI Aayog has developed an SDG Index for urban centres in India, using a framework of 77 indicators and measuring the performance of 56 Indian cities. The cities were ranked as per their performance and achievements across sectors pertaining to poverty reduction, health and nutrition, gender equality and inequality, infrastructure, urban facilities, resource efficiency, climate action and governance at the city level. This has facilitated the need for urban-centric SDG action on one hand and emphasised on improving city-level data and statistical ecosystems on the other hand. This is yet another milestone achieved by NITI Aayog in building its institutional capacity to design and develop robust SDG progress monitoring systems at the local level.

Impact of the Index and Dashboard in Furthering 2030 Agenda

The SDG India Index, since its inaugural launch in 2018, has been comprehensively documenting and ranking the progress made by States and UTs towards achieving the SDGs. It has had a significant impact in shaping the development discourse around 2030 Agenda and triggering action.

- The composite index score and rank has emerged as an advocacy tool for States/UTs to initiate the discussion around SDGs and the challenges pertaining to achieving them since it is simple and easy to interpret and communicate.

- The considerable recognition garnered by the indices at both the national and regional levels has led to Government and public engagement in critical issues that affect people's lives. It has generated active discussion among all relevant stakeholders on the progress made on SDGs, challenges encountered, possible redressal strategies and quality of data. The index has opened up new vistas of partnership between the Government, academia and CSOs, raised awareness about SDGs, and has firmly placed SDGs in policy dialogues.

- The SDG index has triggered healthy competition among States and UTs on SDGs. They have enabled States to benchmark their progress relative to others and identify priority areas, thereby promoting competition to improve performance.

- The index has emerged as a powerful tool for data-driven decision-making, which offers excellent possibilities for States and UTs to identify priority areas requiring improvements, better targeting and effective resource allocation.

- The index reports have given impetus to States and UTs to deepen SDG localisation at district and local levels. It has initiated monitoring at district levels, thereby promoting healthy competition among districts.

- The preparation of the report and indices has revealed crucial data gaps at the national, State, UT and district levels for SDG monitoring. It has brought to focus the need to improve the statistical system and the national and sub-national levels using innovative methods.

- This index has dismantled silos between economic, social and environmental metrics of measurement and provides a complete and summary overview of progress.

- It has also prompted the planning departments across the States to adopt a more holistic approach to measure progress at the State level and helped in highlighting the gaps in data across goals.

- At a conceptual level, it has sparked crucial dialogues on the inclusivity of the indicator set and its value to vulnerable people.

The imperfections of the Index were recognised even when it was first launched. However, it was developed as an essential tool for communicating the new framework, capable of drawing attention to the indivisibility of the economic, social and environmental pillars when assessing a country's progress. However, one needs to be cautious with numeric indicators – any index does not and cannot represent the richness and the nuances of the framework or concept it attempts to measure. It is only a tool to track progress over a period on defined indicators.

In 1990, the UNDP Human Development Index famously dethroned the GDP as the ultimate measure of progress and spurred a new global discourse of what constitutes development. In this case, the SDG India Index, despite its "statistical" limitations, has been catalytic in generating awareness about global goals, especially among the political leadership in the country.

The latest SDG India Index 2023-24, computation is based on 113 indicators across 70 targets of 16 goals and uses the latest available data from Government officials, ministries and the States. It is important to note that this version of the Index is not strictly comparable with other previous versions. This challenge is due to revision of indicator set to benefit from the most recent data. A qualitative analysis of SDG 17 is also presented in chapter 4 of this report.

It is hoped that this version will not only provide an overview of the progress but also help policymakers to undertake comparative analysis of their achievements vis-à-vis other States and UTs. It is also worth reiterating that the achievements of Indian States and UTs will help the global community to progress towards the SDGs and this Index will serve as a crucial resource for all stakeholders.

SDG India Index Methodology

The methodology of SDG India Index was developed in 2019 in close association with the MoSPI; with the Data and Methodology Committee chaired by MoSPI, leading the efforts; and is primarily based on the methodology used by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), a global initiative under the auspices of the UNSG. The Committee had members from NITI Aayog, MoSPI, UN agencies and key ministries. The Committee took the leadership role in – examining various methodologies and arriving at the most suitable one, development of the Index, identification of indicators and determining data gaps. The constitution, work and contribution of the Committee stand out as an example of convergence – multiple stakeholders coming together to address a common challenge.

1. Selection of Indicators

The first step in constructing the index was identifying suitable indicators. The NIF was consulted to ensure alignment with national development priorities, and relevant indicators were identified and mapped with the targets. The previous edition of the Index and the NIF, put together by MoSPI, served as the basis for selecting these indicators. NITI Aayog had constructed a list of select indicators, refining them with all stakeholders' feedback to aid comparison. Further, extensive consultations and workshops with concerned Union ministries/ departments and all States/UTs led to finalising a framework of 113 indicators. To determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the Index, technically sound and quantitative criteria-based indicators were chosen that had:

i. Relevance to the SDG global targets;

ii. Alignment with the NIF;

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

iv. The consent of respective Ministries/ Departments;

v. Data ownership, either administrative or survey, by Line Ministries, and

vi. Sufficient data coverage, such that data for at least 80 percent of the States/UTs is available.

While most of the indicators used to estimate the composite index are taken directly from the NIF, some of these indicators have been modified in view of the evolving availability of data across all the States and UTs. Where State/UT-level data was unavailable for NIF indicators, suitable proxy indicators were identified from official data sources. The NIF indicators for which data was unavailable at the State/UT level could not be included.

2. Consultation with Stakeholders

The latest data on the selected indicators was collected with the respective ministries and MoSPI. Several rounds of consultations with the ministries were organised to arrive at suitable proxy indicators. The indicator refining and selection were 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 in several States, with Chief Secretaries and concerned senior officials, including Planning Secretaries and Heads of Departments to elicit indicator-wise feedback on the appropriateness, robustness and data challenges.

3. Summary of Indicators

In the SDG India Index 2023-24, out of the 113 indicators, 90 are common to the previous version for the year 2020-21. Updated values have been used for 104 indicators as compared to the SDG India Index 2020-21. Out of the 113 reported indicators, 107 were used for the Index estimation. Five indicators under Goal 14 were excluded as they pertain solely to the 9 coastal States, while one indicator in Goal 10 was not used due to lack of comparability. In cases where data was unavailable for all States/UTs, the missing cells were marked as "Null" and were not assigned any weightage in Index estimation.

Among the 113 indicators, 100 are directly aligned with NIF 2024 (75 precisely from NIF and 25 similar to NIF indicators), while the remaining 13 are derived in consultation with States/UTs and Line Ministries.

4. Target Setting

After the final aggregation of the raw data, a process of target setting was undertaken. 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 80 indicators, for instance, the target of reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. For 24 indicators, targets set by Government of India were used. Benchmarks set by international development organisations or international standards were adopted for 5 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 from the base year. For 3 out of 5 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 and for 1 indicator under Goal 10, target has not been assigned due to lack of comparability.

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 and units. For instance, while MMR is per 100,000 live births, headcount ratio 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 value means better 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 value implies lower 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 value 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 Iij = Goal score for State/UT i under SDG j
Nij = number of non-null indicators for State/UT i under SDG j
Iijk = normalised value for State/UT i of indicator k under SDG j

The Goal score Iij for State/UT i under Goal j was then computed. Based on the Goal score, the States/UT 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;

Performer: when the Index score is between 50 and 64;

Aspirant: when the Index score is less than 50.

7. Computation of Composite Index Scores

The next step was the computation of composite Index 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 State/UTs in their journey towards achieving the SDGs. The State/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 Ii = composite SDG index score of State/UTs i
Ni = number of Goal scores for which State/UTs i has non-null data
Iij = goal score for State/UTs i under SDG j
Iijk = normalised value for State/UTs 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 16 goals. While 24 out of the 28 States are in the Front Runner category and 4 States in the Performer category, among the UTs all 8 are in Front Runner category.

METHODOLOGY OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDEX

Reading the Index 2023-24

Some of the key issues, which are pertinent to take into cognizance while reading the Index 2023-24, are as follows:

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. 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 considered prudent to rely on single official source of data for any given indicator, which provides values for most if not all the States and UTs, to avoid discrepancies, confusion and possible error.

2. Some States have also voiced concerns that in capturing the progress of several schemes, largely 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 State schemes in addition to the CSS – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, respectively. SDG Index 2023-24 has tried to address this concern by increasingly shifting to 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 kachha 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 SDG Index 2023-24 are a mix of outcome and scheme indicators, with only 16 out of the 113 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 the 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 all indicators, from the most recent data sources. For administrative data sourced from Central Ministries, the cut-off ranges from FY 2022–2023 to FY 2023–2024, depending upon availability for all 36 sub-national entities. More than 80 percent of the indicators have data sourced from the last 3 years (25 belong to the 2023–2024 period, 32 from 2022–2023 and 24 belong to 2022–2021). The rest 20 percent indicators have data sourced from 2015–2016 to 2020–2021. For some indicators, where the data is not available for some States or some UTs, 'null' value has been ascribed.

4. With consistent efforts by the Government of India, some scheme-based indicators have nearly reached saturation. Consequently, all States/UTs have scored above 90 percent in these indicators. The indicators include: (i) Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA, (ii) Percentage of rural population having an improved source of drinking water, (iii) Percentage of households with any usual member having a bank or post office account, and (iv) Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY. It was observed that due to the nature of the methodology, States/UTs received lower scores in these indicators, despite achieving high performance. Therefore, for such indicators, the minimum score has been fixed, making the score equal to the raw value.

5. Methodological issue of using arithmetic mean over geometric mean and equal weights: The Index 2023-24 methodology is based on the

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 17 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.

6. Goal 14 (Life Below Water) primarily applies to a limited number of coastal States/UTs. Consequently, this goal has not been included in the calculation of the Composite Score for the Index.

Periodicity of Indicators

GOAL	2015-2016	2016-2017	2016-2020	2017-2018	2018-2019	2018-2020	2019-2020	2019-2021	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Grand Total
SDG 1								3				2	5
SDG 2								4		1	1	1	7
SDG 3			1	1		2	1				4	2	11
SDG 4					1					10	1		12
SDG 5	1							5			2	1	9
SDG 6										3	2	2	7
SDG 7										1		1	2
SDG 8								1			5	2	8
SDG 9								1		1	4	2	8
SDG 10								1	1	1	3		6
SDG 11								1	1		1	4	7
SDG 12									1	2	1	1	5
SDG 13		1			1		1				1	1	5
SDG 14										1		4	5
SDG 15	1				1					4	1		7
SDG 16								1			6	2	9
Grand Total	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	17	3	24	32	25	113

Limitations of the Index

While Index 2023-24 is a useful instrument to measure and encapsulate 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 in the interest of sharper focus.

3. Indicators without specified quantitative targets have their targets set based on the average of the top three States from the base value, rather than from the current year. This approach ensures consistency in target values over time, avoiding frequent adjustments and maintaining stability in goal setting.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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. This does not necessarily imply any negative implication.

7. While the latest values of the indicators have been used, most of them are taken between 2021–2022 and 2023–2024, which implies recent periodicity but not uniform periodicity across all goals.

8. Alignment of SDG India Index 2023-24 indicators with NIF has been ensured to the maximum extent possible and these are slightly different from SDG India Index 2018, 2019–2020 and 2020–2021, in view of the constant refinement and improvements being attempted with the rich body of feedback and suggestions from our primary stakeholders (i.e., the States and the UTs). The indicator set for SDG India Index 2023–2024 and 2020–2021 are strictly not comparable.

The Index has played a key role in accelerating 2030 Agenda in the States and UTs of India. The results of the ranking are always highly publicised through the national and regional media. It has raised awareness on SDGs at many levels – within Government, media, researchers and CSOs. 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 almost all States/UTs to the next level where district-level monitoring was initiated, thereby promoting healthy competition among the districts on the SDGs.

GOAL-WISE
TOP STATES/UTs

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Gujarat | Ladakh

Goal 15: Life on Land
Jharkhand
Tripura
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

Goal 14: Life Below Water
West Bengal

Goal 13: Climate Action
Sikkim | Tamil Nadu | Chandigarh

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
Tripura | Jammu & Kashmir

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maharashtra | Chandigarh

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality
Goa | Puducherry

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Goa | Puducherry

Goal 1: No Poverty

Tamil Nadu | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Kerala | Puducherry

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Gujarat | Delhi

Goal 4: Quality Education

Kerala | Delhi

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Nagaland | Lakshadweep

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Goa | Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

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

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Himachal Pradesh | Ladakh

INDIA RESULTS

Composite SDG India Index 2023-24

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.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

At National Level

- The composite score for India improved from 66 in 2020-21 to 71 in 2023-24. This indicates that the country has accelerated progress on the SDGs despite global headwinds.
- Between 2020-21 and 2023-24, significant progress observed in Goals 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 13 (Climate Action) and these goals are now in front runner category. Goal 13 records highest increase in score from 54 to 67 followed by Goal 1 from 60 to 72.
- Significant affirmative developments since 2018 in Goals 1 (No Poverty), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean energy) and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).
- Eleven Goals drive the positive push – Goals 1 (No Poverty), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduce 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.
- In three Goals - 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education) and 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), the overall score lies between 50 and 64, indicating opportunity for improvement in the coming years.
- Goal 5 (Gender Equality) demands special attention, as the overall country score is below 50. Goal 5 has 14 States and UTs in Aspirant category.
- Government's focus on ensuring food & nutrition security, health, education, electrification, housing for all, sanitation, clean cooking fuel & energy has significantly contributed to the improvements.

At State/ UT levels

- The SDG India Index 2023-24 scores for States range from 57 to 79, while for UTs they range between 65 and 77. This marks an improvement over the 2020-21 scores, where States ranged from 52 to 75, and UTs ranged from 62 to 79.
- Uttarakhand and Kerala lead as top States with scores of 79 each; Chandigarh maintains top spot among UTs with a score of 77.
- Tamil Nadu took the third spot followed by Goa and Himachal Pradesh.
- Top Gainer States between 2018 and 2023-24 include Uttar Pradesh (increase in score by 25), followed by Jammu and Kashmir (21), Uttarakhand (19), Sikkim (18), Haryana (17), Assam, Punjab and Tripura (16 each), Madhya Pradesh and Odisha (15 each).
- In 2023-24, 32 States/UTs are in Front Runner Category (Scores 65-99), up from 22 States/ UTs in 2020-21. 10 new entrants to the category of Front Runners include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

71
India's SDG Score for 2023-24

State-wise Score Range: **57–79**

UT Score Range: **65–77**

32 States/UTs with Front Runner Category Scores: **65–99**

Top States: **Uttarakhand and Kerala**

Top UT: **Chandigarh**

Highest increase in scores:

Goal 13 (Climate Action)

Goal 1 (No Poverty)

10 New States/UT in the Front Runner Category: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu

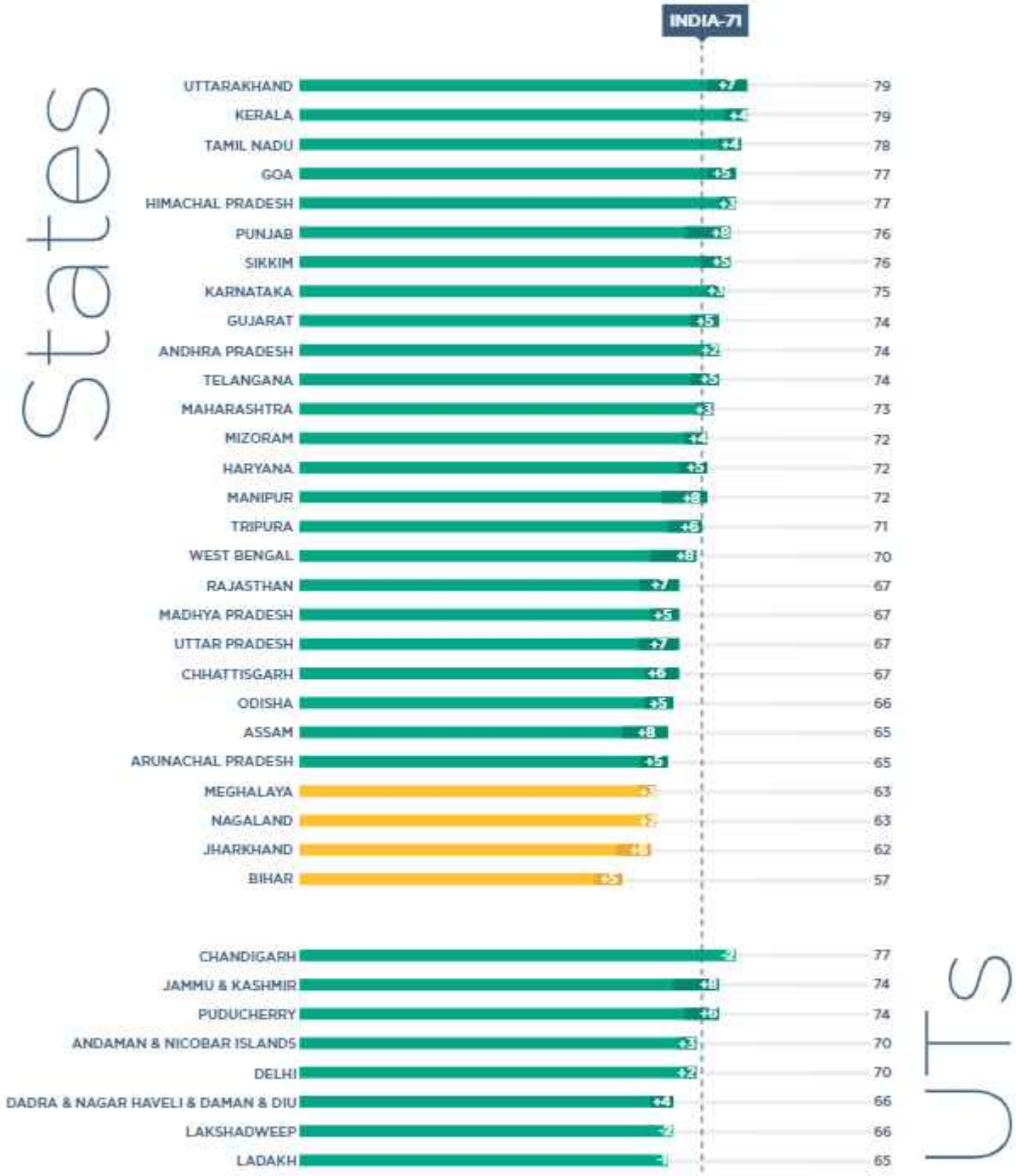
Top Gainers since Baseline (2018)
Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Haryana, Assam, Punjab, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha

SDG GOAL-WISE PERFORMANCE (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
2023-24	72	52	77	61	49	89	96	68	61	65	83	78	67	75	74
2020-21	60	47	74	57	48	83	92	61	55	67	79	74	54	66	74
2019-20	50	35	61	58	42	88	70	64	65	64	53	55	60	66	72
2018	54	48	52	58	36	65	51	65	44	71	39			90	71

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

PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON SDGs



PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON SDGs

STATES	SDG 7	SDG 6	SDG 16	SDG 15	SDG 3	SDG 8	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 13	SDG 4	SDG 9	SDG 5	Composite Score
Uttarakhand	100	94	81	94	84	80	69	89	86	83	66	71	73	62	56	79
Kerala	100	87	82	88	80	74	71	84	53	81	84	80	82	69	66	79
Tamil Nadu	100	90	78	72	77	81	76	81	78	92	75	81	76	67	63	78
Goa	100	100	83	79	79	74	87	85	47	79	74	54	72	76	61	77
Himachal Pradesh	100	90	85	78	83	88	80	77	78	71	51	62	77	58	62	77
Punjab	100	74	81	65	79	68	77	94	76	84	83	66	75	69	47	76
Sikkim	83	97	80	72	66	84	80	88	75	66	77	81	67	55	65	76
Karnataka	100	90	81	78	80	86	69	85	85	73	58	73	63	67	51	75
Gujarat	98	98	87	76	90	76	69	94	67	75	41	74	58	61	52	74
Andhra Pradesh	100	91	79	77	78	69	67	85	93	86	67	70	52	49	51	74
Telangana	100	90	67	82	73	84	65	86	75	91	58	58	64	69	49	74
Maharashtra	100	93	76	68	84	73	66	98	77	69	45	73	67	58	53	73
Mizoram	100	94	84	67	69	81	43	70	57	74	76	79	65	55	69	72
Haryana	100	80	67	65	73	69	73	86	71	67	75	69	77	72	46	72
Manipur	88	83	69	83	75	57	79	83	67	74	77	71	65	62	45	72
Tripura	74	82	82	95	79	74	77	80	90	71	63	61	62	39	45	71
West Bengal	100	86	82	91	79	63	70	54	94	63	58	44	69	66	45	70
Rajasthan	100	69	70	54	73	65	49	75	80	82	64	62	63	53	52	67
Madhya Pradesh	90	87	73	90	56	64	54	86	92	67	48	63	49	39	48	67
Uttar Pradesh	100	92	77	70	61	69	66	82	85	57	58	52	54	53	42	67
Chhattisgarh	87	93	71	78	56	67	72	79	95	70	40	47	63	39	51	67
Odisha	84	88	62	76	73	75	64	74	85	73	45	64	40	48	39	66
Assam	100	85	67	91	69	63	68	59	75	75	47	58	41	44	42	65
Arunachal Pradesh	74	85	83	80	70	75	67	46	90	49	81	61	52	28	54	65
Meghalaya	62	80	66	71	71	57	77	42	76	63	52	80	40	44	56	63
Nagaland	59	86	65	74	63	76	55	38	59	63	69	79	46	50	74	63
Jharkhand	70	86	60	95	77	64	59	74	71	56	28	30	61	53	42	62
Bihar	81	98	68	73	67	54	56	57	74	39	24	34	32	53	44	57
UNION TERRITORIES	**SDG 7**	**SDG 6**	**SDG 16**	**SDG 15**	**SDG 3**	**SDG 8**	**SDG 10**	**SDG 11**	**SDG 12**	**SDG 1**	**SDG 2**	**SDG 13**	**SDG 4**	**SDG 9**	**SDG 5**	**Composite Score**
Chandigarh	100	90	75	80	89	77	75	100	58	70	71	80	84	65	48	77
Jammu and Kashmir	100	86	81	61	78	78	74	82	87	64	73	71	56	59	53	74
Puducherry	100	98	79	76	65	67	80	72	60	58	84	48	76	76	64	74
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	100	65	94	69	72	70	81	64	60	69	26	63	66	60	70
Delhi	100	86	53	68	93	58	58	75	43	67	80	49	85	75	58	70
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	62	73	80	99	70	73	71	80	76	80	22	38	67	55	41	66
Lakshadweep	83	95	81	55	69	63	70	50	64	83	83	13	67	48	65	66
Ladakh	100	95	90	42	67	86	49	33	50	70	57	63	53	43	67	65
India	96	89	74	75	77	68	65	83	79	72	52	67	61	61	49	71
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 5) being in the right-most column (before the composite score).

2018
(Baseline)
Score: 57
2019-20
Score: 60
2020-21
Score: 66
Aspirant (0-49)
Performer (50-64)
Front Runner (65-99)
Achiever (100)

Performance of States/ UTs on SDG India Index

Front Runner

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

Performer

- Meghalaya
- Nagaland
- Jharkhand
- Bihar

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

Sustainable Development Goals from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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

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

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

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

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

Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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

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

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

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

PROGRESS
ON GOALS

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 also 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 mobilizing resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, is also emphasized in this goal.

Targets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SDG India Index: Goal 1

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of No Poverty, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the seven SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on 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 39 and 92 for States and between 58 and 89 for UTs.

Tamil Nadu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty-one States and five UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). Only two States fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 1.1: SDG 1 Index Score of States/UTs

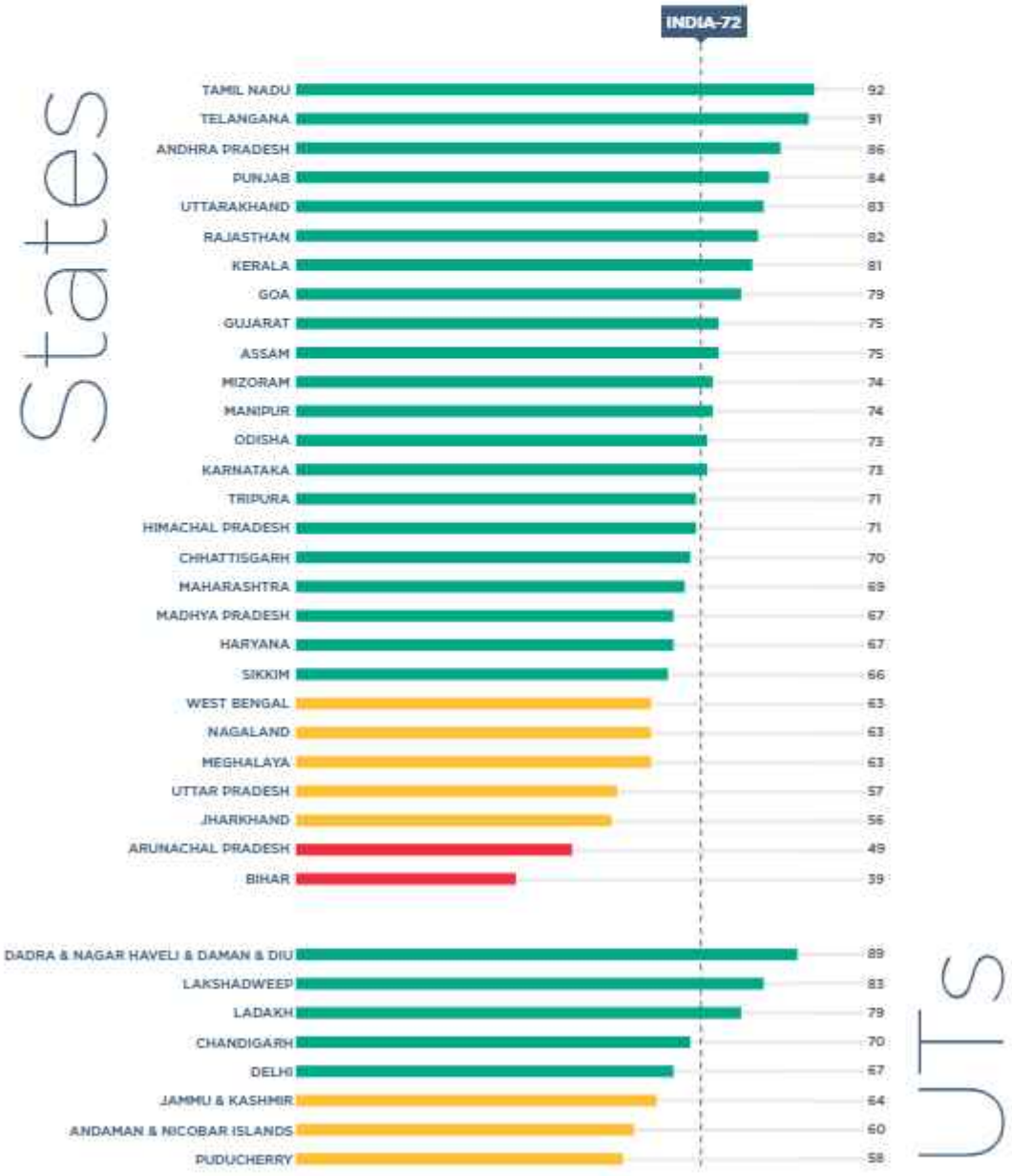
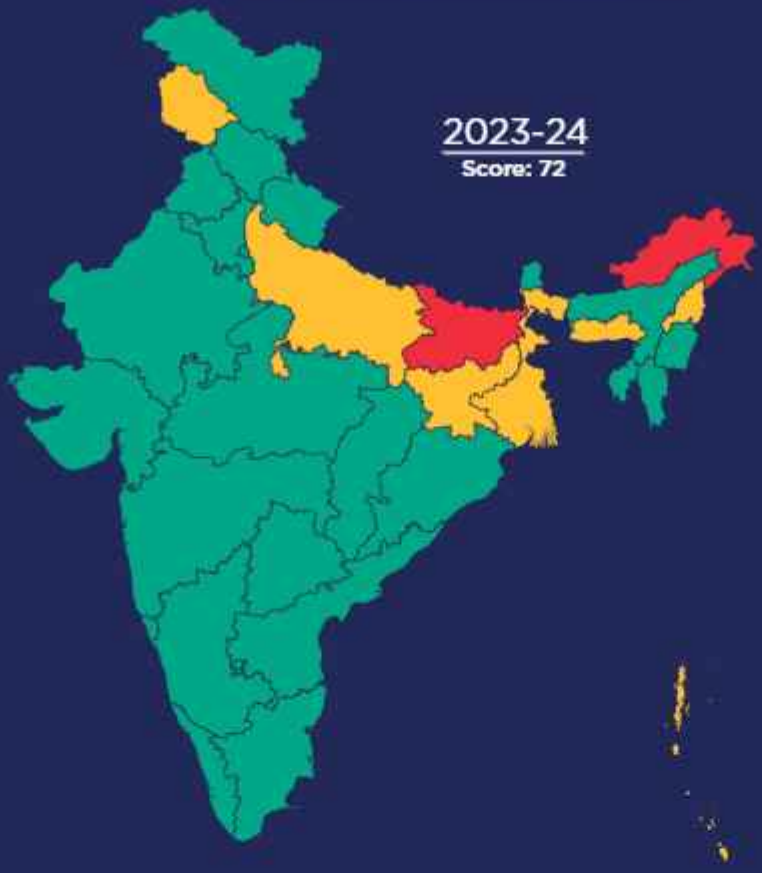


Figure 1.2 : Performance of States/UTs on SDG 1



Front Runner

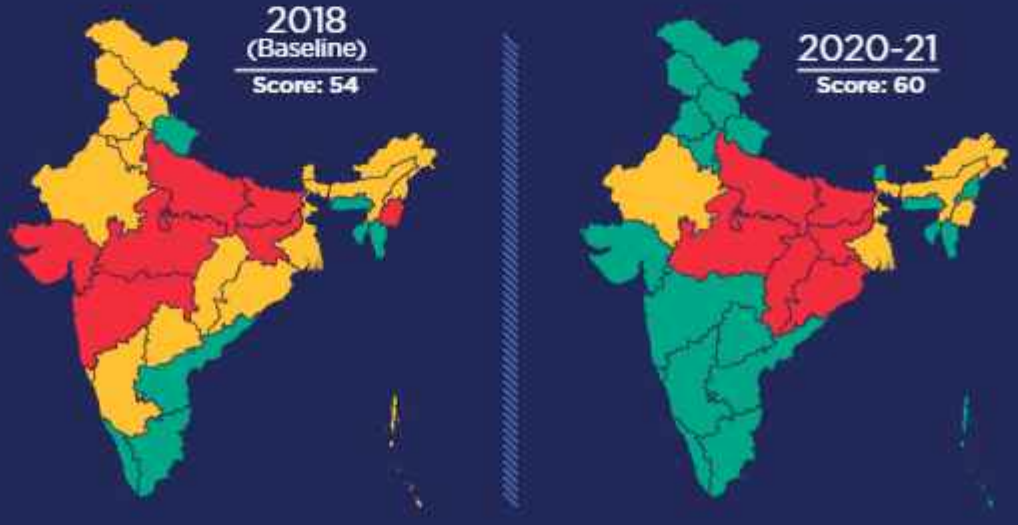
- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Chhattisgarh
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Mizoram
- Odisha
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttarakhand
- Chandigarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- Delhi
- Ladakh
- Lakshadweep

Performer

- Jharkhand
- Meghalaya
- Nagaland
- Uttar Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Puducherry

Aspirant

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Bihar



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

		1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	
S.No.	States/UTs	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 offered 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 kachha houses	SDG 1 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.06	80.2	99.94	54.04	1.6	86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.76	29.3	99.87	23.51	28.6	49
3	Assam	19.35	66.7	99.92	53.43	2.9	75
4	Bihar	33.76	17.4	99.90	20.90	11.3	39
5	Chhattisgarh	16.37	71.4	99.98	37.60	11.7	70
6	Goa	0.84	73.1	99.69	23.27	0.4	79
7	Gujarat	11.66	44.4	99.74	39.22	1.7	75
8	Haryana	7.07	25.7	99.81	13.47	0.9	67
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.93	38.9	99.96	21.81	1.6	71
10	Jharkhand	28.81	50.3	99.96	41.83	9.8	56
11	Karnataka	7.58	31.8	97.40	46.08	2.6	73
12	Kerala	0.55	57.8	100	50.40	0.3	81
13	Madhya Pradesh	20.63	38.1	99.55	61.44	7.2	67
14	Maharashtra	7.81	22.4	99.76	27.91	1.7	69
15	Manipur	8.10	16.4	99.92	62.40	1.5	74
16	Meghalaya	27.79	69	99.97	35.68	4.6	63
17	Mizoram	5.3	50.3	100	37.31	4.8	74
18	Nagaland	15.43	22	99.62	36.20	8	63
19	Odisha	15.68	47.9	99.92	Null	11.3	73
20	Punjab	4.75	25.2	99.92	117.84	1.1	84
21	Rajasthan	15.31	87.8	99.95	46.08	3.5	82
22	Sikkim	2.60	28	99.98	9.19	1.5	66
23	Tamil Nadu	2.20	66.5	100	197.7	2.1	92
24	Telangana	5.88	69.2	99.96	Null	1.3	91
25	Tripura	13.11	36.4	99.99	43.03	6.4	71
26	Uttar Pradesh	22.93	15.9	99.98	38.91	5.7	57
27	Uttarakhand	9.67	62.5	99.88	68.49	4.2	83
28	West Bengal	11.89	33.7	99.59	0	4.3	63
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.3	1.8	98.99	41.15	Null	60
30	Chandigarh	3.52	32.2	Null	79.30	Null	70
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	9.21	56.6	99.74	101.10	Null	80
32	Delhi	3.43	25	Null	46.85	0.3	67
33	Jammu and Kashmir	4.80	13.8	99.67	18.45	3	64
34	Ladakh	3.53	17.1	99.92	124.21	Null	79
35	Lakshadweep	1.11	67.7	100	63.71	Null	83
36	Puducherry	0.85	30.1	100	3.43	Null	58
	India	**14.96**	**41**	**99.74**	**46.29**	**4.6**	**72**
	Target	**12.425**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**100**

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

GOAL 1

14.96%

headcount ratio of **MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY** in 2019-21, enroute to achieving target 1.2 of halving Multidimensional Poverty much before 2030

41%

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

99.74%

were **OFFERED EMPLOYMENT** of the persons demanding employment Under **MGNREGA** in 2023-2024

95.40%

LIVE IN PUCCA and SEMI-PUCCA HOUSES

24.82

crore people lifted out of poverty as per the NITI Aayog discussion paper on **MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY** between 2013-14 and 2022-23

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Headcount ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) (%)	12.425	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 NITI Aayog's National MPI: A Progress Review 2023, the incidence (headcount ratio) of multidimensional poverty in India was 24.85% for the year 2015-2016. Therefore, half of this value has been taken as the national 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 offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	100	The mandate of the MGNREGA is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment during a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work at the time and place provided by a Programme Officer. Guaranteed employment through the MGNREGA is one of the social protection schemes which aim to cover all who demand employment.
Percentage of 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 kachha houses	0	Global SDG target 1.4 aims to ensure that by 2030, all men and women, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property. Therefore, the target has been set to zero percent implying that no household should reside in a kachha house which is a non-durable and temporary form of housing.

Highlights

Headcount ratio: According to the NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index-Progress Review 2023, based on NFHS – 5 data, 14.96 percent of people live in multidimensional poverty in India. 13.5 crore people moved out of multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21. The national target is to lower the incidence of multidimensional poverty to half, corresponding to the global target 1.2 which aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions as denoted by Headcount ratio. Sixteen States and all eight UTs have achieved the national target of 12.425 percent. Amongst the States, Kerala has performed the best with the lowest headcount ratio at 0.55 percent. Uttar Pradesh registered the highest decline in the number of MPI poor with 3.43 crore, followed by Bihar (2.25 crore) and Madhya Pradesh (1.36 crore).

Households covered by a health scheme: According to NFHS-5 (2019–2021), 41 percent of households in India have at least one member covered by a health scheme or health insurance. The target is to cover all the households in the country. Closest to the target is the State of Rajasthan, with 87.8 percent of households covered. Among the UTs, Lakshadweep has the highest coverage with 67.7 percent of households covered.

MGNREGA: The MGNREG Act, 2005 aims to provide at least a 100 days of guaranteed wage employment during a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. In the country, 99.74 percent of persons were offered employment out of the total who demanded employment under the Act in the financial year of 2023–2024. Among the States, Kerala offered employment to 100 percent persons of the total who demanded employment whereas Karnataka offered employment to 97.4 percent. Among the UTs, Lakshadweep and Puducherry offered 100 percent of persons employment opportunities, while Andaman and Nicobar Islands offered 98.99 percent of people out of the total who demanded employment.

Maternity benefits: As per the Ministry of Women and Child Development, 46.29 percent beneficiaries received social protection benefits of the total enrolled beneficiaries under the PMMVY in 2023–2024. The target is to achieve full coverage. Tamil Nadu and Punjab have achieved the 100 percent target among States and Ladakh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have achieved the target among UTs.

Note: *Beneficiaries paid can include those who were enrolled in the previous year including PMMVY CAS. The cycle of the scheme is approximately 15 months. The beneficiary can receive subsequent instalments in any year upon completion of conditionalities. However, in case of enrolment, the beneficiary is counted for enrolment only in the first year of registration. The PMMVY maternity benefit is given for first child ₹5,000 in two instalments (first instalment after ANC and second instalment after the childbirth and 14 weeks of universal immunization) and second child if girl child) ₹6,000 in a single instalment after the childbirth and completion of 14 week of universal immunization.*

Households living in kachha houses: Global SDG target 1.4 aims to ensure that every person has access to basic services such as housing. As per NFHS-5 (2019–2021), 4.6 percent of households in India live in kachha houses. Among the States, Kerala has only 0.3 percent households living in kachha houses, while Arunachal Pradesh has the highest percentage of households (28.6 percent) living in kachha houses.

Photo courtesy of Rakesh Pulapa

SDG 2

ZERO HUNGER

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

The SDGs aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people – especially children – have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers, and equal access to land, technology and markets. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity. The goal also focuses 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 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 24 and 84 for States and between 22 and 84 for UTs.

Kerala and Puducherry are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Eleven States and six UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). However, eight States and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 2.1: SDG 2 Index Score of States/ UTs

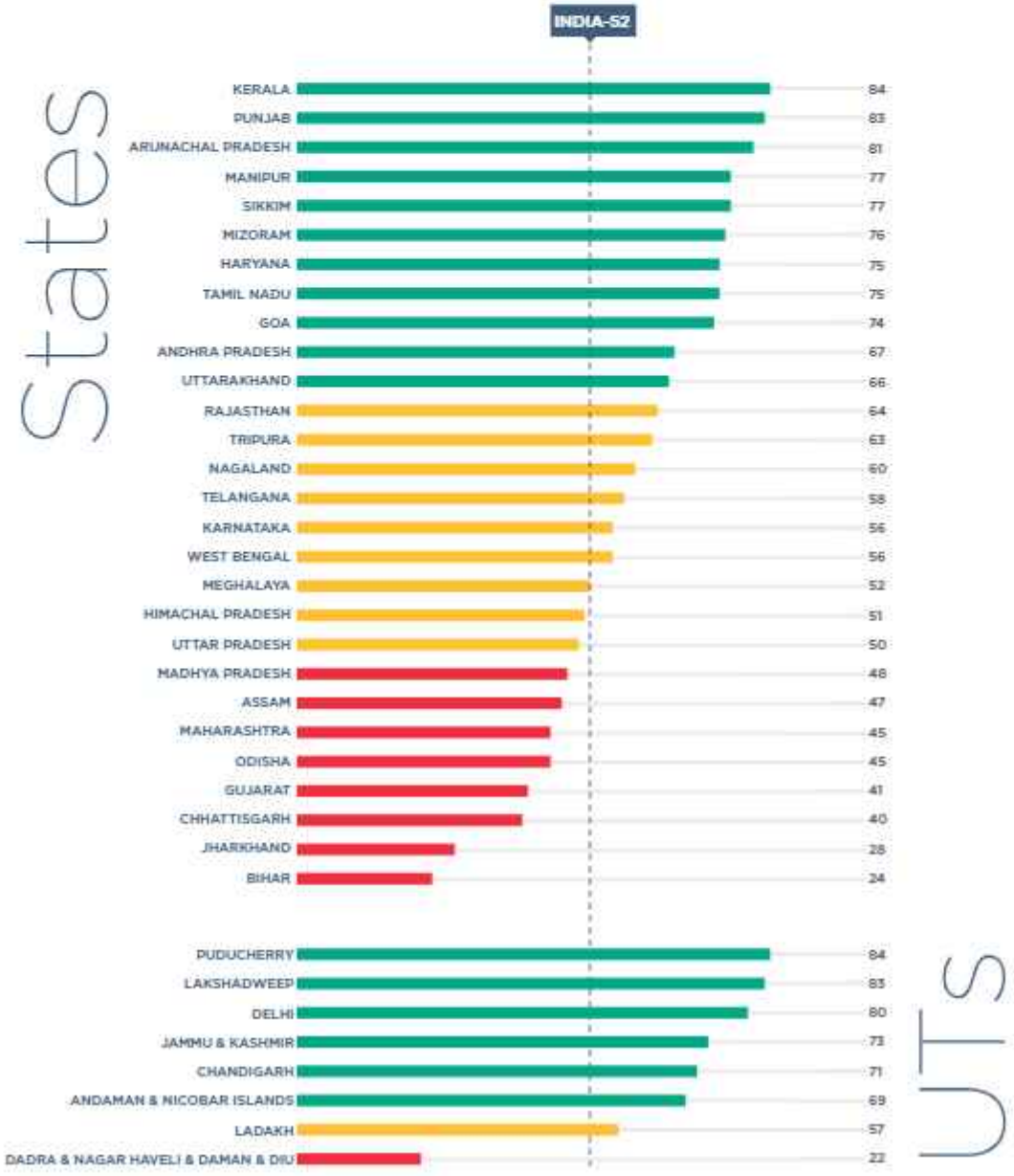


Figure 2.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 2

Front Runner

- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Goa
- Haryana
- Kerala
- Manipur
- Punjab
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttarakhand
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- Chandigarh
- Delhi
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry

Performer

- Himachal Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Meghalaya
- Nagaland
- Rajasthan
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Ladakh

Aspirant

- Assam
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Gujarat
- Jharkhand
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Odisha
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

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	
S.No.	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 women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5	Rice and wheat produced per unit area (three-year average) (kg/ha)	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in lakhs/worker)	SDG 2 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	29.6	31.2	53.7	14.8	3516.1	1.5	67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	96.53	15.4	28	27.9	5.7	1846.7	1.97	81
3	Assam	99.71	32.8	35.3	54.2	17.7	2078.49	0.76	47
4	Bihar	100	41	42.9	63.1	25.6	2480.14	0.34	24
5	Chhattisgarh	100	31.3	34.6	51.8	23.1	1933.78	0.49	40
6	Goa	100	24	25.8	41	13.8	2688.76	5	74
7	Gujarat	91.84	39.7	39	62.5	25.2	2794.96	1.33	41
8	Haryana	100	21.5	27.5	56.4	15.1	4240.36	2.17	75
9	Himachal Pradesh	77.8	25.5	30.8	42.2	13.9	1861.49	0.76	55
10	Jharkhand	99.98	39.4	39.6	56.8	26.2	2086.15	0.38	28
11	Karnataka	100	32.9	35.4	45.7	17.2	2867.66	0.94	56
12	Kerala	100	19.7	23.4	31.4	10.1	2882.2	2.28	84
13	Madhya Pradesh	97.87	33	35.7	52.8	23	2946.62	0.92	48
14	Maharashtra	100	36.1	35.2	45.7	20.8	1954.84	Null	45
15	Manipur	80.15	13.3	23.4	32.4	7.2	2584.66	Null	77
16	Meghalaya	100	26.6	46.5	45	10.8	2738.04	0.64	52
17	Mizoram	96.67	12.7	28.9	34	5.3	1737.4	Null	76
18	Nagaland	94.99	26.9	32.7	22.2	11.1	1583.3	0.68	60
19	Odisha	99.93	29.7	31	61.8	20.8	2218.65	0.6	45
20	Punjab	100	16.9	24.5	51.7	12.7	4491.8	2.76	83
21	Rajasthan	98.52	27.6	31.8	46.3	19.6	3598.85	1.09	64
22	Sikkim	93.78	13.1	22.3	40.7	5.8	1849.83	1.01	77
23	Tamil Nadu	99.84	22	25	48.2	12.6	3564.23	1.05	75
24	Telangana	99.96	31.8	33.1	53.2	18.8	3392.62	1.05	58
25	Tripura	97.65	25.6	32.3	61.5	16.2	3080.7	1.52	61
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.29	32.1	39.7	45.9	19	3234.68	0.73	58
27	Uttarakhand	100	21	27	46.4	13.9	2857.33	0.73	66
28	West Bengal	100	32.2	33.8	62.3	14.8	2947.96	1.02	56
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.21	23.6	22.5	53.7	9.4	2451.15	Null	69
30	Chandigarh	60.29	20.6	25.3	Null	13	4961.69	3.66	71
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	75.6	38.7	39.4	60.7	25.1	2096.07	Null	22
32	Delhi	100	21.8	30.9	42.2	10	4067.96	1.95	89
33	Jammu and Kashmir	99.61	21	26.9	44.1	5.2	2027.18	1	73
34	Ladakh	99.99	20.4	30.5	78.1	4.4	1600.23	Null	57
35	Lakshadweep	99.72	25.8	32	20.9	8	Null	Null	83
36	Puducherry	99.92	15.3	20	42.5	9	2998.02	1.26	84
	India	**99.01**	**32.1**	**35.5**	**52.2**	**18.7**	**3052.3**	**0.86**	**52**
	Target	**100**	**13.3**	**23.7**	**25.2**	**7.76**	**5322.88**	**1.22**	**100**

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

GOAL 2

BENEFICIARIES COVERED under the National Food Security Act, 2013 in 2023-2024

18.70%

women aged 15-49 years have **BODY MASS INDEX BELOW 18.5**

32.10%

CHILDREN aged under five years are **UNDERWEIGHT**

(Target 13.3%)

35.50%

CHILDREN aged under five years are **STUNTED**

(Target 23.7%)

3,052.25

kg per hectare 3-year average **PRODUCE OF RICE AND WHEAT**

₹0.86 lakhs

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) in Agriculture per Worker

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013	100	NFSA, 2013 is a Government of India Act that aims to provide food and nutritional security by ensuring access to an 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 5 years who are underweight	13.3	Global SDG target 2.2 aims to end all forms of malnutrition. The target has been fixed as the average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015–2016).
Percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted	23.7	The target for India has been set at 23.7 percent as per WHO's Global Nutrition Targets Tracking tool.
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 (2015–2016) has been set as the target.
Percentage of women (aged 15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5	7.76	Global SDG target 2.2 aims to end all forms of malnutrition in women. Target has been fixed as the average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015–2016).
Rice and wheat produced per unit area (three-year average in kg/Ha)	5322.08	Global SDG target 2.3 aims to double the agricultural productivity by 2030. Hence, the target is to double the agricultural productivity from the base year (2015–2016).
Gross Value Added (GVA) (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in lakhs per 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 in agriculture per worker from the base year (2015–2016) figures.

Highlights

Food subsidy: In India, 99 percent beneficiaries were provided with foodgrains of the total beneficiaries under the NFSA, 2013. 12 States and 1 UT have achieved the national target of 100 percent coverage.

Underweight children: In India, 32.1 percent children below 5 years of age are underweighted as per NFHS-5 (2019–2021). Global SDG target 2.2 aims to end all forms of malnutrition. Among the States, Mizoram is the best-performing State at 12.7 percent. Puducherry is leading the UTs with 15.3 percent followed by Ladakh at 20.4 percent.

Stunted children: In India, 35.5 percent children under the age of 5 years are stunted as per the NFHS-5 (2019–2021). The target for India has been set at 23.7 percent as per WHO's Global Nutrition Targets Tracking tool. Sikkim has the lowest percentage of children aged below 5 years who are stunted with 22.3 percent. Among the UTs, Puducherry has the lowest percentage of stunted children at 20 percent.

Pregnant women who are anaemic: In India, as per the NFHS-5 (2019–2021) more than half of the pregnant women aged between 15–49 years are anaemic at 52.2 percent. The national target is to reduce the incidence of anaemia to 25.2 percent for India corresponding to the WHO target of 50 percent reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age by 2025 (base year 2015–2016). Nagaland and Lakshadweep are the only State and UT that have achieved the target, having 22.2 percent and 20.9 percent pregnant women aged 15–49 years who are anaemic, respectively.

Body Mass Index (BMI): As per NFHS-5 (2019–2021), in India 18.7 percent females aged 15–49 years have a BMI of less than 18.5 kg/m (square). Mizoram with 5.3 percent females having a BMI below 18.5 kg/m (square) is the best performing State. Among UTs, Ladakh is the best performer with only 4.4 percent women having a BMI below 18.5 kg/m (square).

Rice and wheat productivity: The 3-year average productivity of rice and wheat for 2021–2022 is 3,052.25 kg/Ha. The national target is 5322.08 kg of rice and wheat from 1 Ha of land corresponding to the global SDG target 2.3 which aims to double agricultural productivity by 2030 (base year 2015–2016). Among the States, Punjab and Haryana have the highest productivity at 4,491.80 kg/Ha and 4,240.36 kg/Ha, respectively. The UT of Chandigarh with 4,961.69 kg/Ha productivity is nearest to the target among the UTs.

Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture: In 2022–23, ₹0.86 lakhs is the GVA (at constant prices) in agriculture by each worker in the country. The target has been set at ₹1.22 lakhs per worker corresponding to the global target 2.3 that aims doubling the agricultural productivity by 2030 from the base year 2015–2016. Eight States and three UTs have achieved the target with Goa as the best performer with a GVA per worker of ₹5 lakhs/worker.

SDG 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

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

Targets

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births;

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

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

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

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

3.6 By 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, UNFPA and global health risks.

SDG India Index: Goal 3

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Good Health and Well-Being, eleven national level indicators have been identified, which capture 11 out of the 13 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 56 and 90 for States and between 65 and 93 for UTs.

Gujarat and Delhi are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty-three States and eight UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). Although no State/UT fell behind in the Aspirants category, five States belonged in the Performers category.

Figure 3.1: SDG 3 Index Score of States/ UTs

Figure 3.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 3

Front Runner

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

Performer

Assam
Chhattisgarh
Madhya Pradesh
Nagaland
Uttar Pradesh

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.b	3.3	3.3 & 3.d	3.3 & 3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.c	
S.No.	States/UTs	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Life expectancy	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 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)	Health worker density per 10,000 population	SDG 3 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	45	27	101.26	80.16	0.1	70.6	16.8	15.64	99.98	13.5	107.96	78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	Null	79.41	81.8	0.11	Null	9.6	9.8	93.9	17	70.52	70
3	Assam	195	40	85.4	78.4	0.08	67.9	9.4	8.62	95.91	12.9	27.55	60
4	Bihar	118	30	83.54	80.58	0.07	69.5	0.6	7.09	89.73	14.5	14.47	67
5	Chhattisgarh	137	41	96.54	70.04	0.05	65.1	28.2	19.67	99.52	6.6	26.03	58
6	Goa	Null	Null	91.26	87.13	0.07	Null	19.2	17.46	99.96	9	71.57	79
7	Gujarat	57	24	95.95	101.27	0.03	70.5	12.7	10.76	99.94	9.5	55.56	90
8	Haryana	110	33	91.71	80.68	0.07	69.9	12.6	17.45	97.87	10.4	46.8	73
9	Himachal Pradesh	Null	24	84.87	97.51	0.02	73.5	8.7	13.15	95.45	14.4	84.73	83
10	Jharkhand	56	27	97.28	81.89	0.03	69.6	5.6	9.96	99.4	11	6.4	77
11	Karnataka	69	21	98.44	80.42	0.05	69.8	20.2	17.36	99.98	9.8	86.67	80
12	Kerala	19	8	85.4	97.45	0.01	75	28.5	12.1	99.85	17	144.03	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	173	51	93.19	76.04	0.02	67.4	17.9	16.2	98.48	12.2	36.72	56
14	Maharashtra	33	18	101.04	86.71	0.04	72.9	18.1	12.52	99.66	14.5	69.93	84
15	Manipur	Null	Null	82.93	85.13	0.27	Null	0.8	3.97	87.23	14.4	53.13	75
16	Meghalaya	Null	Null	96.71	83.15	0.31	Null	6.4	4.87	71.27	10.7	35.41	71
17	Mizoram	Null	Null	101.1	69.5	0.86	Null	12.4	6.75	90.69	9.9	60.78	69
18	Nagaland	Null	Null	62.18	82.5	0.48	Null	2.2	0.99	85.19	7.9	8.76	63
19	Odisha	119	39	82.02	92.88	0.04	70.3	13.3	11.87	99.29	13.1	50.02	73
20	Punjab	105	22	93.96	78.79	0.07	72.5	8	15.32	99.49	13.5	77.83	79
21	Rajasthan	113	40	76.63	94.18	0.03	69.4	6.6	13.8	99.59	11.8	56.13	73
22	Sikkim	Null	Null	65.47	93	0.03	Null	43.1	14.33	99.46	Null	49.35	66
23	Tamil Nadu	54	13	85.13	78.23	0.03	73.2	25.9	23.31	99.98	9.1	86.51	77
24	Telangana	43	23	106.13	91.18	0.05	70	26.3	19.92	100	14.4	30.31	73
25	Tripura	Null	Null	98	86.4	0.18	Null	17.3	5.85	98.21	14.2	38.14	79
26	Uttar Pradesh	167	43	99.41	95.06	0.04	66	3.5	10.3	94.98	16.6	20.72	61
27	Uttarakhand	103	26	93.72	98.4	0.05	70.6	7	9.02	93.64	12.5	51.77	84
28	West Bengal	103	22	98.01	77.67	0.03	72.3	12.8	5.86	99.12	16.9	37.48	79
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	Null	79.79	100.75	0.04	Null	42.8	4.73	99.34	7	0	69
30	Chandigarh	Null	Null	96.97	84.25	0.06	Null	10.7	6.79	99.96	9.5	49.69	80
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Null	Null	48.03	127.18	0.08	Null	17.1	6.66	99.97	5.62	4.79	70
32	Delhi	Null	14	105.03	106.73	0.14	75.8	16.2	6.93	98.11	9.2	79.04	93
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Null	17	108.66	81.41	0.02	74.3	2.4	6.19	97.92	18.6	16.91	78
34	Ladakh	Null	Null	91.99	91.43	0.02	Null	4.3	22.07	99.63	18.6	Null	67
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	108.79	55	Null	Null	2.9	2.9	100	9.6	0	60
36	Puducherry	Null	Null	59.62	78.27	0.06	Null	29.7	11.17	99.99	7.2	23.62	65
	India	**97**	**32**	**93.23**	**87.13**	**0.05**	**70**	**12.4**	**12.4**	**97.18**	**13**	**49.45**	**77**
	Target	**70**	**25**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**73.63**	**3.5**	**5.81**	**100**	**7.83**	**44.5**	**100**

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

GOAL 3

97
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO per 100,000 live births

32
CHILDREN aged under five years DIE for every 1,000 live births

87.13%
TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED against Target

93.23%
CHILDREN aged 9–11 months are FULLY IMMUNIZED

0.05
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population

12
SUICIDE RATE | DEATHS due to ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS per 100,000 population

70
years LIFE EXPECTANCY at birth

of TOTAL Deliveries Reported to happen in Health Institutions

13%
of monthly per capita OUT-OF-POCKET CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE is on HEALTH

49
HEALTH WORKERS per 10,000 population

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	70	Global SDG target 3.1 aims to reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 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 achieving this global target.
Tuberculosis (TB) case notification against target in percentage	100	Global SDG target 3.3 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. Hence, the TB case notification against the annual target is set at 100 percent.
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.
Life expectancy	73.63	The aim is to enhance life expectancy (i.e., the average period that a person may expect to live) by ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. Hence, the target has been fixed as the average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2014–2018).
Suicide rate (per 100,000 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 the suicide rate by a third from the base year (2015) figure.
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.81	Global SDG target 3.6 aims to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. Hence, the target has been set to reduce road traffic accidents by half from the base year (2015) figure.
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 as the average of the 3 best performing States.
Health worker density per 10,000 population	44.5	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 (MMR): MMR stands at 97 per 100,000 live births. The national target has been set at 70 maternal mortalities per 100,000 live births by 2030. Eight States namely Kerala, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Karnataka have achieved the national target with MMR of 19, 33, 43, 45, 54, 56, 57 and 69 per 100,000 live births respectively.

Under-5 mortality rate: Global target 3.2 aims to bring under-5 mortalities down to 25 per 1,000 live births. In 2018–2020, for every thousand live births in India, 32 children die before completing 5 years of age. 9 States and 2 UTs have achieved the national target. Kerala has the lowest U5MR with only 8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Immunization coverage in children: During 2023–2024, 93.23 percent children in the age group of 9–11 months were fully immunized (1 dose of BCG, 3 doses of DPT and OPV and 1 dose of Measles vaccine). Telangana (106.1 percent), Andhra Pradesh (101.3 percent), Mizoram (101.1 percent), Maharashtra (101.04 percent) among the States and Lakshadweep (108.8 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (108.7 percent) and Delhi (105.0 percent) among the UTs have attained the national target of 100 percent immunization of children aged 9–11 months.

Tuberculosis notification: In 2023, 87.13 percent of tuberculosis cases in India were notified against the total targeted notification. Among the States, Gujarat achieved the national target with a notification rate of 101.27 percent. Among the UTs, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands had achieved the national target with notification rates at 127.2 percent, 106.7 percent and 100.75 percent respectively.

HIV incidence: HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population in India has remained same at 0.05 from 2019 to 2022. HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population in 2022 was the highest in Mizoram (0.86) followed by Nagaland (0.48) and Meghalaya (0.31). At 0.01, Kerala is closest to achieving the national target of zero HIV incidences. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh lead among the UTs with an incidence of 0.02 per 1,000 uninfected people.

Life expectancy: In India, life expectancy was 70 years of age as per Sample Registration System from 2016 to 2020. Delhi and Kerala have the highest life expectancy at 75.8 years and 75 years.

Rate of suicides: In 2022, the suicide rate in India was 12 per 100,000 population. The national target is 4 per 100,000 population. Bihar has the lowest suicide rate at 1 per 100,000 population.

Deaths due to road accidents: In 2022, 12 persons per 100,000 population died due to road traffic accidents. Tamil Nadu recorded the highest death rate of 23 while Nagaland recorded the lowest death rate of 1 person. Meghalaya (5) Manipur (4), Nagaland (1) among the States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (5) and Lakshadweep (3) among the UTs have achieved the target.

Institutional deliveries: Approximately 97.18 percent of total deliveries happened in a health institution in 2023–2024. However, only Lakshadweep has achieved the target of 100 percent institutional deliveries. 15 States and 5 UTs are close to achieving the target with more than 99 percent institutional deliveries each.

Monthly per capita out-of-pocket medical expenditure: The State of Chhattisgarh has the lowest monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of MPCE at 6.6 percent while Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh have the highest value at 17 percent. Among the UTs, Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir have the highest out of pocket expenditure at 18.6 percent.

Health worker density: There were 49 health workers per 10,000 population in 2019. 17 States and 2 UTs have achieved the national target of 45 with Kerala leading at 144.03. Among the UTs, Delhi is leading with 79.04 health workers, midwives per 10,000 population.

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 emphasizes 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, twelve 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 32 and 82 for States and between 53 and 85 for UTs.

Kerala and Delhi are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Eleven States and five UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). However, six States fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 4.1: SDG 4 Index Score of States/ UTs

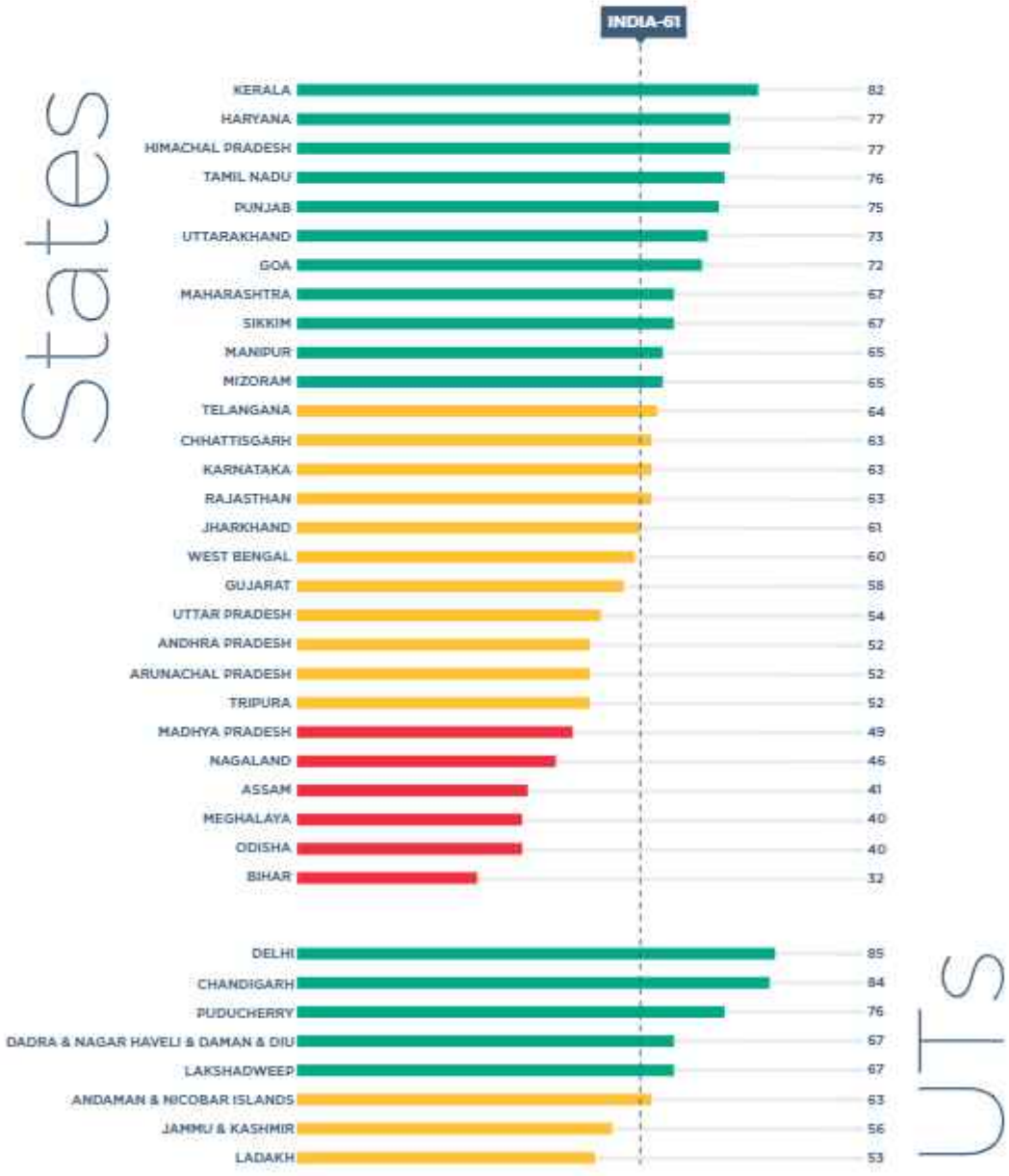
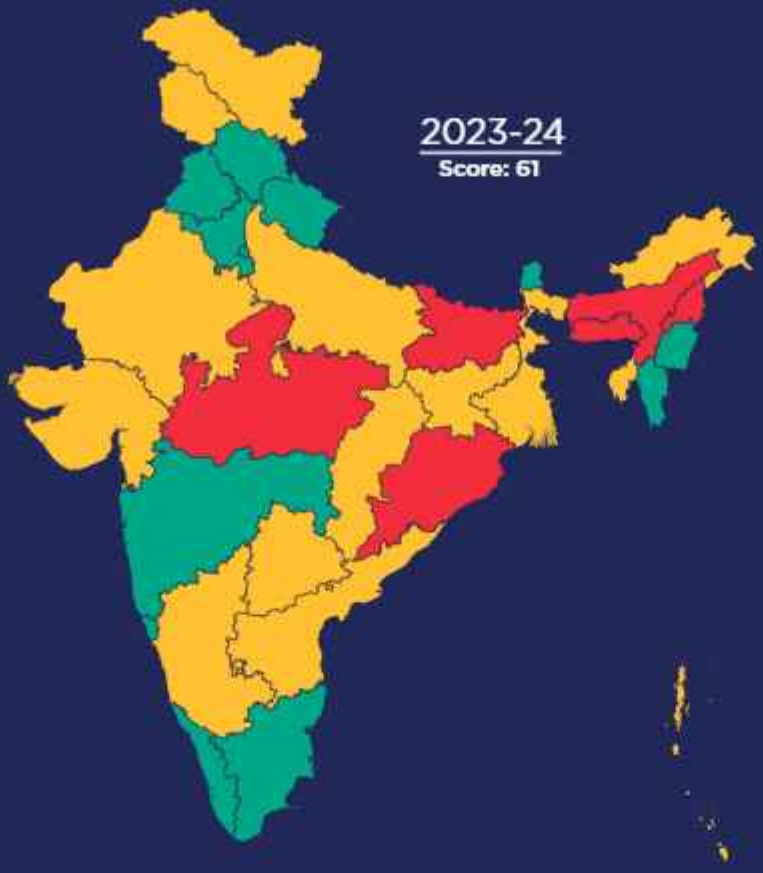


Figure 4.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 4



Front Runner

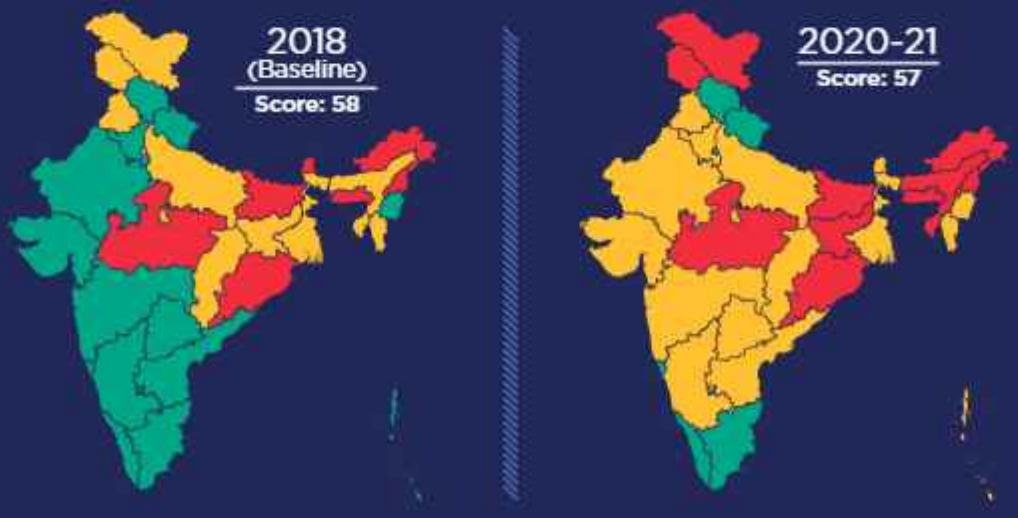
- Goa
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Kerala
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Mizoram
- Punjab
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttarakhand
- Chandigarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- Delhi
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry

Performer

- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Gujarat
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Rajasthan
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Ladakh

Aspirant

- Assam
- Bihar
- Madhya Pradesh
- Meghalaya
- Nagaland
- Odisha



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.a	4.c	4.c	
S.No.	States/UTs	Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (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 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	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	Percentage of persons with disability (15 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	Percentage of persons 15 years and above who are literate	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity and drinking water-both)	Percentage of Schools with computers	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	96.9	16.3	56.7	73.5	36.5	15.4	0.93	68	98.8	51.6	82.5	11	62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	11.7	53.7	74.5	36.5	10.3	0.9	80.6	61.67	34	91.2	11	62
3	Assam	100	20.3	40.1	72	16.9	16.8	1.09	69.3	75.46	18.9	63.5	11	41
4	Bihar	97	20.5	35.9	71.5	17.1	18.5	0.92	67.3	88.64	18.9	89.4	55	32
5	Chhattisgarh	90.7	9.7	68.1	69.5	19.6	17.2	1.23	74.8	95.77	89.4	89.5	15	63
6	Goa	86.9	9	73.7	78	35.8	32.4	0.99	94.4	100	55.3	98	9	72
7	Gujarat	89	17.9	48.2	81	24	22.8	0.9	82.8	99.93	98	97.1	29	58
8	Haryana	97.7	5.9	75.5	87	33.3	25.1	1.22	80.6	99.04	93.2	95.7	12	77
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	1.5	94.1	79.5	43.1	25.6	1.33	86.5	98.64	40.5	97.1	6	77
10	Jharkhand	94.4	9.3	46.4	74	18.6	16.9	1.01	74.6	94.03	85.2	94.9	35	61
11	Karnataka	100	14.7	56.6	76	36.2	20.9	1.01	77.8	98.86	56.4	82.9	18	63
12	Kerala	100	5.5	85	77	41.3	24.3	1.44	94.8	99.51	98.3	96.6	15	82
13	Madhya Pradesh	81.5	10.1	51.3	81	28.9	17.2	0.94	72.6	76.26	26	89.9	23	49
14	Maharashtra	100	10.7	71.5	78.5	35.3	25.7	0.9	85.1	94.61	81.4	98	21	67
15	Manipur	100	1.3	69.9	81	35.4	28.9	1.01	88.6	66.04	37	77.4	9	65
16	Meghalaya	100	21.7	46	60	25.4	12.3	1.24	94.3	20.53	18.3	62	12	48
17	Mizoram	100	11.9	61.3	70	32.3	17.4	1.06	99.3	81.54	53.5	80.8	9	65
18	Nagaland	80.3	17.5	35.8	76	18.8	11.9	1.28	94.4	55.85	57.4	67.7	10	46
19	Odisha	93	27.3	43.6	77.5	22.1	13.8	0.88	75.6	83.57	26.4	95.6	18	40
20	Punjab	99.2	17.2	82.1	91.5	27.4	23.4	1.19	81.4	99.98	99.6	97.7	11	75
21	Rajasthan	93.7	7.7	70.4	85	28.6	14.9	0.97	68.3	86.78	52	97.4	11	63
22	Sikkim	85.2	11.9	64.2	75	38.6	20.4	1.21	85.4	99.13	89.9	83.2	9	67
23	Tamil Nadu	99.5	4.5	81.5	67	47	19.1	1.01	83.9	100	78.4	99.9	13	76
24	Telangana	100	13.7	64.8	69.5	40	20.8	1.08	75.7	90.81	42.9	97.8	10	64
25	Tripura	100	8.3	56.3	77	20.7	13.4	0.89	92.2	53.48	32.6	86.1	14	52
26	Uttar Pradesh	94	9.7	50.7	68	24.1	17.8	1.02	72	89.43	27	88.4	27	54
27	Uttarakhand	100	5	78.8	77.5	41.8	24.7	1.09	83.5	84.06	58.3	96.9	11	73
28	West Bengal	100	18	62	77.5	26.3	16.6	1.03	80.6	97.06	18.4	97.2	17	60
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68.7	5	65.8	76.5	22.6	28.5	1.3	91.9	92.79	66.8	92.5	7	63
30	Chandigarh	84.6	0	81.7	90.5	64.8	37.4	1.33	91.7	100	100	99.1	12	84
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	87.3	9.5	54.9	79.75	11.2	24.8	1.93	85.6	100	89.1	96.4	20	67
32	Delhi	100	4.8	94.9	80	49	41	1.03	86.2	100	100	97.7	28	85
33	Jammu and Kashmir	84.3	6	53.2	80.5	24.8	19.7	1.2	74.4	75.69	33.4	89.7	13	58
34	Ladakh	67.8	4.9	49.4	85	11.5	19.7	2.19	75.6	93.25	46.2	90	6	53
35	Lakshadweep	71.2	0	62.4	82.5	1.1	18	6.33	97.8	100	100	98.8	7	67
36	Puducherry	76.9	6.3	68.7	80	61.5	28.6	1.02	89.8	100	99.6	98.8	10	76
	India	**96.5**	**12.6**	**57.6**	**77.23**	**28.4**	**19.3**	**1.01**	**76.7**	**88.65**	**47.5**	**92.2**	**18**	**61**
	Target	**100**	**7.67**	**100**	**100**	**50**	**100**	**1**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**30**	**100**

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

GOAL 4

96.50%

ADJUSTED NET ENROLMENT RATE in elementary (class 1–8) education

57.60%

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO in higher secondary education

12.60%
AVERAGE ANNUAL DROPOUT RATE at secondary level

77.23%

Class VIII students achieved **MINIMUM PROFICIENCY IN LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS**

19.30%
PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (15 years and above) completed at least secondary education

28.40%
GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN HIGHER EDUCATION (18–23 years)

76.70%
LITERACY LEVEL AMONG PERSONS aged 15 years and above

1.01
GENDER PARITY INDEX 1 implies parity between females and males in Higher Education (18–23 years)

92.20%
TRAINED TEACHERS at secondary level

18
PUPIL–TEACHER RATIO at secondary level

47.50%
of Schools with **COMPUTERS**

88.65%
schools with access to both **ELECTRICITY AND DRINKING WATER**

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (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 the 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)	7.67	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 aims to curtail drop-out rates and ensure universal access to education at all levels. Average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015-2016) 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 childhood care and education (age 3 years onwards) through higher secondary education (i.e., until Class 12).
Percentage of students in Grade VIII 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	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 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 completed at least secondary education	100	This target corresponds to global SDG target 4.5 which aims to ensure equal access to all levels of education for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities by 2030.
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 4.5 which aims to eliminate gender disparities in education.
Percentage of persons 15 years and above who are literate	100	This target is aligned with the global SDG target 4.6 which 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 and drinking water - both)	100	The National Education Policy 2020 aims to provide effective and sufficient infrastructure so that all students have access to safe and engaging school education at all levels from pre-primary school to Grade 12. It aims to take special care to ensure that no school remains deficient in infrastructure support.
Percentage of schools with computers	100	The National Education Policy 2020 aims to ensure adequate resources (shared or otherwise), such as a library, science laboratories, computer laboratories, playgrounds, sports equipment and facilities, etc. for every school.
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 secondary level (Class 9-10)	30	The National Education Policy 2020 proposes to ensure a PTR of under 30:1 at each level of school education.

Highlights

Enrolment ratio in elementary education: Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) at elementary education in India is 96.5 percent. 13 States and 1 UT have achieved the target of 100 percent enrolment. Nagaland has the lowest enrolment ratio of 80.3 percent among the States and Ladakh has the lowest percentage among the UTs (67.8 percent).

Dropout rate at secondary level: The average annual dropout rate at the secondary level is 12.6 percent, with Manipur performing the best among the States with 1.3 percent and Chandigarh and Lakshadweep with zero dropouts. At 27.3 percent, Odisha has the highest percentage of dropout at the secondary level.

Enrolment ratio in higher secondary: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher secondary level is 57.6 percent. Among the States, Himachal Pradesh recorded the highest GER at 94.1 percent, while Nagaland recorded the lowest of 35.8 percent. Among the UTs, Delhi has the highest GER of 94.9 percent.

Student proficiency in Class VIII: Approximately 77.23 percent of students in Class VIII achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in language and mathematics, in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes at the end of the grade. Among the States, Punjab has performed the best with 91.5 percent students achieving the minimum proficiency levels, followed by Haryana with 87 percent students. Chandigarh stands out among UTs with 90.5 percent students achieving minimum proficiency levels.

Enrolment ratio in higher education: In India, 28.4 percent of students in the age group of 18–23 years were enroled in higher education. Tamil Nadu (47 percent) among States and Chandigarh (64.8 percent) among UTs, have the highest GER in higher education. Assam has the lowest GER at 16.9 percent, among the States.

Education level among persons with disability: In India, 19.3 percent persons with disability (15 years and above) have completed at least secondary education (Class IX-X). No State/UT has achieved the national target of 100 percent. Among the States, Goa has the highest enrolment with 32.4 percent while Arunachal Pradesh has only 10.3 percent of persons with disability who have completed secondary education.

Gender Parity in higher education: In India, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18–23 years) is 1.01 implying that number of females is equal to number of males enroled in higher education. 18 States and all the UTs have achieved gender parity in higher education. Odisha has the lowest GPI at 0.88.

Literacy levels: In India, the literacy level among persons aged 15 years and above is 76.7. Mizoram is closest to the target of 100 percent at 99.3 percent whereas Bihar has the lowest literacy level with 67.3 percent. Among the UTs, Lakshadweep has the highest literacy at 97.8 percent while the lowest is Jammu and Kashmir with 74.4 percent.

Infrastructure in schools: In 2021–2022, 88.65 percent of schools have access to basic infrastructure (both – electricity and drinking water). Two States, namely Tamil Nadu and Goa have achieved the national target of 100 percent while Meghalaya performs the lowest with only 20.5 percent schools having access to both electricity and drinking water. Among the UTs, Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have achieved the national target.

Schools with computers: Around 47.5 percent schools in India have computers. UTs of Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep have achieved the national target of 100 percent schools with computers. Among the States, Punjab is the closest to the target with 99.6 percent while Meghalaya is farthest with only 18.3 percent schools with computers.

Trained teachers: Approximately 92.2 percent teachers in secondary schools are trained. The percentage of trained teachers is highest in Tamil Nadu (99.9 percent) among the States, and Chandigarh (99.1 percent) among the UTs. Meghalaya has the lowest number of trained teachers at 62 percent.

Pupil-teacher Ratio (PTR): The all-India PTR at secondary level stands at 18. The target is to have at least one teacher for every 30 students in all schools. Himachal Pradesh has the best PTR in the country with one teacher for every 6 students in the secondary level. Jharkhand and Bihar are the only States which are yet to achieve the target.

SDG 5

GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Ending all discrimination against women and girls is a basic human right and is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. Goal 5 calls for ending all forms of violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls. Recognizing 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 seven 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 39 and 74 for States and between 41 and 65 for UTs. Nagaland and Lakshadweep are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Four States and one UT bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). Twelve States and two UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 5.1: SDG 5 Index Score of States/ UTs

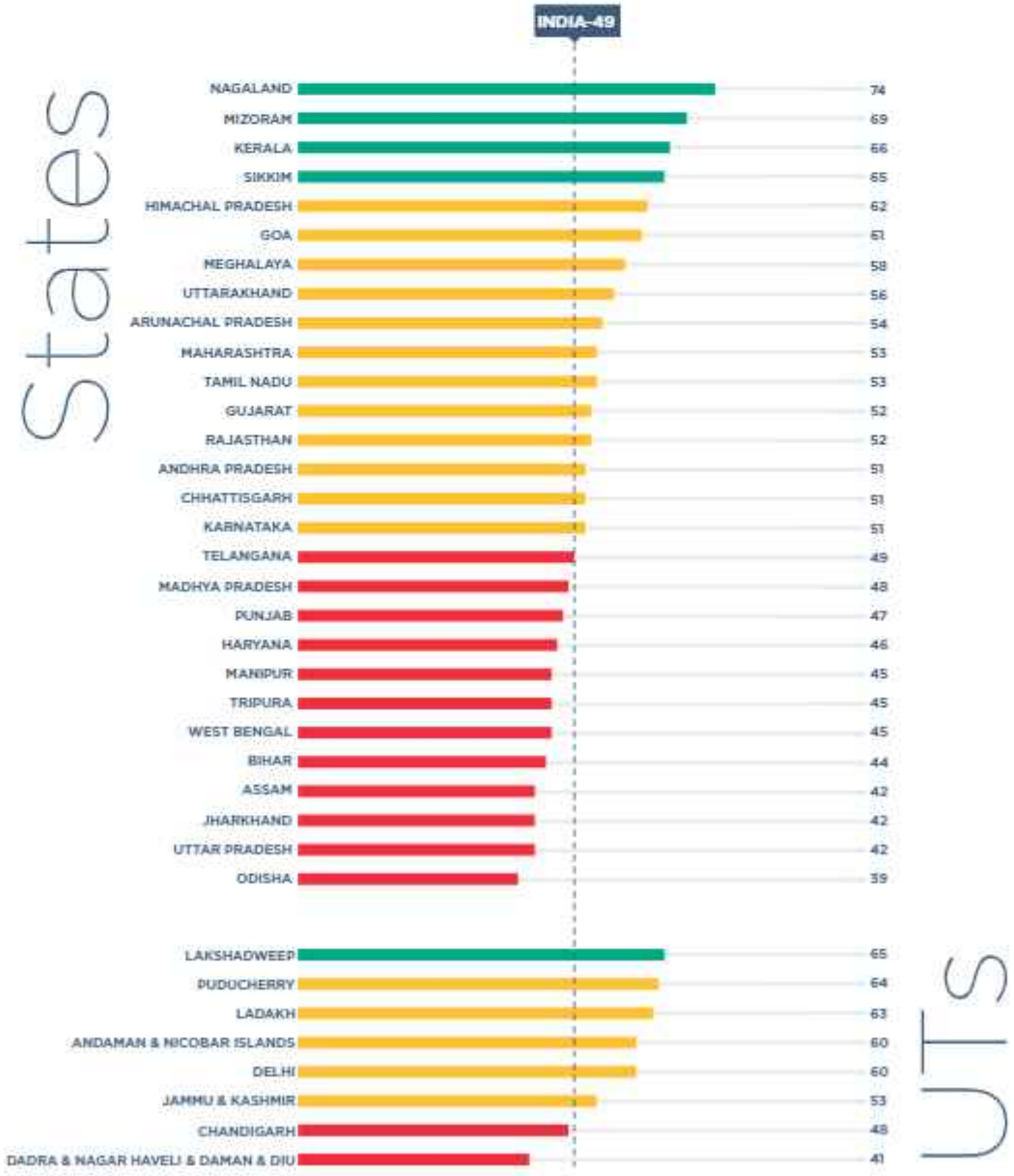
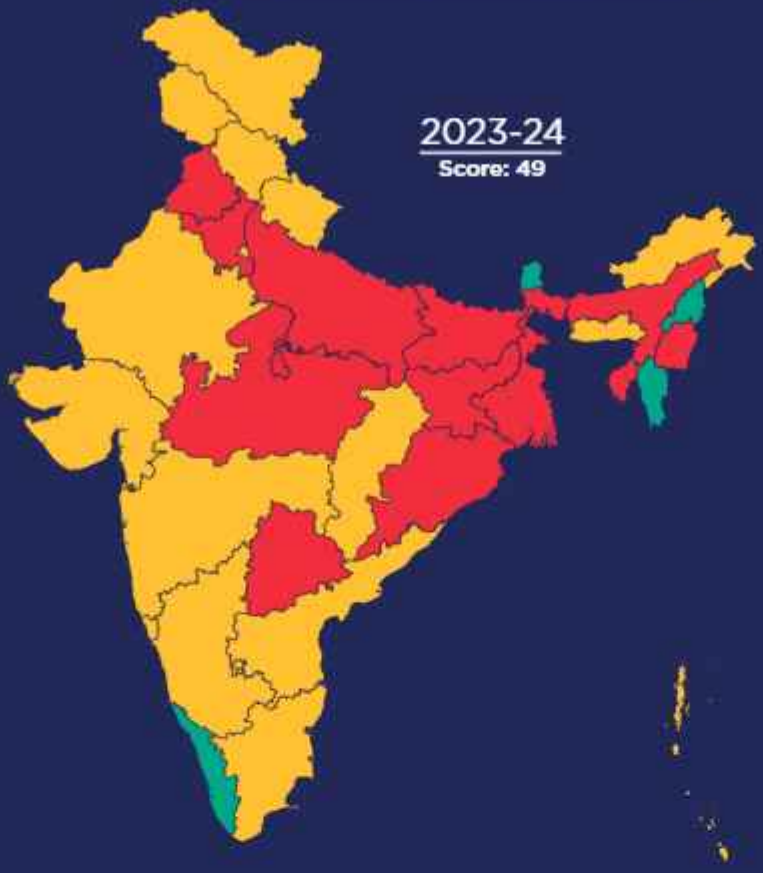


Figure 5.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 5



Front Runner

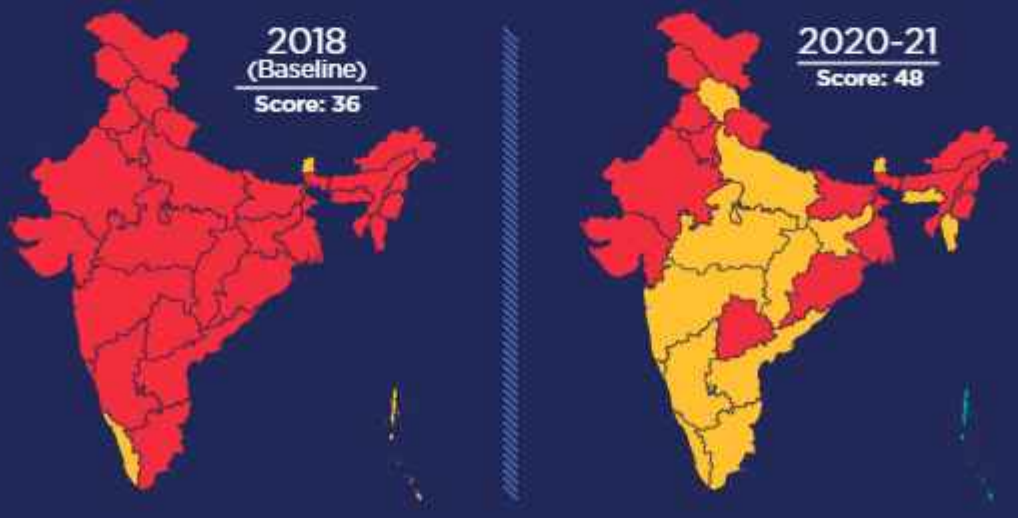
- Kerala
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Sikkim
- Lakshadweep

Performer

- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Himachal Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Maharashtra
- Meghalaya
- Rajasthan
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttarakhand
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Delhi
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Ladakh
- Puducherry

Aspirant

- Assam
- Bihar
- Haryana
- Jharkhand
- Madhya Pradesh
- Manipur
- Odisha
- Punjab
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Chandigarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu



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	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c	
S.No.	States/UTs	Sex ratio at birth	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	Percentage of ever married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual)	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 any modern method	Percentage of female operated operational land holdings	Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	SDG 5 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	934	0.72	29.9	0.62	182.36	93.5	30.09	48.9	84	63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	979	0.65	24.9	0.76	Null	65.9	12.07	76.4	87	64
3	Assam	964	0.64	32.2	0.22	215.05	63.2	1.67	57.2	92.1	42
4	Bihar	908	0.85	40.1	0.31	266.67	64	14	51.4	86.5	44
5	Chhattisgarh	960	0.64	20.1	0.74	182.93	81.1	13.79	40.7	92.7	53
6	Goa	838	0.9	8.3	0.42	185.19	78.7	25.69	91.2	93.1	61
7	Gujarat	955	0.62	13.9	0.53	209.55	70.9	16.49	48.8	92.2	57
8	Haryana	893	0.81	17.9	0.3	205.69	75	14.76	50.4	87.5	46
9	Himachal Pradesh	875	0.71	8.6	0.89	193.68	77.3	7.43	79.5	93.9	62
10	Jharkhand	899	0.6	31.4	0.6	207.55	67.6	11.27	49	90.9	42
11	Karnataka	978	0.76	44.4	0.53	216.2	90.7	20.07	61.8	82.7	53
12	Kerala	951	0.8	9.8	0.53	166.67	72.2	22.98	86.6	94.1	66
13	Madhya Pradesh	956	0.83	28	0.55	196.61	82.5	11.88	38.5	86	48
14	Maharashtra	913	0.76	25.2	0.54	212.28	84.2	15.46	54.8	89.8	53
15	Manipur	967	0.81	39.6	0.45	Null	24.7	6.8	72.2	94.8	45
16	Meghalaya	989	0.86	15	0.78	95.24	41.4	34.32	67.5	92.3	59
17	Mizoram	969	0.79	10.3	0.67	Null	61.4	11.78	82.3	98.8	69
18	Nagaland	945	0.74	6.5	0.81	285.71	68.2	9.85	82.5	99.2	74
19	Odisha	894	0.59	30.3	0.58	216.45	60	4.06	50.1	90.2	39
20	Punjab	904	0.64	11.6	0.37	226.76	66	1.55	61.2	91.4	47
21	Rajasthan	891	0.91	24.1	0.64	220.26	77.7	10.12	50.2	87.7	52
22	Sikkim	969	0.82	12.4	0.84	Null	67.8	6.29	88.6	89.7	65
23	Tamil Nadu	878	0.76	38.1	0.54	190.18	86.1	19.65	74.6	92.8	53
24	Telangana	894	0.69	37.2	0.62	208.6	89.4	23	60	87.2	49
25	Tripura	1028	0.63	20.7	0.48	Null	61.9	12.3	53.1	90.9	45
26	Uttar Pradesh	941	0.85	34.9	0.39	192.92	59.1	7.65	46.5	87.5	42
27	Uttarakhand	984	0.88	15.3	0.52	155.74	72.6	11.93	60.9	91	58
28	West Bengal	973	0.65	26.9	0.42	218.57	74.6	3.17	50.1	88.9	45
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	914	0.59	17.2	0.6	Null	72.8	29.8	80.8	94.5	69
30	Chandigarh	838	0.7	9.7	0.31	204.42	65.9	10.83	70	94.6	48
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	817	0.59	16.8	0.43	190.72	74.8	19.98	60.5	91.9	41
32	Delhi	923	1.01	22.5	0.21	221.07	69.9	13.65	73.8	92	60
33	Jammu and Kashmir	976	0.76	9.7	0.66	125	77.7	7.6	75.2	81.6	63
34	Ladakh	1125	0.87	17.7	0.88	Null	81.1	7.6	81.2	80.4	62
35	Lakshadweep	1051	0.78	1.3	0.25	Null	46.5	41.03	84	92.2	65
36	Puducherry	959	0.73	30	0.48	192.31	81.3	22.8	82.8	97.9	64
	India	**929**	**0.76**	**29.2**	**0.48**	**210.24**	**74.1**	**13.96**	**53.9**	**88.7**	**49**
	Target	**950**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**245**	**100**	**50**	**80.63**	**100**	**100**

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

GOAL 5

929

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

0.76

Ratio of **FEMALE TO MALE EARNINGS** (regular waged salaried employees)

0.48

Ratio of **FEMALE TO MALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION** (Rate as against 1)

74.10%

of married women have their demand for **FAMILY PLANNING** met by any modern method

210

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

of women own a **MOBILE PHONE THEY THEMSELVES USE** (aged 15–59 years)

13.96%

OPERATIONAL LANDHOLDERS are female

88.70%

of married women participate in **THREE HOUSEHOLD DECISIONS**

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Sex ratio at birth	950	The 2019 United Nations Population Fund (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 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.
Percentage of ever married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual)	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.
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 the 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 as the average of the top 3 best performing States from the latest available base year (2018-2019).
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by any modern method	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.6 that aims to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.
Percentage of female operated operational land 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.
Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	80.63	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.b that aims to enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women. The target has been fixed as the average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015-2016).
Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 5.c that aims to 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.

Highlights

Sex ratio: The sex ratio at birth in the country is 929 females for every 1,000 males as per NFHS-5 (2019–2021). The national target has been set at 950 females per 1,000 males. However, 14 States and 4 UTs have surpassed the national target with Tripura having the highest sex ratio at birth with 1,028 females in all the States. Among the States, Goa has the lowest sex ratio with 838 females per 1,000 males.

Wage gap among regular employees: In India, the average wage/salary earned by females is around three-fourths of that of males among regular-waged employees as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS 2022–2023) and the target is to achieve equal pay for men and women. Among the States, Rajasthan has the highest female-to-male wage ratio at 0.91 followed by Goa at 0.90 while Odisha has the lowest ratio at 0.59. Among the UTs, Delhi is the best performer with a female-to-male wage ratio of 1 followed by Ladakh at 0.87.

Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): In India, the ratio of female-to-male LFPR (aged 15–59 years) stands at 0.48 percent as per PLFS (2022–2023). The national target is set at 1 implying parity. However, no State/UT has achieved the national target yet. Among the States, the ratio of female-to-male LFPR is the highest in Himachal Pradesh at 0.89 while the lowest is in Assam at 0.22.

Women in managerial positions: In 2023–2024, 210 persons out of every 1,000 persons holding managerial posts including Board of Directors in listed companies in the country were women. Nagaland (286) among the States and Delhi (221) among the UTs have highest number of women in managerial positions.

Family planning: According to NFHS-5 (2019–2021), 74.1 percent women in the country (currently married women aged 15–49 years) had their demand for family planning satisfied by any modern method. Andhra Pradesh has performed the best at 93.5 percent while Manipur is the worst performer at only 24.7 percent. Among the UTs, Puducherry is the best performer with 81.3 percent women having their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods.

Operational landholdings: According to Agriculture Census (2015–2016), the percentage share of female-operated operational landholdings is 13.96 percent in the country. Meghalaya has the highest share of female-operated landholdings at 34.32 percent and the lowest is in Punjab at 1.55 percent. No State/UT has achieved the desired national target of 50 percent agricultural landholdings to be operated by females.

Women owning mobile phone: According to NFHS-5 (2019–2021), 53.9 percent women (aged 15–49 years) own a mobile phone that they themselves use. Among the States, Goa has the highest at 91.2 percent women whereas Madhya Pradesh has the lowest at 38.5 percent of women who own a phone that they themselves use. Lakshadweep has 84 percent women owning and using a mobile phone, which is the highest among the UTs.

Women participation in household decisions: According to NFHS-5 (2019–2021), 88.7 percent of married women (aged 15–49 years) participate in three household decisions (about health care for herself; making major household purchases; visit to her family or relatives) in India. Nagaland at 99.2 percent is the closest to the national target of 100 percent while Karnataka has the lowest percentage of women participating in three household decisions at 82.7 percent. Among the UTs, Puducherry performs the best at 97.9 percent.

Photo courtesy of Biju Boro

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 trans-boundary 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, 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 6 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 6 ranges between 60 and 100 for States and between 73 and 100 for UTs.

Goa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively, having secured a score of 100. Twenty-six States and seven UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). Although no State/UT fell behind in the Aspirants category, one State belonged in the Performers category.

Figure 6.1: SDG 6 Index Score of States/ UTs

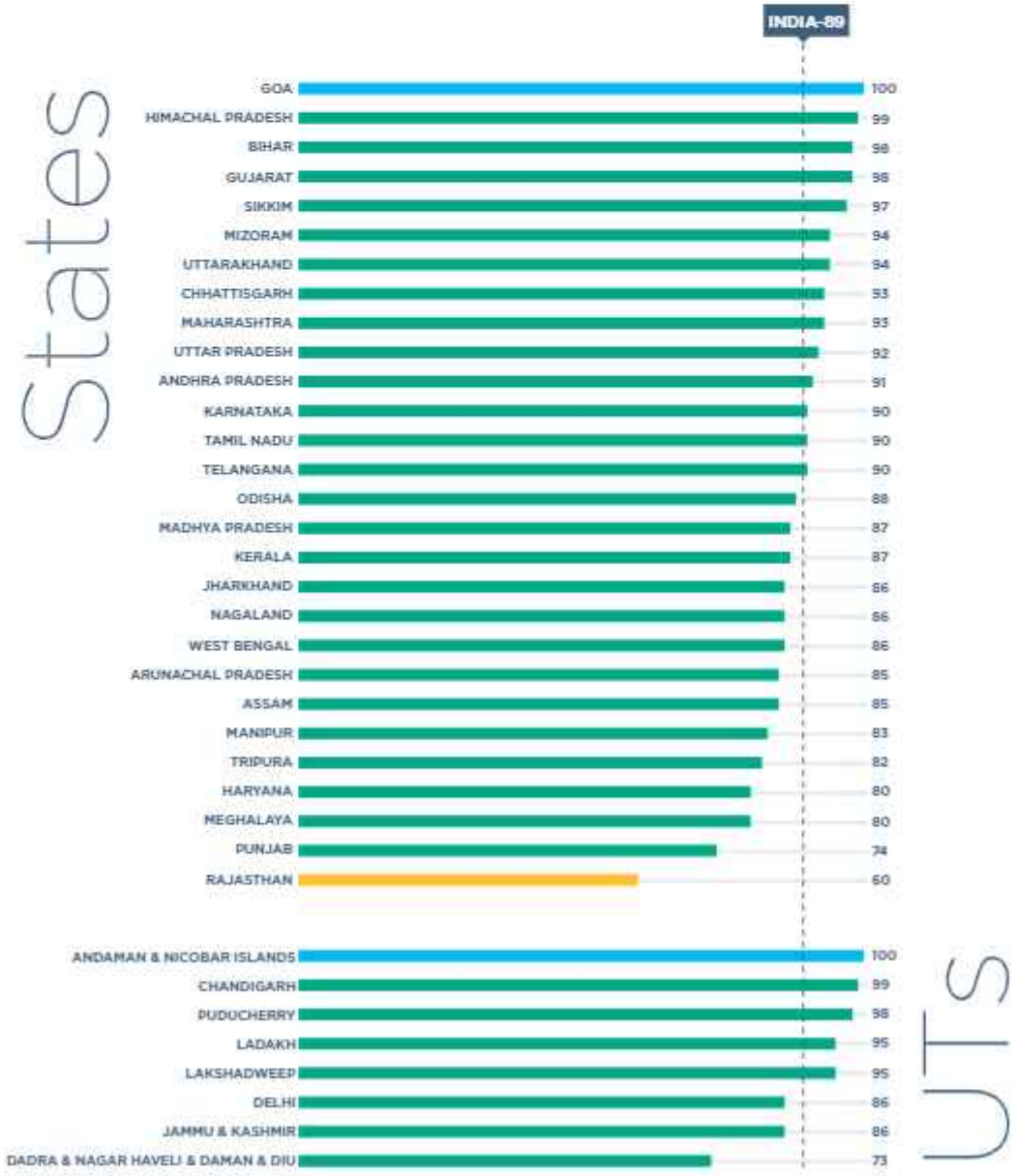


Figure 6.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 6

Achiever

Goa

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Front Runner

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

Performer

Rajasthan

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	6.4	6.6	
S.No.	States/UTs	Percentage of rural household getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped 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 functional girls' toilet	Stage of ground water extraction (%)	Percentage of blocks/ mandals/ taluka over-exploited	SDG 6 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	73.38	100	100	100	96.6	28.3	1.5	91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	98.37	100	100	68.8	0.42	0	85
3	Assam	76.87	93.17	100	100	82.6	12.54	0	85
4	Bihar	96.42	99.96	100	100	97.6	44.76	1.5	98
5	Chhattisgarh	77.94	100	100	100	97.9	47.17	0	93
6	Goa	100	100	100	100	100	21.37	0	100
7	Gujarat	100	100	100	100	98	51.68	9.13	98
8	Haryana	100	100	100	100	97.6	135.74	61.54	89
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	100	100	100	98.6	34.95	0	99
10	Jharkhand	51.91	100	100	100	97.1	31.38	1.9	86
11	Karnataka	75.79	100	100	100	97.9	66.26	18.8	90
12	Kerala	52.46	99.5	100	100	99.5	54.55	0	87
13	Madhya Pradesh	61.4	99.99	100	100	95.9	58.75	8.2	87
14	Maharashtra	85.2	99.82	100	100	94.6	53.83	2.55	93
15	Manipur	78.19	100	100	100	75.4	7.99	0	83
16	Meghalaya	76.53	100	100	100	69.7	4.58	0	80
17	Mizoram	100	100	100	100	86.9	3.7	0	94
18	Nagaland	86.04	100	100	100	77.1	3.76	0	86
19	Odisha	72.97	99.42	100	100	90.2	46.33	0	88
20	Punjab	100	96.46	100	100	99.4	163.76	76.47	74
21	Rajasthan	47.71	95.45	100	100	92.6	148.77	71.52	68
22	Sikkim	88.56	100	100	100	99.2	5.54	0	97
23	Tamil Nadu	81.87	100	100	100	99.6	73.91	31.95	90
24	Telangana	100	100	100	100	78.8	38.65	1.8	90
25	Tripura	78.91	96.46	100	100	74.6	9.92	0	82
26	Uttar Pradesh	81.07	99.71	100	100	97.1	70.76	7.42	92
27	Uttarakhand	93.83	100	100	100	90.8	51.69	0	94
28	West Bengal	46.64	99.83	100	100	99.9	44.81	0	86
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	100	100	100	99.5	1.37	0	100
30	Chandigarh	Null	Null	100	100	100	75.41	0	99
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	100	100	100	100	99.6	151.12	100	73
32	Delhi	Null	Null	100	100	100	99.13	38.24	86
33	Jammu and Kashmir	77.12	100	100	100	83	24.2	0	86
34	Ladakh	92.38	100	100	100	92.6	37.05	0	95
35	Lakshadweep	81.05	100	100	100	100	61.72	0	95
36	Puducherry	100	100	100	100	100	70.27	12.5	98
	India	**75.75**	**99.29**	**100**	**100**	**94.7**	**59.3**	**11.23**	**89**
	Target	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**70**	**0**	**100**

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

GOAL 6

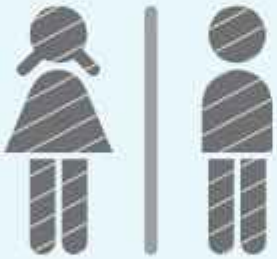
rural households receive **SAFE AND ADEQUATE DRINKING WATER** through piped water supply

99.29%

rural households have access to **IMPROVED SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER**

94.70%

schools have **FUNCTIONAL TOILET FOR GIRLS**



100%

IHHL constructed against target (SBM-G)

100%

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

59.26%

net available **GROUND WATER WITHDRAWN** in 2021–2022

11.23%

BLOCKS/MANDALS/ TALUKS OVER-EXPLOITED

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Percentage of rural household getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)	100	The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) aims to provide PWS 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) (SBM(G)).
Percentage of districts verified to be Open Defecation Free (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 SBM(G).
Percentage of schools with functional girls' toilet	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.
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	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 ground water extraction below 70 percent as "Safe".
Percentage of blocks/mandals/talukas 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: In India, 75.75 percent rural households received safe and adequate drinking water within premises through the piped water supply as on May 2024. The Jal Jeevan Mission aims to increase it to 100 percent by 2024. Eight States and three UTs have achieved the target of 100 percent coverage. However, West Bengal has the lowest coverage of safe and adequate drinking water through piped water supply in rural areas with 46.64 percent.

Access to improved sources of drinking water: As on April 2024, 99.29 percent rural households had access to an improved source of drinking water in the country as per the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. 14 States and 6 UTs have achieved the national target of 100 percent coverage of rural household. Assam has the lowest percentage of households with access to safe and adequate drinking water at 93.17 percent.

Individual household toilets (rural households): The SBM(G) has enabled all the States and UTs to accomplish the construction of targeted number of individual household toilets in rural households.

Open Defecation Free (ODF) districts: All the districts in the country have been verified to be ODF as of 2022 as reflected in the SBM(G) Dashboard.

Schools with functional girls' toilets: Roughly 94.7 percent schools in the country have functional girls' toilet. Goa has achieved the national target of 100 percent schools having functional girl's toilet. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest percentage of schools with functional toilets at 68.8 percent. Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have achieved the target of 100 percent schools with functional girl's toilet among the UTs.

Stage of ground water extraction: According to the Central Ground Water Board, 59.26 percent groundwater is extracted in India, complying with the national target of 70 percent groundwater extraction, considered 'safe' by the Ministry of Jal Shakti. Arunachal Pradesh is the best performer at 0.42 percent extraction. The stage of groundwater extraction is above the permissible limit in States/UTs, namely Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, where Punjab is the worst-performing with 163.76 percent water extraction. Among the UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the best performance at 1.37 percent.

Over-exploited blocks: In India, 11.23 percent blocks/*mandals/talukas* were over-exploited as per Central Ground Water Board in 2023. The target is to reduce it to zero. 15 States and 5 UTs have already achieved the national target while Punjab is the worst performing State with 76.47 percent blocks/*mandals/talukas* over-exploited. Among UTs, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu with 100 percent over-exploited blocks/*mandals/talukas* is the worst performer.

Photo courtesy of Biju Boro.

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 52 and 100 for UTs.

Sixteen States and six UTs have entered the category of Achievers (with Index score of 100) and ten States and one UT bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100).

Figure 7.1: SDG 7 Index Score of States/ UTs

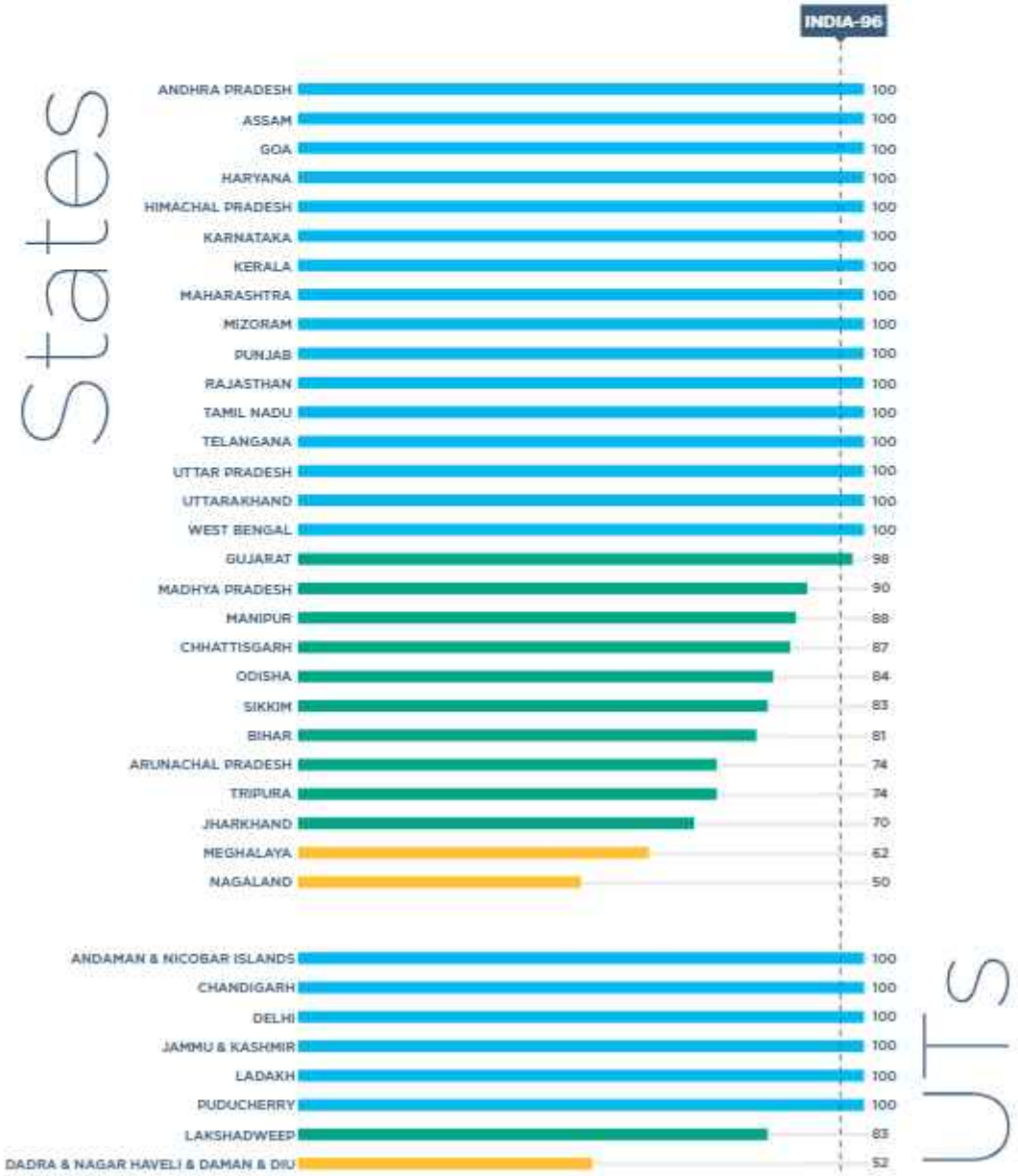


Figure 7.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 7

Achiever

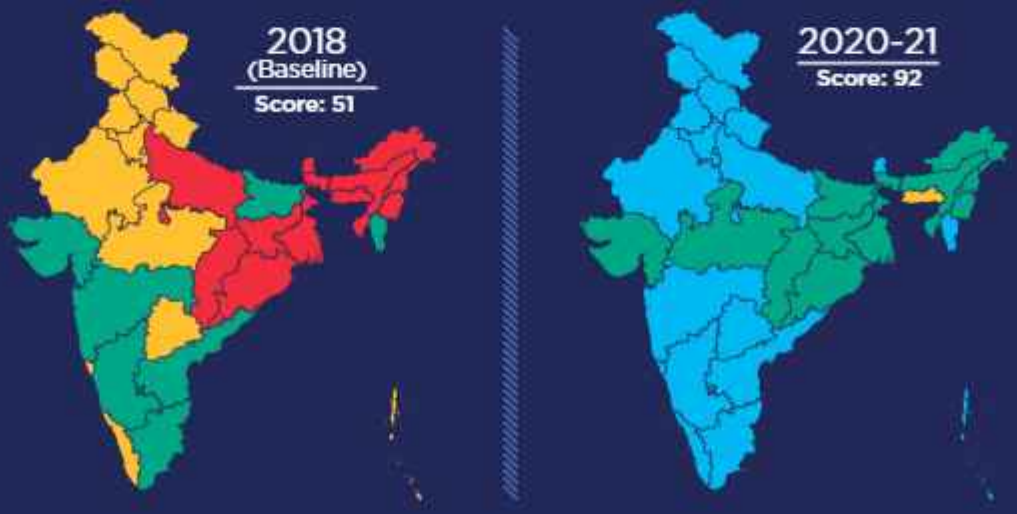
- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Goa
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Maharashtra
- Mizoram
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Chandigarh
- Delhi
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Ladakh
- Puducherry

Front Runner

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Gujarat
- Jharkhand
- Madhya Pradesh
- Manipur
- Odisha
- Sikkim
- Tripura
- Lakshadweep

Performer

- Meghalaya
- Nagaland
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu



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

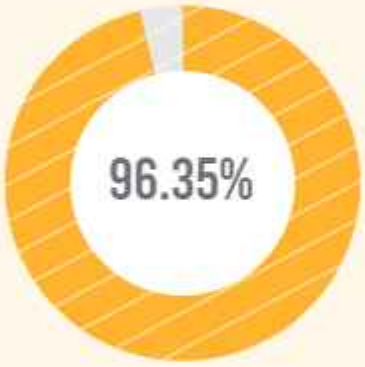
TABLE 7.1: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS OF SDG 7

		7.1	7.1	
S.No.	States/UTs	Percentage of households electrified	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	SDG 7 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	103.56	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	78.82	74
3	Assam	100	108.17	100
4	Bihar	100	84.32	81
5	Chhattisgarh	100	89.21	87
6	Goa	100	141.92	100
7	Gujarat	100	98.29	98
8	Haryana	100	132.36	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	114.17	100
10	Jharkhand	100	74.97	78
11	Karnataka	100	116.39	100
12	Kerala	100	100.18	100
13	Madhya Pradesh	100	91.73	90
14	Maharashtra	100	116.84	100
15	Manipur	100	90.12	88
16	Meghalaya	100	68.61	62
17	Mizoram	100	114.03	100
18	Nagaland	100	58.6	59
19	Odisha	100	86.43	84
20	Punjab	100	142.6	100
21	Rajasthan	100	114.74	100
22	Sikkim	100	86.24	83
23	Tamil Nadu	100	102.94	100
24	Telangana	100	118.49	100
25	Tripura	100	78.37	74
26	Uttar Pradesh	100	107.37	100
27	Uttarakhand	100	119.94	100
28	West Bengal	100	107.78	100
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	136.84	100
30	Chandigarh	100	115.37	100
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	100	59.98	62
32	Delhi	100	147.05	100
33	Jammu and Kashmir	100	122.28	100
34	Ladakh	100	154.37	100
35	Lakshadweep	100	85.74	83
36	Puducherry	100	105.06	100
	India	**100**	**96.35**	**96**
	Target	**100**	**100**	**100**

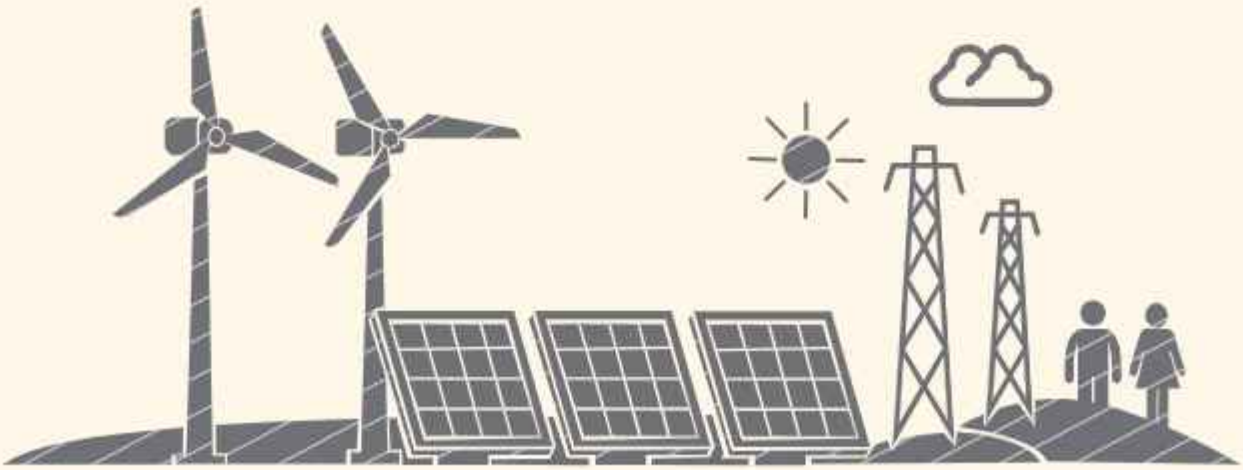
Aspirant (0-49) Performer (50-64) Front Runner (65-99) Achiever (100)

GOAL 7

100%
households have **ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY**



households have **CLEAN COOKING FUEL (LPG + PNG)** connections



Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
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 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (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: Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojna – Saubhagya focuses on providing electricity connection to all households and last-mile connectivity in the country. The persistent efforts by the government for effective implementation of the scheme have resulted in the achievement of 100 percent household electrification in India. In 2021–2022, according to Saubhagaya Dashboard, 100 percent of households were electrified in the country corresponding to the global SDG target 7.1 that aims to ensure universal access to affordable and reliable energy services. All States and UTs have achieved the target of 100 percent electrification.

Clean cooking fuel (LPG + PNG connections): As of March 2024, there were 3,242 lakh connections of LPG and 129 lakh connections of PNG in the country. Among the States and UTs, 16 States and 6 UTs have achieved the national target of 100 percent 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, eight national level indicators have been identified, which capture six 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 54 and 88 for States and between 58 and 86 for UTs.

Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh 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 100, excluding 100). Although no State/UT fell behind in the Aspirants category, eight States and two UTs belonged in the Performers category.

Figure 8.1: SDG 8 Index Score of States/ UTs

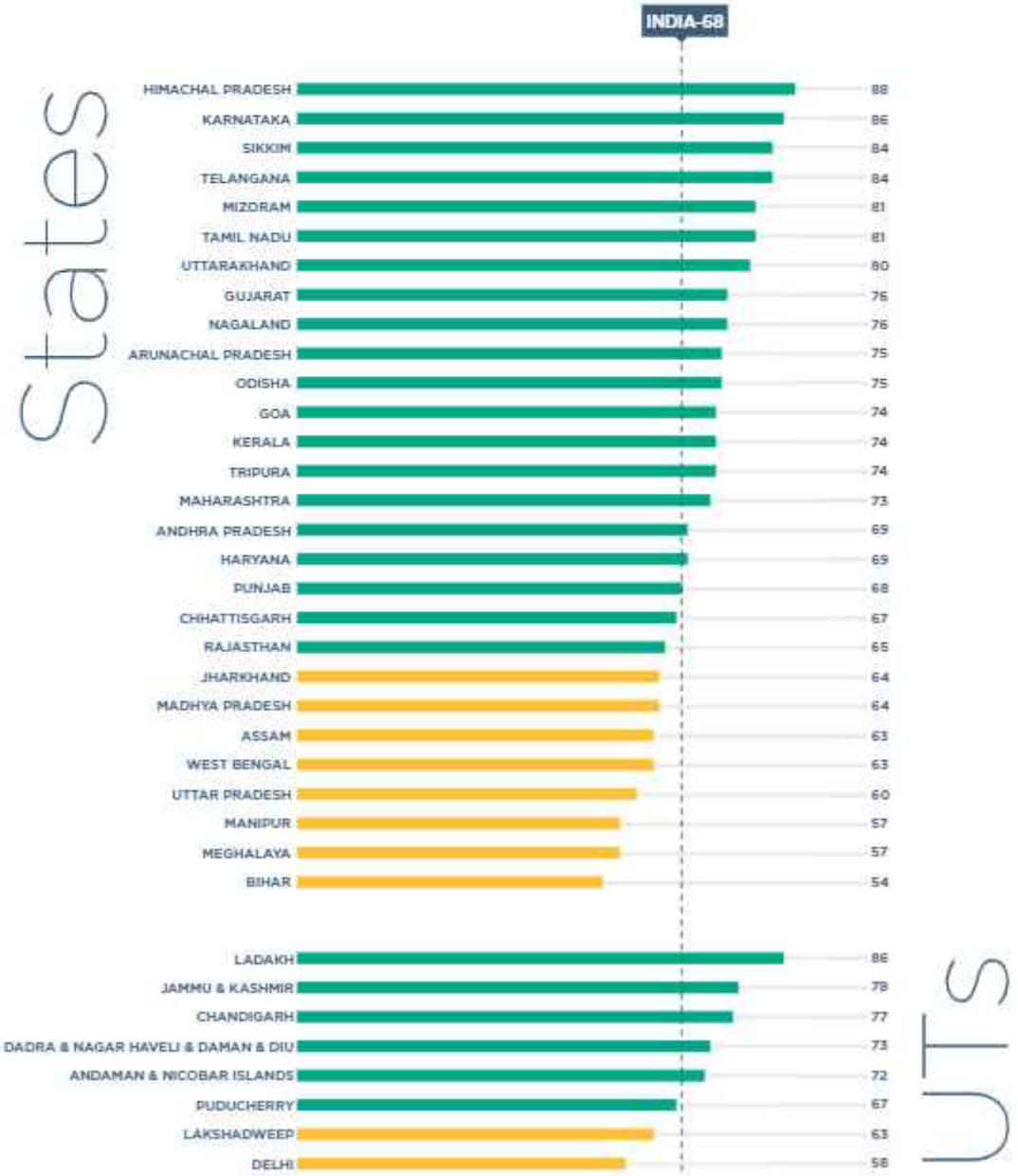


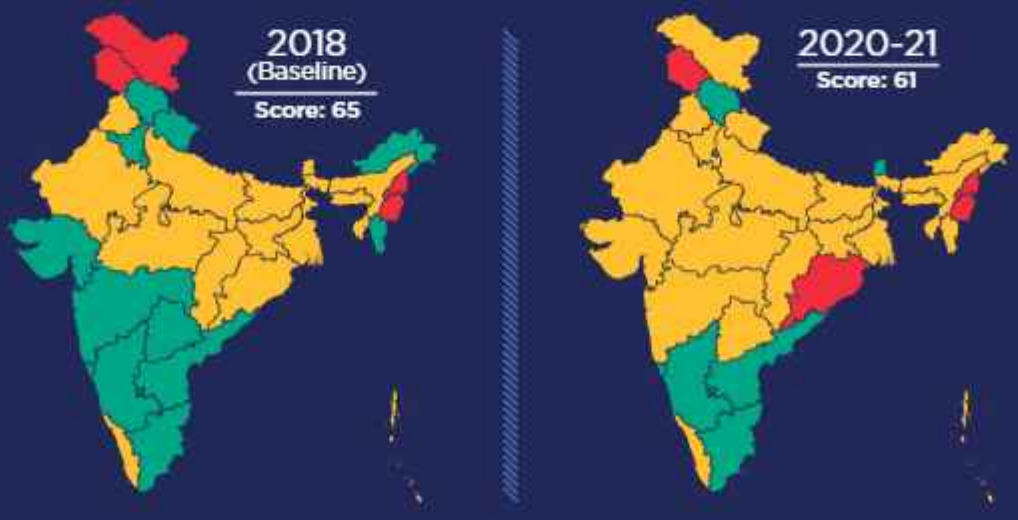
Figure 8.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 8

Front Runner

Andhra Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
Goa
Gujarat
Haryana
Himachal Pradesh
Karnataka
Kerala
Maharashtra
Mizoram
Nagaland
Odisha
Punjab
Rajasthan
Sikkim
Tamil Nadu
Telangana
Tripura
Uttarakhand
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Chandigarh
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
Jammu and Kashmir
Ladakh
Puducherry

Performer

Assam
Bihar
Jharkhand
Madhya Pradesh
Manipur
Meghalaya
Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal
Delhi
Lakshadweep



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	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	
S.No.	States/UTs	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	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 with any usual member with a bank or post office account	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 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	SDG 8 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.05	4.4	67.3	57.3	95.8	14.98	22.58	57.35	69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.24	5.1	70	15.5	91.6	12.4	19.86	54.5	75
3	Assam	6.26	1.7	56.8	47.4	95.7	8.85	13.84	58.29	63
4	Bihar	9.07	4.3	50.9	47.4	95.5	6.28	7.15	56	64
5	Chhattisgarh	6.05	2.7	75.6	68.9	94.7	10.28	15.21	56.09	67
6	Goa	8.89	10	58.5	23.8	97.2	43.31	67.15	44.15	74
7	Gujarat	7.29	1.8	67	61.5	94.6	12.84	20.23	51.12	76
8	Haryana	6.55	6.4	52.8	53.4	96.1	17.98	24.06	49.86	69
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.22	5	81.3	32.8	97.4	23.89	30.93	52.24	88
10	Jharkhand	6.14	1.8	65.7	59.8	95.5	8.56	10.21	56.25	64
11	Karnataka	7.43	2.6	62.9	39.2	94.5	16.65	28.29	56.56	86
12	Kerala	6.25	8.4	60.3	55.5	96.1	19.85	34.03	58.4	74
13	Madhya Pradesh	5.34	1.7	67.8	59.5	95.6	9	13.13	55.57	64
14	Maharashtra	Null	3.4	64.2	48	94.4	11.47	22.62	55.72	73
15	Manipur	Null	5	55.7	31.6	94.9	7.64	11.99	57.46	57
16	Meghalaya	2.88	6.2	71.7	43.4	90	11.53	13.79	58.32	57
17	Mizoram	Null	2.3	61.9	11	95.7	18.61	13.92	52.62	81
18	Nagaland	8.58	4.6	74.4	11.9	91.7	8.89	15.09	55.18	76
19	Odisha	8.51	4.3	66.6	51.6	96.9	12.38	18.8	56.21	75
20	Punjab	4.6	6.7	57.9	67.2	95.5	22	26.96	53.47	68
21	Rajasthan	6.46	4.9	64.8	62.2	97.6	10.55	14.31	57.71	65
22	Sikkim	5.44	2.4	78.1	55.2	91.8	25.47	35.4	52.81	84
23	Tamil Nadu	7.87	4.8	62.3	48.5	96.6	16.68	39.05	58.59	81
24	Telangana	6.52	4.6	66.5	38.9	96.9	15.9	28.27	58.04	84
25	Tripura	7.8	1.5	60.4	51.2	96.6	15.04	15.97	55.92	74
26	Uttar Pradesh	8.9	2.6	56.9	65.3	96.6	7.99	10.15	53.64	60
27	Uttarakhand	6.57	4.9	60.1	46	96.9	19.54	25.93	52.09	80
28	West Bengal	5.62	2.3	61.8	61.3	95	10.07	13.36	57.42	63
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	10.3	71.2	39.2	Null	18.11	31.93	49.26	72
30	Chandigarh	10.02	4.1	54	38.7	Null	38.3	60.34	46.29	77
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	6.11	2.6	68.4	22.1	Null	8.12	22.12	48.24	73
32	Delhi	Null	2	50.4	59.5	93.7	18.17	35.52	37.07	58
33	Jammu and Kashmir	8.02	4.8	67.6	45.8	96.8	14.1	21.23	56.26	78
34	Ladakh	Null	6.7	65.6	22.8	Null	30.56	55.3	54	86
35	Lakshadweep	Null	11.6	46.4	16.2	Null	31.88	43.48	52.48	63
36	Puducherry	3.87	6.1	58.2	34.1	Null	17.07	38.27	56.68	67
	India	**5.88**	**3.4**	**61.6**	**53.9**	**95.7**	**11.75**	**18.39**	**55.63**	**68**
	Target	**7**	**2.9**	**66.9**	**0**	**100**	**21.27**	**28.9**	**50**	**100**

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

GOAL 8

5.88%
annual growth rate of India's **GDP PER CAPITA** at constant prices in 2022–2023

3.40%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

61.60%
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

12
BANKING OUTLETS per 1,00,000 population

95.70%
of households have one member with **BANK/POST OFFICE ACCOUNT**

18
AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES per 1,00,000 population

55.63%
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan **ACCOUNTS HELD BY WOMEN**

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
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 GDP growth per annum.
Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	2.9	Global SDG target 8.5 aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities. Average of the top 3 best performing States from the latest available base year (2017-2018) has been set as the target.
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	66.90	Global SDG target 8.5 aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. Average of the top 3 best performing States from the latest available base year (2017-2018) has been set as the target.
Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefits	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 with any usual member with a bank or post office account	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 8.10 that aims to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. This is also in line with the objective of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) to provide at least one basic savings bank account for unbanked person.
Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	21.27	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 top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015-2016) has been set as the target.
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 population	28.9	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 top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015-2016) has been set as the target.
Percentage of women account holders in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 8.10 that aims to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all and also supports global SDG target 5.a that aims to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and access to financial services.

Highlights

Per capita GDP growth rate: India's GDP per capita at constant prices (base year 2011–2012) was 5.88 percent in 2021–2022. The national target of 7.0 percent GDP per capita growth corresponds to the global SDG target 8.1 that aims to sustain per capita growth with at least 7 percent GDP growth per annum. Bihar is the best performer with 9.07 percent per capita GDP growth rate.

Unemployment rate: India's unemployment rate (age group 15–59 years) has fallen from 4.4 percent to 3.4 percent from 2021–2022 to 2022–2023 as per PLFS. Tripura is the best performer with an unemployment rate of 1.5 percent.

Labour Force Participation Rate: According to PLFS (2022–2023), LFPR (15–59 years) is 61.6 percent in India. However, 18 States and 4 UTs have a better LFPR than the national rate. Himachal Pradesh has the highest LFPR at 81.3 percent followed by Sikkim at 78.1 percent. Among UTs Andaman and Nicobar Islands with LFPR of 71.2 percent is the best performer. Bihar has the lowest rate of labour force participation at 50.9 percent.

Coverage of social security benefits: According to PLFS (2022–2023), around 53.9 percent of wage/salaried employees in the non-agricultural sector do not receive any social security benefits in India. Mizoram with 11 percent is the best-performing State while Chhattisgarh is the lowest performing with 68.9 percent of employees without any social security benefits.

Households having bank accounts: Around 95.7 percent households in India have at least one member having a bank account or a post office account as per NFHS-5 (2019–2021). Among the States, Rajasthan has the highest coverage of households with 97.6 percent followed by Himachal Pradesh at 97.4 percent, while Meghalaya has only 90 percent households having a bank/post office account.

Banking outlets: There are around 12 banking outlets per lakh population in the country as of June 2023. Goa (43) has the highest number of functioning bank branches per lakh population while Bihar with only 6 functioning branches per lakh population has the lowest. Among the UTs, Chandigarh (38) and Lakshadweep (32) are the best performers.

Automated Teller Machines (ATMs): There are about 18 ATMs per lakh population in the country as of March 2024. Goa has the highest number of ATMs with about 67 ATMs followed by Chandigarh with 60 ATMs per lakh population. Bihar has only 7 ATMs per lakh population which is the least among all the States.

Women account holders under PMJDY: In India, around 55.63 percent account holders under PMJDY are women as of March 2024. Nearly, 58.59 percent PMJDY account holders in Tamil Nadu are women while Goa had the lowest share of women account holders with 44.15 percent. Among the UTs, Puducherry reported the highest percentage of women account holders under PMJDY at 56.68 percent, while the lowest is in Delhi at 37.07 percent.

BORDER ROADS ORGANISATION
ATAL TUNNEL,ROHTANG
NORTH PORTAL
WELCOME TO ATAL
TUNNEL, ROHTANG

SDG 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

Targets

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border 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 (GDP), 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 sector 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, eight 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 28 and 76 for States and between 43 and 76 for UTs.

Goa and Puducherry are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Six States and two UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). However, eight States and two UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 9.1: SDG 9 Index Score of States/ UTs

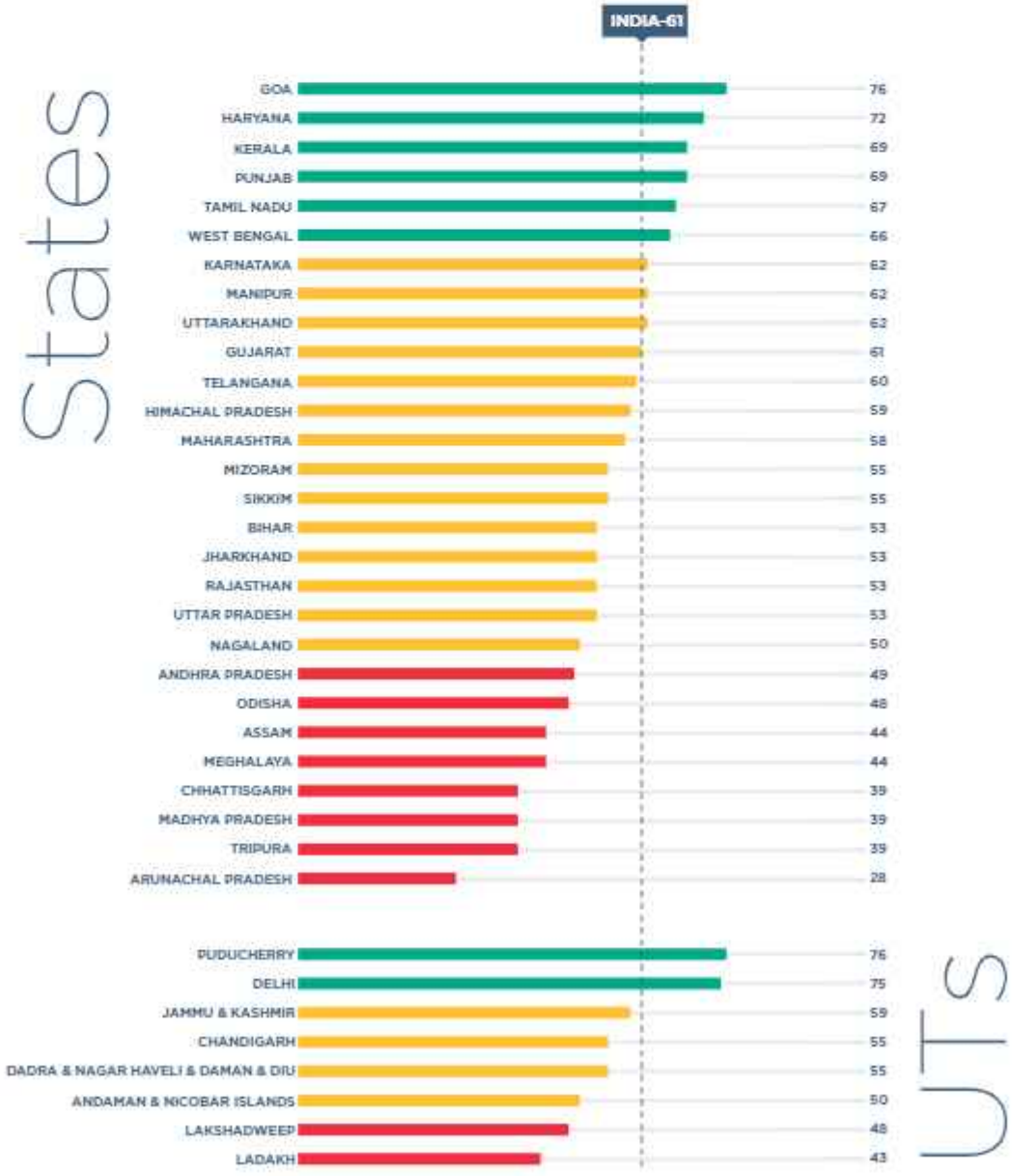


Figure 9.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 9

Front Runner

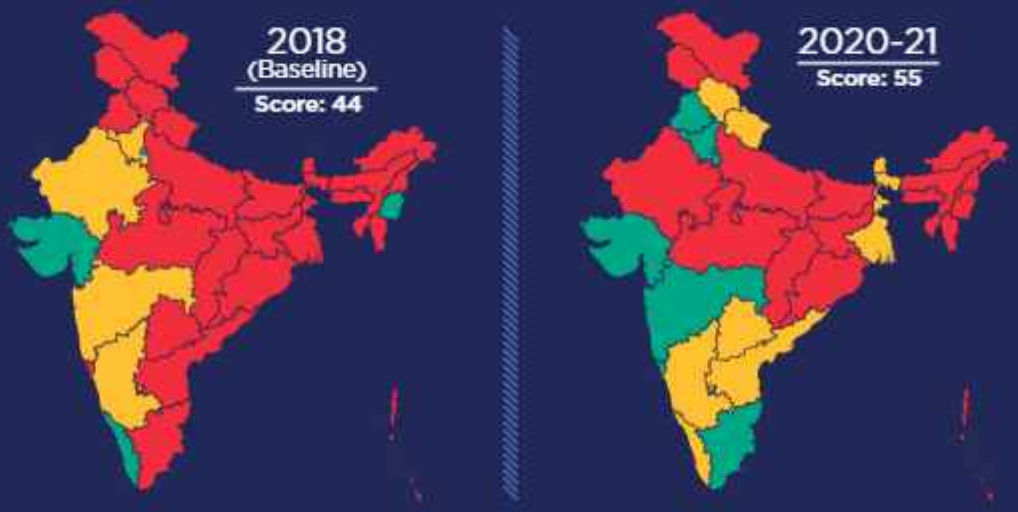
- Goa
- Haryana
- Kerala
- Punjab
- Tamil Nadu
- West Bengal
- Delhi
- Puducherry

Performer

- Bihar
- Gujarat
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Telangana
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Chandigarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- Jammu and Kashmir

Aspirant

- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Chhattisgarh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Meghalaya
- Odisha
- Tripura
- Ladakh
- Lakshadweep



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	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.c	9.c	
S.No.	States/UTs	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Percentage Share of GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	Percentage Share of GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices)	Services employment as a percentage of total employment	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	SDG 9 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	99.19	12.79	10.51	39.30	32.44	13.32	91.2	87.11	49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	95.01	1.25	2.18	40.21	28.53	15.46	90.3	47.91	28
3	Assam	99.97	11.64	4.69	45.25	18.19	11.29	91.9	96.08	44
4	Bihar	99.59	8.67	5.71	59.98	25.45	11.58	93.4	99.43	53
5	Chhattisgarh	98.51	16.89	7.58	34.83	17.88	10.97	85.7	92.37	39
6	Goa	100	35.49	18.42	41.62	54.09	14.93	99.0	86.22	76
7	Gujarat	100	35.34	23.77	35.28	25.08	12.41	92.4	96.50	63
8	Haryana	100	19.94	16.09	51.09	39.03	16.35	97.2	99.95	72
9	Himachal Pradesh	98.60	28.92	6.93	44.08	24.26	14.62	97.9	92.92	59
10	Jharkhand	100	20.60	8.91	43.89	22.53	13.10	91.5	97.10	53
11	Karnataka	100	13.06	10.36	65.41	32.34	18.01	92.8	96.86	62
12	Kerala	99.50	9.51	10.91	64.12	44.24	13.67	97.3	99.86	69
13	Madhya Pradesh	99.98	7.55	6.27	35.90	20.76	12.74	89.6	95.85	39
14	Maharashtra	99.55	Null	12.42	Null	32.15	16.06	93.1	92.27	58
15	Manipur	95.40	Null	14.72	Null	37.79	19.37	95.9	77.14	62
16	Meghalaya	95.68	9.02	2.63	58.91	30.49	16.00	87.4	83.03	44
17	Mizoram	99.57	Null	5.43	Null	45.66	13.41	94.4	77.85	56
18	Nagaland	95.41	0.83	6.17	61.74	37.78	11.00	94.2	76.22	50
19	Odisha	99.96	24.31	7.95	35.55	25.57	11.42	88.3	89.69	48
20	Punjab	100	16.82	17.75	45.56	37.95	15.35	96.7	99.82	68
21	Rajasthan	100.04	11.49	10.09	44.59	20.47	12.88	97.2	95.43	53
22	Sikkim	100	35.68	3.39	28.58	39.22	13.85	95.7	93.49	56
23	Tamil Nadu	100	20.43	16.77	53.05	33.98	15.69	92.8	98.00	67
24	Telangana	100	9.76	10.34	64.18	31.68	17.66	92.5	97.25	66
25	Tripura	98.70	3.21	3.12	45.15	39.31	11.43	91.5	64.78	39
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.99	12.08	9.20	46.35	22.59	14.22	94.9	99.70	57
27	Uttarakhand	98.98	31.91	9.86	43.86	31.11	17.67	96.5	88.87	62
28	West Bengal	100	14.40	18.75	55.13	31.91	12.98	93.3	99.88	66
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	Null	10.03	Null	49.50	17.29	Null	37.39	59
30	Chandigarh	Null	2.12	10.33	90.10	75.88	27.88	Null	Null	55
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Null	Null	52.42	Null	22.87	12.09	Null	100	55
32	Delhi	Null	4.94	23.52	85.20	59.52	27.00	97.7	100	75
33	Jammu and Kashmir	99.49	8.52	8.39	61.26	28.61	12.83	97.2	93.13	59
34	Ladakh	98.46	Null	1.86	Null	34.34	5.91	Null	81.89	43
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	10.64	Null	50.84	7.86	Null	66.67	48
36	Puducherry	Null	30.39	18.48	47.12	53.42	15.88	Null	100	76
	India	**99.70**	**14.34**	**11.42**	**54.18**	**27.75**	**36.40**	**93.3**	**95.08**	**61**
	Target	**100**	**25**	**19.66**	**63.26**	**52.98**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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

GOAL 9

TARGETED HABITATIONS covered with all-weather roads under PMGSY

14.34%
of total **GROSS VALUE ADDED** is from **MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

11.42%
of **TOTAL WORKFORCE EMPLOYED** in the **MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

54.18%
of total **GROSS VALUE ADDED** is from **SERVICE SECTOR**

46th
India's rank among 132 countries in the **GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX** 2021, by WIPO

27.75%
of **TOTAL WORKFORCE** employed in the **SERVICE SECTOR**

93.30%
of households own at least **ONE MOBILE PHONE**

95.08%
villages have 3G/4G **MOBILE INTERNET COVERAGE**

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
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 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	19.66	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 GDP. Average of the top 3 best performing States from the latest available base year (2017-2018) has been set as the target.
Percentage share of GVA in services to total GVA (current prices)	63.26	Global SDG target 9.2 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization by 2030. The target has been set as average of the top 3 best performing States from the latest available base year (2017-2018).
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	52.98	Global SDG target 9.2 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and GDP. Average of the 3 best performing States from the latest available base year (2017-2018) 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.
Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	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.
Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	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: In India, 99.7 percent targeted habitations are connected through all-weather roads under PMGSY corresponding to the global target 9.1 which aims to develop reliable, affordable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development. 10 States have achieved the national target of 100 percent connectivity through all-weather roads. Among the UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the best performer with 100 percent of habitations covered under the scheme.

Value added by manufacturing sector: The share of gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing out of the total GVA (at current prices) between 2021–2022 and 2022–2023 for India is 14.3 percent. Sikkim (35.7 percent), Goa (35.5 percent), and Gujarat (35.3 percent) have the highest GVA in manufacturing among the States. Puducherry has 30.4 percent GVA in manufacturing out of the total GVA which is highest among the UTs.

Employment in the manufacturing sector: According to PLFS (2022–2023), 11.42 percent of India's total workforce was employed in the manufacturing sector. Gujarat with 23.77 percent has the highest share of the workforce engaged in manufacturing while Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest with 2.18 percent. Among the UTs, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have the highest workforce with 52.42 percent employed in manufacturing.

Value added by service sector: In India, 54.18 percent of the GVA (at current prices) out of total is by service sector between 2021–2022 and 2022–2023. Among the States, Karnataka has the highest percentage of GVA added in services out of total GVA at 65.41 percent followed by Telangana at 64.11 percent while Sikkim has the lowest at 28.6 percent. Among UTs, Chandigarh has the highest GVA added by the service sector at 90.1 percent.

Employment in service sector: 27.75 percent India's workforce works in the service sector as per PLFS (2022–2023). Goa with 54.1 percent workforce in service sector is highest among the States while Chhattisgarh has the lowest proportion of workforce in the service sector with 17.88 percent. UT of Chandigarh has the highest employment in the service sector at 75.88 percent.

Innovation Score: India has been ranked 46 (out of 132 countries) by the World Intellectual Property Organization in the Global Innovation Index 2021 with a score of 36.4 out of 100. State and UT scores have been sourced from the India Innovation Index 2021. Manipur has the highest score of 19.37 followed by Karnataka at 18.01 while Chhattisgarh has the lowest score of 10.97. Among the UTs, Chandigarh has the highest score of 27.88 followed by Delhi at 27.

Households with mobile phones: According to NFHS-5 (2019–2021), 93.3 percent households in India own at least one mobile phone. Goa at 99.0 percent is the closest to the national target of 100 percent households with minimum one mobile phone corresponding to the global SDG target 9.c that aims to significantly increase access to information and communication technology. However, Chhattisgarh has the lowest percentage of households with mobile phones at 85.7 percent. Delhi has the highest number of households with 97.7 percent among the UTs.

3G/4G mobile network: In India, 95.08 percent of inhabited villages have access to a 3G/4G mobile network as per Department of Telecommunications. Delhi, Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu among the UTs have achieved the national target of 100 percent access to mobile network. Among the States, Haryana is the best performer with 99.95 percent, while Arunachal Pradesh has the least number of villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage at 47.9 percent.

SDG 10
REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

Targets

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

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

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of 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, six national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the ten SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

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

Goal 10 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 10 ranges between 43 and 87 for States and between 49 and 80 for UTs.

Goa and Puducherry are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty-one States and six UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). However, two States and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 10.1: SDG 10 Index Score of States/ UTs

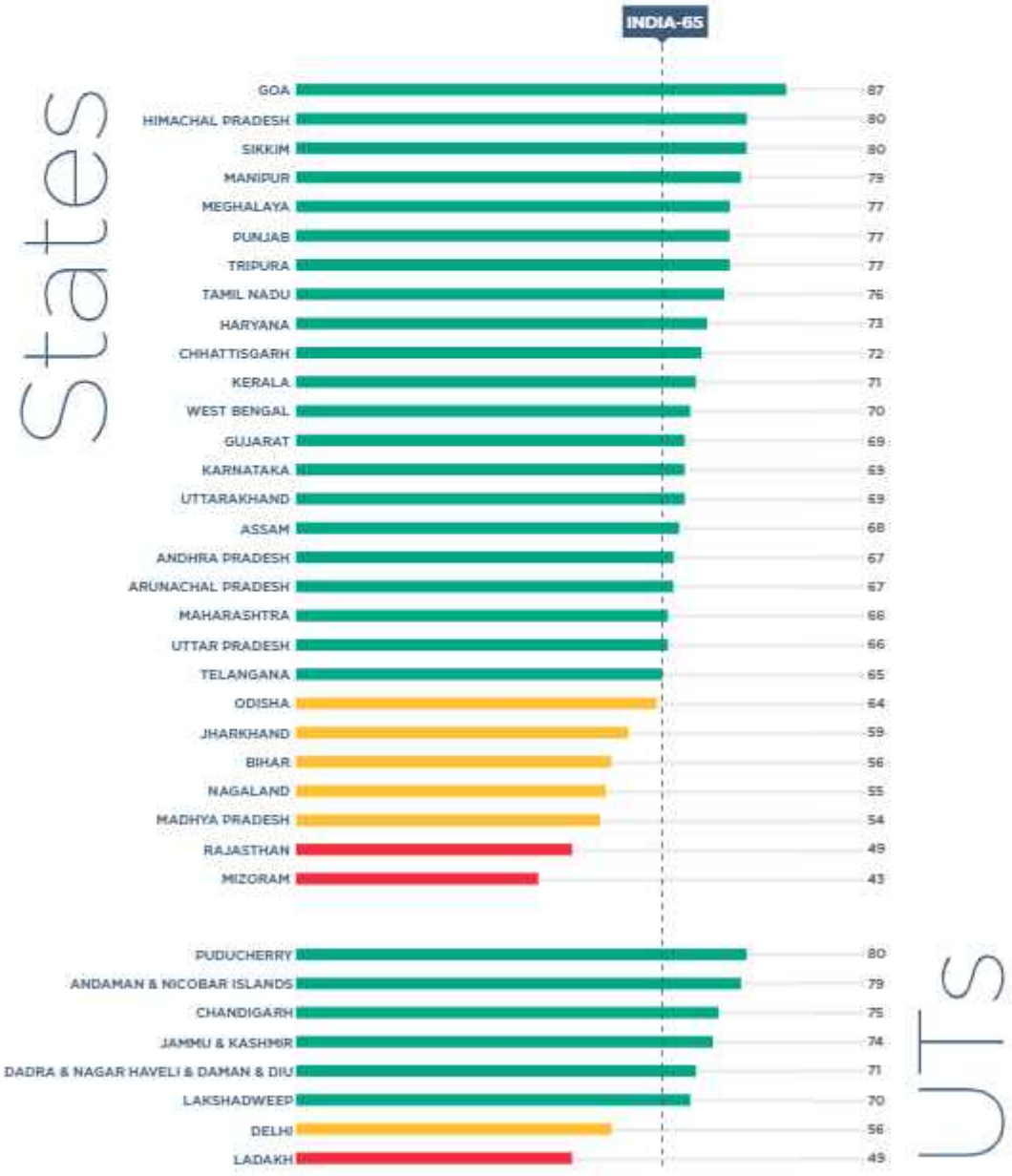


Figure 10.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 10

Front Runner

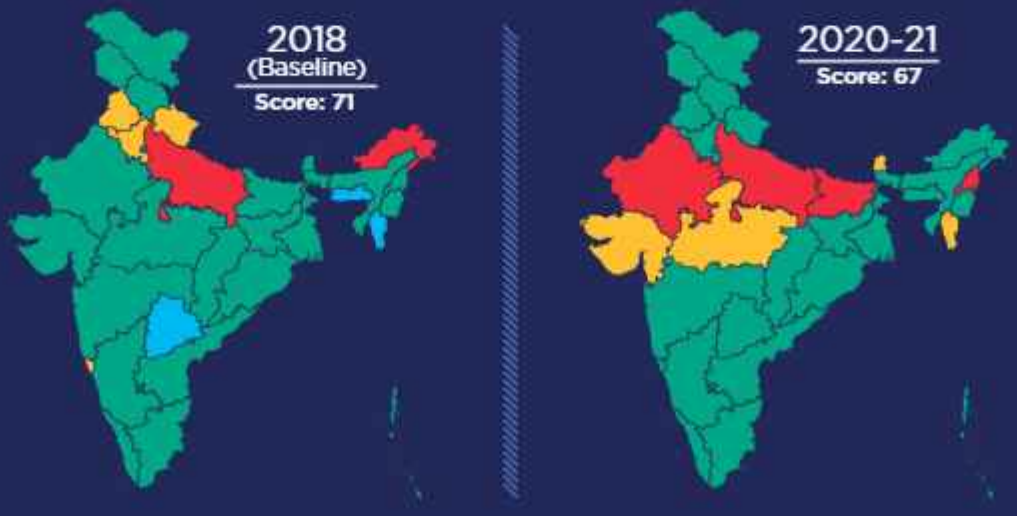
Andhra Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Chhattisgarh
Goa
Gujarat
Haryana
Himachal Pradesh
Karnataka
Kerala
Maharashtra
Manipur
Meghalaya
Punjab
Sikkim
Tamil Nadu
Telangana
Tripura
Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand
West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Chandigarh
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
Jammu and Kashmir
Lakshadweep
Puducherry

Performer

Bihar
Jharkhand
Madhya Pradesh
Nagaland
Odisha
Delhi

Aspirant

Mizoram
Rajasthan
Ladakh



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	
S.No.	States/UTs	Gini coefficient	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies*	Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Rate of total crime against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	SDG 10 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.13	50	20.57	52.7	27.4	15.1	67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.21	38.99	98.33	61.7	Null	0	67
3	Assam	0.25	54.60	19.05	53.3	0.6	0.2	68
4	Bihar	0.22	52.02	16.46	31.5	39.3	10.9	58
5	Chhattisgarh	0.20	54.79	43.33	67.0	9.9	6.6	72
6	Goa	0.11	36.72	2.50	90.5	31.4	0.7	67
7	Gujarat	0.19	49.96	21.98	50.7	31.4	3.7	69
8	Haryana	0.12	42.12	18.89	61.1	31.9	Null	73
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	50.13	29.41	70.5	12.1	1	80
10	Jharkhand	0.27	51.57	45.68	34.2	16.9	3.3	59
11	Karnataka	0.16	50.05	22.77	55.6	18.9	10.3	69
12	Kerala	0.10	52.42	11.43	101.6	34.5	35.5	71
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.22	50.00	35.65	43.9	68.2	19.4	58
14	Maharashtra	0.17	53.47	18.75	42.8	20.7	7.1	66
15	Manipur	0.17	50.69	33.33	69.6	0	0.1	79
16	Meghalaya	0.25	Null	91.67	169.8	0	0	77
17	Mizoram#	0.13	Null	97.50	47.4	410.5	2.8	43
18	Nagaland	0.21	Null	98.33	58.5	Null	0	55
19	Odisha	0.23	52.68	38.78	55.6	40.4	8.1	64
20	Punjab	0.10	41.79	29.06	60.0	1.8	Null	77
21	Rajasthan	0.18	51.32	29.50	32.2	71.6	27.3	49
22	Sikkim	0.14	50.30	43.75	71.9	10.6	1.9	89
23	Tamil Nadu	0.10	52.99	19.66	59.0	12.2	8.4	76
24	Telangana	0.10	50.35	26.05	41.8	32.9	16.6	65
25	Tripura	0.20	45.23	50	72.0	0.3	0.3	77
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.21	33.34	21.34	40.7	37.2	0.4	66
27	Uttarakhand	0.17	56.02	21.43	35.9	6	0.3	69
28	West Bengal	0.25	51.42	28.57	63.2	0.5	1.7	70
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	35.66	Null	96.5	Null	10.5	79
30	Chandigarh	0.11	Null	Null	75.3	2	Null	75
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.22	41	Null	58.2	0	2.6	71
32	Delhi	0.08	Null	17.14	28.5	4.6	Null	56
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0.19	33.18	17.78	57	1.2	0.1	74
34	Ladakh	0.23	31.01	Null	50.2	0.0	0	49
35	Lakshadweep	0.11	37.27	Null	44.6	Null	0	70
36	Puducherry	0.12	Null	16.67	89.5	4.6	Null	80
	India	**0.2**	**45.61**	**28.57**	**50.4**	**28.6**	**9.6**	**65**
	Target	**0**	**33**		**100**	**0**	**0**	**100**

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

The number of crime cases against SCs for Mizoram stands at 5.

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

GOAL 10

0.20
GINI COEFFICIENT

45.61%
SEATS of Panchayati Raj Institutions **HELD BY WOMEN**

28.57%
Representation of **SC/ST** Persons in **STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES**

ratio of **FEMALE-TO-MALE** workers working as **PROFESSIONAL** and **TECHNICAL WORKERS**

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Gini coefficient	0	Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality and is derived from the Lorenz Curve. The value of the Gini coefficient ranges from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality).
Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)	33	As per provisions contained in Article 243D of the Indian Constitution, at least 1/3rd of the seats of PRIs should be reserved for women.
Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 10.2 aims to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all.
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 100,000 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 crime against STs (per 100,000 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 representation of SCs and STs in their Legislative Assemblies due to the demography. However, this is an important indicator which provides an overview of the nature of the representation of members of the SCs/STs.

Highlights

Income inequality: The Gini coefficient measures wealth inequality in the country with scores ranging from 0 (low inequality) to 1 (high inequality). According to NFHS-5 (2019–2021), the Gini coefficient for India is 0.20. Delhi with a Gini coefficient of 0.08 performs the best, while Jharkhand with a coefficient of 0.27 has the most unequal income distribution. Among the UTs, Ladakh has the most unequal income distribution at 0.23.

Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs): The Indian Constitution provides for reservation of one-third of the seats of PRI for women. In 2021, 45.61 percent of total seats in PRI were held by women. Among the States, Uttarakhand has the highest women representation in PRIs at 56.02 percent whereas Uttar Pradesh has the lowest representation of women at 33.34 percent. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have the highest women representation in PRIs among the UTs at 41 percent.

Representation of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies: According to the Election Commission of India, 28.57 percent of seats in State Assemblies are held by SC/ST persons. Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have the highest SC/ST representation in State Assembly with 98.3 percent. This indicator has not been used for the purpose of ranking since some States (e.g., North-Eastern States) have a higher percentage of mandated seats for members of SCs and STs due to the nature of the population. This indicator has only been included to provide a picture of the nature of representation of members of the SCs/STs.

Female professional and technical workers: The female-to-male worker ratio working as professional and technical workers is 50.4 percent in the country. Meghalaya (169.8 percent) and Kerala (101.6 percent) have surpassed the national target of 100 percent implying equal or a greater number of females to number of males working as professional and technical workers. Bihar (31.5 percent) has the lowest female-to-male worker ratio among the States. Among UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the best performer with female-to-male worker ratio of 96.5 percent.

Crimes against SCs: The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports that around 29 crimes occurred against members of the SC for every 100,000 population of SCs in 2022. Mizoram has the highest rate of crimes at 411 crimes per 100,000 of SC population.

Crimes against STs: In 2022, around 10 crimes occurred against members of the ST for every 100,000 population of STs, as observed by the NCRB. Rate of crimes against STs was the highest in Kerala at 36 crimes per 100,000 of ST population.

SDG 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

Goal 11 promotes inclusive and sustainable urbanisation. Making cities sustainable means creating 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 GDP 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 utilizing local materials.

SDG India Index: Goal 11

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

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

Goal 11 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 11 ranges between 38 and 98 for States and between 33 and 100 for UTs.

Maharashtra 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 100, excluding 100). Three States and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 11.1: SDG 11 Index Score of States/ UTs

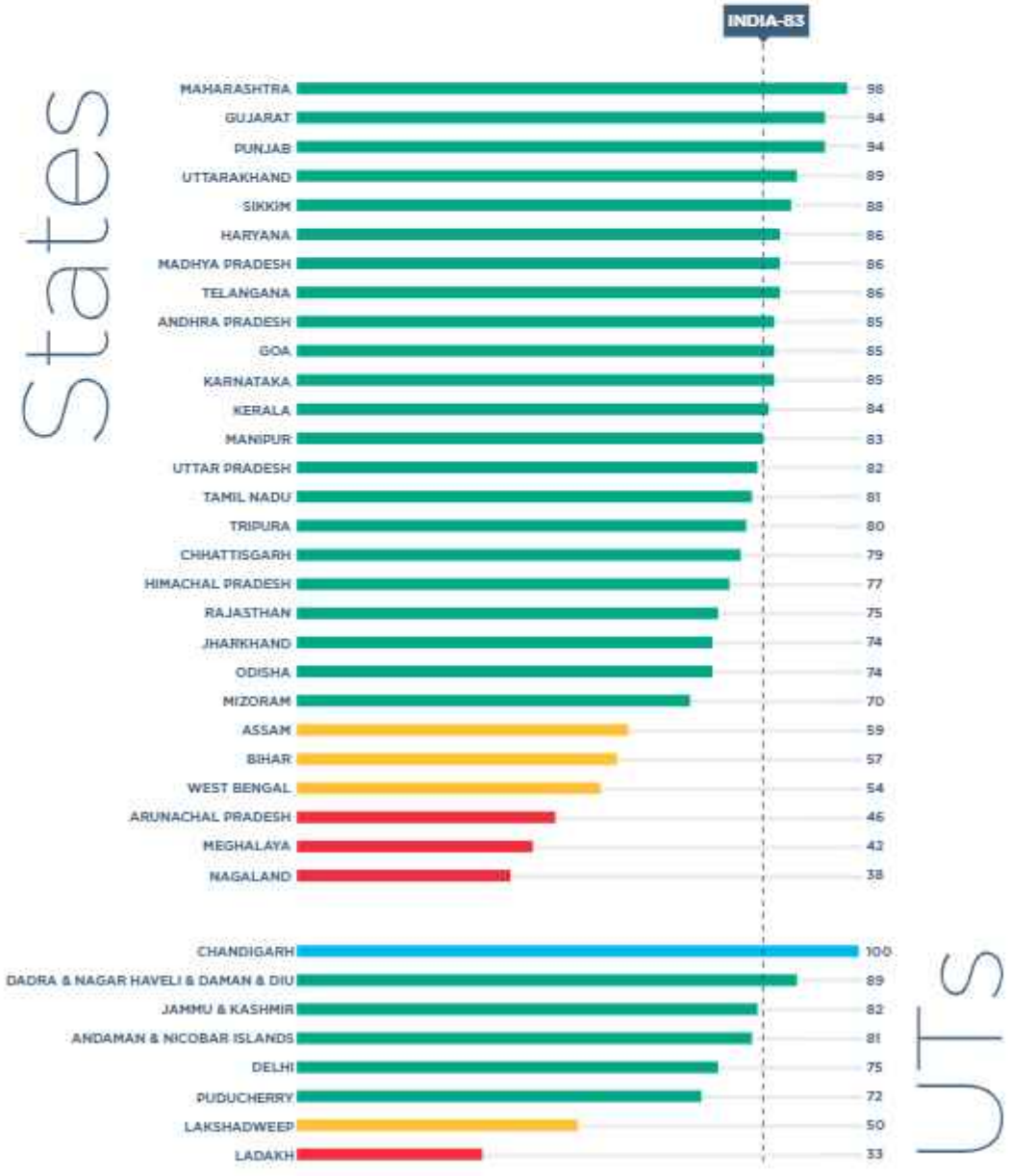


Figure 11.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 11

Achiever

- Chandigarh

Front Runner

- Andhra Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Odisha
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir
- Puducherry

Performer

- Assam
- Bihar
- West Bengal
- Lakshadweep

Aspirant

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Meghalaya
- Nagaland
- Ladakh

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 & 6.2	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.6 & 12.5	11.6	
S.No.	States/UTs	Percentage of urban households living in kachha houses	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 Municipal Solid Waste (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	0.2	126.02	10.94	98.68	83.95	96.03	29.60	85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.4	94.69	20.76	97.41	7.43	73.45	0	46
3	Assam	0.8	104.02	27.72	96.60	46.71	52.17	0	59
4	Bihar	4.3	105.57	20.36	80.08	25.25	71.08	27.72	57
5	Chhattisgarh	3	108.81	16.66	100	99.96	100	6.07	79
6	Goa	0.3	47.39	4.33	100	99.62	100	59.09	85
7	Gujarat	0.2	137.81	6.79	99.93	94.97	96.40	67.38	94
8	Haryana	0.2	93.86	17.51	99.82	69.99	77.26	103.52	86
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.2	59.85	44.13	98.49	99.20	96.47	133.62	77
10	Jharkhand	1.6	135.24	9.99	87.18	54.23	80.30	42.32	74
11	Karnataka	1.0	112.37	12.53	97.22	87.11	85.64	60.83	85
12	Kerala	0	125.79	4.88	100	88.41	99.89	2.82	84
13	Madhya Pradesh	2	113.13	20.11	99.95	98.82	99.29	52.77	86
14	Maharashtra	0.2	114.63	9.98	99.97	94.93	99.46	107.82	98
15	Manipur	0.4	93.26	4.55	99.34	96.07	97.05	0	83
16	Meghalaya	2.1	31.66	7.29	72.36	21.62	52.85	0	42
17	Mizoram	0.6	77.82	3.41	100	Null	61.95	9.71	70
18	Nagaland	2.9	91.65	0.50	49.76	3.97	31.43	0	38
19	Odisha	3.1	119.18	35.73	100	90.72	100	29.49	74
20	Punjab	0.5	101.65	15.79	99.44	93.02	98.46	94.28	94
21	Rajasthan	0.3	101.87	15.73	98.82	43.72	78.16	37.52	75
22	Sikkim	1	98.11	3.98	100	73.02	100	57.69	88
23	Tamil Nadu	0.9	123.31	12.54	99.87	65.11	99.87	23.24	81
24	Telangana	0.2	96.12	15.12	99.81	98.20	99.01	33.87	86
25	Tripura	4.4	115.37	4.79	100	97.32	100	3.38	80
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.0	108.66	18.02	95.59	94.09	91.84	40.83	82
27	Uttarakhand	0.9	100.94	12.06	94.74	90.20	86.93	82.14	89
28	West Bengal	0.8	54.86	5.09	84.52	9.98	56.82	22.03	59
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	100	2.84	100	88.71	100	0	81
30	Chandigarh	Null	142.85	6.79	100	100	100	155.85	100
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Null	126.62	2.38	100	100	100	35.82	89
32	Delhi	0.3	15.50	6.73	100	82.99	73.00	86.97	75
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0.5	85.98	7.32	99.91	77.86	90.26	33.38	82
34	Ladakh	Null	108.50	47.25	Null	0	Null	Null	33
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	0	Null	Null	Null	0	50
36	Puducherry	Null	91.34	3.08	100	7.71	100	36.65	72
	India	**0.9**	**95.29**	**12.68**	**97**	**78.46**	**90**	**51**	**83**
	Target	**0**	**100**	**7.05**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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

GOAL 11

99.10%
of urban households
LIVE IN PUCCA AND SEMI-PUCCA HOUSES

78.46%
of the **MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE** generated gets **PROCESSED**

90%
wards have
100%
SOURCE SEGREGATION

95.29%
INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD TOILETS CONSTRUCTED
against target SBM(U)

13
persons were killed in **ROAD ACCIDENTS** in urban areas for every
1,00,000 population

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

97%
wards have
100%
DOOR-TO-DOOR WASTE COLLECTION

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Percentage of urban households living in kachha 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.
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target SBM(U)	100	Swachh Bharat Mission aims to provide universal sanitation coverage in urban areas through the construction of IHHL units and community toilets. It aims to saturate the construction of toilets targeted and sanctioned.
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 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 operationalize 100% door to door collection of waste in all wards.
Percentage of Municipal Solid Waste (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 MSW 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.

Highlights

Urban households in kachha houses: According to NFHS-5 (2019–2021), 0.9 percent urban households in India live in *Kachha* houses. Kerala is the only State which has achieved the national target of zero households complying with the global target 11.1 that aims to ensure access to safe and affordable housing services. Arunachal Pradesh has the highest number of urban households living in *kachha* houses at 10.4 percent.

Individual household toilets (urban households): In 2023, 95.29 percent individual household toilets were constructed against the target under the SBM(U). 17 States and 4 UTs have surpassed their target of 100 percent construction of individual household toilets. Meghalaya and Delhi have the least percentage of toilet construction with 31.66 percent and 15.50 percent against the respective State/ UT target.

Door-to-door waste collection: 97 percent of wards in the country have 100 percent door-to-door waste collection in 2024 as per SBM(U). 7 States and 5 UTs have achieved the national target of 100 percent coverage of door-to-door waste collection. Nagaland has the least coverage of door-to-door waste collection with 49.76 percent.

Deaths due to road accidents: In urban areas, for every 100,000 population, 13 persons were killed in road accidents in 2022. Himachal Pradesh witnessed the highest rate of deaths due to road accidents at 44 persons per 100,000 population, while Nagaland recorded the lowest at 1 person per 100,000 population in urban areas. The target is to halve the number of deaths from road traffic accidents (from the base year 2015). 9 States namely Gujarat, Sikkim, Kerala, Goa, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and West Bengal have achieved the target.

Municipal solid waste processed: In 2023, according to the SBM(U) database, only 78.46 percent of the total municipal solid waste generated gets processed against a target of 100 percent. Among the UTs, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu has achieved the target of 100 percent solid waste being processed while Puducherry has only 7.71 percent of solid waste being processed.

Wards with 100 percent source segregation: 90 percent of wards in the country have source segregation in 2023 as per SBM(U) database. 5 States and 4 UTs have achieved the target of 100 percent source segregation. However, Nagaland has only 31.43 percent wards with source segregation. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have achieved the national target with all wards having 100 percent source segregation.

Installed sewage treatment capacity: As per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), India has the capacity to treat 50.67 percent of the sewage generated in urban India as on March 2021. Sewage treatment capacity exceeded the sewage generated in urban Himachal Pradesh (133.62 percent), Maharashtra (107.82 percent) and Haryana (103.52 percent) and Chandigarh (155.85 percent) among UTs. Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have no installed sewage treatment capacity to treat the sewage generated in urban areas.

Note: *Septage waste is not accounted in treatment capacity. Sewage Generation is estimated based on Water supply @ 135lpcd. Sewage generation for NCT of Delhi is estimated based on their 80% of water supply of 925 MGD.*

SDG 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

Targets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SDG India Index: Goal 12

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

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

Goal 12 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 12 ranges between 47 and 99 for States and between 43 and 87 for UTs.

Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty-four States and two UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). However, one State and one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 12.1: SDG 12 Index Score of States/ UTs

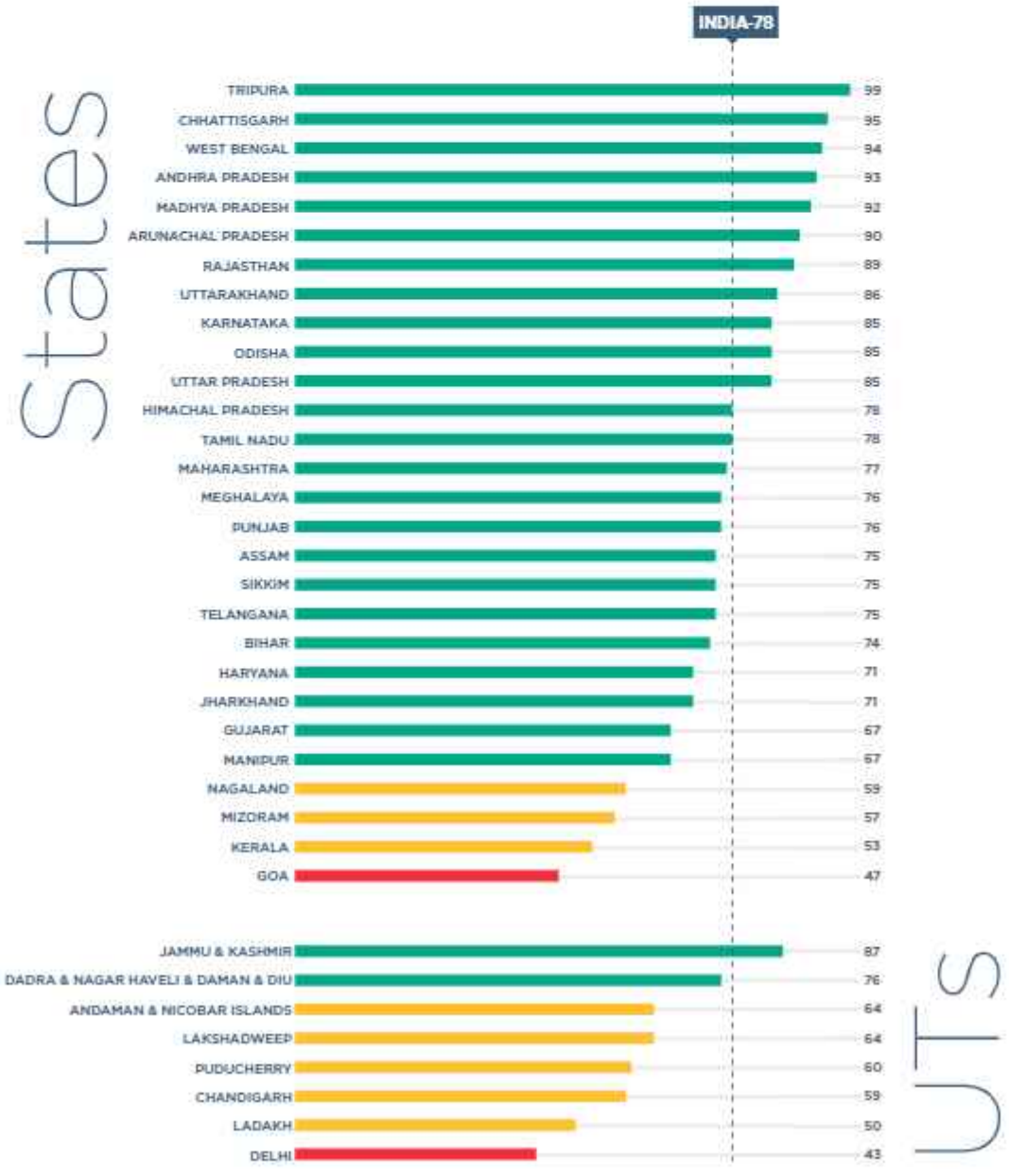


Figure 12.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 12

Front Runner

- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Odisha
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- Jammu and Kashmir

Performer

- Kerala
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Chandigarh
- Ladakh
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry

Aspirant

- Goa
- Delhi

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 & 8.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	
S.No.	States/UTs	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/ Annum)	Percentage of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) treated to total quantity of BMW generated	SDG 12 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	152.86	59.36	86.51	0.75	100	93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	237.14	0	Null	2.46	100	90
3	Assam	88.42	68.22	83.48	1.68	63.30	75
4	Bihar	44.68	71.85	248.21	0.61	49.38	74
5	Chhattisgarh	139.88	59.98	125.04	1.62	100	95
6	Goa	526.07	47.62	10.87	18.93	100	47
7	Gujarat	339.23	71.49	37.94	4.87	100	67
8	Haryana	341.95	76.58	78.32	6.32	100	71
9	Himachal Pradesh	271.79	68.35	50.41	0.84	100	78
10	Jharkhand	89.85	70.33	3.25	0.53	92.95	71
11	Karnataka	225.93	56.45	135.94	5.52	89.26	85
12	Kerala	191.61	47.10	3.05	3.39	46.96	53
13	Madhya Pradesh	100.01	61.42	83.76	1.65	98.84	92
14	Maharashtra	172.54	50.84	13.52	2.51	100	77
15	Manipur	76.64	77.46	0	3.27	99.97	67
16	Meghalaya	182.99	0.00	0	0.06	100	76
17	Mizoram	157.97	98.41	0	1.25	100	57
18	Nagaland	96.82	100.00	0	0.26	100	59
19	Odisha	158.98	59.87	51.22	1.13	100	85
20	Punjab	222.13	79.10	73.16	3.58	100	76
21	Rajasthan	136.96	72.39	95.23	0.84	100	88
22	Sikkim	217.19	0	0	0.12	100	75
23	Tamil Nadu	200.75	59.84	48.81	5.64	100	78
24	Telangana	197.49	67.51	86.48	12.57	100	75
25	Tripura	64.10	58.42	103.28	0.02	100	90
26	Uttar Pradesh	86.13	72.46	71.40	1.64	100	85
27	Uttarakhand	158.56	77.05	132.29	1.64	99.83	86
28	West Bengal	96.25	51.62	96.02	4.27	100	94
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	549.76	42.03	0	1.23	100	64
30	Chandigarh	375.24	0	0	10.90	100	59
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	360.15	69.05	Null	4.49	100	76
32	Delhi	206.36	87.20	0	16.90	100	43
33	Jammu and Kashmir	129.35	71.13	1946.52	3.87	97.31	87
34	Ladakh	683.53	Null	Null	Null	100.01	59
35	Lakshadweep	312.14	0	0	7.69	100	64
36	Puducherry	507.25	74	51.19	8.19	100	69
	India	**166.43**	**65.24**	**54.99**	**3.84**	**91.52**	**78**
	Target	**55.60**	**57**	**100**	**0.62**	**100**	**100**

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

GOAL 12

166.43
kg of **FOSSIL FUEL CONSUMED** per capita

65.24%
of **NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER** used out of total **NPK**

54.99%
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLED/UTILIZED
of total hazardous waste generated

3.04
tonnes of **PLASTIC WASTE** per annum **GENERATED** per
1,000
population

of **BIOMEDICAL WASTE GENERATED** treated

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	55.6	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 top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015-2016) has been set as the target.
Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Potassium)	57	The ratio considered ideal for balanced and sustainable use of fertilizers (NPK) is 4:2:1, thus implying that the use of nitrogenous fertilizers out of the total mix should not exceed 57 percent.
Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	100	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 12.4 that aims to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle and significantly reduce their release into air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.62	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 from the base value (2015).
Percentage of Bio Medical Waste (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.

Highlights

Fossil fuel consumption: According to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), 166.43 kg of fossil fuel was consumed per capita in 2023–2024 in the country. Bihar has the lowest per capita consumption of fuel with 44.7 kg per capita while Goa has consumed the most with 526.07 kg per capita. Among the UTs, Jammu and Kashmir has performed the best with 129.35 kg fuel consumption per capita.

Note: *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: The ratio considered ideal for balanced and sustainable consumption of NPK fertilizers [Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K)] is 4:2:1, thus implying that the use of nitrogenous fertilizer in the total mix should not exceed 57.0 percent. In 2021–2022, 65.24 percent of nitrogenous fertilizer was used out of the total NPK in the country. However, 8 States and 3 UTs have lower than 57.0 percent nitrogenous fertilizer use. Nagaland has the maximum utilization of nitrogenous fertilizer out of the total NPK at 100 percent. UT of Delhi has 87.20 percent utilization of nitrogenous fertilizer.

Hazardous waste recycled/utilized: In India, 54.99 percent hazardous waste generated was utilized/recycled as per CPCB in 2022–2023. Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have zero percent recycling/utilization of the hazardous waste generated while Bihar is the best performer with 248.21 percent of waste being utilized/recycled.

Note: **Generated waste includes the quantity of hazardous waste imported and stored at the beginning of the financial year.*

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

Plastic waste generation: According to CPCB, 3.04 tonnes of plastic per annum was generated per 1,000 population in 2020–2021 in the country corresponding to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. 6 States have achieved the national target of 0.62 tonnes per annum for every 1,000 population. Goa generated the highest waste with 18.93 tonnes of plastic per annum followed by Telangana which generated 12.57 tonnes per annum per 1,000 population. Tripura is the best performer with only 0.02 tonnes of plastic per annum being generated per 1,000 population.

Biomedical waste treated: As per CPCB, 705 tonnes of biomedical waste was generated per day in India in 2022 of which 91.52 percent was treated, 20 States and all 7 UTs have achieved the national target of 100 percent biomedical waste being treated of the total generated corresponding to the global SDG target 12.5 that aims to substantially reduce waste generation. Kerala has the lowest percentage of biomedical waste being treated at 46.96 percent.

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 minimize 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. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

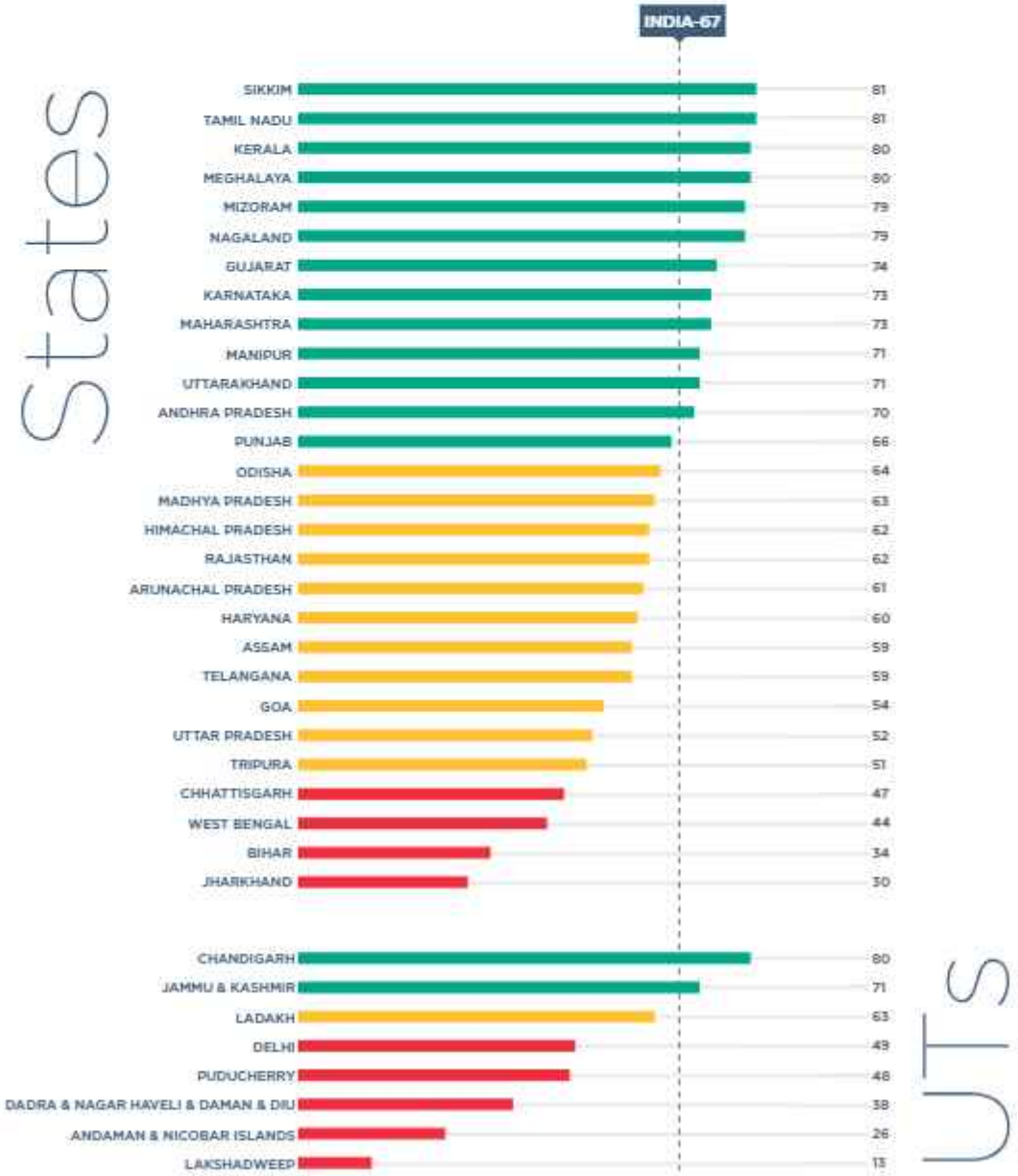
The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the States and UTs by indicator.

Goal 13 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 13 ranges between 30 and 81 for States and between 13 and 80 for UTs.

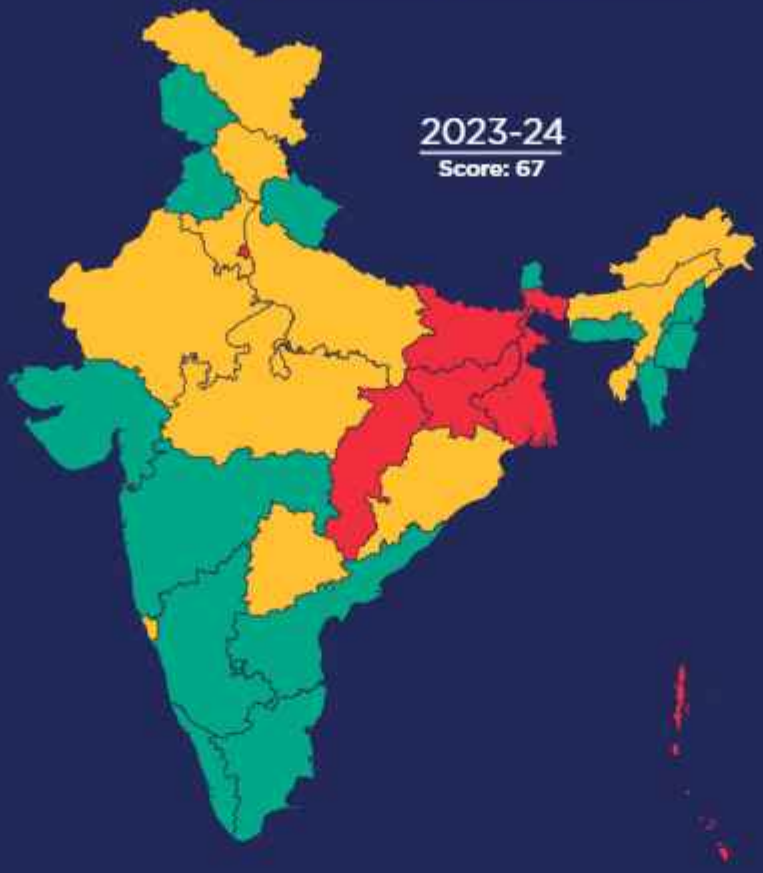
Sikkim and Tamil Nadu are the top performers among the States and Chandigarh among the UTs. Thirteen States and two UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). However, four States and five UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 13.1: SDG 13 Index Score of States/ UTs



13 CLIMATE ACTION

Figure 13.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 13



Front Runner

- Andhra Pradesh
- Gujarat
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Punjab
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttarakhand
- Chandigarh
- Jammu and Kashmir

Performer

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Goa
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Odisha
- Rajasthan
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- Ladakh

Aspirant

- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Jharkhand
- West Bengal
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- Delhi
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry

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 & 3.9	13.2	
S.No.	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)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	SDG 13 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.57	19.5	40.61	3007	97.78	70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	221.03	11.5	89.15	1436	64.22	61
3	Assam	15.57	23	35.06	3464	76.47	59
4	Bihar	Null	19.5	7.28	4308	99.41	34
5	Chhattisgarh	2.46	14	12.70	3667	84.93	47
6	Goa	Null	13.5	7.31	1482	100	54
7	Gujarat	10.70	27	50.36	3102	86.25	74
8	Haryana	1.06	19.5	30.99	3928	98.50	60
9	Himachal Pradesh	471.93	23	96.14	2318	99.78	62
10	Jharkhand	Null	7.5	12.65	3117	75.60	38
11	Karnataka	10.24	18	65.51	2871	92.56	73
12	Kerala	136.27	24.5	48.42	1698	99.10	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	3.81	16.5	38.20	3809	98.40	63
14	Maharashtra	8.73	27.5	37.35	2816	96.50	73
15	Manipur	81.17	11	39.10	1822	100	71
16	Meghalaya	28.13	16.5	75.25	1798	97.93	80
17	Mizoram	Null	16.5	65.50	1585	99.60	79
18	Nagaland	56.23	10.5	49.07	1408	100	79
19	Odisha	22.78	22	34.88	3201	88.43	64
20	Punjab	4.71	18	40.78	3523	96.62	66
21	Rajasthan	2.22	18.5	66.05	4528	89.15	62
22	Sikkim	45.52	16	87.04	1620	100	81
23	Tamil Nadu	12.85	24.5	56.19	2412	99.34	81
24	Telangana	Null	13	39.34	2710	93.38	59
25	Tripura	55.51	22.5	16.03	3598	88.04	61
26	Uttar Pradesh	4.71	16.5	27.46	4390	92.21	52
27	Uttarakhand	62.42	19.5	69.35	3300	99.87	71
28	West Bengal	27.56	19.5	18.86	3761	Null	44
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	20.5	27.50	Null	37.93	26
30	Chandigarh	Null	24.5	71.13	Null	100	80
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Null	14.4	6.01	Null	98.64	38
32	Delhi	Null	25	15.34	1890	Null	49
33	Jammu and Kashmir	23.60	12	67.74	3029	99.53	71
34	Ladakh	23.60	12	Null	3029	99.53	62
35	Lakshadweep	Null	9.5	15.63	Null	Null	13
36	Puducherry	Null	21	11.70	Null	99.59	48
	India	**15.44**	**19.2**	**43.28**	**3469**	**94.86**	**67**
	Target	**0**	**50**	**50**	**1442**	**100**	**100**

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

GOAL 13

19.20
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SCORE

15
lives lost due to
EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS
in 2018–2019 per

10
million people

ELECTRICITY GENERATION is
from **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

3,469
DISABILITY-ADJUSTED LIFE YEARS RATE Attributable to
AIR POLLUTION per

100,000
population

94.86%
of industries
comply with
ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
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 zero to imply that all States/Union Territories (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)	50	This target corresponds to the global SDG target 13.2. India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and aspires to achieve about 50 percent of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 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 aim to reduce the adverse impacts of air pollution. Average of the top 3 best performing States has been set as the target.
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	100	The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) formulates and notifies standards for emission and discharge of environmental pollutants, viz. air pollutants, water pollutants and noise limits, from industries, operations or processes with an aim to protect and improve the quality of the environment and abate environmental pollution.

Highlights

Fatality due to extreme weather events: The global SDG target 13.1 aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. The indicator intends all States/UTs to be adequately prepared in an event of extreme weather conditions to ensure minimum human casualty. During extreme weather events in 2018–2019, 15 Indians lost their lives for every 1 crore population. Himachal Pradesh recorded 472 fatalities which is the highest followed by Arunachal Pradesh at 221 fatalities per 1 crore population. Haryana is the best performer at only 1 fatality per 1 crore population.

Note: **Extreme weather events – includes cyclonic storms, heavy rains, floods, landslides, etc. The ranking of States/UTs assesses their preparedness to deal with extreme weather.*

Disaster preparedness: The disaster preparedness score card assesses the disaster management system of various States/UTs and their capacity to respond to disasters on a scale of 0–50. According to the Disaster Risks and Resilience in India Report, India's score was 19.2 in 2019. Maharashtra has the highest score of 27.5, followed by Gujarat with a score of 27, whereas Jharkhand has the lowest score of 7.5 among the States. Among the UTs, Delhi has the highest score of 25 followed by Chandigarh at 24.5 in disaster preparedness.

Share of renewable energy: India has committed to an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) target of achieving 50 percent of its total electricity generation from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030, with an ambitious target of 450 GW from renewable sources. Until April 2024, 43.28 percent of India's total electricity generation was from renewable sources of energy.

In terms of the share of renewable power in the proportion of total electricity generated, Himachal Pradesh leads the country in the generation of renewable power with 96.14 percent power generation followed by Arunachal Pradesh at 89.15 percent. Whereas, Bihar has only 7.28 percent of renewable energy generation capacity out of the total installed capacity.

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

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

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' Report 2017, the DALY rate due to air pollution in India is 3,469 in 2016. Nagaland has the least DALY rate at 1,408 among the States while Rajasthan is the most affected State at a rate of 4,528.

Industries complying with environmental standards: In 2023, 94.86 percent of industries in India comply with the environmental standards as per CPCB. Goa, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim have achieved the national target of 100 percent compliance while Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest percentage of compliance of industries at 64.22 percent among the States. Chandigarh has achieved the India target with 100 percent of industries complying with environmental standards, the highest among all the UTs.

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.

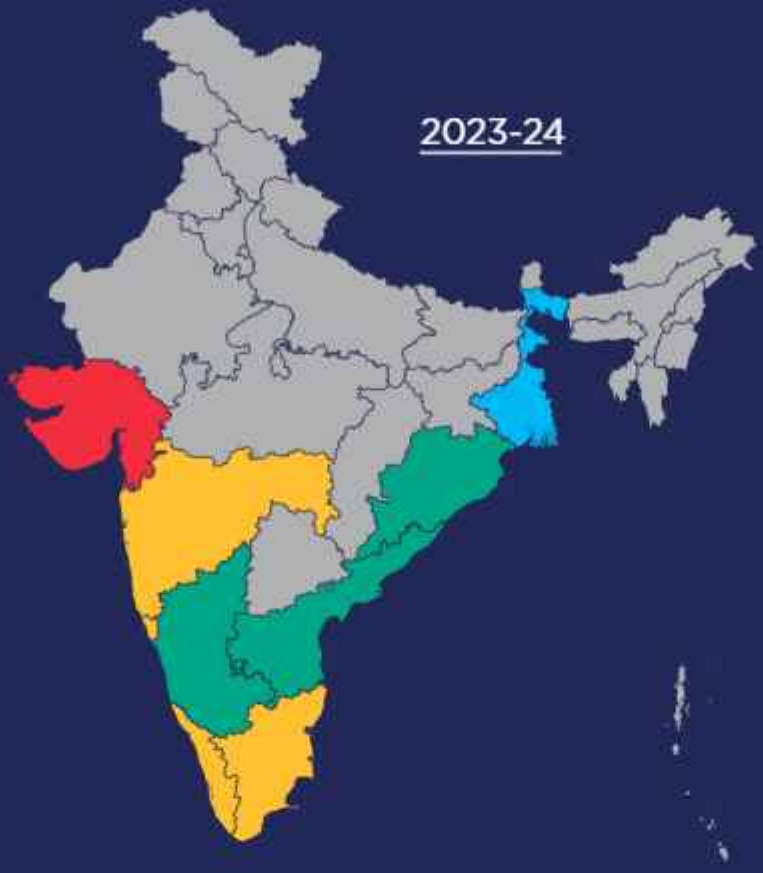
Goal 14 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 14 ranges between 5 and 100 for the nine coastal States.

West Bengal entered the category of achiever (score of 100) while Gujarat fell into the Aspirant category (score less than 50). Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Odisha are in the Front Runner category (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100).

Figure 14.1: SDG 14 Index Score of Coastal States

Figure 14.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 14



Achiever	Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh	Goa	Gujarat
	Karnataka	Kerala	
	Odisha	Maharashtra	
		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	14.4	
S.No.	States/UTs	Mean shore zone coastal water quality (DO) - Biochemical 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	1.02	23.97	0.25	7.97	58.4	85
2	Goa	0.29	28.46	3.85	7.99	3.5	58
3	Gujarat	0.26	26.24	-0.17	7.99	10.2	5
4	Karnataka	0.28	30.65	30.00	8.01	37.0	77
5	Kerala	0.47	28.23	0	8.06	5.1	51
6	Maharashtra	0.18	57.39	1.25	8.01	7.2	53
7	Odisha	0.51	18.76	3.19	7.97	27.4	70
8	Tamil Nadu	0.75	27.39	0	8.02	16.5	61
9	West Bengal	3.50	43.49	0.09	7.85	64.6	100

* 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

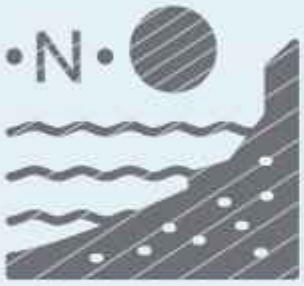
4,992
sq km **AREA UNDER MANGROVES**

MEAN SHORE ZONE COASTAL WATER QUALITY (BOD)

3.5	**0.18**
highest in	lowest in
WEST BENGAL	**MAHARASHTRA**

MEAN SHORE ZONE COASTAL WATER QUALITY (TOTAL NITROGEN)

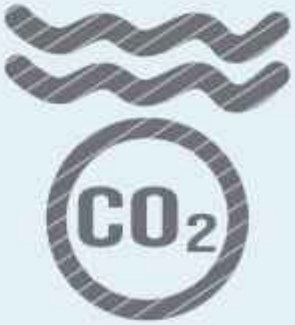
57.39	**18.76**
highest in	lowest in
MAHARASHTRA	**ODISHA**



31.40% of 0.53
million hectares brackish water area
DEVELOPED FOR AQUACULTURE

AVERAGE MARINE ACIDITY

8.06	**7.85**
highest in	lowest in
KERALA	**WEST BENGAL**



Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Mean shore zone coastal water quality (DO) – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l)		For the three indicators measuring water quality (BOD, TN 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) (µmol/l)		
Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone		
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 14.4 aims effectively to 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. Government of India also aims to achieve full utilization of the aquaculture potential in the country under Project "Blue Revolution".

Highlights

Shore zone water quality (BOD/TN): The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is the amount of dissolved oxygen (DO) needed (i.e., demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at a certain temperature over a specific time period. The presence of a sufficient concentration of dissolved oxygen is crucial for maintaining the aquatic ecosystem. An increase in BOD levels indicates low water quality and poses threat to marine life. In 2023–2024, West Bengal had the highest mean shore BOD at 3.5 mg/l and Maharashtra had the lowest at 0.18 mg/l among the States.

Anthropogenic activities such as use of agricultural fertilizers and manure, discharge of wastewater and airborne emissions from shipping and combustion processes are detrimental to the water quality in coastal and marine regions. These activities may result in elevated nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorus) concentrations in the water. As per the National Centre for Coastal Research estimates, Maharashtra has the highest levels of Total Nitrogen (57.39 µmol/l) and Odisha (18.76 µmol/l) has the lowest levels.

Mangrove cover: Mangroves are imperative to the coastal ecosystems they inhabit. These forests serve as an essential source of livelihood to the coastal communities through fisheries and ecotourism. Mangroves act as agents of climate regulation through carbon capture. They also protect the shorelines from storms and tsunamis. As per India State of Forest Report 2021, India saw an increase of 0.34 percent in mangrove-covered forest. Karnataka has the highest increase of 30 percent while Tamil Nadu and Kerala show zero percent increase in area under mangroves among States.

Shore zone pH level: Ocean acidification is an emerging global challenge. It refers to the reduction in the pH levels of the oceans over a period of time as a consequence of the absorption of large amounts of carbon dioxide by the oceans. The marine pH is an important indicator that measures the degree of ocean acidification. A shift in pH to a lower value reflects an increase in acidity. As per CPCB, pH values falling in a broad range of 6.5–8.5 are 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. According to Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), 36.6 percent of the area has been developed under aquaculture of the available potential area in India. At 64.6 percent, West Bengal leads the States followed by Andhra Pradesh at 58.4 percent in utilization of the available potential area under brackish water aquaculture. Goa with only 3.5 percent area under aquaculture needs to focus on aquaculture development along its coastal line.

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 utilization of genetic resources, and prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.

Targets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SDG India Index: Goal 15

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

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

Goal 15 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 15 ranges between 54 and 95 for States and between 42 and 99 for UTs.

Jharkhand and Tripura are the top performers among the States and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu among UTs. Twenty-seven States and five UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and less than 100). Only one UT fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).

Figure 15.1: SDG 15 Index Score of States/ UTs

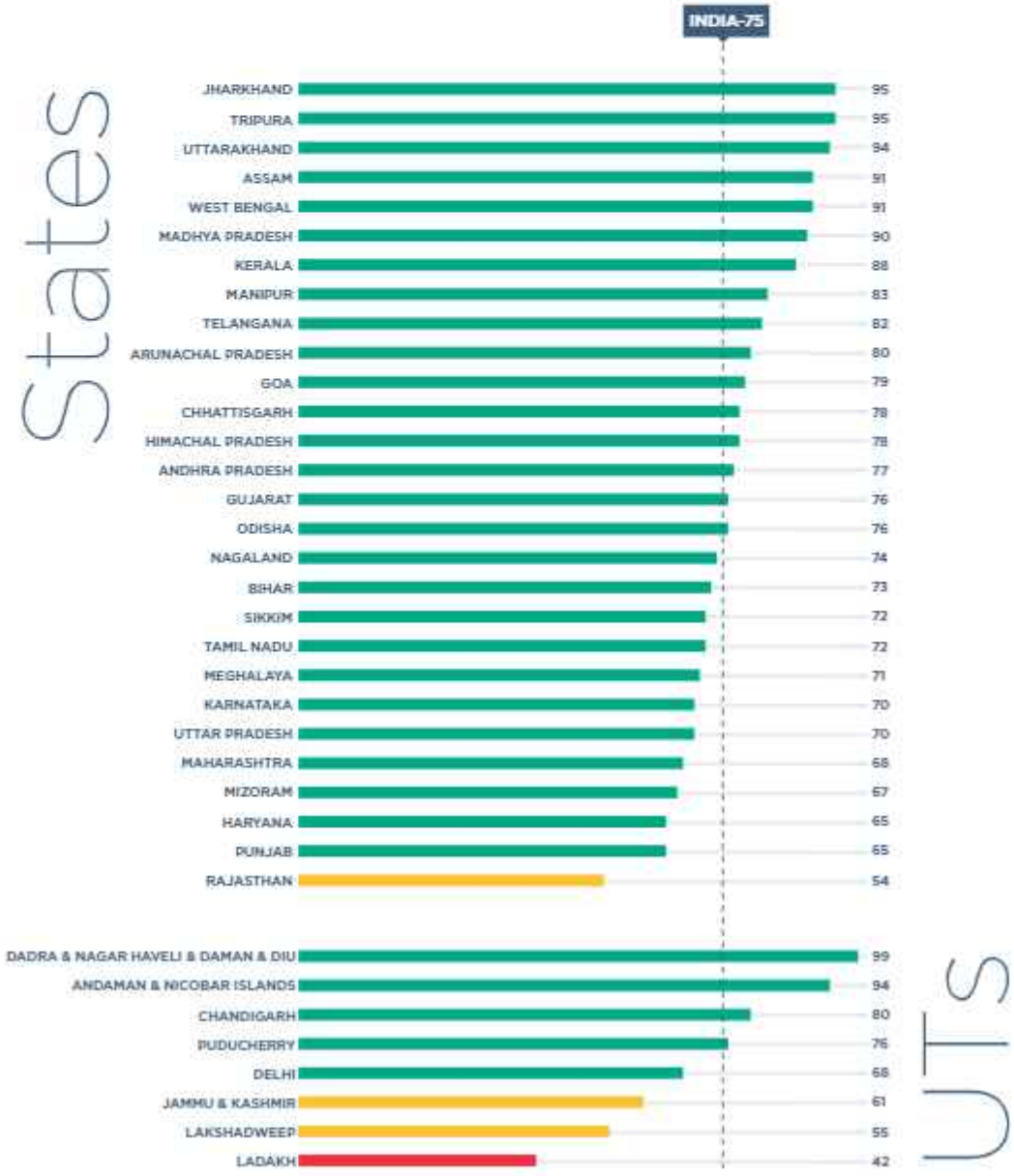


Figure 15.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 15

Front Runner

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

Performer

Rajasthan
Jammu and Kashmir
Lakshadweep

Aspirant

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	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.7	
S.No.	States/UTs	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical 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 change in carbon stock in forest cover	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	18.28	2.87	21.15	0.91	4.87	33.81	3.45	8	77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.33	1.20	80.53	Null	-2.61	11.74	30.37	3	80
3	Assam	36.09	2.08	38.17	Null	0.45	9.45	16.46	76	91
4	Bihar	7.84	2.49	10.33	0.64	2.97	12.66	7.45	37	73
5	Chhattisgarh	41.21	3.96	45.17	0.29	3.37	26.85	4.31	11	78
6	Goa	60.62	6.59	67.21	0.04	-0.37	11.64	0.99	355	79
7	Gujarat	7.61	2.80	10.41	1.14	0.48	30.52	-0.13	3	76
8	Haryana	3.63	3.22	6.85	0.27	-2.24	8.80	7.43	30	65
9	Himachal Pradesh	27.73	1.21	28.94	0.31	2.26	22.99	0.25	8	78
10	Jharkhand	29.76	3.60	33.36	Null	3.82	16.56	-0.30	41	95
11	Karnataka	20.19	3.91	24.10	0.21	-1.92	27.48	0.13	14	70
12	Kerala	54.70	7.26	61.96	Null	-3.49	7.66	11.25	20	88
13	Madhya Pradesh	25.14	2.61	27.75	Null	3.49	19.17	1.46	22	90
14	Maharashtra	16.51	3.93	20.44	0.26	2.52	35.72	3.47	10	68
15	Manipur	74.34	0.76	75.10	Null	-1	38.29	1.76	89	83
16	Meghalaya	76	3.11	79.11	0.01	1.34	28.38	12.67	20	71
17	Mizoram	84.53	2.11	86.64	Null	1.33	34.92	47.14	8	67
18	Nagaland	73.90	2.20	76.10	Null	-0.44	47.05	5.37	Null	74
19	Odisha	33.50	3.21	36.71	0.37	2.90	38.32	1.04	11	76
20	Punjab	3.67	2.26	5.93	0.24	1.60	3.15	16.13	131	65
21	Rajasthan	4.87	2.55	7.42	0.13	2.22	52.69	-1.34	5	54
22	Sikkim	47.08	0.55	47.63	0.20	-2.87	10.75	7.44	Null	72
23	Tamil Nadu	20.31	3.40	23.71	0.10	-1.00	18.76	3.63	40	72
24	Telangana	18.93	2.54	21.47	2.63	6.68	28.85	1.10	Null	82
25	Tripura	73.64	2.17	75.81	Null	-1.42	9.80	2.34	17	95
26	Uttar Pradesh	6.15	3.08	9.23	0.17	1.34	11.86	1.35	7	78
27	Uttarakhand	45.44	1.87	47.31	4.16	1.95	17.68	3.96	104	94
28	West Bengal	18.96	2.65	21.61	Null	5.12	5.56	2.91	99	91
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.75	0.28	82.03	Null	-2.51	6.42	Null	32	94
30	Chandigarh	20.07	13.16	33.23	0.67	-3.17	0.50	Null	Null	80
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	37.83	5.48	43.31	Null	1.43	6.22	Null	Null	99
32	Delhi*	13.15	9.91	23.06	Null	-2.75	4.92	1.86	4128	68
33	Jammu and Kashmir	39.15	6.43	45.58	0.07	2.92	46.22	6.08	Null	61
34	Ladakh	1.35	0.57	1.92	0.07	2.92	46.22	2.90	Null	42
35	Lakshadweep	90.33	0.17	90.50	0.27	-11.02	1.40	Null	Null	56
36	Puducherry	10.88	4.69	15.57	2.75	-4.22	3.37	Null	Null	76
	India	**21.71**	**2.91**	**24.62**	**0.49**	**1.11**	**27.77**	**1.50**	**16**	**75**
	Target			**33**	**1.38**	**0**	**5.46**	**0**	**0**	**100**

*The absolute number of Wildlife cases for Delhi stands at 4128.

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

GOAL 15

1.11%
Increase in **CARBON STOCK** in **FOREST COVER**

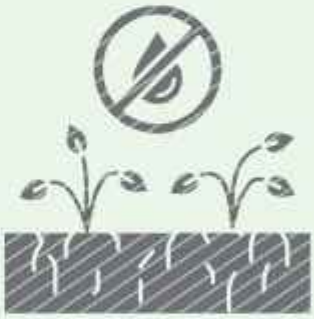
24.62%
geographical area **UNDER FORESTS AND TREE COVER**

1.50%
Increase in **AREA UNDER DESERTIFICATION**

from 2011–2013 to 2018–2019

16
WILDLIFE CRIME cases per million hectares of protected area

27.77%
of the **TOTAL LAND AREA IS DEGRADED**



1.3 million hectares
area covered under
AFFORESTATION SCHEMES

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of Targets
Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical 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	1.38	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 top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015–2016) has been set as the target.
Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover	0	India is committed to create additional carbon sinks that can hold 2.5–3.0 billion tonnes of CO_2-equivalent (metric used to compare emissions from other greenhouse gases to CO_2) by 2030 under Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). This target also aligns to global SDG target 15.2 which aims to promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, which in turn, will ensure retention of current carbon stock.
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 addresses 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: The national target for India is 33 percent of the geographical area under the forest and tree cover set by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board. Forest area refers to all lands more than one hectare in area, having a tree canopy density of more than 10 percent. Tree area is an estimated area comprising of tree patches of less than one hectare of area. According to the Forest Survey of India 2021, 21.71 percent of the geographical area is under the forest cover and 2.91 percent is under tree cover bringing around 25 percent of the total geographical area under forest and tree cover. However, 14 States and 5 UTs have achieved the national target. Mizoram has the maximum geographical area under forest cover with 84.53 percent among the States. Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan have less than 5.0 percent of forest cover. Among the UTs, 90.33 percent of Lakshadweep is under forest area, which is the highest among all States/UTs. The area under tree cover is maximum in Chandigarh with 13.16 percent followed by Delhi with 9.91 percent among the UTs. Kerala has 7.26 percent of tree cover which is the highest among the States while Sikkim has the least tree cover at 0.55 percent.

Area covered under afforestation schemes: According to EnviStats 2023, almost 13,26,963 hectares of the geographical area is covered under different afforestation schemes in the country which amounts to 0.4 percent of total geographical area. Uttarakhand has the maximum area under afforestation with 4.16 percent among all the States, followed by Telangana with 2.63 percent. Puducherry has 2.75 percent of area under afforestation which is the highest among the UTs.

Carbon stock in forest cover: The amount of carbon captured from the atmosphere and stored in the forests is considered as carbon stock. It reduces the greenhouse gases in the environment. According to Forest Survey of India 2021, around 1.11 percent of change is observed in the carbon stock in forest-covered areas in 2021. Telangana with 6.68 percent has the highest percentage increase in carbon stock followed by West Bengal with 5.12 percent. In 10 States and 5 UTs, the carbon stock has decreased in 2021. Among the UTs, carbon stock in Lakshadweep has reduced the most at -11.02 percent.

Land degradation: In 2015–2016, around 27.77 percent of the total land area was degraded as reported by the National Remote Sensing Centre. Punjab has the lowest percentage of land degraded at 3.15 percent followed by West Bengal at 5.56 percent while Rajasthan has the highest at 52.69 percent. Among the UTs, Chandigarh has the least with 0.50 percent degraded land of the total land area.

Desertification: In 2018–2019, around 1.5 percent of the area has increased under desertification in the country as per the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India. Only in three States, namely Rajasthan with (-1.34) percent reduction, followed by Jharkhand (-0.3 percent), and Gujarat (-0.13 percent), showed a decreasing trend in the desertified area. Mizoram had the highest percentage increase in desertification with 47.14 percent. Among the UTs, Jammu and Kashmir saw the highest increase of 6.08 percent in desertification.

Wildlife crime cases: 16 wildlife crime cases per million hectares of protected area under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) were reported in 2023. Crime against wildlife was reported the most in Goa (355), Punjab (131), Uttarakhand (104) and West Bengal (99).

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, nine national level indicators have been identified, which capture six out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on the availability of data at the sub-national level and to ensure comparability across States and UTs.

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

Goal 16 Index Score

SDG Index Score for Goal 16 ranges between 60 and 87 for States and between 51 and 90 for UTs.

Gujarat and Ladakh are the top performers among the States and the UTs, respectively. Twenty-five States and seven UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (score range between 65 and 100, excluding 100). Although no State/UT fell behind in the Aspirants category, three States and one UT belonged in the Performers category.

Figure 16.1: SDG 16 Index Score of States/ UTs

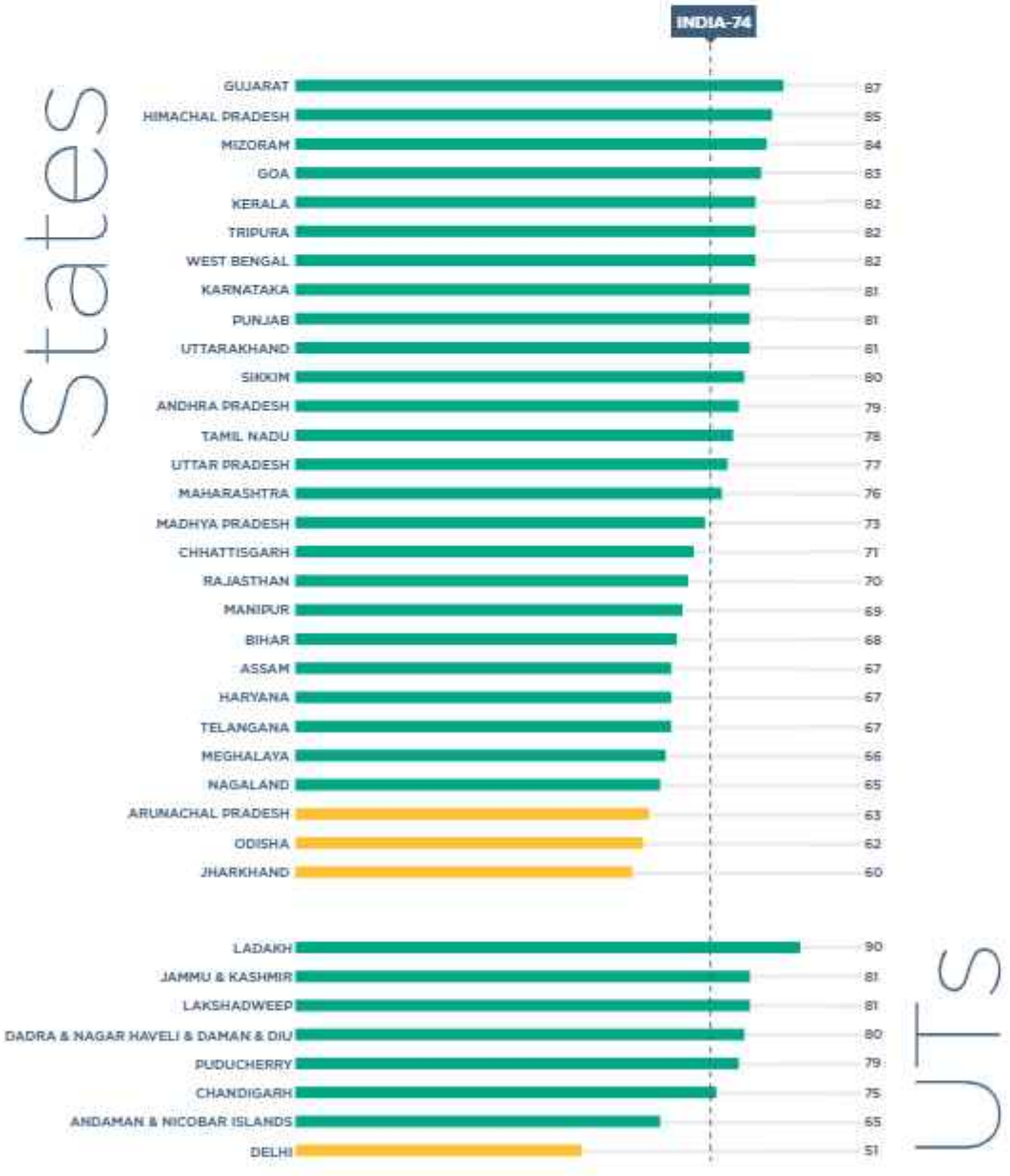


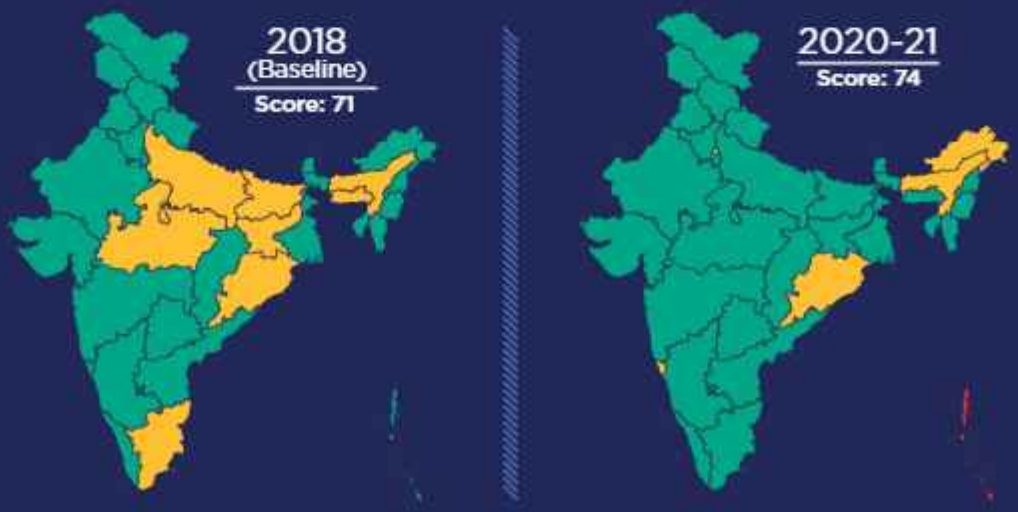
Figure 16.2 : Performance of States/ UTs on SDG 16

Front Runner

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

Performer

Arunachal Pradesh
Jharkhand
Odisha
Delhi



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 & 8.7	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.9	16.9	
S.No.	States/UTs	Murders per 1 lakh population	Cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh 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	Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	Percentage of children under 5 years whose birth was registered	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	SDG 16 Index Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.7	21.9	5.52	26.78	1.23	1.51	86.5	92.2	99	70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	24.3	2.58	2.37	2.80	7.74	47.2	87.7	79.71	63
3	Assam	3	33.8	6.45	9.92	1.43	1.61	32.6	96.3	89.92	67
4	Bihar	2.3	17.1	5.98	12.63	1.62	0.86	75.4	75.6	88.26	68
5	Chhattisgarh	3.4	63.4	1.37	35.22	2.09	0.43	80.4	96.6	95.31	71
6	Goa	2.8	48.2	0.64	6.84	3.17	0	75.9	100.0	103.90	83
7	Gujarat	1.4	23.7	0.17	8.88	2.46	2.48	89.8	97.5	92.60	87
8	Haryana	3.4	67.3	0.67	28.95	2.82	8.21	43.3	95.1	101.56	67
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.1	34.4	1.75	17.26	2.62	8.20	82.9	97.9	104.98	85
10	Jharkhand	4	13.9	4.29	2.94	1.81	1.71	58.2	73.5	91.74	60
11	Karnataka	2.1	41.3	0.96	5.74	2.12	5.77	78.3	97.5	97.53	81
12	Kerala	0.9	60	4.79	19.13	1.82	4.99	96	99	105.57	82
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	71	1.84	39.47	2.39	3.42	86.6	94.1	92.01	73
14	Maharashtra	1.8	57.5	6.40	8.50	1.80	5.96	75.3	96.3	95.14	76
15	Manipur	1.5	11.6	0	5.83	1.98	3.75	10.4	87.4	82.54	69
16	Meghalaya	2.2	35.9	0.60	1.81	3.06	2.10	26.9	82.1	77.69	66
17	Mizoram	2.5	32	0	0.24	5.95	8.13	58.0	99.4	98.07	84
18	Nagaland	0.9	4.3	0	5	1.52	0	58.0	73.2	62.29	65
19	Odisha	3	57.2	24.30	33.01	2.26	6.23	77.9	90.8	95.99	62
20	Punjab	2.2	28.5	0.85	12.73	2.86	7.42	66.4	97.7	102.68	81
21	Rajasthan	2.3	33.3	5.73	22.01	2.07	6.35	49.8	91.4	94.61	70
22	Sikkim	1.3	77.2	1.46	7.62	5.49	2.92	55.5	96.5	84.43	80
23	Tamil Nadu	2.2	31.8	0.07	33.93	1.85	3.40	70.7	98.3	97.94	78
24	Telangana	2.5	49.7	18.55	30.25	1.58	2.82	79.1	90	103.55	67
25	Tripura	2.6	17.9	0	10.24	3.31	0	73.1	93.8	93.60	82
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	21.9	0.60	3.98	1.63	0.38	76.1	79.5	94.42	77
27	Uttarakhand	1.6	44.9	2.60	17.11	2.64	1.64	71.5	91.9	101.17	81
28	West Bengal	1.7	29.8	0.94	41.52	1.09	0.25	90.6	98.2	99.83	82
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.7	130	0.00	33.64	0	12.44	83.9	97.4	96.50	65
30	Chandigarh	1.5	69.1	0.82	52.50	2.42	1.64	54.4	97.6	95.44	75
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.3	55.7	0	5.79	0.53	0	82.5	98.1	92.77	80
32	Delhi	2.4	134.9	32.57	111.01	4.39	0.52	30.2	94.4	107.61	53
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0.7	18.7	0.81	6.88	2.45	9.45	77.1	95.3	87.36	81
34	Ladakh	1.7	9.4	0	0	5.65	0	82.4	98.6	81.90	90
35	Lakshadweep	0.0	55.3	0	0	5.80	28.99	73.5	100	109.30	81
36	Puducherry	1.9	38.8	14.19	10.56	1.74	2.47	91.3	99.3	94.67	70
	India	**2.1**	**36.6**	**4.37**	**18.77**	**1.91**	**3**	**71.3**	**89.1**	**95.47**	**74**
	Target	**1.44**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4.25**	**0.30**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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

GOAL 16

2 MURDERS per
100,000
Population

37
Cases per
100,000
CHILDREN
COGNIZABLE CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

4 Persons per **1** million population **VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

BIRTHS Registered of Children **UNDER FIVE YEARS**

2 COURTS per
100,000
population

95.47%
of population is under
AADHAAR COVERAGE

3 CASES OF CORRUPTION CRIMES REPORTED per
1 million
population

19
CHILDREN MISSING PER
100,000
CHILD POPULATION

71.30%
CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIME

Target Justification

Indicators	Targets	Justification of targets
Murders per 1 lakh population	1.44	Global SDG target 16.1 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015) has been set as the target.
Cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh 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 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children and target 8.7 aims to take effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking.
Number of missing children per 100,000 child population	0	Global SDG target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
Number of courts per 100,000 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 top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015-2016) has been set as the target.
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	0.3	Global SDG target 16.5 aims to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. Average of the top 3 best performing States from the base year (2015) has been set as the target.
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	100	Global SDG target 16.6 aims to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
Percentage of children under 5 years whose birth was 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: Global SDG target 16.1 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. In 2022, 2 murders per 100,000 population were reported. Jharkhand has reported the highest rate of murders at 4 while Kerala and Nagaland have reported the least.

Cognizable crimes against children: There were about 37 cases reported for every 100,000 children in 2022. Among the States, Nagaland reported 4 cases for every 100,000 child population, while Sikkim had the highest figure at 77. Delhi (135) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (130) have the highest number of cases per 100,000 population in the country among UTs.

Human trafficking: In 2022, on an average, there were 4 victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population in India. Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Ladakh reported zero victims of human trafficking for every 10-lakh population. Odisha has around 24 victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population which is the highest among all States.

Missing children: In 2022, almost 19 children were reported to be missing per 100,000 child population in the country. Ladakh and Lakshadweep reported zero missing children's cases. West Bengal has reported 42 cases for every 100,000 child population which is the highest number of cases among the States. Among the UTs, Delhi has the highest rate of missing children at 111 children per 100,000 child population.

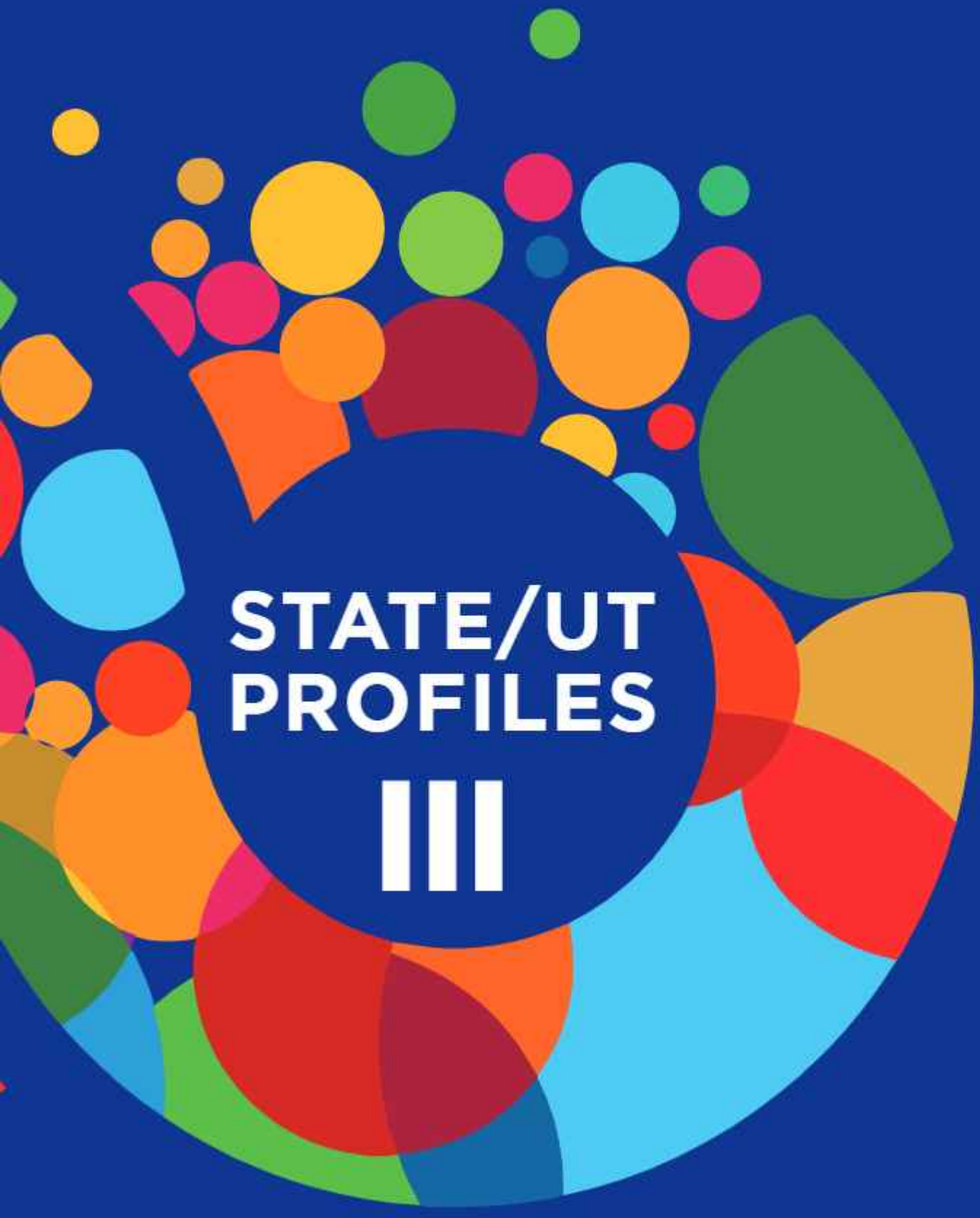
Court density: As of 2023-2024, the total sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court, High Courts, District Courts and subordinate courts together in India is 26,633 judges. At present, there are around 2 courts for every 100,000 population in the country. Mizoram and Sikkim have the highest court density with 6 courts per lakh population.

Corruption crimes: In 2022, around 3 cases per 10 lakh population were reported under the Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC). Haryana reported 8 cases per 10 lakh population, the highest number of cases among the States. Tripura, Nagaland and Goa have reported zero cases of corruption per 10 lakh population.

Charge sheeting rate: In 2022, the charge sheeting rate for IPC crimes was 71.30 percent in the country. Kerala with charge sheeting rate of 96 percent is the highest while Manipur has lowest at 10.4 percent. Puducherry has highest at 91.3 percent whereas Delhi has the lowest rate at 30.2 percent among the UTs.

Births registered: According to NFHS-5 (2019-2021), 89.1 percent births of children under the age of 5 years were registered in India. Goa has achieved the national target of 100 percent birth registration of children less than 5 years of age. Nagaland, where only 73.2 percent of births of children under 5 years are registered, is at the bottom among the States. Among the UTs, the lowest birth registrations are in Delhi at 94.4 percent.

Aadhaar coverage: Overall, about 95.47 percent of the country's population is covered under Aadhaar as against the target of 100 percent; 7 States and 2 UTs have achieved the target of full Aadhaar coverage. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland have less than 80 percent covered.



STATE/UT PROFILES

III

Andhra Pradesh

2020-21

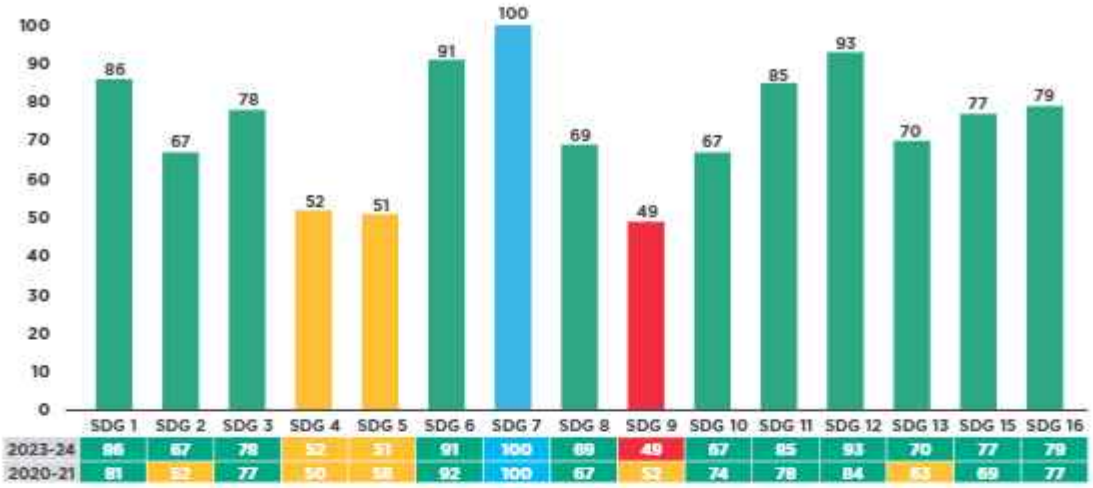
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	6.06	15.60	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	80.20	74.60	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.94	83.81	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	54.04	96.40	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.60	3.20	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	29.60	35.50	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	31.20	31.50	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	53.70	52.90	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	14.80		
Rice and wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	3,516.10	3,729.47	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	1.50	0.73	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	45.00	65.00	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.00	33.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	101.26	87.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	80.16	189.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.10	0.05	↓
Life expectancy (in years)	70.60		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.80	12.40	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	15.64	15.26	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.98	99.60	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13.50	13.50	–
Health worker density I SDG Index 4 – Health worker density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	107.96	95.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	96.90	87.98	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	16.30	16.37	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	56.70	46.84	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	73.50	80.2	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	36.50	32.40	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	15.40	15.40	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.93	0.81	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	68.00	65.60	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	98.80	91.26	
Schools with computers (%)	51.60		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	82.50	75.18	↑
Pupil–Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.00	16.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	934.00	920.00	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.72	0.71	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	29.90		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.62	0.55	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	182.36	208.00	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	93.50	93.60	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	30.09	30.09	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	48.90		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	84.00		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	73.38	68.52	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	99.81	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	96.60	97.28	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	28.30	44.17	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	1.50	6.72	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	103.56	101.16	↑
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	4.05	3.84	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.40	5.70	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	67.30	63.50	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	57.30	62.50	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	95.80		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	14.98	14.40	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	22.58	21.01	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	57.35	59.31	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.19	98.46	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	12.79	9.58	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.51	10.60	↓
GVA in services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	39.30		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	32.44		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	13.32	24.19	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	91.20		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	87.11		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.13		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.00	50.00	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	20.57	20.57	–
Ratio of female-to-male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	52.70		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	27.40	24.50	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	15.10	12.50	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.20	0.70	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	126.02	126.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	10.94	16.11	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection	98.68	100.00	↓
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	83.95	63.7	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	96.03	96.80	↓
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	29.60	18.64	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	152.86	158.40	↑

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Usage of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	59.36	59.58	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	86.51	75.99	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.75	1.274	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	15.57	15.57	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50	19.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	40.61	40.73	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3,007	3,007	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	97.78		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	1.02	0.79	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	23.97	40.50	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0.25	0.00	↑
Average pH in the shore zone	7.97	8.07	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	58.40	37.10	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	18.28	17.88	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.87	2.40	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.91	1.41	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	4.87		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	33.81	33.81	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.45	1.37	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	8.00	5.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.70	1.70	–
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	21.90	16.10	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	5.52	7.63	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	26.78	17.52	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	1.23	1.21	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.51	2.35	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	86.50		
Births registered (%)*	92.20	90.20	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	99.00	100.00	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Arunachal Pradesh

2020-21 2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	13.76	24.40	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	29.30	58.30	↓
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.87	95.44	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	23.51	92.76	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	28.60	29.00	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	96.53	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	15.40	16.00	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	28.00	28.00	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	27.90	33.80	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	5.70		
Rice and wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	1,846.70	1,806.62	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	1.97	1.29	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	79.41	68.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	81.80	182.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.11	0.05	↓
Life expectancy (in years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.60	7.40	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	9.80	7.23	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	93.90	89.60	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	17.00	17.00	–
Health worker density I SDG Index 4 – Health worker density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	70.52	22.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	80.98	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.70	35.98	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	53.70	38.48	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	74.50	60	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	36.50	29.70	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	10.30	10.30	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.90	0.99	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.60	79.90	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	61.67	50.94	
Schools with computers (%)	34.00		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	91.20	79.04	↑
Pupil–Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.00	14.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	979.00	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.65	0.56	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	24.90		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.76	0.26	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	Null	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	65.90	50.00	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	12.07	12.07	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	76.40		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	87.00		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00	34.13	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	98.37	92.64	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	68.80	70.12	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	0.42	0.37	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	78.82	84.05	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	5.24	2.52	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	5.10	7.70	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	70.00	44.80	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	15.50	17.30	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	91.60		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	12.40	11.83	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	19.86	16.36	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	54.50	55.05	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	95.01	81.75	↑
GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	1.25	3.20	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	2.18	2.05	↑
GVA in services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	40.21		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	28.53		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	15.46	14.90	↑
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	90.30		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	47.91		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.21		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	38.99	38.99	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	98.33	98.33	–
Ratio of female-to-male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	61.70		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	Null	Null	
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	10.40	8.90	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	94.69	80.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	20.76	11.76	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection	97.41	82.43	↑
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	7.43	24	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	73.45	48.65	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	237.14	179.70	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Null	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.46	2.54	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	221.03	221.03	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	11.50	11.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	89.15	84.78	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1,436.00	1,436.00	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	64.22		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	79.33	79.63	↓
Tree cover (%)	1.20	1.01	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	Null	
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	–2.61		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11.74	11.74	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	30.37	12.62	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	3.00	4.00	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	3.60	4.00	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	24.30	32.70	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.58	2.65	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	2.37	9.36	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	2.80	2.72	↑
Cases under POA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	7.74	8.61	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	47.20		
Births registered (%)*	87.70	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	79.71	83.00	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Assam

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	19.35	36.20	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	66.70	10.40	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.92	86.11	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	53.43	95.32	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	2.90	2.40	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.71	94.27	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	32.80	29.40	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	35.30	32.40	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	54.20	44.80	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	17.70		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/Ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/Ha)	2078.49	2147.44	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.76	0.62	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	195	215	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.00	47.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	85.40	85.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	78.40	141.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.08	0.04	↓
Life expectancy (years)	67.90		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.40	6.90	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	8.62	9.43	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	95.91	91.10	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	12.90	12.90	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	27.55	23.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	96.36	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	20.30	31.47	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	40.10	30.94	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	72.00	79.6	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	16.90	18.70	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	16.80	16.80	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.09	0.95	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	69.30	84.90	↓
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	75.46	59.51	
Schools with computers (%)	18.90		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	63.50	29.29	↑
Pupil–Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.00	11.00	–
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	964	925	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.64	0.53	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	32.20		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.22	0.17	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	215.05	221.00	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	63.20	55.60	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	1.67	1.67	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	57.20		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	92.10		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population.	76.87	25.70	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	93.17	74.72	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	82.60	75.30	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	12.54	11.25	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	108.17	97.61	↑

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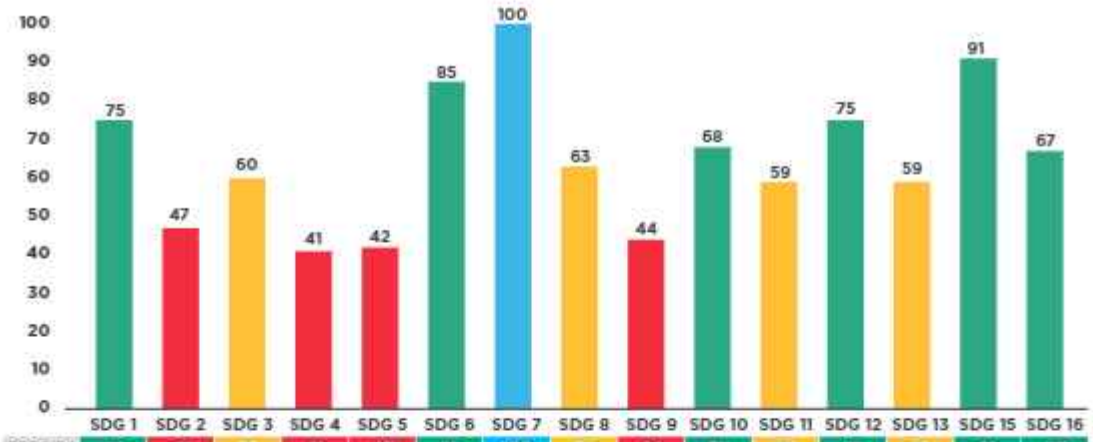

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.26	5.26	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	1.70	7.10	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	56.80	49.40	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	47.40	44.80	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	95.70		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	8.85	8.89	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	13.84	11.60	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	58.29	59.26	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.97	94.38	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	11.64	12.25	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	4.69	10.55	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	45.25		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	18.19		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	11.29	16.38	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	91.90		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	96.08		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.25		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	54.60	54.60	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	19.05	19.05	–
Ratio of female-to-male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	53.30		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.60	0.90	↑
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.20	0.10	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.80	0.40	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	104.02	97.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	27.72	24.70	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection	96.60	87.91	↑
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	46.71	63.2	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	52.17	42.74	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	0.00	0.11	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	88.42	88.00	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	68.22	66.64	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	83.48	20.92	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.68	0.95	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	63.30	75.05	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	15.57	15.57	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	23.00	23.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	35.06	32.27	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3,464	3,464	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	76.47		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	36.09	36.11	↓
Tree cover (%)	2.08	1.80	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	Null	–
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	0.45		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	9.45	9.45	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	16.46	25.23	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	76.00	63.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	3.00	3.60	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	33.80	55.60	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	6.45	7.21	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	9.92	11.86	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	1.43	1.35	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.61	0.52	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	32.60		
Births registered (%)*	96.30	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	89.92	45.00	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Bihar

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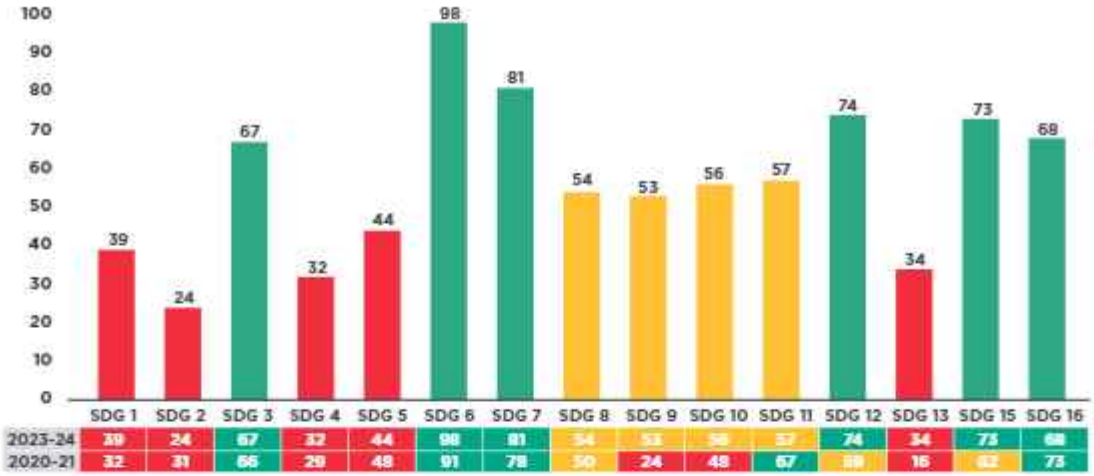
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	33.76	52.50	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	17.40	12.30	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.90	78.60	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	20.90	87.97	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	11.30	8.20	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	99.85	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	41.00	38.70	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	42.90	42.00	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	63.10	58.30	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	25.60		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2,480.14	2,374.02	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.34	0.29	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	118.0	149	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.00	37.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	83.54	94.00	↓
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	80.58	100.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	0.07	–
Life expectancy (years)	69.50		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	0.60	0.50	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.09	6.00	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	89.73	84.80	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.50	14.50	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	14.47	17.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	97.00	86.54	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	20.50	28.46	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	35.90	26.39	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	71.50	78.30	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	17.10	13.60	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	18.50	18.50	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.92	0.79	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	67.30	64.70	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	88.64	88.66	
Schools with computers (%)	18.90		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	89.40	78.44	↑
Pupil – Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	55.00	58.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	908	895	
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.85	0.75	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	40.10		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.31	0.06	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	266.67	214.00	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	64.00	51.40	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	14.00	14.00	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	51.40		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	86.50		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	96.42	65.19	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.96	96.29	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	97.60	97.92	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	44.76	45.74	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	1.50	2.25	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	84.32	76.55	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	9.07	7.63	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.30	10.60	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	50.90	41.40	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	47.40	23.70	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	95.50		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	6.28	6.37	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	7.15	6.84	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.00	56.22	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.59	97.18	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	8.67	7.21	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	5.71	5.30	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	59.98		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	25.45		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	11.58	14.48	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	93.40		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	99.43		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.22		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	52.02	52.02	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	16.46	16.46	–
Ratio of female-to-male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	31.50		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	39.30	39.50	↑
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	10.90	7.30	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	4.30	1.10	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	105.57	103.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	20.36	21.63	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection	80.06	99.44	↓
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	25.25	58.3	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	71.06	52.80	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	27.72	5.62	↑

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	44.68	50.50	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	71.85	68.58	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	248.21	28.41	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.61	0.58	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	49.38	28.83	↑
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	19.50	19.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	7.28	7.91	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	4,308	4,308	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.41		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	7.84	7.76	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.49	2.13	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.64	0.37	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	2.97		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	12.66	12.66	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	7.45	5.35	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	37.00	9.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.30	2.60	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	17.10	20.80	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	5.98	2.63	↓
Missing children per 100,000 child population	12.63	16.30	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	1.62	1.58	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.86	0.59	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	75.40		
Births registered (%)*	75.60	80.30	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	88.26	86.00	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Chhattisgarh

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OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	16.37	36.80	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	71.40	68.50	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.98	77.09	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	37.60	94.98	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	11.70	2.10	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	98.39	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	31.30	40.00	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	34.60	35.40	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	51.80	41.50	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	23.10		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	1,933.78	1,802.58	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.49	0.41	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	137	159	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	41.00	45.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	96.50	95.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	70.04	148.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.10	↑
Life expectancy (in years)	65.10		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	28.20	26.40	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	19.67	17.34	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.52	98.30	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	6.60	6.60	–
Health worker density ISDG Index 4 – Health worker density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	26.03	15.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	90.70	89.25	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.70	18.29	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	68.10	52.08	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	69.50	68.90	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	19.60	18.60	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	17.20	17.20	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.23	1.06	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	74.80	74.10	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	95.77	90.04	
Schools with computers (%)	89.40		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	89.50	78.03	↑
Pupil–Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	15.00	18.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	960	958	
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.64	0.64	–
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	20.10		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.74	0.64	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	182.93	250	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	81.10	79.30	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	13.79	13.79	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	40.70		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	92.70		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population.	77.94	52.17	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	99.60	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	97.90	99.15	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	47.17	44.47	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	99.67	↑
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	89.21	76.87	↑
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.05	5.36	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	2.70	2.60	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	75.6	66.60	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	68.9	50.70	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	94.70		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	10.28	10.06	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	15.21	12.50	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.09	55.65	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	98.51	97.15	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	16.89	12.60	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	7.58	5.46	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	34.83		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	17.88		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	10.97	15.77	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	85.70		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	92.37		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.20		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	54.79	54.79	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	43.33	43.33	–
Ratio of female-to-male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	67.00		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	9.90	10.40	↑
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	6.60	5.50	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	3.00	0.70	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	108.81	108	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	16.66	18.17	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	99.96	93	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	6.07	6.57	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	139.88	160.90	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	59.98	56.46	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	125.04	19.75	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	1.62	0.21	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	28.56	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	2.46	2.46	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	14.00	14.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	12.70	5.94	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3,667	3,667	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	84.93		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	41.21	41.13	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.96	3.14	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.29	0.19	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	3.37		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	26.85	26.85	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	4.31	1.60	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	11.00	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	3.40	3.20	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	63.40	56.40	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	1.37	11.72	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	35.22	31.27	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.09	1.70	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.43	0.66	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	80.40		
Births registered (%)*	96.60	95.30	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	95.31	98.00	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Goa

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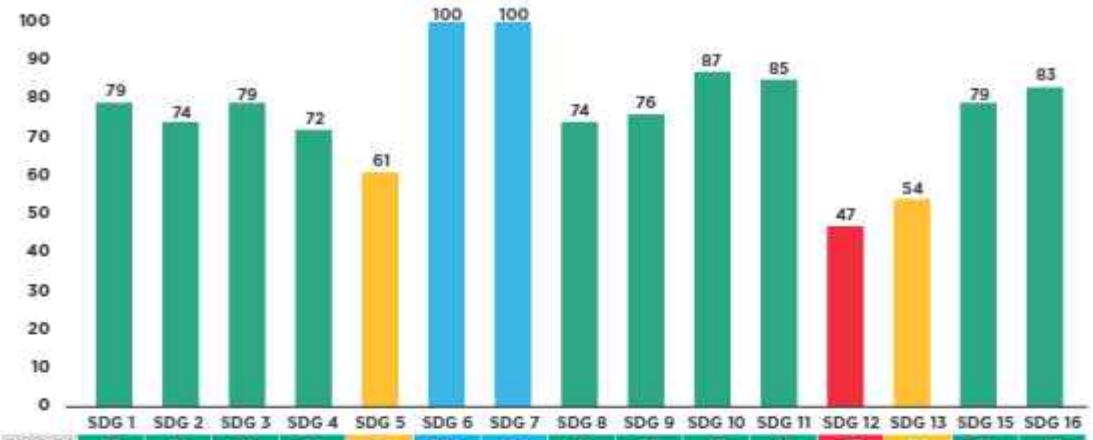
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	0.84	5.50	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	73.10	15.90	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.69	97.39	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	23.27	93.96	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.40	0.40	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.0	99.94	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	24.0	20.30	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	25.8	19.60	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	41.0	26.70	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	13.80		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area (SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2,688.76	2,716.68	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	5.00	4.21	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	91.26	94.00	↓
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	87.13	157.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	0.03	↓
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	19.20	16.80	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	17.46	19.38	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.96	99.90	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.00	9.00	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	71.57	33.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	86.9	88.26	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.00	9.40	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	73.7	71.95	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	78.0	71.7	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	35.8	30.10	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	32.4	32.40	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.99	1.33	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	94.40	88.90	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	100.00	99.97	
Schools with computers (%)	55.30		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	98.00	85.70	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.00	11.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	838	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.90	0.78	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	8.30		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.42	0.44	↓
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	185.19	197	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	78.70	56.50	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	25.69	25.69	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	91.20		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	93.10		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population.	100.00	100.00	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	100.00	100.00	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	21.37	31.25	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	141.92	146.84	↓
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	8.89	13.79	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	10.0	9.40	↓
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	58.50	57.80	↑
Regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	23.80	23.80	–
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	97.20		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	43.31	45.78	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	67.15	63.55	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	44.15	44.19	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	100.00	–
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	35.49	42.50	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	18.42	16.39	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	41.62		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	54.09		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	14.93	24.92	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	99.00		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	86.22		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.11		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	36.72	36.72	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	2.50	2.50	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	90.50		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	31.4	11.80	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.70	1.30	↑
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.30	0.00	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	47.39	94.79	↓
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	4.33	5.87	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	99.62	70	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00	79.72	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	59.09	80.48	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	526.07	547.10	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	47.62	43.63	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	10.87	4.34	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	18.93	21.24	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
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	13.5	13.5	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	7.31	1.06	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1482	1482	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	100.00		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	0.29	0.77	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	28.46	20.12	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	3.85	0.00	↑
Average pH in the shore zone	7.99	8.06	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	3.50	1.40	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	60.62	60.43	↑
Tree cover (%)	6.59	7.34	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.04	0.00	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-0.37		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11.64	11.64	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.99	3.49	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	355.00	101	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.80	2.10	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	48.2	32.10	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.64	58.44	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	6.84	5.96	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	3.17	3.25	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.00	5.84	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	75.90		
Births registered (%)*	100.00	79.10	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	103.90	107	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Gujarat

2020-21

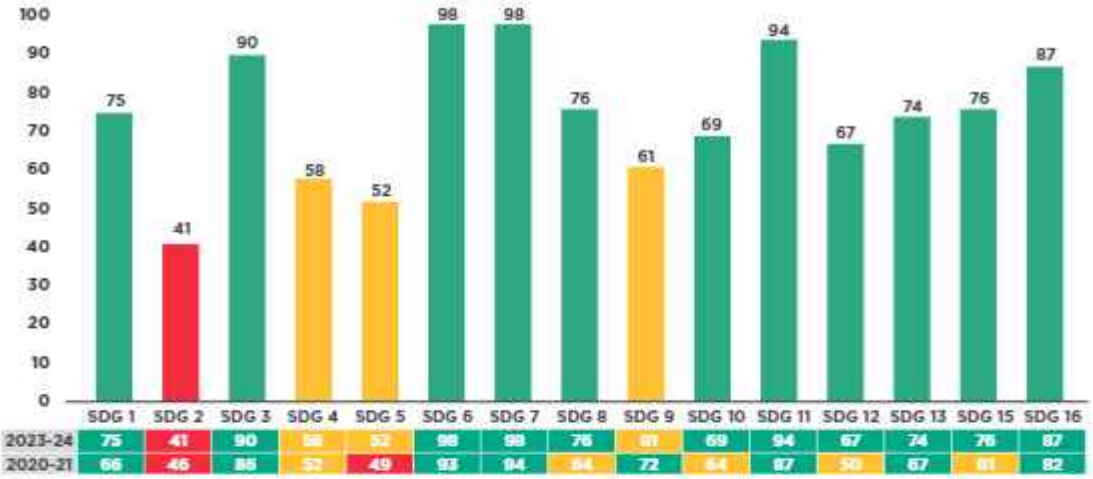
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	11.66	21.70	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	44.40	23.10	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.74	83.63	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	39.22	92.83	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.70	2.00	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	91.84	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	39.70	34.20	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	39.00	39.10	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	62.50	51.30	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	25.20		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2794.96	2640.10	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.33	1.050	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	57.00	75.00	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.00	31.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	95.95	87.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	101.27	232	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	0.05	↑
Life expectancy (years)	70.50		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.70	11.20	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	10.76	10.88	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.94	99.50	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.50	9.50	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	55.56	41.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	89.00	85.38	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	17.90	23.84	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	48.20	41.20	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	81.0	81.10	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	24.00	20.40	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	22.80	22.80	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.90	0.85	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	82.80	80.70	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	99.93	99.95	
Schools with computers (%)	98.00		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	97.10	91.80	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	29.00	33.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	955	866	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.62	0.810	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	13.90		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.53	0.28	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	209.55	190	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	70.90	67.40	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	16.49	16.49	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	48.80		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	92.20		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00	97.57	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	98.00	99.87	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	51.68	63.91	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	9.13	10.08	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	98.29	93.32	↑
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	7.29	7.69	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	1.80	3.40	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	67.00	54.90	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	61.50	50.80	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	94.60		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	12.84	12.99	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	20.23	17.53	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	51.12	50.25	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	100.00	–
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	35.34	36.74	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	23.77	20.84	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	35.28		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	25.08		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.41	23.63	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	92.40		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	96.50		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.19		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	49.96	49.96	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	21.98	21.98	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	50.70		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	31.40	34.80	↑
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	3.70	3.60	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.20	1.30	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	137.81	138	↓
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	6.79	6.070	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.93	100	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	94.97	86.70	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	96.40	83.90	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	67.38	56.89	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	339.23	351.40	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	71.49	71.03	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	37.94	33.10	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.87	5.30	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	10.70	10.70	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	27.00	27.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	50.36	34.51	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3102	3102	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	86.25		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	0.26	0.73	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	26.24	25.62	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	-0.17	3.25	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	7.99	8.01	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	10.20	10.80	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	7.61	7.57	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.80	3.52	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	1.14	0.90	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	0.48		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	30.52	30.52	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-0.13	1.83	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mhs of protected area	3.00	7.00	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.40	1.50	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	23.70	22.70	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.17	0.32	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	8.88	6.96	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.46	2.28	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.48	3.74	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	89.80		
Births registered (%)*	97.50	92.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	92.60	100.00	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Haryana

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	7.070	10.90	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	25.70	12.20	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.81	79.12	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	13.47	97.24	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.90	0.20	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	99.92	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	21.50	28.80	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	27.50	34.90	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	56.40	55.00	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	15.10		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	4240.36	4272.42	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	2.17	1.99	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	110	91.00	↓
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	33.00	36.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	91.71	87.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	80.68	255	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	0.09	↑
Life expectancy (years)	69.90		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.60	14.50	↑
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	17.45	18.29	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	97.87	95.70	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	10.40	10.40	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	46.80	26.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	97.70	89.31	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	5.90	14.79	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	75.50	56.05	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	87.00	71.60	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	33.30	29.20	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	25.10	25.10	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.22	1.23	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.60	77.30	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4- both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	99.04	98.82	
Schools with computers (%)	93.20		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	95.70	89.10	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	12.00	15.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	893	843	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.81	0.85	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	17.90		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.30	0.21	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	205.69	236	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	75.00	81.30	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	14.76	14.76	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	50.40		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	87.50		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00	97.41	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	99.71	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	97.60	98.49	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	135.74	136.91	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	61.54	60.94	↓
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	132.36	127.08	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.55	5.99	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	6.40	9.80	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	52.80	50.40	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	53.40	56.10	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.10		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	17.98	18.39	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	24.06	23.62	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	49.86	49.76	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	100.00	–
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	19.94	20.22	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	16.09	17.60	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	51.09		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	39.03		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	16.35	25.81	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	97.20		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	99.95		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.12		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	42.12	42.12	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	18.89	18.89	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	61.10		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	31.90	21.20	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	Null	Null	
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.20	0.20	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	93.86	93.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	17.51	15.43	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.82	93.94	↑
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	69.99	49.90	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	77.26	64.98	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	103.52	115.76	↓
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	341.95	415	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	76.58	75.84	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	78.32	177.46	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	6.32	2.42	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	1.060	1.060	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50	19.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	30.99	23.23	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3928	3928	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	98.50		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	3.63	3.62	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.22	3.54	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.27	0.38	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-2.24		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	8.80	8.80	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	7.43	7.75	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	30.00	90.00	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	3.40	3.90	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	67.30	55.20	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.67	0.69	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	28.95	30.33	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	2.82	2.97	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	8.21	3.09	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	43.30		
Births registered (%)*	95.10	94.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	101.56	109	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Himachal Pradesh

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	4.93	8.10	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	38.90	25.70	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.96	90.30	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	21.81	95.86	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.60	0.2	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	77.80	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	25.50	22.60	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	30.80	28.40	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	42.20	50.40	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	13.90		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	1,861.49	1,738.76	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.76	0.60	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.00	23.00	↓
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	84.87	86.00	↓
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	97.51	235	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.02	–
Life expectancy (years)	73.50		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.70	8.00	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	13.15	15.37	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	95.45	92.40	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.40	14.40	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	84.73	66.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	97.82	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	1.5	7.81	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	94.10	81.79	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	79.50	72.80	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	43.10	39.60	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	25.60	25.60	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.33	1.30	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	86.50	84.20	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	98.64	97.59	
Schools with computers (%)	40.50		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	97.10	79.55	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	6.00	9.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	875	930	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.71	0.80	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	8.60		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.89	0.80	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	193.68	222	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	77.30	71.70	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	7.43	7.43	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	79.50		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	93.90		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00	76.57	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) ISDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	98.60	97.87	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	34.95	84.78	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	50.00	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	114.17	120.23	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.22	6.41	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	5.00	5.80	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	81.30	72.10	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	32.80	39.10	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	97.40		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	23.89	23.43	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	30.93	25.52	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	52.24	51.96	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	98.60	91.89	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	28.92	29.79	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	6.93	6.48	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	44.08		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	24.26		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	14.62	25.06	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	97.90		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	92.92		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.14		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.13	50.13	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	29.41	29.41	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	70.50		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	12.10	10.90	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	1.00	0.30	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.20	0.20	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	59.85	59.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	44.13	43.05	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	98.49	100.00	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	99.20	98.10	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	96.47	100.00	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	133.62	98.42	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	271.79	227.40	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	68.35	62.89	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	50.41	65.70	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.84	0.51	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	471.93	471.93	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	23.00	23.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	96.14	93.96	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	2318	2318	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.78		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	27.73	27.72	↑
Tree cover (%)	1.21	1.49	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.31	0.17	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	2.26		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	22.99	22.99	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.25	11.81	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	8.00	6.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.10	1.00	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	34.40	34.60	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	1.75	2.32	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	17.26	18.19	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	2.62	2.57	↑
Cases under POA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	8.20	8.47	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	82.90		
Births registered (%)*	97.90	85.60	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	104.98	108	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Jharkhand

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	28.81	46.50	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	50.30	13.30	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.96	80.62	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	41.83	89.69	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	9.80	6.60	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.98	77.80	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	39.40	42.90	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	39.60	36.20	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	56.80	62.60	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	26.20		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 - three-year average (kg/ha) ISDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2,086.15	1,890.35	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.38	0.31	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	56.00	71.00	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.00	34.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	97.28	94.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	81.89	146.0	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	0.04	↑
Life expectancy (years)	69.60		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.60	4.40	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	9.96	10.11	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.40	95.80	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	11.00	11.00	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 –Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	6.40	4.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	94.40	89.15	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.30	22.26	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	46.40	38.89	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	74.00	84.00	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	18.60	19.10	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	16.90	16.90	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.01	0.96	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	74.60	67.30	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	94.03	84.75	
Schools with computers (%)	85.20		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	94.90	80.12	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	35.00	510	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	899	923	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.60	0.58	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	31.40		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.60	0.28	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	207.55	229	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	67.60	63.80	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	11.27	11.27	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	49.00		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	90.90		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	51.91	35.49	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	99.71	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	97.10	98.33	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	31.38	27.77	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	1.90	1.15	↓
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	74.97	75.79	↓

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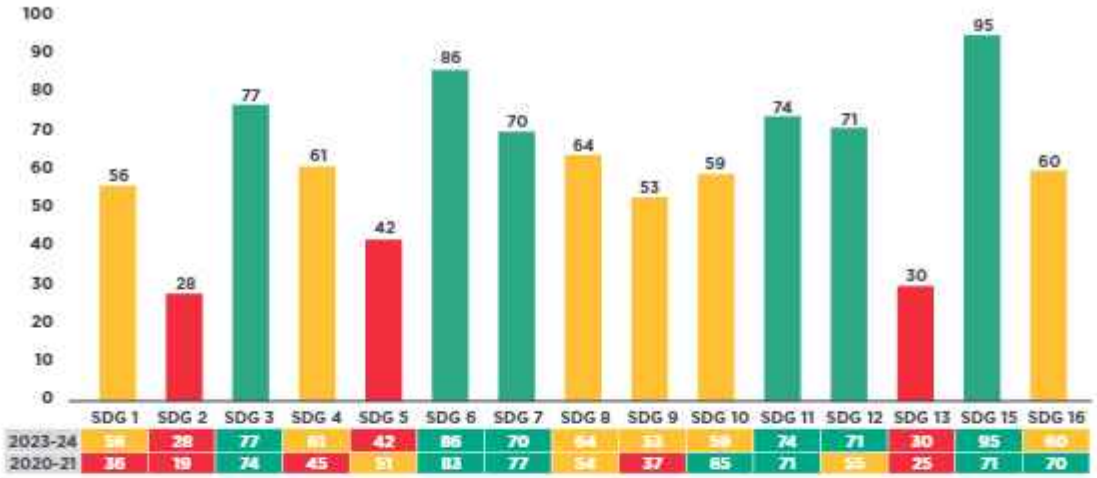

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.14	5.30	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	1.80	5.50	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	65.70	50.50	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.80	60.50	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	95.50		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	8.56	8.59	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	10.21	9.55	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.25	55.74	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	99.86	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	20.60	20.02	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	8.91	7.68	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	43.89		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	22.53		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	13.10	17.12	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	91.50		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	97.10		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.27		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	51.57	51.57	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	45.68	45.68	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	34.20		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	16.90	16.30	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	3.30	4.00	↑
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.60	0.80	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	135.24	135	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	9.99	18.36	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	87.18	96.24	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	54.23	64.00	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	80.30	85.62	↓
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	42.32	13.01	↑

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	89.85	103.40	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	70.33	70.08	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	3.25	2.06	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.53	1.39	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	92.95	52.55	↑
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	7.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	12.65	9.48	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3117	3117	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	75.60		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	29.76	29.62	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.60	3.33	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	0.29	
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	3.82		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	16.56	16.56	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-0.30	1.48	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	41.00	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	4.00	4.30	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	13.90	12.70	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	4.29	6.36	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	2.94	2.71	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	1.81	1.87	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.71	2.05	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	58.20		
Births registered (%)*	73.50	85.60	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	91.74	96.00	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Karnataka

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	7.58	17.30	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	31.80	28.10	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	97.40	86.34	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	46.08	92.35	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	2.60	2.00	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	99.79	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	32.90	32.00	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	35.40	32.50	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	45.70	45.40	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	17.20		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2,867.66	2,788.37	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.94	0.64	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	69.00	92.00	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.00	28.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	98.44	94.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	80.42	135	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.02	↓
Life expectancy (years)	69.80		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	20.20	17.10	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	17.36	16.60	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.98	99.90	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.80	9.80	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 –Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	86.67	70.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	14.7	23.43	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	56.60	44.40	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	76.00	83.50	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	36.2	28.80	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	20.90	20.90	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.01	1.04	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	77.80	75.70	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	98.86	93.80	
Schools with computers (%)	56.40		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	82.90	92.13	↓
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	18.00	15.00	↓
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	978	924	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.76	0.75	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	44.40		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.53	0.34	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	216.20	209	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	90.70	82.50	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	20.07	20.07	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	61.80		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	82.70		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population.	75.79	59.47	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	97.90	95.64	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	66.26	69.91	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	18.80	25.57	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	116.39	108.81	↑
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	7.43	6.59	↑

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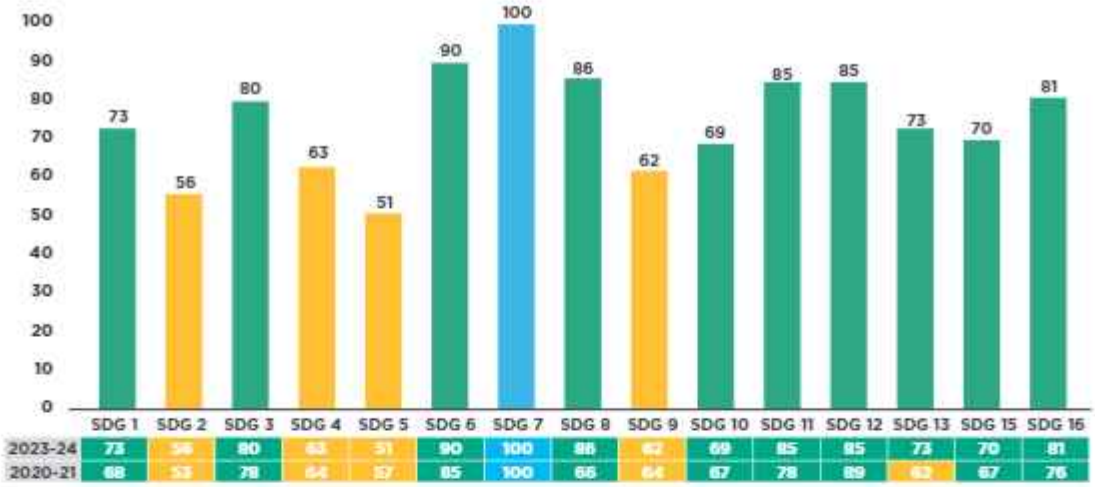


PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	2.60	3.90	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	62.90	56.60	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	39.20	38.50	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	94.50		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	16.65	16.69	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	28.29	26.73	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.56	55.57	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	100.00	–
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	13.06	15.88	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.36	11.74	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	65.41		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	32.34		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	18.01	42.50	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	92.80		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	96.86		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.16		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.05	50.05	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	22.77	22.87	↑
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	55.60		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	18.90	14.40	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	10.30	7.70	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	100.00	0.50	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	112.37	112.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	12.53	12.17	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	97.22	100.00	↓
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	87.11	64.1	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	85.64	65.33	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	60.83	31.92	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	225.93	216	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	56.45	52.62	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	135.94	54.79	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	5.52	4.17	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	89.26	100.00	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	10.24	10.24	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18.00	18.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	65.51	63.20	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2871	2871	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	92.56		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	0.28	1.04	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	30.65	28.48	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	30.00	0.00	↑
Average pH in the shore zone	8.01	8.03	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	37.00	13.40	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	20.19	20.11	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.91	3.26	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.21	0.32	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	–1.92		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	27.48	27.48	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.13	0.14	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	14.00	2.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.10	2.00	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	41.30	32.20	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.96	2.82	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	5.74	4.26	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.12	2.13	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.77	5.75	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	78.30		
Births registered (%)*	97.50	94.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	97.53	97.00	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Kerala

2020-21

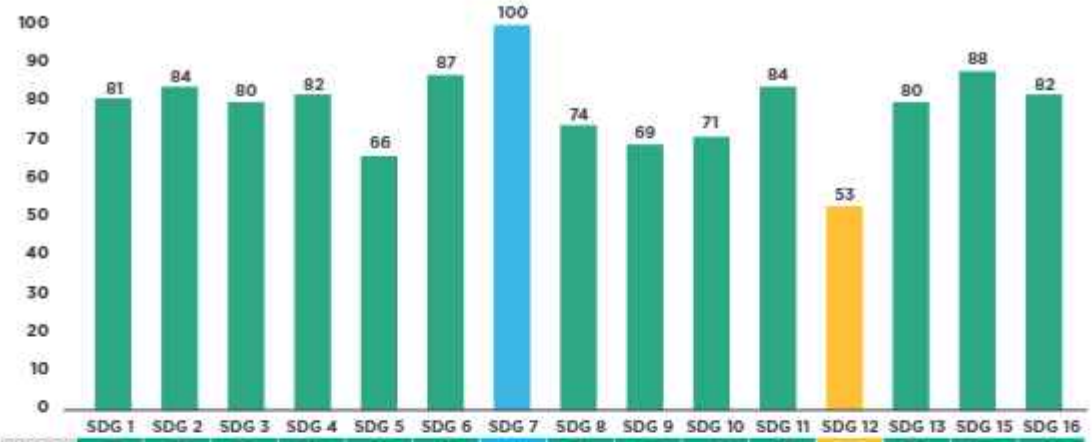
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	0.55	1.10	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	57.80	47.70	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	100.00	88.85	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	50.40	97.75	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.30	0.30	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	19.70	18.70	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	23.40	20.50	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	31.40	22.60	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	10.1		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (Kg/Ha) ISDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2882.20	2920.12	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	2.28	2.20	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	19.00	43.00	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	8.00	10.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	85.40	92.00	↓
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	97.45	75.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.01	0.02	↑
Life expectancy (years)	75.00		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	28.50	24.30	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	12.10	12.42	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.85	99.90	↓
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	17.00	17.00	–
Health worker Density ISDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	144.03	115	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	92.07	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	5.50	9.14	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	85.00	80.26	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	77.00	86.8	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	41.30	37.00	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.30	24.30	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.44	1.40	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	94.80	94.60	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	99.51	99.24	
Schools with computers (%)	98.30		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	96.60	94.53	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	15.00	16.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	951	957	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.80	0.84	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	9.80		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.53	0.45	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	166.67	241	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	72.20	75.30	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	22.98	22.98	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	86.60		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	94.10		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	52.46	35.29	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.50	99.35	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	99.50	99.28	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	54.55	51.25	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.66	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	100.18	110.78	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.25	6.93	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	8.40	10.40	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	60.30	55.00	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	55.50	54.40	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.10		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	19.85	19.60	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	34.03	27.99	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	58.40	58.83	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.50	99.50	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	9.51	10.76	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.91	11.77	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	64.12		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	44.24		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	13.67	30.58	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	97.3		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	99.86		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.10		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	52.42	52.42	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	11.43	11.43	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	101.60		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	34.50	28.20	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	35.50	28.90	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0	0.20	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	125.79	126	↓
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	4.88	6.40	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	85.46	↑
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	88.41	75.0	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	99.89	100.00	↓
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	2.82	4.29	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	191.61	189.90	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	47.10	40.22	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	3.05	32.64	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.39	3.81	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	46.96	58.67	↓
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	136.27	136.27	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	24.50	24.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	48.42	40.16	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1698.00	1698	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.10		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	0.47	0.62	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	28.23	21.29	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Average pH in the shore zone	8.06	8.02	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	5.10	4.70	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	54.70	54.42	↑
Tree cover (%)	7.26	7.56	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	0.05	
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-3.49		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	7.66	7.66	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	11.25	2.45	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	20.00	12.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	0.90	0.90	–
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	60.00	50.90	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	4.79	6.19	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	19.13	23.37	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	1.82	1.66	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	4.99	2.61	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	96.00		
Births registered (%)*	99.00	97.20	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	105.57	108	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Madhya Pradesh

2020-21

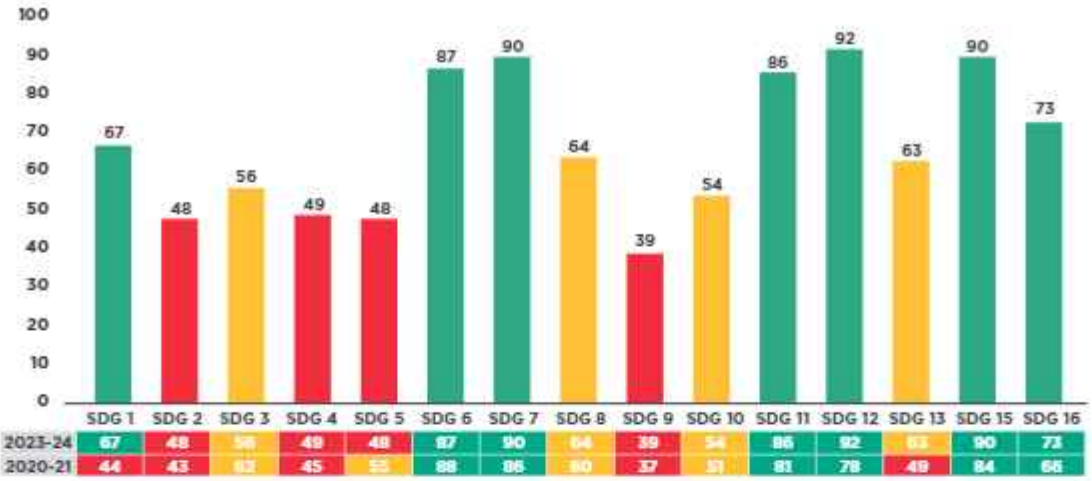
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	20.63	41.10	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	38.10	17.70	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.55	79.27	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	61.44	95.86	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	7.20	4.50	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	97.87	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	33.00	38.70	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	35.70	39.50	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	52.80	54.60	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	23.00		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2,946.62	2,656.57	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.92	0.69	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	173	173	–
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	51.00	56.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	93.19	89.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	76.04	226	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.04	↑
Life expectancy (years)	67.40		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.90	15.10	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	16.20	14.35	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.48	95.60	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	12.20	12.20	–
Health worker Density (SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 –Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	36.72	33.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	81.5	81.19	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	10.10	24.85	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	51.30	43.73	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	81.00	70.50	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	28.90	21.50	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	17.20	17.20	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.94	0.97	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	72.60	70.50	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	76.26	75.34	
Schools with computers (%)	26.00		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	89.90	81.19	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	23.00	36.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	956	925	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.83	0.74	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	28.00		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.55	0.36	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	196.61	227	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	82.50	78.00	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	11.88	11.88	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	38.50		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	86.00		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population.	61.40	47.95	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.99	99.65	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	95.90	98.50	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	58.75	54.77	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	8.20	7.03	↓
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	91.73	85.24	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	5.34	4.30	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	1.70	3.70	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	67.80	56.90	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.50	61.50	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	95.60		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	9.00	8.92	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	13.13	12.54	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.57	53.08	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.98	99.69	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	7.55	8.85	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	6.27	6.84	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	35.90		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	20.76		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.74	20.82	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	89.60		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	95.85		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.22		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.00	50.00	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	35.65	35.65	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	43.90		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	68.20	46.70	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	19.40	12.50	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	2.00	0.80	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	113.13	112	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	20.11	17.43	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.95	100.00	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	98.82	90.0	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	99.29	98.45	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	52.77	15.47	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	100.01	110.30	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	61.42	63.04	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	83.76	67.06	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.65	0.89	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	98.84	91.80	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	3.81	3.81	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50	16.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	38.20	33.53	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3,809.00	3809	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	98.40		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	25.14	25.14	–
Tree cover (%)	2.61	2.71	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	Null	–
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	3.49		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	19.17	19.17	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.46	0.86	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	22.00	20.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.30	2.20	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	71.00	63.30	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	1.84	2.60	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	39.47	36.64	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.39	2.51	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.42	3.85	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	86.60		
Births registered (%)*	94.10	75.20	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	92.01	94.00	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Maharashtra

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	7.81	17.30	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	22.40	15.00	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.76	84.29	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	27.91	92.98	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.70	2.00	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	36.10	30.90	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	35.20	34.10	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	45.70	49.30	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	20.80		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	1954.84	1967.90	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null	0.65	
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	33.00	46.00	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	18.00	22.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	101.04	100	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	86.71	183	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.07	↑
Life expectancy (years)	72.90		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	18.10	15.40	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	12.52	11.92	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.66	99.30	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.5	14.50	–
Health worker Density ISDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	69.93	43.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	90.92	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	10.70	13.29	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	71.50	68.93	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	78.50	76.30	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	35.30	32.00	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	25.70	25.70	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.90	0.90	–
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	85.1	80.30	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	94.61	92.74	
Schools with computers (%)	81.40		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	98.00	93.82	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	21.00	22.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	913	880	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.76	0.75	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	25.20		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.54	0.44	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	212.28	196	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	84.20	84.00	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	15.46	15.46	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	54.80		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	89.80		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population.	85.20	64.39	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.82	99.70	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	94.60	96.80	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	53.83	54.62	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	2.55	3.12	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	116.84	108.64	↑

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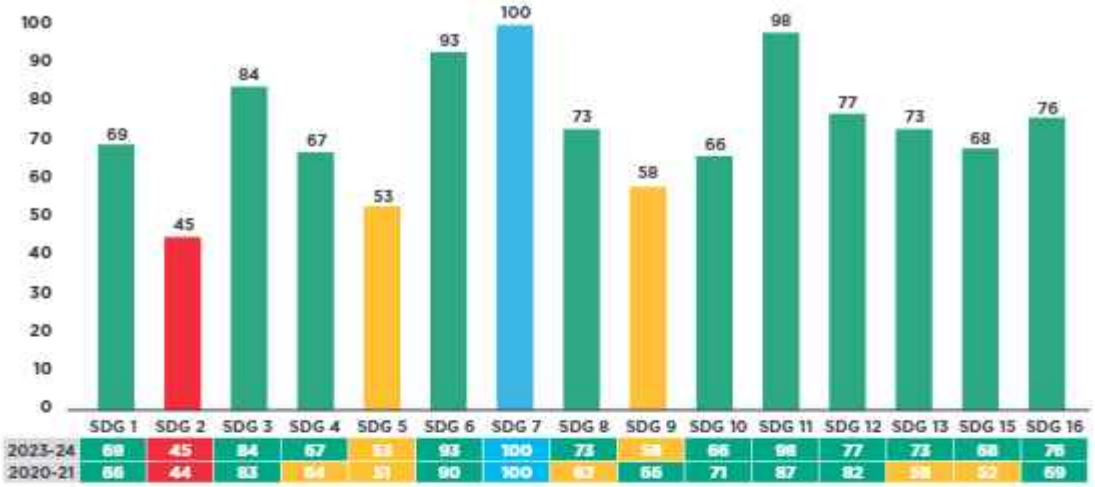


PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	Null	5.00	
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	3.40	5.40	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	64.20	58.20	↑
Regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	48.00	43.30	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	94.40		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	11.47	11.39	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	22.62	22.30	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.72	54.08	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.55	99.03	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null	19.38	
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	12.42	11.24	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	32.15		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	16.06	38.03	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	93.10		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	92.27		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.17		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	53.47	53.47	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	18.75	18.75	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	42.80		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	20.7	16.2	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	7.10	5.3	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.20	0.20	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	114.63	112	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	9.98	7.80	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.97	90.00	↑
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	94.93	82.5	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	99.46	86.67	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	107.82	69.89	↑

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	172.54	187	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	50.84	50.70	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	13.52	11.57	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	2.51	3.37	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	99.55	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	8.73	8.73	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	27.50	27.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	37.35	30.18	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2816	2816	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	96.50		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	0.18	1.99	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	57.39	36.46	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	1.25	5.26	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	8.01	7.97	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	7.20	10.6	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	16.51	16.50	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.93	3.51	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.26	0.12	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	2.52		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	35.72	35.72	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.47	3.58	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	10.00	40.00	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.80	1.70	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	57.50	51.80	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	6.40	8.05	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	8.50	12.05	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	1.80	1.86	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.96	7.27	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	75.30		
Births registered (%)*	96.30	90.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	95.14	98.00	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

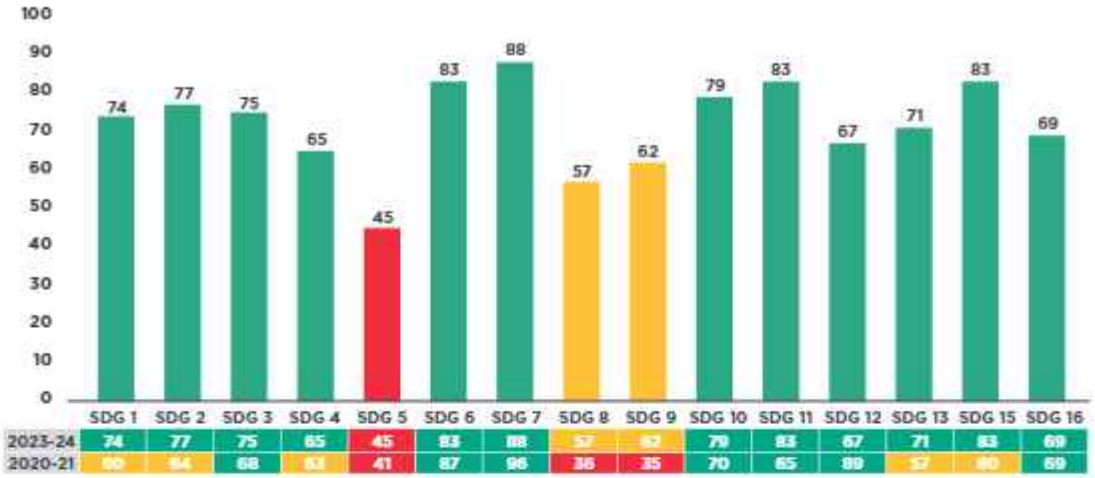
Manipur

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	8.10	21.00	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	16.40	3.60	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.92	97.06	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	62.40	87.84	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.50	2.50	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	80.15	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	13.30	13.00	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	23.40	28.90	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	32.40	25.20	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	7.20		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2584.66	1727.59	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null	0.57	
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	82.93	82.00	
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	85.13	83.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.27	0.34	↑
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	0.80	1.90	
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.97	5.01	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	87.23	84.60	
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.40	14.40	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 –Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	53.13	38.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	1.30	13.03	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	69.90	54.82	
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	81.00	72.30	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	35.40	33.70	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	28.90	28.90	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.01	1.01	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	88.6	85.60	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	66.04	68.92	
Schools with computers (%)	37.00		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	77.40	55.50	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.00	10.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	967	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.81	0.76	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	39.60		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.45	0.36	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	Null	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	24.70	23.60	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	6.80	6.80	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	72.20		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	94.80		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population.	78.19	69.55	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	75.40	77.84	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	7.99	2.56	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPC + PNG connections against number of households (%)	90.12	95.64	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	Null	0.74	
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	5.00	10.10	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	55.70	51.50	↑
Regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	31.60	15.90	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	94.90		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	7.64	7.00	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	11.99	11.43	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	57.46	55.87	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	95.40	89.26	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null	2.42	
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	14.72	12.11	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	37.79		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	19.37	22.78	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	95.90		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	77.14		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.17		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.69	50.69	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	33.33	33.33	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	69.60		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.00	0.00	–
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.10	0.20	↑
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.40	0.70	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	93.26	86	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	4.55	3.98	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.34	100.00	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	96.07	69.70	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	97.05	67.65	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	0.00	18.00	↓
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	76.64	88.50	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	77.46	52.85	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	Null	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.27	4.04	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	99.97	79.37	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	81.17	81.17	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	11.00	11.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	39.10	40.93	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1822	1822	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	100.00		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	74.34	75.46	↓
Tree cover (%)	0.76	0.77	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	0.29	
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-1.00		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	38.29	38.29	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.76	1.49	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	89.00	44.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.50	1.80	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	11.60	15.40	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.00	60.77	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	5.83	11.67	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	1.98	1.93	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.75	1.93	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	10.40		
Births registered (%)*	87.40	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	82.54	85.00	↓

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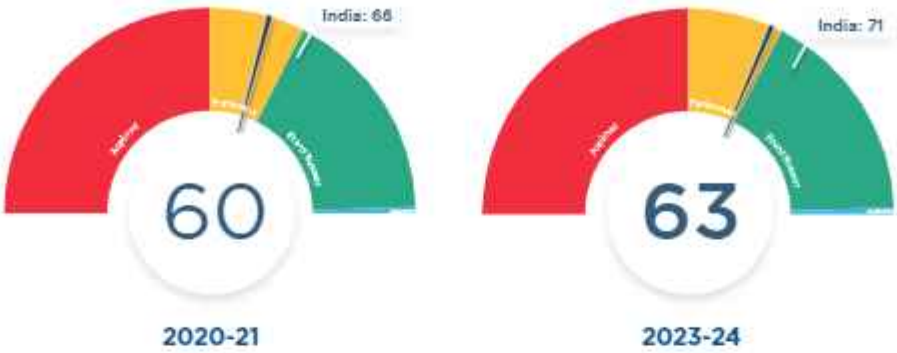
Meghalaya



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	27.79	32.80	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	69.00	34.60	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.97	97.95	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	35.68	96.61	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	4.60	2.30	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	98.04	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	26.60	30.00	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	46.50	40.40	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	45.00	49.50	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	10.80		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) ISDG Index 3 – annual (Kg/Ha)	2738.04	1821.24	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.64	0.55	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	96.71	99.00	↓
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	83.15	154	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.31	0.23	↓
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	6.40	6.10	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.87	5.45	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	71.27	60.40	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	10.70	10.7	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	35.41	25.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	97.43	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	21.7	19.47	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	46.00	41.64	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	60.00	64.50	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	25.40	25.80	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	12.30	12.30	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.24	1.17	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	94.30	91.40	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	20.53	28.39	
Schools with computers (%)	18.30		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	62.00	43.63	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	12.00	12.00	–
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	989	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.86	0.73	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	15.00		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.78	0.69	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	95.24	111	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	41.40	48.10	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	34.32	34.32	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	67.50		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	92.30		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population.	76.53	23.49	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	69.70	67.98	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	4.58	2.44	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	68.61	47.50	↑

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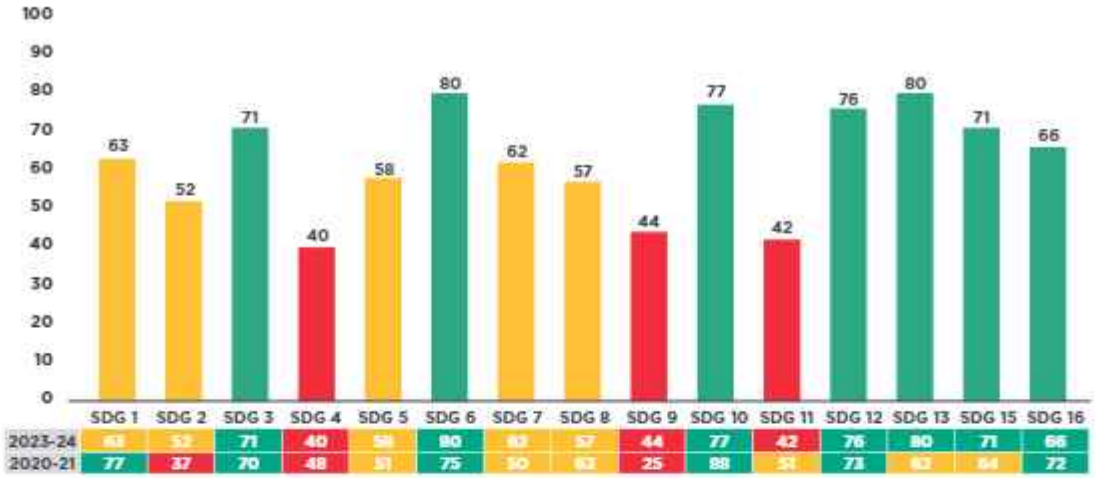
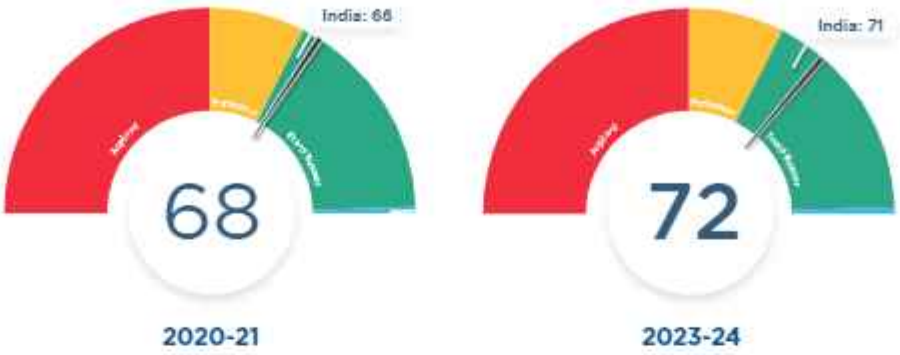


PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	2.88	7.06	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	6.20	2.80	↓
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	71.70	65.20	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	43.40	42.50	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	90.00		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	11.53	11.73	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	13.79	12.50	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	58.32	58.38	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	95.68	63.18	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	9.02	8.88	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	2.63	1.27	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	58.91		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	30.49		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	16.00	12.15	↑
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	87.40		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	83.03		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.25		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	Null	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	91.67	91.67	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	169.80		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.00	0.00	–
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	2.10	0.00	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	31.66	30.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	7.29	5.58	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	72.36	61.40	↑
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	21.62	65.1	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	52.85	70.18	↓
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	182.99	166	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	1.85	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.06	0.39	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	28.13	28.13	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50	16.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	75.25	73.66	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1798.00	1798	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	97.93		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	76.00	76.33	↓
Tree cover (%)	3.11	3.17	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.01	0.12	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	1.34		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	28.38	28.38	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	12.67	3.35	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	20.00	40.00	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.20	2.10	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	35.90	37.80	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.60	9.60	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	1.81	10.40	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	3.06	3.13	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.10	1.55	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	26.90		
Births registered (%)*	82.10	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	77.69	41.00	↑

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Mizoram

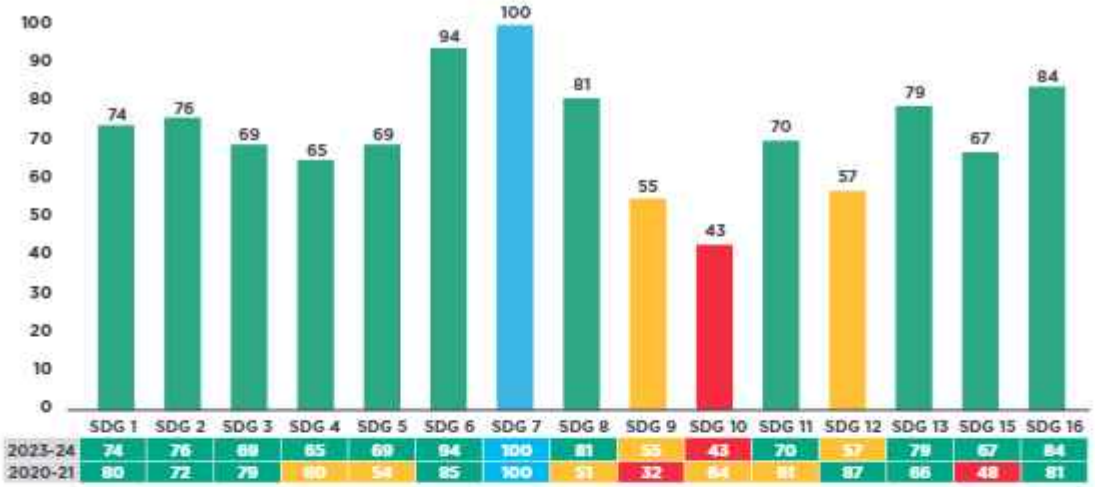


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	5.30	9.80	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	50.30	45.80	↑
MGNREGA I 2021 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I2020 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	100.00	99.92	↓
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	37.31	93.45	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	4.80	6.00	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	96.67	99.98	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	12.70	11.30	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	28.90	27.40	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	34.00	26.60	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	5.30		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I 2021 – three-year average (kg/ha) I2020 - annual (kg/ha)	1737.40	1688.05	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null	1.14	
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	101.10	92.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I 2021 – notification against target (%) I 2020 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	69.50	237	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.86	1.18	↑
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.40	5.90	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.75	5.27	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	90.69	89.90	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.90	9.90	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 - Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 -Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	60.78	50.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	90.08	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.90	10.64	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	61.30	51.87	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	70.00	68.30	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	32.30	25.70	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	17.40	17.40	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.06	0.94	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	99.30	98.50	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I2021 – both (%) I 2020 – any one (%)	81.54	83.76	
Schools with computers (%)	53.50		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	80.80	61.33	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.00	10.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	969	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.79	0.91	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	10.30		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.67	0.42	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	Null	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	61.40	63.80	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	11.78	11.78	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	82.30		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	98.80		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through PWS (%)	100.00	46.17	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I 2021 – functional toilet (%) I 2020 – separate toilet facility (%)	86.90	85.48	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	3.70	5.26	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	114.03	114.07	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source

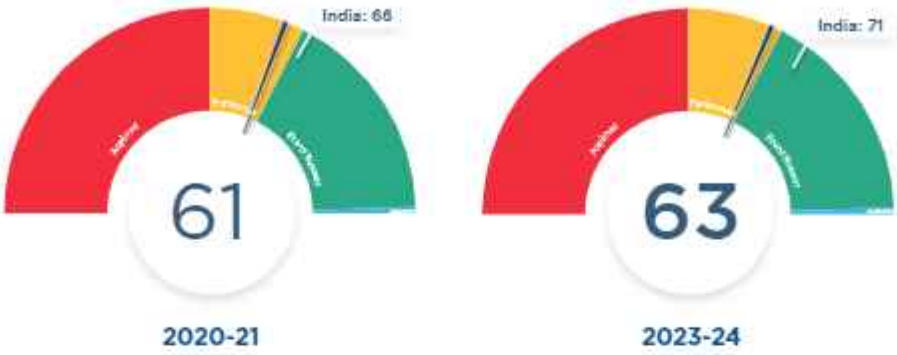


PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	Null	0.97	
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	2.30	7.30	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	61.90	52.00	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	11.00	11.40	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	95.70		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	18.61	17.73	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	13.92	14.50	↓
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	52.62	51.19	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.57	67.24	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null	0.64	
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	5.43	5.34	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	45.66		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	13.41	16.93	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	94.40		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	77.85		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.13		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	23.64	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	97.50	97.50	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	47.40		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	410.50	0.00	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	2.80	0.80	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.60	1.30	
SBM (U) - Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	77.82	18.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	3.41	5.09	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	Null	80.1	
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	61.95	87.12	↓
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	9.71	9.80	↓
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	157.97	127.20	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	98.41	64.24	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	50.00	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.25	0.01	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
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	16.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	65.50	65.53	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1585.00	1585	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.60		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	84.53	85.41	↓
Tree cover (%)	2.11	2.09	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	0.19	
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	1.33		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	34.92	34.92	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	47.14	95.52	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	8.00	8.00	–
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.50	1.80	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	32.00	33.70	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.00	45.00	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	0.24	0.00	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	5.95	5.33	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	8.13	1.67	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	58.00		
Births registered (%)*	99.40	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98.07	94.00	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Nagaland

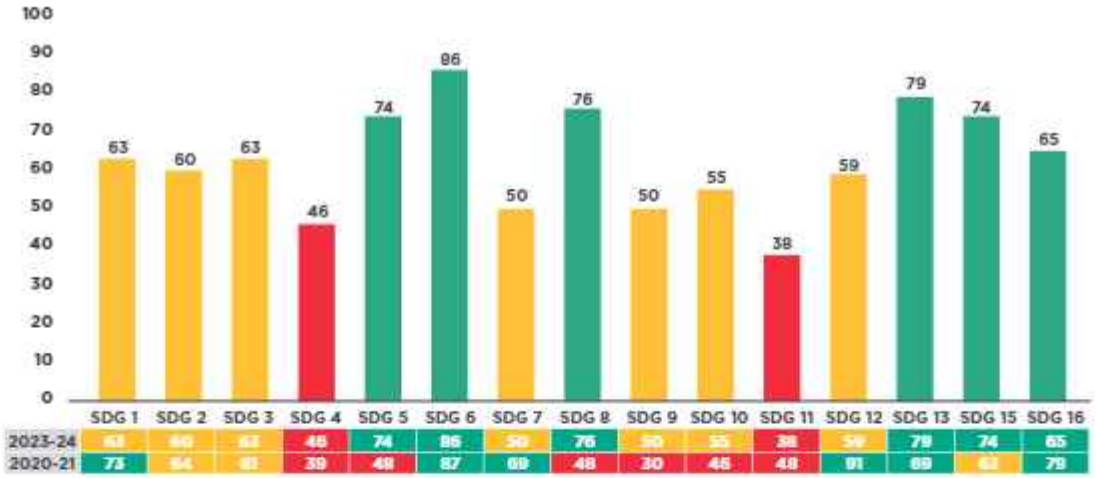


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	15.43	23.70	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	22.00	6.10	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.62	98.96	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	36.20	91.30	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	8.00	0.70	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	94.99	94.65	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	26.90	16.30	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	32.70	26.20	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	22.20	28.90	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	11.10		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	1583.30	1665.91	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.68	0.74	↓
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	62.18	54.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	82.50	233	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.48	0.73	↑
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	2.20	1.90	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	0.99	1.02	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	85.19	83.00	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7.90	7.90	–
Health worker Density ISDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	8.76	1.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	80.30	67.38	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	17.50	24.08	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	35.80	33.92	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	76.00	61.00	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	18.80	18.70	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	11.90	11.90	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.28	1.11	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	94.40	93.80	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	55.85	63.26	
Schools with computers (%)	57.40		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	67.70	36.03	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	10.00	11.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	945	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.74	0.86	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	6.50		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.81	0.31	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	285.71	167	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	68.20	43.50	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	9.85	9.85	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	82.50		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	99.20		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	86.04	40.14	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	77.10	90.33	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	3.76	1.01	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	58.60	67.59	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	8.58	5.93	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.60	18.50	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	74.40	47.80	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	11.90	17.10	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	91.70		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	8.89	8.87	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	15.09	14.33	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.18	54.75	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	95.41	87.16	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	0.83	1.37	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	6.17	8.11	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	61.74		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	37.78		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	11.00	14.11	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	94.20		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	76.22		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.21		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	Null	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	98.33	98.33	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	58.50		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	Null	Null	
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	2.90	0.70	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	91.65	68	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	0.50	1.14	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	49.76	63.25	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	3.97	67.9	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	31.43	32.48	↓
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	0.00	0.00	–

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	96.82	77.90	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	100.00	0.00	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	50.00	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.26	0.13	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	56.23	56.23	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	10.50	10.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	49.07	53.57	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1408	1408	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	100.00		–
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	73.90	75.31	↓
Tree cover (%)	2.20	2.19	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	Null	–
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-0.44		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	47.05	47.05	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	5.37	22.48	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	Null	Null	–
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	0.90	1.2	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	4.30	8.80	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.00	9.26	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	5.00	5.52	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	1.52	1.53	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.00	0.46	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	58.00		
Births registered (%)*	73.2	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	62.29	61.00	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Odisha

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	15.68	35.90	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	47.90	47.70	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.92	85.51	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	Null	Null	
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	11.30	14.20	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.93	94.98	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	29.70	29.20	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	31.00	29.10	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	61.80	47.60	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	20.80		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (Kg/Ha)	2218.65	2003.84	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.60	0.44	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	119	150	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	39.00	44.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	82.02	88.00	↓
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	92.88	117	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.05	↑
Life expectancy (years)	70.30		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.30	10.50	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	11.87	11.82	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.29	97.20	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13.10	13.10	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	50.02	39.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	93.00	71.57	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	27.30	9.52	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	43.60	65.86	↓
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	77.50	71.90	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	22.10	22.10	–
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	13.80	13.80	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.88	0.82	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	75.60	72.50	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	83.57	68.71	
Schools with computers (%)	26.40		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	95.60	75.82	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	18.00	22.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	894	933	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.59	0.65	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	30.30		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.58	0.32	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	216.45	206	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	60.00	64.10	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	4.06	4.06	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	50.10		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	90.20		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	72.97	51.73	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.42	98.13	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	90.20	98.04	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	46.33	42.20	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	86.43	79.52	↑
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	8.51	5.49	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.30	7.60	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	66.60	55.20	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	51.60	54.30	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.90		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	12.38	11.92	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	18.80	15.72	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.21	55.48	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.96	98.51	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	24.31	19.61	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	7.95	8.15	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	35.55		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	25.57		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	11.42	18.94	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	88.30		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	89.69		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.23		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	52.68	52.68	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	38.78	39.04	↓
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	55.60		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	40.40	26.20	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	8.10	6.00	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	3.10	2.80	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	119.18	104	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	35.73	26.00	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	90.72	80.0	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00	90.02	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	29.49	29.49	–
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	158.98	141.40	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	59.87	60.63	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	51.22	62.81	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.13	2.01	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	22.78	22.78	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	22.00	22	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	34.88	31.40	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3201.00	3201	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	88.43		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	0.51	0.39	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	18.76	65.00	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	3.19	3.29	↓
Average pH in the shore zone	7.97	7.97	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	27.40	41.7	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	33.50	33.15	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.21	2.98	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.37	2.46	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	2.90		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	38.32	38.32	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.04	-0.33	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	11.00	4.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	3.00	3.10	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	57.20	49.90	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	24.30	20.03	↓
Missing children per 100,000 child population	33.01	22.44	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.26	2.16	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	6.23	8.07	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	77.90		
Births registered (%)*	90.8	86.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	95.99	97	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Punjab

2020-21

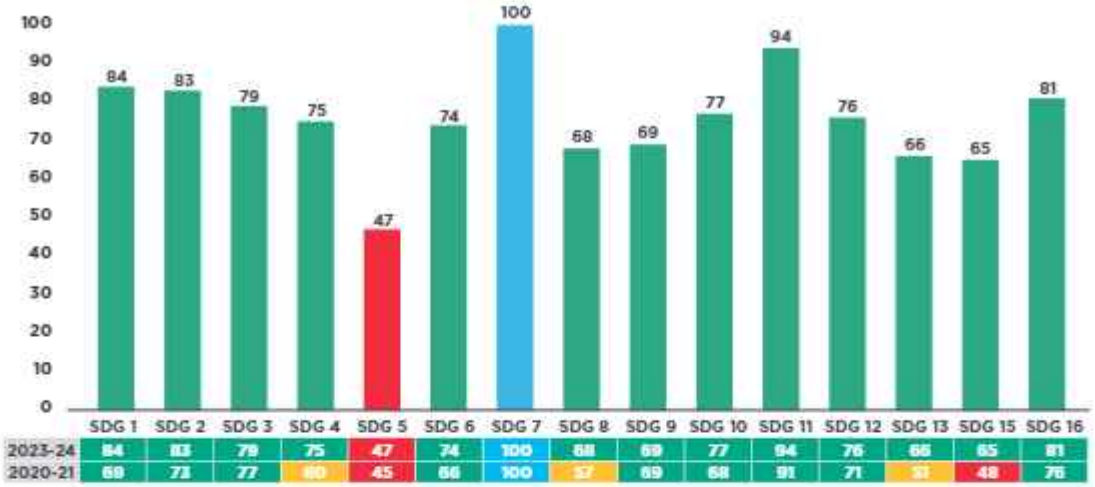
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	4.75	6.10	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	25.20	21.20	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.92	77.66	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	117.84	96.46	↑
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.10	0.50	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	99.20	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	16.90	19.70	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	24.50	24.30	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	51.70	42.00	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	12.70		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (Kg/Ha)	4491.80	4693.24	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	2.76	2.57	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	105	129	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.00	23.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	93.96	89.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	78.79	196	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	0.08	↑
Life expectancy (years)	72.50		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.00	7.90	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	15.32	15.41	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.49	98.50	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13.50	13.5	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	77.83	56.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	99.20	71.50	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	17.20	11.52	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	82.10	68.14	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	91.50	61.60	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	27.40	29.50	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	23.40	23.40	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.19	1.35	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	81.40	79.40	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	99.98	99.93	
Schools with computers (%)	99.60		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	97.70	86.85	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.00	13.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	904	890	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.64	0.67	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	11.60		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.37	0.26	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	226.76	190	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	66.00	80.90	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	1.55	1.55	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	61.20		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	91.40		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00	80.68	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	96.46	92.41	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	99.40	98.06	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	163.76	165.80	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	76.47	78.99	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	142.60	141.66	↑
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	4.60	4.61	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	6.70	8.00	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	57.90	51.90	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	67.20	70.30	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	95.50		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	22.00	22.94	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	26.96	24.39	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	53.47	52.32	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	100.00	–
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	16.82	13.78	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	17.75	19.39	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	45.56		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	37.95		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	15.35	22.54	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	96.70		–
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	99.82		–
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.10		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	41.79	41.79	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	29.06	29.06	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	60.00		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	1.80	1.90	↑
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	Null	Null	
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.50	0.10	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	101.65	102	↓
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	15.79	14.65	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.44	99.52	↓
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	93.02	76.00	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	98.46	93.40	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	94.28	88.79	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	222.13	255	↑

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	79.10	78.89	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	73.16	18.02	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.58	4.02	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	4.71	4.71	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18.00	18.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	40.78	37.72	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3523.00	3523	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	96.62		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	3.67	3.67	–
Tree cover (%)	2.26	3.16	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.24	0.14	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	1.60		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	3.15	3.15	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	16.13	55.35	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	131	26.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.20	2.30	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	28.50	29.90	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.85	0.63	↓
Missing children per 100,000 child population	12.73	10.19	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.86	2.54	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	7.42	5.64	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	66.40		
Births registered (%)*	97.70	91.70	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	102.68	107	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Rajasthan

2020-21

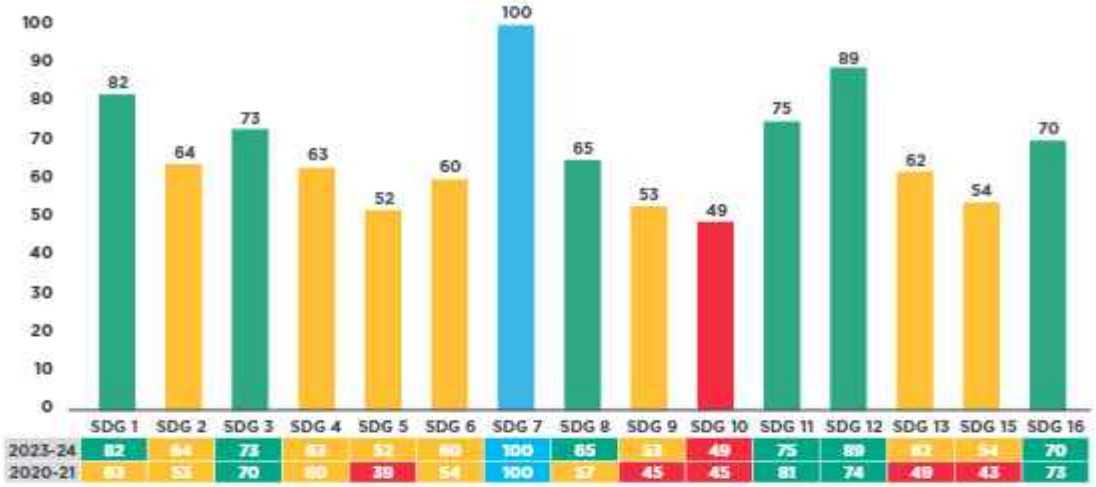
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	15.31	32.00	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	87.80	18.70	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.95	84.24	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	46.08	98.15	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	3.50	2.80	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	98.52	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	27.60	31.50	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	31.80	36.80	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	46.30	46.60	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	19.60		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	3598.85	3423.23	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.09	0.86	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	113	164	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.00	40.00	–
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	76.63	69.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	94.18	223	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	0.04	↑
Life expectancy (years)	69.40		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	6.60	5.80	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	13.80	13.61	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.59	98.20	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	11.80	11.80	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	56.13	49.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	93.70	83.29	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	7.70	12.69	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	70.40	56.51	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	85.00	88.10	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	28.60	23.00	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	14.90	14.90	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.97	1.00	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	68.3	67.10	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	86.78	83.23	
Schools with computers (%)	52.00		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	97.40	92.23	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.00	12.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	891	871	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.91	0.79	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	24.10		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.64	0.43	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	220.26	181	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	77.70	74.30	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	10.12	10.12	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	50.20		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	87.70		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	47.71	35.25	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	95.45	92.28	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	92.6	90.44	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	148.77	139.87	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	71.52	62.71	↓
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	114.74	108.88	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.46	5.45	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.90	6.20	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	64.80	56.60	↑
Regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	62.20	65.20	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	97.60		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	10.55	10.21	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	14.31	14.16	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	57.71	59.85	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.04	100.01	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	11.49	10.39	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.09	7.50	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	44.59		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	20.47		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.88	20.83	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	97.20		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	95.43		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.18		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	51.32	51.32	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	29.50	29.50	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	32.20		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	71.60	55.60	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	27.30	19.50	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.30	0.30	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	101.87	102	↓
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	15.73	13.52	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	98.82	100.00	↓
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	43.72	77.00	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	78.16	82.00	↓
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	37.52	29.60	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	136.96	166.20	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	72.39	70.63	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	95.23	99.19	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.84	1.37	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	75.98	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	2.22	2.22	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18.50	18.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	66.05	46.04	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	4528	4528	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	89.15		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	4.87	4.86	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.55	2.37	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.13	0.13	–
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	2.22		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	52.69	52.69	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-1.34	-0.46	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	5.00	7.00	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.30	2.10	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	33.30	25.90	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	5.73	8.56	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	22.01	12.81	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.07	1.90	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	6.35	5.46	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	49.80		
Births registered (%)*	91.40	96.60	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94.61	92.00	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Sikkim

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	2.60	4.90	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	28.00	30.30	↓
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.98	91.30	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	9.19	92.17	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.50	0.60	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	93.78	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	13.10	11.00	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	22.30	21.80	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	40.70	23.60	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	5.80		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/Ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (Kg/Ha)	1849.83	1842.55	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.01	0.95	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	65.47	62.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	93.00	218	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	0.03	–
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	43.1	33.10	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	14.33	12.63	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.46	99.40	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	Null	Null	
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	49.35	25.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	85.20	72.91	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.90	23.67	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	64.20	58.22	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	75.00	64.40	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	38.60	53.90	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	20.40	20.40	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.21	1.00	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	85.40	86.20	↓
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	99.13	99.15	
Schools with computers (%)	89.90		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	83.20	63.92	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.00	13.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	969	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.82	0.88	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	12.40		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.84	0.68	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	Null	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	67.80	67.10	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	6.29	6.29	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	88.60		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	89.70		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	88.56	37.42	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	99.2	99.34	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	5.54	0.06	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	86.24	104.86	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	5.44	4.97	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	2.40	3.30	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	78.10	66.10	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	55.20	36.20	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	91.80		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	25.47	24.55	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	35.40	28.72	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	52.81	50.93	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	93.71	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	35.68	45.43	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	3.39	3.31	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	28.58		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	39.22		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	13.85	20.28	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	95.70		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	93.49		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.14		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.3	50.30	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	43.75	43.75	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	71.90		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	10.60	14.10	↑
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	1.90	1.00	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.00	1.20	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	98.11	67.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	3.98	8.70	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	73.02	70.7	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00	94.00	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	57.69	92.68	↓
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	217.19	207.10	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.12	0.01	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	73.35	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	45.52	45.52	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.00	16.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	87.04	84.84	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1620	1620	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	100.00		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	47.08	47.10	↓
Tree cover (%)	0.55	0.51	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.2	0.05	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-2.87		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	10.75	10.75	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	7.44	0.34	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.30	2.60	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	77.20	80.30	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	1.46	2.99	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	7.62	19.00	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	5.49	4.18	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.92	0.00	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	55.50		
Births registered (%)*	96.50	65.20	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	84.43	91.00	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Tamil Nadu

2020-21

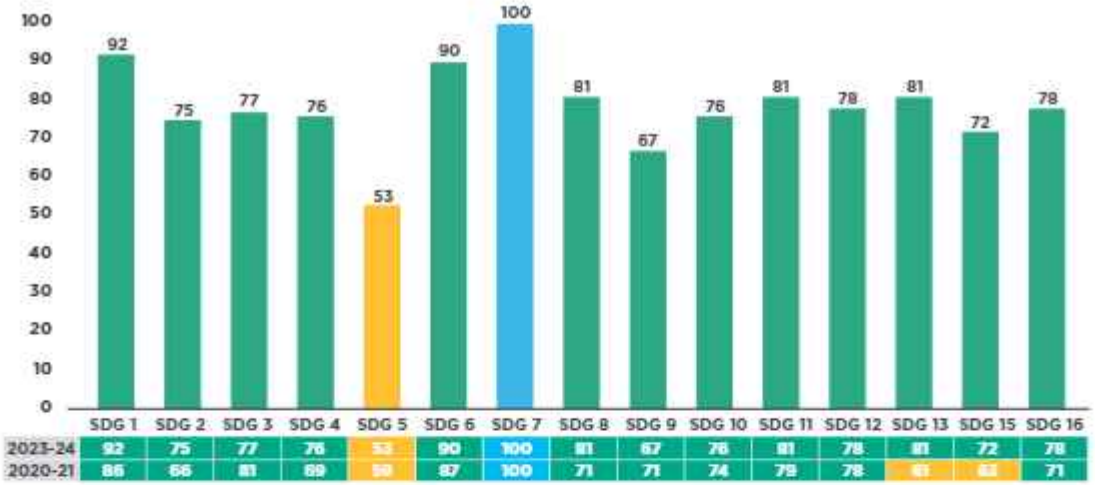
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	2.20	7.30	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	66.5	64.00	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	100.00	94.44	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	197.7	88.42	↑
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	2.10	2.40	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.84	93.3	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	22.00	23.50	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	25.00	19.70	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	48.20	44.30	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	12.60		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) ISDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	3564.23	3561.89	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.05	0.87	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	54.00	60.00	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.00	17.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	85.13	84.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	78.23	138	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	0.04	↑
Life expectancy (years)	73.20		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	25.90	17.80	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	23.31	13.88	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.98	99.90	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.10	9.10	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 - Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	86.51	65.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	99.50	85.49	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	4.50	13.02	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	81.50	72.32	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	67.00	71.30	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	47.00	49.00	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	19.10	19.10	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.01	0.97	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	83.9	80.70	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	100.00	96.08	
Schools with computers (%)	78.40		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	99.90	93.31	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	13.00	18.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	878	908	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.76	0.73	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	38.10		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.54	0.49	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	190.18	185	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	86.10	83.00	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	19.65	19.65	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	74.60		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	92.80		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	81.87	73.05	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	99.39	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	99.60	98.39	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	73.91	80.93	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	31.95	39.62	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	102.94	100.29	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	7.87	7.45	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.80	7.20	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	62.3	60.40	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	48.5	45.50	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.60		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	16.68	16.07	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	39.05	35.47	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	58.59	58.53	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	100.00	–
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	20.43	20.58	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	16.77	18.74	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	53.05		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	33.98		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	15.69	37.91	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	92.80		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	98.00		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.10		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	52.99	52.99	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	19.66	19.66	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	59.00		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	12.20	7.90	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	8.40	3.90	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.90	0.80	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	123.31	116	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	12.54	9.17	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.87	97.00	↑
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	65.11	70.00	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	99.87	84.99	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	23.24	25.68	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	200.75	199.90	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	59.84	49.22	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	48.81	48.73	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	5.64	5.32	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	12.85	12.85	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	24.50	24.5	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	56.19	51.59	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2412.00	2412	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.34		
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	0.75	1.11	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	27.39	31.38	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0.00	-8.16	↑
Average pH in the shore zone	8.02	8.10	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	16.50	15.0	↑
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	20.31	20.27	↑
Tree cover (%)	3.40	3.71	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.10	0.25	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-1.00		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	18.76	18.76	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.63	1.80	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	40.00	42	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.20	2.30	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	31.80	20.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.07	1.02	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	33.93	22.37	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	1.85	1.71	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.40	5.51	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime*	70.70		
Births registered (%)*	98.30	88.80	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	97.94	97.00	↑

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Telangana

2020-21

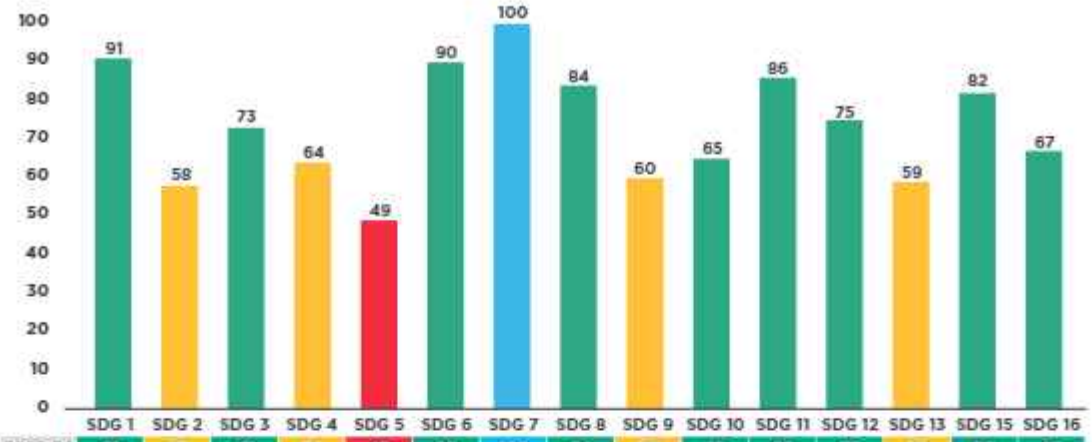
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	5.88	17.50	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	69.20	66.40	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.96	81.38	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	Null	Null	
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.30	1.50	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.96	97.98	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	31.80	30.80	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	33.10	29.30	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	53.20	49.80	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	18.80		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (Kg/Ha)	3392.62	3448.32	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.05	Null	
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	43.00	63.00	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.00	30.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	106.13	98.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	91.18	192	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.08	↑
Life expectancy (years)	70.00		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	26.30	20.60	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	19.92	18.68	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	100.00	99.90	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.40	14.40	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	30.31	10.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	93.69	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	13.7	13.47	↓
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	64.80	56.49	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	69.50	69.80	↓
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	40.00	36.20	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	20.80	20.80	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.08	1.02	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	75.7	67.40	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	90.81	91.52	
Schools with computers (%)	42.90		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	97.80	90.96	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	10.00	11.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	894	901	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.69	0.68	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	37.20		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.62	0.52	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	208.60	128	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	89.40	88.20	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	23.00	23.00	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	60.00		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	87.20		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00	100.00	–
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	78.80	96.23	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	38.65	65.40	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	1.80	11.99	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	118.49	120.43	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



	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
2023-24	91	58	73	64	49	90	100	84	60	65	86	75	59	82	67
2020-21	68	50	67	63	41	96	100	73	59	67	76	73	43	81	71

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.52	8.45	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.60	8.80	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	66.50	60.20	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	38.90	62.20	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.90		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	15.90	15.08	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	28.27	28.93	↓
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	58.04	57.45	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	99.66	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	9.76	11.54	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.34	12.86	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	64.18		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	31.68		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	17.66	33.23	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	92.50		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	97.25		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.10		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50.35	50.35	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	26.05	26.05	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	41.80		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	32.90	31.10	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	16.6	16.10	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.20	0.30	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	96.12	92.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	15.12	17.37	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.81	100.00	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	98.20	77.99	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	99.01	53.15	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	33.87	31.11	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	197.49	198.40	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	67.51	66.00	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	86.48	52.25	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	12.57	4.94	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
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	13.00	13.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	39.34	41.12	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2710	2710	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	93.38	0.00	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	18.93	18.36	↑
Tree cover (%)	2.54	2.24	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	2.63	4.37	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	6.68		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	28.85	28.85	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.10	-1.63	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	Null	5.00	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.5	2.30	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	49.7	37.70	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	18.55	8.96	↓
Missing children per 100,000 child population	30.25	29.62	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	1.58	1.17	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.82	4.75	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	79.10		
Births registered (%)*	90.0	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	103.55	103	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Tripura

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	13.11	20.30	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	36.40	58.10	↓
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.99	96.38	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	43.03	86.58	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	6.4	2.60	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	97.65	99.96	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	25.60	23.80	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	32.30	31.90	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	61.50	54.40	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	16.20		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	3080.70	2943.91	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.52	1.26	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	98.00	95.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	86.40	70.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.18	0.11	↓
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.30	18.20	↑
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.85	5.97	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.21	93.50	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.20	14.20	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	38.14	22.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	8.30	29.55	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	56.3	38.62	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	77.00	71.30	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	20.70	19.20	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	13.4	13.40	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	0.89	0.83	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	92.2	89.90	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	53.48	57.12	
Schools with computers (%)	32.60		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	86.10	45.80	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	14.00	18.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	1028	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.63	0.72	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	20.70		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.48	0.23	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	Null	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	61.90	57.20	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	12.30	12.30	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	53.10		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	90.90		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	78.91	63.05	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	96.46	84.84	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	74.6	88.18	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	9.92	8.06	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	78.37	82.40	↓
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	7.80	8.84	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	1.50	10.50	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	60.40	50.80	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	51.20	33.20	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.60		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	15.04	14.60	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	15.97	14.65	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.92	50.99	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	98.70	95.87	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	3.21	3.31	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	3.12	6.38	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	45.15		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	39.31		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	11.43	12.84	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	91.50		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	64.78		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.20		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	45.23	45.23	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	50.00	50.00	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	72.00		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.30	0.00	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.30	0.20	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	4.40	2.20	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	115.37	101	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	4.79	5.69	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	96.13	↑
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	97.32	62.8	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00	88.71	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	3.38	4.57	↓
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	64.10	64.00	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	58.42	0.00	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	103.28	93.17	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.02	0.01	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	55.51	55.51	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	22.50	22.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	16.03	12.41	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3598	3598	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	88.04		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	73.64	73.68	↓
Tree cover (%)	2.17	2.20	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	0.46	
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-1.42		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	9.8	9.80	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	2.34	33.55	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	17.00	33.00	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.60	3.60	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	17.90	25.10	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.00	0.50	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	10.24	13.63	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	3.31	3.10	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.00	1.50	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	73.10		
Births registered (%)*	93.80	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	93.60	94.00	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Uttar Pradesh

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	22.93	40.80	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	15.90	6.10	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.98	82.15	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	38.91	93.48	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	5.70	6.40	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.29	99.23	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	32.10	36.80	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	39.70	38.80	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	45.90	51.00	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	19.00		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	3234.68	3158.46	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.73	0.59	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	167	197	↑
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	43.00	47.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	99.41	95	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	95.06	213	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.03	↓
Life expectancy (years)	66.00		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	3.50	2.40	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	10.30	10.30	–
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	94.98	87.60	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	16.60	16.6	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	20.72	14.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	94.00	84.54	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.70	15.51	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	50.7	46.12	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	68.00	67.4	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	24.10	25.80	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	17.80	17.80	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.02	1.14	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	72.00	68.20	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	89.43	81.48	
Schools with computers (%)	27.00		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	88.40	73.86	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	27.00	34.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	941	880	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.85	0.94	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	34.90		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.39	0.19	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	192.92	243	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	59.10	49.90	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	7.65	7.65	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	46.50		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	87.50		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	81.07	20.35	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.71	99.63	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	97.10	95.51	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	70.76	70.18	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	7.42	10.96	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	107.37	106.83	↑

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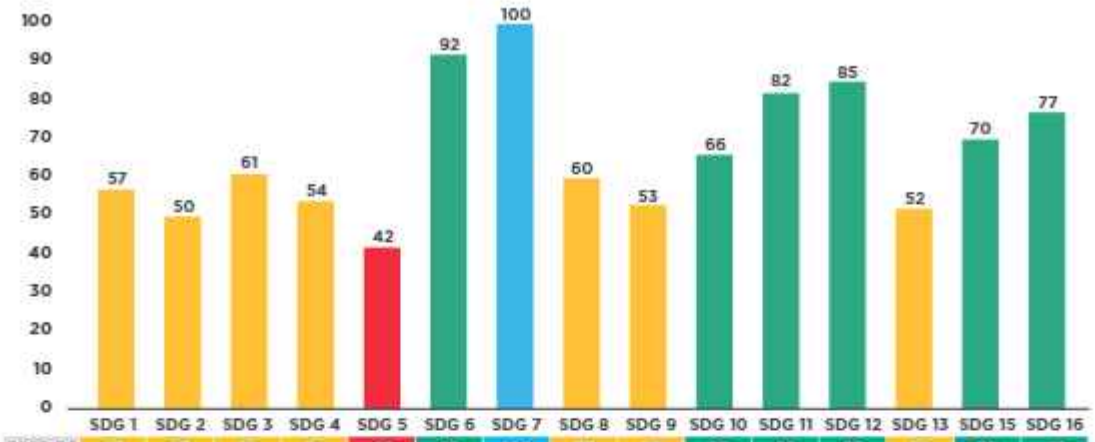

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	8.90	3.74	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	2.60	6.20	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	56.90	44.40	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	65.30	59.40	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.60		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	7.99	8.07	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	10.15	9.61	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	53.64	54.74	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.99	99.99	–
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	12.08	14.54	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	9.20	10.51	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	46.35		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	22.59		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	14.22	22.85	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	94.90		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	99.70		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.21		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	33.34	33.34	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	21.34	21.29	↑
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	40.70		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	37.20	28.60	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.40	63.60	↑
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	1.00	1.40	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	108.66	107	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	18.02	18.18	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	95.59	99.18	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	94.09	68.3	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	91.84	74.32	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	40.83	41.19	↓
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	86.13	91.10	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	72.46	73.72	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	71.40	60.40	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.64	1.14	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	4.71	4.71	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50	16.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	27.46	25.77	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	4390.00	4390	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	92.21		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	6.15	6.15	–
Tree cover (%)	3.08	3.05	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.17	0.21	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	1.34		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11.86	11.86	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.35	-16.69	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	7.00	19.00	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.50	1.70	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	21.90	21.40	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.60	0.61	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	3.98	3.59	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	1.63	1.58	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.38	0.59	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	76.10		
Births registered (%)*	79.50	80.10	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94.42	90.00	↑

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Uttarakhand

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	9.67	17.30	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	62.5	19.50	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.88	90.02	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	68.49	89.02	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	4.20	1.80	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	21.00	18.70	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	27.00	29.90	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	46.4	43.90	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	13.90		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2857.33	2691.48	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	0.73	0.71	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	103	99.00	↓
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	26.00	33.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	93.72	90.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	98.40	227	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	0.04	↓
Life expectancy (years)	70.60		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.00	4.60	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	9.02	7.75	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	93.64	88.80	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	12.50	12.50	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 –Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	51.77	15.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	96.38	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	5.00	10.95	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	78.80	66.20	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	77.50	75.00	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	41.80	39.10	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.70	24.70	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.09	1.00	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	83.50	79.00	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	84.06	87.72	
Schools with computers (%)	58.30		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	96.90	89.78	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	11.00	15.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	984.00	840	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.88	0.71	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	15.30		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.52	0.29	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	155.74	234	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	72.60	71.60	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	11.93	11.93	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	60.90		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	91.00		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	93.83	52.46	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	99.26	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM (G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	90.80	95.36	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	51.69	56.75	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–

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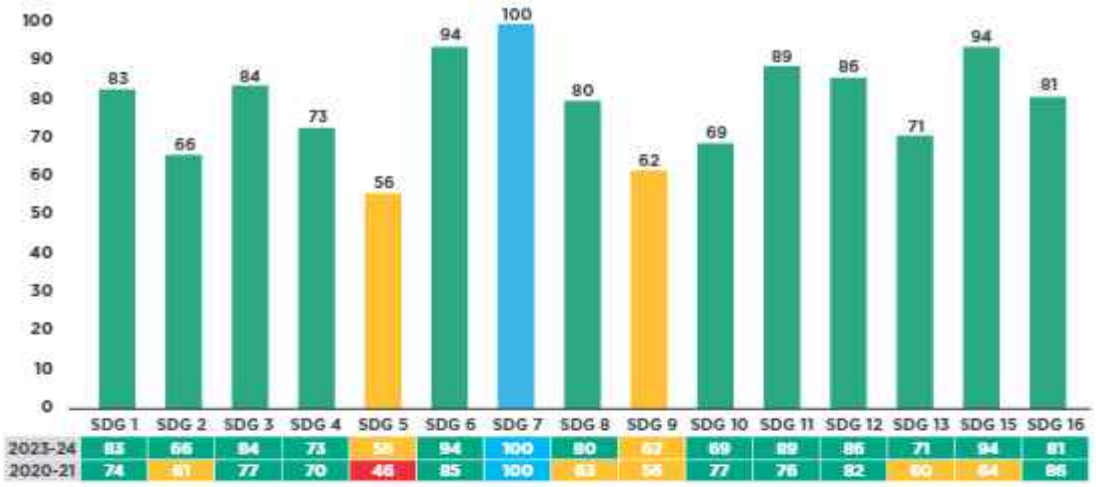


PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	119.94	115.40	↑
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.57	5.46	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.90	9.50	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	60.10	48.60	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	46.00	40.30	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.90		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	19.54	20.01	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	25.93	24.64	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	52.09	53.06	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	98.98	84.67	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	31.91	37.52	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	9.86	12.81	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	43.86		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	31.11		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	17.67	23.50	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	96.50		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	88.87		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.17		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	56.02	56.02	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	21.43	21.43	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	35.9		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	6	4.4	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.3	2.7	↑
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.90	0.30	
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.94	75	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	12.06	9.97	↓
SBM (U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	94.74	100	↓
SBM (U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	90.20	56.50	↑
SBM (U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	86.93	78.66	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	82.14	26.88	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	158.56	170.60	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	77.05	78.35	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	132.29	96.33	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.64	2.81	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	99.83	99.12	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	62.42	62.42	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50	19.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	69.35	71.52	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3300.00	3300	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.87		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	45.44	45.44	–
Tree cover (%)	1.87	1.57	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	4.16	0.40	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	1.95		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	17.68	17.68	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.96	11.53	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	104.00	63.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.60	1.80	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	44.90	31.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.60	3.22	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	17.11	14.00	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.64	2.73	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.64	1.16	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	71.50		
Births registered (%)*	91.90	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	101.17	102	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

West Bengal

2020-21

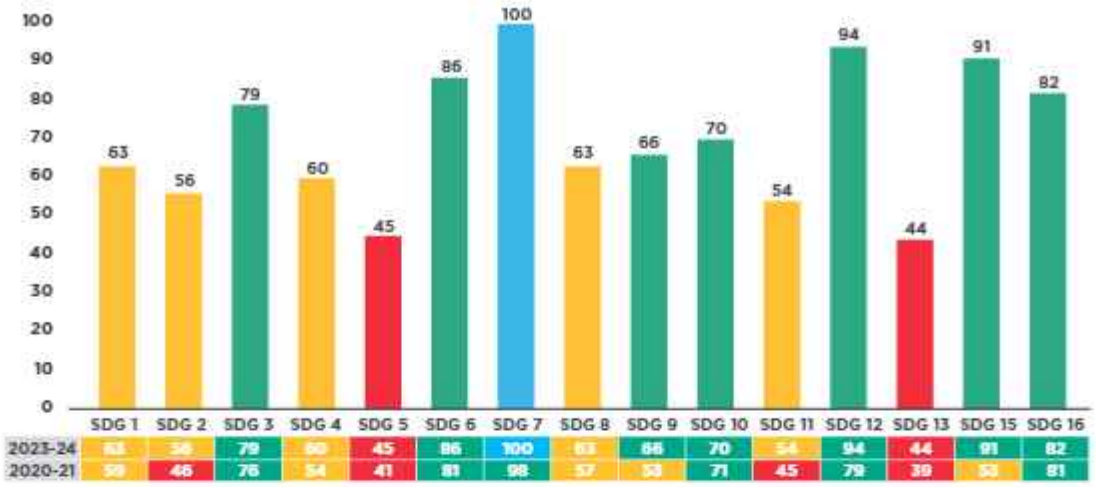
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	11.89	26.30	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	33.70	33.40	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.59	87.59	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	0.00	71.57	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	4.30	6.00	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	32.20	30.90	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	33.80	25.30	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	62.30	53.60	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	14.80		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2947.96	2947.70	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.02	0.96	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	103.00	98.00	↓
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.00	26.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	98.01	97.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	77.67	111	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.030	0.04	↑
Life expectancy (years)	72.30		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.80	13.00	↑
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.86	5.89	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.12	98.60	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	16.90	16.90	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	37.48	2700	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	93.21	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	18.00	19.49	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	62.00	51.73	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	77.50	70.6	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	26.30	19.30	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	16.60	16.60	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.03	0.94	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.60	79.00	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	97.06	92.62	
Schools with computers (%)	18.40		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	97.20	81.14	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	17.00	36.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	973	941	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.65	0.53	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	26.90		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.42	0.28	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	218.57	166	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	74.60	72.70	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	3.17	3.17	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	50.10		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	88.90		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	46.64	39.75	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.83	95.48	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	99.90	98.84	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	44.81	44.58	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	107.78	98.13	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	5.62	5.36	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	2.30	4.10	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	61.80	54.90	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	61.30	59.20	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	95.00		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	10.07	9.75	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	13.36	12.63	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	57.42	55.17	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	99.13	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	14.40	12.34	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	18.75	18.66	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	55.13		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	31.91		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.98	21.69	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	93.30		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	99.88		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.25		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	51.42	51.42	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	28.57	28.57	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	63.20		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.50	0.60	↑
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	1.70	1.90	↑
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.80	1.70	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	54.86	55.00	↓
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	5.09	5.73	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	84.52	86.01	↓
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	9.98	9.1	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	56.82	18.99	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	22.03	10.52	↑

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	96.25	96.20	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	51.62	50.20	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	96.02	49.91	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.27	3.11	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	27.56	27.56	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50	19.5	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	18.86	17.76	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3761.00	3761	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	Null	0.00	
SDG 14: Life below Water			
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – BOD (mg/l)	3.50	0.52	
Mean shore zone coastal water quality – TN (µmol/l)	43.49	Null	
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0.09	-0.09	↑
Average pH in the shore zone	7.85	8.14	
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	64.60	63.9	
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	18.96	19.04	↓
Tree cover (%)	2.65	2.26	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	0.12	–
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	5.12		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	5.56	5.56	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	2.91	3.08	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	99.00	115	↑
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.70	2.00	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	29.80	21.40	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.94	2.70	↑
Missing children per 100,000 child population	41.52	27.94	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	1.09	1.12	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.25	0.09	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	90.60		
Births registered (%)*	98.20	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	99.83	96.00	↑

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	2.30	6.90	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	1.80	5.70	↓
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 - Employment provided against demanded (%)	98.99	82.96	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	41.15	96.73	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	Null	0.00	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	96.21	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	23.60	Null	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	22.50	Null	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	53.70	61.40	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	9.4		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 - annual (kg/ha)	2451.15	2122.08	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	Null	Null	
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	79.79	66.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	100.75	151	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	0.05	↑
Life expectancy (in years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	42.80	45.50	↑
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.73	5.03	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.34	98.20	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7.00	7.00	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 –Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	0.00	Null	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	68.70	74.10	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	5.00	22.22	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	65.80	56.44	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	76.50	65.50	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	22.60	23.20	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	28.50	28.50	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.30	1.29	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	91.90	88.30	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	92.79	96.01	
Schools with computers (%)	66.80		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10) (%)	92.50	85.05	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	7.00	10.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	914	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.59	0.95	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	17.20		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.60	0.39	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	Null	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	72.80	73.00	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	29.80	29.80	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	80.80		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	94.50		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00	88.89	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	99.50	99.28	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	1.37	3.03	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	Null	
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	136.84	115.15	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	Null	Null	
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	10.30	13.80	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	71.20	62.50	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	39.20	59.30	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	Null		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	18.11	18.80	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	31.93	29.82	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	49.26	47.94	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	100.00	0.00	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null	1.09	
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.03	7.19	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	49.50		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	17.29	18.89	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	Null		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	37.39		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.13		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	35.66	35.66	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	Null	Null	
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	96.50		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	Null	Null	
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	10.50	10.50	–
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachcha houses (%)*	Null	0.00	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	2.84	4.17	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	88.71	95.6	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	0.00	0.00	–

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	549.76	558	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	42.03	46.99	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.23	4.67	↑
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
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	20.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	27.50	46.26	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Null	Null	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	37.93		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	81.75	81.74	↑
Tree cover (%)	0.28	0.50	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	0.09	
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-2.51		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	6.42	6.42	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	–
Wildlife crime cases per mhs of protected area	32.00	13.00	↓
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.70	3.30	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	130.0	112.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.00	0.00	–
Missing children per 100,000 child population	33.64	30.71	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	0.00	0.00	–
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	12.44	7.50	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	83.90		
Births registered (%)*	97.40	71.80	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	96.50	98.00	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Chandigarh

2020-21

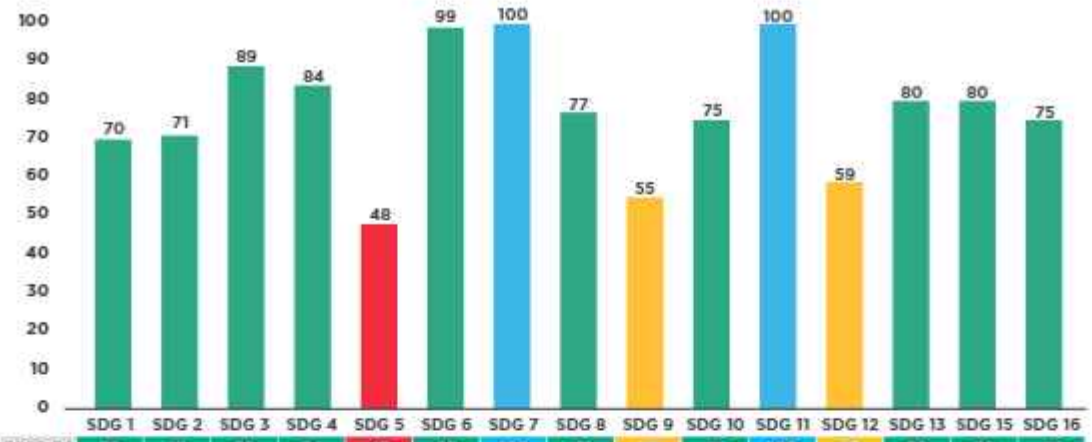
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	3.52	4.80	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	32.20	21.30	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	Null	Null	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	79.30	96.22	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	Null		
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	60.29	100.00	↓
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	20.60	Null	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	25.30	Null	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null	Null	
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	13.00		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	4961.69	4973.62	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	3.66	3.11	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	96.97	77.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	84.25	606	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.06	0.08	↑
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.70	11.10	↑
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.79	8.78	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.96	99.90	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.50	9.50	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	49.69	1.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	84.6	85.78	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	0.00	4.52	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	81.70	83.43	↓
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	90.50	81.6	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	64.80	50.60	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	37.40	37.40	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.33	1.54	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	91.70	89.10	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	100.00	100.00	
Schools with computers (%)	100.00		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	99.10	89.49	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	12.00	12.00	–
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	838	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.70	0.96	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	9.70		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.31	0.35	↓
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	204.42	274	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	65.90	72.50	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	10.83	10.83	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	70.00		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	94.60		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	Null	Null	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null	Null	
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	100.00	100.00	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	75.41	75.00	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100	Null	
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	115.37	143.22	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	10.02	6.11	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.10	7.80	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	54.0	54.90	↓
Regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	38.70	47.70	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	Null		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	38.30	39.40	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	60.34	61.77	↓
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	46.29	46.42	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	Null	Null	
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	2.12	3.24	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.33	8.47	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	90.10		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	75.88		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	27.88	38.57	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	Null		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	Null		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.11		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	34.32	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	Null	Null	
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	75.3		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	2.00	0.50	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	Null	Null	
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	Null	0.00	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	142.85	143	↓
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	6.79	8.32	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	100.00	91.9	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00	96.15	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	155.85	123.57	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	375.24	412.60	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	43.94	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	10.90	10.01	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
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	24.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	71.13	69.40	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Null	Null	
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	100.0		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	20.07	19.32	↑
Tree cover (%)	13.16	22.34	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.67	1.54	↓
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-3.17		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	0.50	0.50	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.50	2.20	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	69.10	66.00	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.82	0.00	↓
Missing children per 100,000 child population	52.50	50.50	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.42	2.54	↓
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.64	4.24	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	54.40		
Births registered (%)*	97.60	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	95.44	108	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	9.21		
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	56.60		
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.74		
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	101.10		
Households living in kachha houses (%)	Null		
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	75.60		
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	38.70		
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	39.40		
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	60.70		
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	25.1		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area ISDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) ISDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2096.07		
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	Null		
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null		
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	48.03		
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	127.18		
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.08		
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.10		
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.66		
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.97		
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	5.62		
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 -Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	4.79		
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	87.30		
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	9.50		
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	54.90		
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	79.75		
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	11.20		
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.80		
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.93		
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	85.60		
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	100.00		
Schools with computers (%)	89.10		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	96.40		
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	20.00		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth	817		
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.59		
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	16.80		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.43		
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	190.72		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	74.80		
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	19.98		
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	60.50		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	91.90		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00		
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00		
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00		
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00		
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	99.60		
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	151.12		
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	100.00		
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100		
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	59.98		

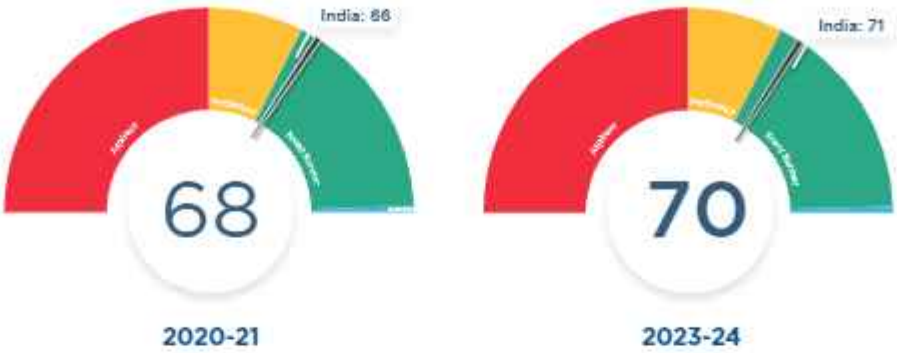
*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	6.11		
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	2.60		
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	68.40		
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	22.10		
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	Null		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	8.12		
ATMs per 100,000 population	22.12		
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	49.24		
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	Null		
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	52.42		
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	22.87		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.09		
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	Null		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	100.00		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.22		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	41.00		
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	Null		
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	58.20		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.00		
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	2.60		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)	Null		
SBM (U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	126.62		
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	2.38		
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00		
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	100.00		
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00		
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	35.82		
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	360.15		
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	69.05		
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Null		
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	4.49		
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00		
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null		
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	14.41		
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	6.01		
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Null		
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	98.64		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	37.83		
Tree cover (%)	5.48		
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	1.43		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	6.22		
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null		
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	Null		
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.30		
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	55.70		
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.00		
Missing children per 100,000 child population	5.79		
Courts per 100,000 population	0.53		
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.00		
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	82.50		
Births registered (%)	98.10		
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	92.77		

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Delhi

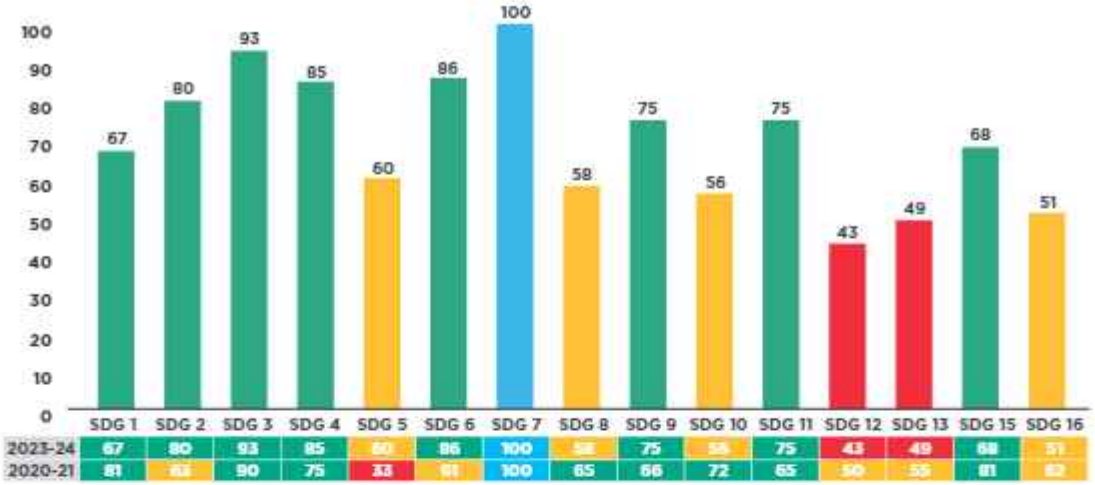


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	3.43	4.30	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	25.00	15.70	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	Null	Null	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	46.85	96.50	↓
Households living in kachcha houses (%)*	0.30		
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	21.80	28.10	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	30.90	28.80	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	42.20	46.10	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	10.00		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	4067.96	3977.23	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.95	2.67	↓
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.00	19.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	105.03	92.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 - notification rate per 1 lakh population	106.73	575	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.14	0.15	↑
Life expectancy (years)	75.80		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.20	12.70	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.93	7.56	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.11	96.00	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.20	9.20	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	79.04	50.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	4.80	14.93	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	94.90	70.07	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	80.00	67.4	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	49.00	46.30	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	41.00	41.00	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.03	1.16	↓
Persons (> 15 years) who are literate (%)	86.20	86.40	↓
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	100.00	100.00	
Schools with computers (%)	100.00		–
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	97.70	89.33	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	28.00	29.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	923	844	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	1.01	0.75	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	22.50		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.21	0.25	↓
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	221.07	188	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	69.90	69.50	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	13.65	13.65	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	73.80		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	92.00		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	Null	Null	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null	Null	
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	100.00	100.00	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	99.13	120	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	38.24	64.71	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	147.05	147.34	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	Null	5.63	
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	2.00	10.70	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	50.40	53.50	↓
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.50	59.90	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	93.70		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	18.17	19.26	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	35.52	41.10	↓
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	37.07	47.07	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	Null	Null	
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	4.94	5.20	↓
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	23.52	22.99	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	85.20		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	59.52		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	27.00	46.60	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	97.70		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	100.00		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.08		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	Null	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	17.14	17.14	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	28.50		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	4.60	2.7	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	Null	Null	
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.30	0.80	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	15.50	15.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	6.73	7.08	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	82.99	55.2	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	73.00	20.07	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	86.97	70.23	↑

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	206.36	291.90	↑
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	87.20	89.01	↑
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	0.05	↓
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	16.90	11.49	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	100.00	–
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	25.00	25.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	15.34	12.56	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1890	1890	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	Null		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	13.15	13.18	↓
Tree cover (%)	9.91	8.73	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null	Null	
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-2.75		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	4.92	4.92	
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.86	22.25	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	4128.00	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	2.40	2.60	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	134.9	139	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	32.57	30.49	↓
Missing children per 100,000 child population	111.01	113.48	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	4.39	4.31	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.52	0.9	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	30.20		
Births registered (%)*	94.40	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	107.61	125.00	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Jammu and Kashmir

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	4.80	15.20	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	13.80	4.20	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.67	84.32	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	18.45	96.69	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	3.00		
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.61	97.01	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	21.00	13.00	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	26.90	15.50	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	44.10	38.10	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	5.20		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2027.18	2339.65	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.00	0.88	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.00	23.00	↑
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	108.66	109	↓
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	81.41	81.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.02	–
Life expectancy (years)	74.30		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	2.40	2.10	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.19	7.62	↑
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	97.92	94.60	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	18.60	18.60	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	16.91	16.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	84.30	67.88	↑
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	6.00	17.81	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	53.20	42.31	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	80.50	59.8	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	24.80	30.90	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	19.70	19.70	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.20	1.09	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	74.40	76.40	↓
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	75.69	80.14	
Schools with computers (%)	33.40		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	89.70	80.09	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	13.00	12.00	↓
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	976	927	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.76	0.78	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	9.70		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.66	0.45	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	125.00	100	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	77.70	66.30	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	7.60	7.60	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	75.20		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	81.60		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	77.12	52.87	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	99.89	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	83.00	89.02	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	24.20	29.23	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	122.28	131.30	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	8.02	4.50	↑
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	4.80	5.60	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	67.60	58.50	↑
Regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	45.80	44.40	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	96.80		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	14.10	13.73	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	21.23	19.42	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.26	54.26	↑
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	99.49	89.20	↑
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	8.52	8.09	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	8.39	9.10	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	61.26		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	28.61		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	12.83	18.62	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	97.20		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	93.13		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.19		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	33.18	33.18	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	17.78	8.05	↑
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	57.00		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	1.20	0.20	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.10	0.00	↓
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	0.50	0.40	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	85.98	84.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	7.32	6.92	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.91	85.09	↑
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	77.86	16.3	↑
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	90.26	12.45	↑
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	33.38	21.43	↑
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	129.35	119.70	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	71.13	62.49	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	1946.52	1264.49	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	3.87	2.62	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	97.31	95.47	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	23.60	23.60	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	12.00	12.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	67.74	73.84	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3029	3029	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.53		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	39.15	39.66	↓
Tree cover (%)	6.43	3.57	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.07	0.05	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	2.92		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	46.22	46.22	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	6.08	5.71	↓
Wildlife crime cases per mhs of protected area	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	0.70	0.90	↑
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	18.70	10.50	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.81	0.00	↓
Missing children per 100,000 child population	6.88	6.16	↓
Courts per 100,000 population	2.45	2.27	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	9.45	6.06	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	77.10		
Births registered (%)*	95.30	78.50	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	87.36	82.00	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

Ladakh

2020-21

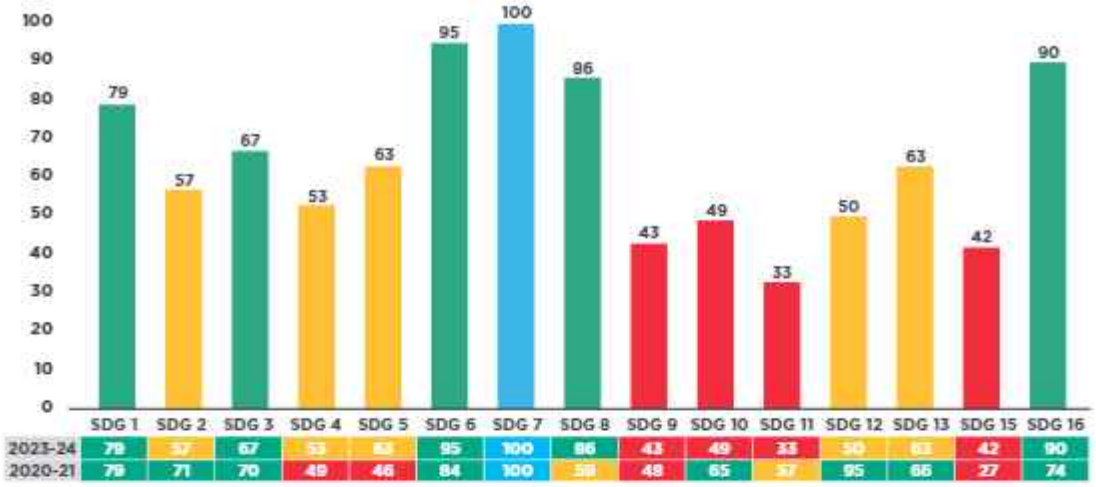
2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	3.53	15.20	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	17.10	4.20	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	99.92	97.75	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	124.21	96.69	↑
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	Null		
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.99	99.11	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	20.40	13.00	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	30.50	15.50	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	78.10	38.1	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	4.40		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) ISDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	1600.23	2339.65	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	Null	0.88	–
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	23	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	91.99	109	↓
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	91.43	81.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0.02	–
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.30	2.1	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	22.07	7.62	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.63	94.60	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	18.60	18.60	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	16.00	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	67.80	67.88	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	4.90	17.81	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	49.40	42.31	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	85.00	59.8	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	11.5	30.9	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	19.7	19.7	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	2.19	1.09	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	75.60	76.40	↓
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	93.25	80.14	
Schools with computers (%)	46.20		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	90.00	90.09	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	6.00	12.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	1125	927	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.87	0.78	↑
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	17.70		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.88	0.45	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	100.00	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	81.10	66.30	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	7.60	7.60	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	81.20		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	80.40		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	92.38	29.80	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	92.60	89.02	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	37.05	29.23	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	154.37	169.81	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source



PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	Null	4.50	
Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	6.70	5.6	↓
LFPR (%) (15-59 years)	65.6	58.50	↑
Regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	22.80	44.4	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	Null		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	30.56	24.66	↑
ATMs per 1,00,000 population	55.30	51.69	↑
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	54.00	57.87	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	98.46	98.46	–
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null	8.09	
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	1.86	9.10	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	34.34		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	5.91	18.62	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	Null		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	81.89		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.23		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	31.01	33.18	↓
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	Null	8.05	
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	50.20		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.00	0.20	↑
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	Null	0.40	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	108.50	84.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	47.25	6.92	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Null	85.09	
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	0.00	16.3	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	Null	12.45	

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	Null	21.43	
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	683.53	119.7	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	Null	62.49	
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Null	1264.49	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	Null	2.62	
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.01	95.47	↑
SDG 13: Climate Action			
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	23.60	23.6	–
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	12.00	12.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	Null	73.84	
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3029	3029	–
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.53		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	1.35	1.47	↓
Tree cover (%)	0.57	Null	
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.07	0.05	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	2.92		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	46.22	46.22	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	2.90	5.71	↑
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.70	0.90	↓
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	9.40	10.50	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.00	0.00	–
Missing children per 100,000 child population	0.00	6.16	↑
Courts per 100,000 population	5.65	2.27	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.00	6.06	↑
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	82.40		
Births registered (%)*	98.60	78.50	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	81.90	82.00	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*

Lakshadweep

2020-21

2023-24

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	1.11	1.80	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	67.70	2.90	↑
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	100.00	91.85	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	63.71	26.41	↑
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	Null	0	
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.72	91.10	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	25.80	Null	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	32.00	Null	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	20.90	39.00	↑
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	8.00		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	Null	Null	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	Null	Null	
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	108.79	92.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	55.00	23.00	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Null	Null	
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	2.90	0.00	↓
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.90	0.00	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	100.00	99.80	↑
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.60	9.60	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	0.00	Null	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	71.20	75.27	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	0.00	4.56	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	62.40	73.50	↓
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	82.50	65.3	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	1.10	7.40	↓
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	18.00	18.00	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	6.33	3.40	↑
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	97.80	95.70	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) ISDG Index 3 – any one (%)	100.00	100.00	
Schools with computers (%)	100.00		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	98.80	86.21	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	7.00	7.00	–
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	1051	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.78	0.98	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	1.30		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.25	0.25	–
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null	Null	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	46.50	33.60	↑
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	41.03	41.03	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	84.00		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	92.20		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	81.05	Null	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	Null	
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	100.00	100.00	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	61.72	50.00	↓
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	Null	
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	85.74	90.91	↓

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direc-tion
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	Null	Null	
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	11.60	32.00	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	46.40	50.10	↓
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	16.20	14.00	↓
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	Null		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	31.88	20.59	↑
ATMs per 100,000 population	43.48	97.06	↓
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	52.48	52.65	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	Null	Null	
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null	Null	
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.64	4.79	↑
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	50.84		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	7.86	11.71	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	Null		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	66.67		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.11		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	37.27	37.27	–
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	Null	Null	
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	44.60		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	Null	Null	
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.00	0.00	–
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachha houses (%)*	Null	0.00	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	Null	Null	
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	0.00	0.00	–
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Null	Null	
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	Null	Null	
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	Null	Null	
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	0.00	0.00	–

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direc-tion
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	312.14	235	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	0.00	0.00	–
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	7.69	2.21	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	20.87	↑
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	9.50	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	15.63	100.00	↓
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Null	Null	
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	Null		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	90.33	90.33	–
Tree cover (%)	0.17	0.97	↓
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.27	0.00	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-11.02		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	1.40	1.40	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	0.00	0.00	–
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	55.30	144.40	↑
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.00	0.00	–
Missing children per 100,000 child population	0.00	0.00	–
Courts per 100,000 population	5.80	4.29	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	28.99	0.00	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	73.50		
Births registered (%)*	100.00	64.60	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	109.30	103	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

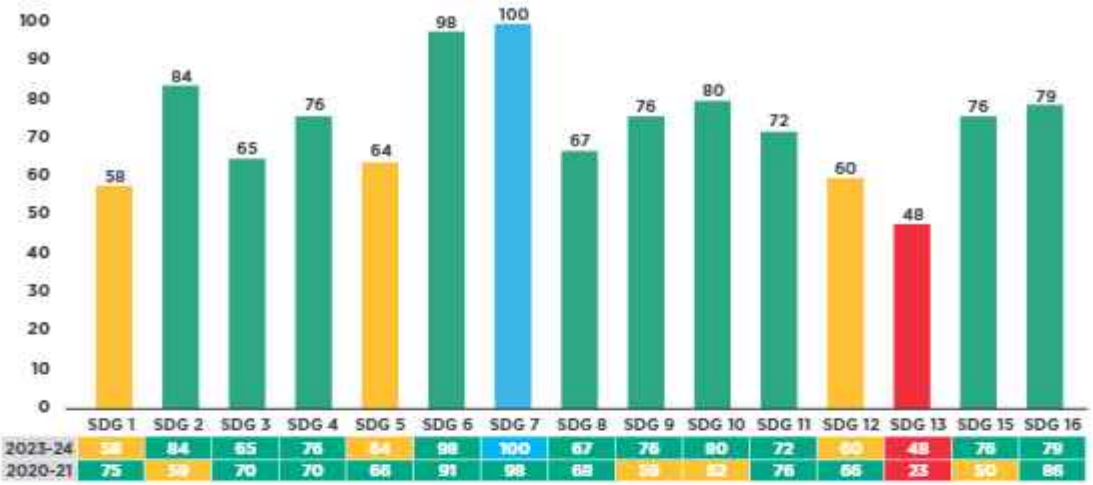
Puducherry

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 1: No Poverty			
MPI Headcount Ratio (%)	0.85	3.40	↑
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	30.10	32.80	↓
MGNREGA I SDG Index 4 – Employment offered against demanded (%) I SDG Index 3 – Employment provided against demanded (%)	100.00	84.76	
Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	3.43	96.01	↓
Households living in kachha houses (%)*	Null		
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Beneficiaries under NFSA (%)	99.92	56.34	↑
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)*	15.30	Null	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)*	20.0	Null	
Pregnant women (15–49 years) who are anaemic (%)	42.50	27.80	↓
Women (15–49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5 (%)	9.00		
Rice and Wheat produced per unit area I SDG Index 4 – three-year average (kg/ha) I SDG Index 3 – annual (kg/ha)	2998.02	3546.34	
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in Lakhs/worker)	1.26	1.10	↑
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null	Null	
Children (9–11 months) fully immunized (%)	59.62	54.00	↑
Tuberculosis cases I SDG Index 4 – notification against target (%) I SDG Index 3 – notification rate per 1 lakh population	78.27	314	
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.06	0.16	↑
Life expectancy (years)	Null		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	29.70	32.50	↑
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population)	11.17	9.70	↓
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.99	100	↓
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7.20	7.20	–
Health worker Density I SDG Index 4 – Health Worker Density per 10,000 population I SDG Index 3 – Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	23.62	Null	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
ANER in elementary education (class 1–8) (%)	76.90	84.15	↓
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9–10)	6.30	12.73	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11–12) (%)	68.70	69.78	↓
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	80.00	61.30	↑
GER in higher education (18–23 years)	61.50	46.40	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	28.60	28.60	–
GPI for higher education (18–23 years)	1.02	1.24	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	89.80	89.50	↑
Schools with access to electricity and drinking water (%) I SDG Index 4 – both (%) I SDG Index 3 – any one (%)	100.00	99.93	
Schools with computers (%)	99.60		
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9–10) (%)	98.80	92.57	↑
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9–10)	10.00	11.00	↑
SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Sex ratio at birth*	959	Null	
Average wage/salary received (Female to male)	0.73	0.75	↓
Married women (18–49 years) having experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual) (%)	30.00		
Female to male LFPR (15–59 years)	0.48	0.41	↑
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	192.31	615	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15–49 years)	81.30	87.10	↓
Female operated operational land holdings (%)	22.80	22.80	–
Women (aged 15–49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	82.80		
Married women (aged 15–49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	97.90		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PWS (%) I SDG Index 4 – households I SDG Index 3 – population	100.00	95.17	
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100.00	95.89	↑
SBM(G) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(G) – Districts verified to be ODF (%)	100.00	100.00	–
Schools with girls' toilet I SDG Index 4 – functional toilet (%) I SDG Index 3 – separate toilet facility (%)	100.00	98.74	
Stage of ground water extraction (%)	70.27	75.00	↑
Blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited (%)	12.50	25.00	↑
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Households electrified (%)	100.00	100.00	–
LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%)	105.06	97.90	↑

*The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.

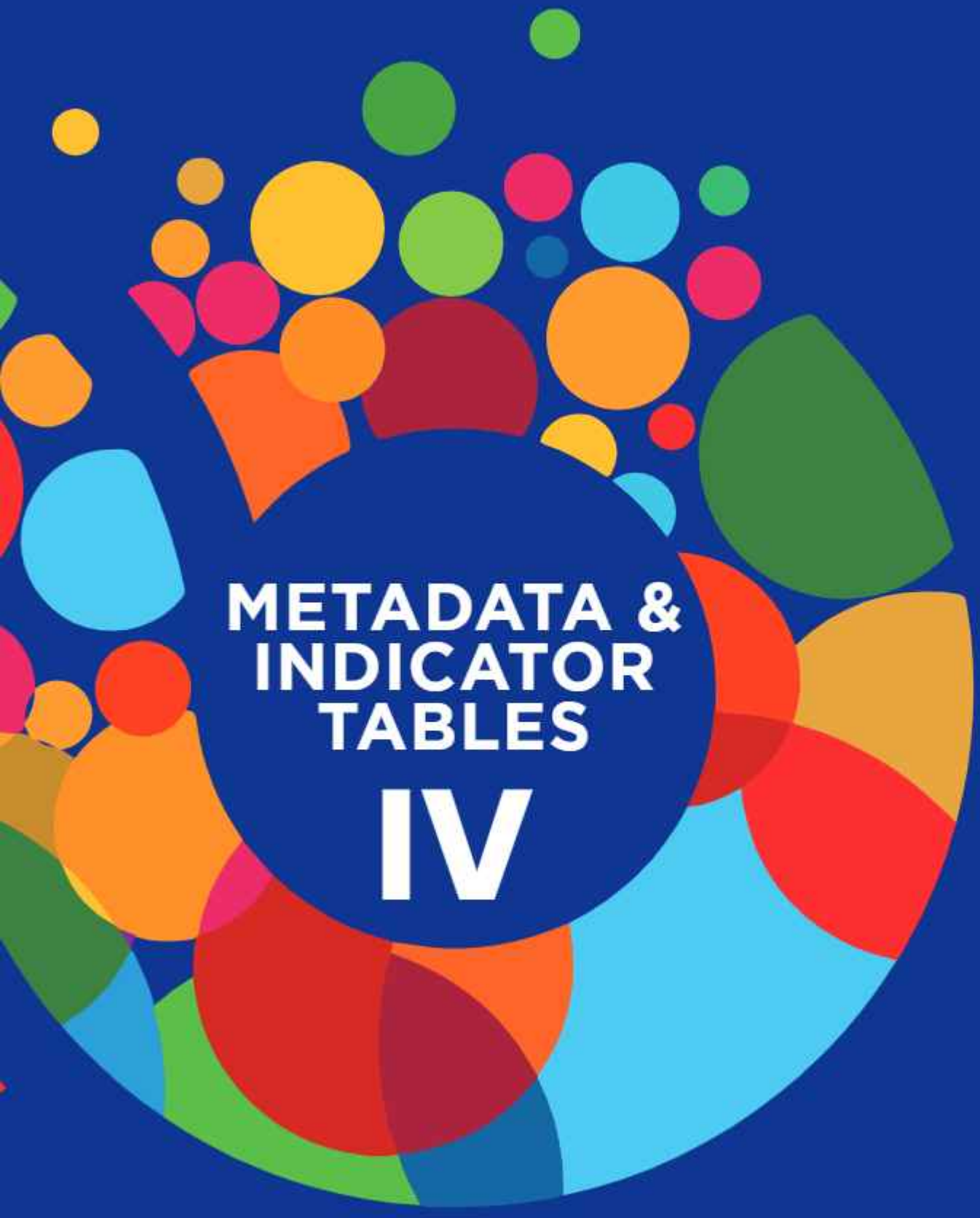


PERFORMANCE BY SDGs

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	3.87	5.83	↓
Unemployment rate (%) (15–59 years)	6.10	8.70	↑
LFPR (%) (15–59 years)	58.20	58.00	↑
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	34.10	37.10	↑
Households with any usual member with a bank/post office account (%)	Null		
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	17.07	17.88	↓
ATMs per 100,000 population	38.27	39.83	↓
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.68	57.07	↓
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure			
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY (%)	Null	Null	
GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	30.39	29.65	↑
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	18.48	20.85	↓
GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices) (%)	47.12		
Services employment as a percentage of total employment	53.42		
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	15.88	25.23	↓
Households that own at least one mobile phone (%)	Null		
Inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage (%)	100.00		
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	0.12		
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	Null	Null	
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	16.67	16.67	–
Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%)	89.50		
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	4.60	2.00	↓
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	Null	Null	
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Urban households living in kachcha houses (%)*	Null	0.20	
SBM(U) – Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	91.34	91.00	↑
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 100,000 population)	3.08	2.56	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100.00	100.00	–
SBM(U) – MSW processed to the total MSW generated (%)	7.71	12.4	↓
SBM(U) – wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100.00	100	–
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated in urban areas (%)	36.65	44.19	↓

	SDG INDEX 4	SDG INDEX 3	Direction
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production			
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	507.25	435.60	↓
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NPK (%)	74.00	71.63	↓
Hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	51.19	33.12	↑
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	8.19	5.69	↓
BMW treated to total BMW generated (%)	100.00	135.05	↓
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	21.00	21.00	–
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares) (%)	11.70	2.00	↑
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Null	Null	
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	99.59		
SDG 15: Life on Land			
Forest cover (%)	10.88	10.70	↑
Tree cover (%)	4.69	4.66	↑
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	2.75	0.13	↑
Change in carbon stock in forest cover (%)	-4.22		
Degraded land over total land area (%)	3.37	3.37	–
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	Null	
Wildlife crime cases per mha of protected area	Null	Null	
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions			
Murders per 100,000 population	1.90	1.90	–
Cognizable crimes against children per 100,000 population	38.80	10.80	↓
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	14.19	0.00	↓
Missing children per 100,000 child population	10.56	10.21	↓
Courts per 1,00,000 population	1.74	1.71	↑
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.47	0.66	↓
Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	91.30		
Births registered (%)*	99.30	100.00	
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94.67	98.00	↓

**The data values of the indicator are not comparable due to change in data source.*



METADATA & INDICATOR TABLES

IV

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY	Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)
Indicator Data Source	National Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023 (Based on NFHS-5)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
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
Relevant NIF 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: NO 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-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019–21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
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: NO POVERTY	Persons offered 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	$\frac{\textit{Persons offered employment under MGNREGA}}{\textit{Persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2023–24
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	34
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	**1.3.3**: Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 1: NO 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	$\frac{\text{Total no.of beneficiaries paid under PMMVY during FY 2023-24}}{\text{Total no.of beneficiaries enrolled under PMMVY in the FY 2023-24}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2023-24
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	34
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: NO POVERTY	Percentage of households living in kachha houses
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	3 Years
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
Relevant Global Indicator	**1.4.1**: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
Relevant NIF Indicator	**1.4.3**: Percentage of households living in kachha houses
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER	Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013
Indicator Data Source	Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	March 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Monthly
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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
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 chil-dren 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: ZERO HUNGER	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
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 Organisation (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: ZERO HUNGER	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	3 Years
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	**2.2.3**: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER	Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from the source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
Relevant Global Target	**2.2**: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant NIF Indicator	**2.2.4**: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER	Rice and Wheat produced per unit area (three-year average) (Kg/Ha)
Indicator Data Source	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Three-year average of rice production (kg) + Three-year average of wheat production (kg)}}{\textit{Three-year average of area under rice cultivation (Ha) + Three-year average of area under wheat cultivation (Ha)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2019-20 to 2021-22
Data Unit	Kg/Hectare
States/UTs Covered	35
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: ZERO 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 – 2022 (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: 2022-2023 (As on 15th March 2024 | Accessed on 27th May 2024) Denominator: 2011
Data Unit	Rupees in lakh per worker
States/UTs Covered	29
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 (Rs.)
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 [Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2018-20 | Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-20
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 1,00,000 live births
Relevant Global Indicator	**3.1.1**: Maternal Mortality Ratio
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.1.1**: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)
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 Statistical Report 2020, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2018-20
Data Unit	Per 1,000 live births
States/UTs Covered	22
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 Global Indicator	**3.2.1**: Under-5 mortality rate
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.2.1**: Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
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 Programme – Hospital Management Information System (HMIS)]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of children fully immunized in the age group 9-11 months}}{\textit{Total number of children in the age group 9-11 months}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2023-24
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**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
Relevant Global Indicator	**3.b.1**: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.b.1**: Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [India TB Report, 2023]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Total TB patients notified (Public + Private)}}{\text{Target for TB Notification (Public + Private)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2023
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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	**3.3.9**: Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage
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 Estimates 2022: Technical Report, NACO, ICMR-NIMS]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1,000 uninfected population
States/UTs Covered	35
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 **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
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	Life expectancy
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Sample Registration System based Abridged Life Tables, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India]
Computation Approach	Directly from the source
Data Period (Year)	2016-20
Data Unit	In Years
States/UTs Covered	22
Data Periodicity	Non periodic
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 **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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher 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 2022]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	36
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 2022] **Denominator**: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of deaths due to road accidents in 2022}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2022 (in lakhs)}}$
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	36
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) (similar to 11.2.2)
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 [Routine Immunization Program – Hospital Management Information System (HMIS)]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of institutional deliveries}}{\textit{Total number of reported deliveries}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2023-24
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 Aging 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	35
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
Relevant NIF 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	Health worker density per 10,000 population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Sourced from MoSPI, NIF 2023)
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Per 10,000 population
States/UTs Covered	35
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**: Health worker density
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (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)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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	**4.1.5**: 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)	2021-22
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	36
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)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of students in grade VIII 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	Ministry of Education [National Assessment Survey, 2021]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\%\ of\ students\ with\ \ min\ proficiency\ in\ language\ +\ \%\ of\ students\ with\ min\ proficiency^{*}}{2}$ **Minimum Proficiency accounts for Basic+Proficient+Advanced performance level*
Data Period (Year)	2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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	**4.1.1:** 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)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 [Persons with Disabilities in India, National Sample Survey – 76th Round]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	July-Dec 2018
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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
Relevant NIF Indicator	**4.5.2:** Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities
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)	2021-22
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	36
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	**4.5.1**: 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)	2022-23
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity and drinking water - both)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education
Computation Approach	Directly from the source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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; (d) basic drinking water
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of schools with computers
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [Unified-District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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: (b) computers for pedagogical purposes
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 [Unified-District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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)	2021-22
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	36
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	Sex ratio at birth
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Female per 1,000 male live births
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
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 (Per 1,000 male live births)
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)	2022-23
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Relevant NIF Indicator	**5.1.5:** Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of ever married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from the source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
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	**5.2.1:** Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower 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	$\frac{\textit{Female Labour Force Participation Rate}}{\textit{Male Labour Force Participation Rate}}$
Data Period (Year)	2022-23
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	36
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 NIF Indicator	**5.5.4:** Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)
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	$\frac{\text{Women in managerial positions*}}{\text{Total Women+Men in managerial positions}} \times 1{,}000$ *Positions considered for extracting the data: Director, Managing Director, Whole time Director, Additional Director, Alternate Director, Director appointed in casual vacancy, Nominee Director, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, Manager
Data Period (Year)	As on April 30th 2024
Data Unit	Per 1,000 persons
States/UTs Covered	28
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
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 any modern methods
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
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
Relevant NIF Indicator	**3.7.1:** Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of female operated operational land holdings
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare [Agriculture Census – 2015-16]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total land holdings (female)}}{\textit{Total landholdings (male + female)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2015-2016
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 Indicator	**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 - (female operated operational holding)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
Relevant Global Target	**5.b:** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular infor-mation and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
Relevant Global Indicator	**5.b.1:** Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 Years
Relevant Global Target	**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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of rural households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Jal Shakti Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation [Sourced from MoSPI, NIF 2024]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2023-24
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	34
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 households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped Water Supply (PWS)
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	Ministry of Jal Shakti Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation [Sourced from MoSPI, NIF 2024]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2023-24
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	34
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	Ministry of Jal Shakti [Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin Dashboard]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 (a) 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	$\frac{\text{Number of districts verified to be ODF}}{\text{Total number of districts}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 functional girls' toilet
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Education [Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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	Stage of ground water extraction (%)
Indicator Data Source	Central Ground Water Board , Ministry of Jal Shakti [National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2023]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2023
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
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	**6.4.2:** Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited
Indicator Data Source	Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Jal Shakti [National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2023]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2023
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**6.6:** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
Relevant NIF Indicator	**6.6.2:** 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 [Sourced from MoSPI, NIF 2024]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Active number of LPG consumers (in lakhs) + Number of domestic PNG connections (in lakhs)}}{\textit{Estimated number of households (in lakhs)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	Cumulative progress till March 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 Programme Implementation [GSVA NSVA Database]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\text{Per capita GSDP at constant price (2022–23)} - \text{Per capita GSDP at constant price* (2021–22)}}{\text{Per capita GSDP (at constant price) (2021–22)}} \times 100$ *constant prices (base year 2011–12)
Data Period (Year)	2022-23 and 2021-22 (As on 15th March 2024 | Accessed on 27th May 2024)
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	29
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	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)	2022-23
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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	**8.5.2:** 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)	2022-23
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 NIF Indicator	**8.5.3:** Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15- 59 years)
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)	2022-23
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.8.3:** Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Percentage of households with any usual member with a bank or post office account
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	3 years
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	**8.10.2:** Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population
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	$\frac{\textit{Number of banking outlets of commercial banks}}{\textit{Mid-year projected total population in 2023 (in lakhs)}} \times 1{,}00{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	June 2023
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	36
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 1,00,000 adults
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.10.1 (a):** Number of banking outlets 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 [Popular projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total Number of ATMs (SCBs and WLAs)}}{\textit{Projected total population as on March 2024 (in lakhs)}} \times 1{,}00{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	March 2024
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	36
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 1,00,000 adults
Relevant NIF Indicator	**8.10.1 (b):** 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 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
Indicator Data Source	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance
Computation Approach	Directly from the source
Data Period (Year)	Cumulative progress till March 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
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
Indicator Interpretation	**8.10.2:** Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	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 June 2024
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 INFRASTRUCTURE	Percentage Share of GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [GSVA-NSVA Reports]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{GVA (current prices) in manufacturing}}{\textit{Total GVA (current prices)}} \times 1{,}00{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	2022-23 (As on 15th March 2024 | Accessed on 27th May 2024)
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	29
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	**9.2.3:** Percentage share of GVA in manufacturing to Total GVA
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	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)	2022- 23
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 INFRASTRUCTURE	Percentage Share of GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [GSVA-NSVA Reports]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{GVA (current prices)in services}}{\textit{Total GVA (current prices)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2022-23 (As on 15th March 2024 | Accessed on 27th May 2024)
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	29
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	**9.2.3:** Percentage share of GVA in manufacturing to Total GVA
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Services 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)	2022-2023
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 INFRASTRUCTURE	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index
Indicator Data Source	NITI Aayog [India Innovation Index 2021]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2021
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	36
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 INFRASTRUCTURE	Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	3 years
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:** Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Communications [Department of Telecommunications]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	Cumulative progress till March 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
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:** Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Gini coefficient
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Ratio
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
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
Relevant NIF Indicator	**10.1.2:** Gini Coefficient of household expenditure
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	30
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 (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
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	$\frac{\text{Number of SC seats+Number of ST seats}}{\text{Total number of seats in the State Legislative Assembly}} \times 100$
Data Period (year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	31
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	**16.7.2:** Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies (Lok Sabha)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators, Periodic Labour Force Survey]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Ratio (in percentage)
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
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:** Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers
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 2022]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1 lakh SC 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 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 2022]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1 lakh ST population
States/UTs Covered	31
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 kachha houses
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	30
Data Periodicity	3 years
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	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)	As on June 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Annually
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	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, 2022] **Denominator:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of persons killed in road accidents in urban areas}}{\textit{Mid year projected urban population in 2022 (lakhs)}} \times 1{,}00{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	36
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 [Sourced from MoSPI, NIF 2024]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	34
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	**11.6.2:** 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 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) processed to the total MSW generated (SBM (U))
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [Swacchh Bharat Mission Urban]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total Waste Processed (MT/D)}}{\textit{Total waste generated (MT/D)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	As on June 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	34
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**11.6:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant Global Indicator	**11.6.1:** Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
Relevant NIF Indicator	**11.6.1:** Percentage of 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 [Sourced from MoSPI, NIF 2024]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	34
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 **12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant NIF Indicator	**12.5.2:** Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation
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)	2020-2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
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	**11.6.1:** Percentage of waste processed
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in Kg)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Computation Approach	Directly from the source
Data Period (Year)	2023-24 (P)
Data Unit	Kilogram per capita
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources **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
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: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total NP K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2022]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Consumption of Nitrogeneous (N) fertiliser}}{\textit{Total consumption of fertilisers (NPK)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
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 minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Relevant NIF Indicator	**14.1.2:** Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (NPK)
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 [Sourced from MoSPI, NIF 2024]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Quantity of hazardous waste recycled or utilised (MT)}}{\textit{Total quantity of hazardous waste generated (MT)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2022-23
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	33
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 minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Relevant Global Indica-tor	**12.4.2** (a): Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
Relevant NIF Indicator	**12.4.2** (a): Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
Indicator Interpreta-tion	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator:** Central Pollution Control Board [Annual Report 2020-21 on Implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016] **Denominator:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Estimated plastic waste generation in 2020-21 (TPA)}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2020 (lakhs)}} \times 1{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	2020-21
Data Unit	Tonnes per 1,000 population per annum
States/UTs Covered	35
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant NIF Indicator	**12.5.3:** Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic
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 [Annual Report on Biomedical Waste Management for the year 2022 as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 | 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)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Relevant NIF Indicator	**11.6.1:** Percentage of waste processed
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 [EnviStats India 2024] **Denominator:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of human lives lost due to natural extreme events}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2018}} \times 1{,}00{,}00{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
Data Unit	Per 1 crore population
States/UTs Covered	25
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
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	**13.1.1:** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Disaster Risks and Resilience in India - An Analytical Study]
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2019
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	36
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)	As on April 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	35
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	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 | 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
Relevant Global Indicator	**3.9.1** Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION	Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Central Pollution Control Board]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of Industries complying with environmental standards}}{\textit{Total number of industries}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	As on June 2023
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	33
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**13.2:** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Relevant NIF Indicator	**13.2.3:** Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER	Mean shore zone coastal water quality (DO) - Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences [National Center for Coastal Research]
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2023-24
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) (µmol/l)
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Earth Sciences [National Center for Coastal Research]
Computation Approach	Directly from source
Data Period (Year)	2023-24
Data Unit	µmol/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	Percentage increase in area under mangroves
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [Forest Survey of India, India State of Forest Report 2021
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Area under mangroves in 2021) – (Area under mangroves in 2019)}}{\textit{(Area under mangroves in 2019)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2019-2021
Data Unit	Percentage change
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 Center for Coastal Research]
Computation Approach	Directly from Source
Data Period (Year)	2023-24
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 Exports 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)	As on May 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	9
Data Periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant Global Target	**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
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 [India State of Forest Report 2021 | Forest Survey of India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2021
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
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 ser-vices, 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 cover as a percentage of total geographical 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 [India State of Forest Report 2021 | Forest Survey of India]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2021
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 Global Indicator	**15.2.1:** Progress towards sustainable forest management
Relevant NIF Indicator	**15.2.1:** Progress towards sustainable forest management
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 [EnviStats India 2023] **Denominator:** Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [India State of Forest Report 2021 | Forest Survey of India]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Area covered under afforestation schemes (in hectares)}}{\textit{Total geographical area (in hectares)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2021-22
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	23
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of for-ests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Relevant Global Indica-tor	**15.2.1:** Progress towards sustainable forest management
Relevant NIF Indicator	**15.2.1:** Progress towards sustainable forest management
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [India State of Forest Report 2021 | Forest Survey of India]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Forest Carbon Stock 2021} - \textit{Forest Carbon Stock 2019}}{\textit{Forest Carbon Stock 2019}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2021
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	**15.2.2**: Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover
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 India 2024, MoSPI] **Denominator:** Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change [India State of Forest Report 2021 | Forest Survey of India]
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	36
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	**15.3.1:** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
	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 | Space Applications Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total area under desertification (2018-19)} - \textit{Total area under desertification (2011-13)}}{\textit{Total area under desertification (2011-13)}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2018-19
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 [Sourced from MoSPI NIF 2024] **Denominator:** Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, Forest Survey of India 2021
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Number of wildlife crime cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972)}}{\textit{Total protected area in million hectares}} \times 100$
Data Period (Year)	2023
Data Unit	Number
States/UTs Covered	27
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
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Murders per 1 lakh population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Crime in India 2022 | National Crime Records Bureau]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 population
States/UTs Covered	36
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 lakh population
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Crime in India 2022 | National Crime Records Bureau]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 child population
States/UTs Covered	36
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	**16.2.1:** Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
Relevant NIF Indicator	**16.2.1:** Proportion of crime committed against children during the year (per lakh children)
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population
Indicator Data Source	**Numerator:** Ministry of Home Affairs [Crime in India 2022 | National Crime Records Bureau] **Denominator:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population]
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total number of victims trafficked (male and female) in 2022}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2022 (in lakhs)}} \times 10{,}00{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Per 10 lakh population
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children **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
Relevant Global Indicator	**16.2.2**: Number of victims of human trafficking per 1,00,000 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 2022
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total children missing in 2022)}}{\textit{Child population 2011 (in lakhs)}} \times 10{,}00{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	**Numerator:** 2022 **Denominator:** 2011
Data Unit	Per 1,00,000 child population
States/UTs Covered	36
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 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Relevant NIF Indicator	**16.2.2:** Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
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 [Sourced from MoSPI NIF 2024] **Denominator:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population
Computation Approach	$\frac{\textit{Total sanctioned strength of judges in Supreme Court, High Court District and Subordinate Courts}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2023 (in lakhs)}} \times 10{,}00{,}000$
Data Period (Year)	2023
Data Unit	Courts per lakh population
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
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 lakh 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
Computation Approach	**Numerator:** Ministry of Home Affairs [National Crime Records Bureau – Crime in India 2022] **Denominator:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population]
Data Period (Year)	$\frac{\textit{Cases Reported under Prevention of Corruption Act \& Related Sections of IPC}}{\textit{Mid-year projected population in 2022 (in lakhs)}} \times 10$
Data Unit	2022
States/UTs Covered	Per 10 lakh population
Data Periodicity	36
Relevant Global Target	Annual
Relevant Global Indicator	**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:** Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per 1,00,000 population
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime
Indicator Data Source	Numerator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Crime in India 2022 - National Crime Records Bureau]
Computation Approach	Directly from data source
Data Period (Year)	2022
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Annual
Relevant Global Target	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Indicator Interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Percentage of children under 5 years whose birth was registered
Indicator Data Source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
Computation Approach	Directly from the source
Data Period (Year)	2019-21
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	3 years
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)	March 2024
Data Unit	Percentage
States/UTs Covered	36
Data Periodicity	Monthly
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

S.No.	State/UTs	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 offered 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 Kachha houses	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 offered 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 Kachha houses	SDG 1 Index Score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.06	80.2	99.94	54.04	1.6	100	80	100	54	94	86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.76	29.3	99.87	23.51	28.6	94	28	100	24	0	49
3	Assam	19.35	66.7	99.92	53.43	2.9	88	66	100	53	90	75
4	Bihar	33.76	17.4	99.90	20.90	11.3	0	16	100	21	60	39
5	Chhattisgarh	16.37	71.4	99.98	37.60	11.7	82	71	100	38	59	70
6	Goa	0.84	73.1	99.69	23.27	0.4	100	73	100	23	99	79
7	Gujarat	11.66	44.4	99.74	39.22	1.7	100	43	100	39	94	75
8	Haryana	7.07	25.7	99.81	13.47	0.9	100	24	100	13	97	67
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.93	38.9	99.96	21.81	1.6	100	38	100	22	94	71
10	Jharkhand	28.81	50.3	99.96	41.83	0.8	23	49	100	42	68	56
11	Karnataka	7.58	31.8	97.40	46.08	2.6	100	31	97	46	91	73
12	Kerala	0.55	57.8	100	50.40	0.3	100	57	100	50	99	81
13	Madhya Pradesh	20.63	38.1	99.55	61.44	7.2	62	37	100	61	75	67
14	Maharashtra	7.81	22.4	99.76	27.91	1.7	100	21	100	28	94	69
15	Manipur	8.10	16.4	99.92	62.40	1.5	100	15	100	62	96	74
16	Meghalaya	27.79	69	99.97	39.68	4.6	28	68	100	39	84	63
17	Mizoram	5.3	50.3	100	37.31	4.8	100	49	100	37	83	74
18	Nagaland	15.43	22	99.82	36.20	8	86	21	100	36	72	63
19	Odisha	15.68	47.9	99.92	Nil	11.3	85	47	100	Nil	60	73
20	Punjab	4.76	25.2	99.92	117.84	1.1	100	24	100	100	98	84
21	Rajasthan	15.31	87.8	99.95	46.08	3.5	86	88	100	46	88	82
22	Sikkim	2.60	28	99.98	9.19	1.5	100	27	100	9	95	66
23	Tamil Nadu	2.20	66.5	100	197.7	2.1	100	66	100	100	93	92
24	Telangana	5.88	69.2	99.96	Nil	1.3	100	69	100	Nil	95	91
25	Tripura	13.11	36.4	99.99	43.03	6.4	97	35	100	43	78	71
26	Uttar Pradesh	22.93	15.9	99.98	38.91	5.7	51	14	100	39	80	57
27	Uttarakhand	9.67	62.5	99.88	68.49	4.2	100	62	100	68	85	83
28	West Bengal	11.89	33.7	99.59	0	4.3	100	32	100	0	85	63
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.3	1.8	98.99	41.15	Nil	100	0	99	41	Null	80
30	Chandigarh	3.62	32.2	Nil	70.30	Nil	100	31	Nil	79	Null	70
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	9.21	56.6	99.74	101.10	Nil	100	56	100	100	Null	89
32	Delhi	3.43	25	Nil	46.85	0.3	100	24	Nil	47	99	67
33	Jammu and Kashmir	4.80	13.8	99.87	18.48	3	100	12	100	18	90	64
34	Ladakh	3.53	17.1	99.92	124.21	Nil	100	16	100	100	Null	79
35	Lakshadweep	1.11	67.7	100	63.71	Nil	100	67	100	64	Null	83
36	Puducherry	0.85	30.1	100	3.43	Nil	100	29	100	3	Null	58
	India	**14.96**	**41**	**99.74**	**46.29**	**4.6**	**88**	**40**	**100**	**46**	**84**	**72**
	Target	**12.425**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**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

S.No.	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 women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5	Rice and Wheat produced per unit area (three-year average) (Kg/Ha)	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/ worker)	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 women (aged 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5	Rice and Wheat produced per unit area (three-year average) (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	29.6	31.2	53.7	14.8	3516.1	1.5	100	41	67	46	82	52	100	87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	96.53	15.4	28	27.9	5.7	1846.7	1.97	91	92	81	95	100	7	100	81
3	Assam	99.71	32.8	35.3	54.2	17.7	2078.49	0.76	99	30	49	45	48	13	48	47
4	Bihar	100	41	42.9	63.1	25.8	2480.14	0.34	100	0	16	28	3	24	0	24
5	Chhattisgarh	100	31.3	34.6	51.8	23.1	1933.78	0.49	100	35	52	50	17	9	18	40
6	Goa	100	24	25.8	41	13.8	2688.76	5	100	61	91	70	67	30	100	74
7	Gujarat	91.84	39.7	39	62.5	25.2	2794.98	1.33	79	5	33	29	5	32	100	41
8	Haryana	100	21.5	27.5	56.4	15.1	4240.36	2.17	100	70	83	41	60	71	100	78
9	Himachal Pradesh	77.8	25.5	30.9	42.2	13.9	1861.49	0.76	44	56	69	68	67	7	48	51
10	Jharkhand	99.98	39.4	39.6	56.8	26.2	2086.15	0.38	100	6	30	40	0	13	5	28
11	Karnataka	100	32.9	35.4	45.7	17.2	2867.66	0.94	100	29	49	61	48	34	68	66
12	Kerala	100	19.7	23.4	31.4	10.1	2862.2	2.28	100	77	100	86	87	35	100	84
13	Madhya Pradesh	97.87	33	35.7	52.8	23	2946.62	0.92	95	29	47	48	17	36	66	48
14	Maharashtra	100	36.1	35.2	45.7	20.9	1954.84	Null	100	18	50	61	29	10	Null	45
15	Manipur	80.15	13.3	23.4	32.4	7.2	2584.66	Null	50	100	100	86	100	27	Null	77
16	Meghalaya	100	28.6	46.5	45	10.8	2738.04	0.64	100	52	0	63	84	31	35	53
17	Mizoram	96.67	12.7	28.9	34	5.3	1737.4	Null	92	100	77	83	100	4	Null	76
18	Nagaland	94.99	26.9	32.7	22.2	11.1	1583.3	0.88	87	51	61	100	82	0	39	60
19	Odisha	99.83	29.7	31	61.8	20.9	2218.65	0.8	100	41	68	31	29	17	30	45
20	Punjab	100	18.9	24.5	51.7	12.7	4491.8	2.78	100	87	96	50	73	78	100	83
21	Rajasthan	96.52	27.6	31.8	46.3	19.6	3598.85	1.09	96	48	84	60	36	54	96	64
22	Sikkim	93.78	13.1	22.3	40.7	5.8	1849.83	1.01	84	100	100	71	100	7	76	77
23	Tamil Nadu	99.84	22	25	48.2	12.6	3564.23	1.05	100	69	94	57	74	53	91	78
24	Telangana	99.96	31.8	33.1	53.2	18.8	3392.62	1.05	100	33	59	47	40	48	91	66
25	Tripura	97.65	25.8	32.3	61.5	16.2	3080.7	1.52	94	56	62	31	54	40	100	63
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.29	32.1	39.7	45.9	19	3234.68	0.73	98	32	30	61	39	44	44	50
27	Uttarakhand	100	21	27	46.4	13.9	2857.33	0.73	100	72	86	60	67	34	44	66
28	West Bengal	100	32.2	33.8	62.3	14.9	2947.96	1.02	100	32	58	30	62	37	77	58
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.21	23.6	22.6	53.7	9.4	2451.15	Null	90	63	100	46	91	23	Null	69
30	Chandigarh	60.29	20.6	25.3	Nul	13	4961.69	3.66	0	74	93	Nul	72	90	100	71
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	75.6	38.7	39.4	60.7	25.1	2096.07	Null	39	8	31	33	6	14	Null	22
32	Delhi	100	21.9	30.9	42.2	10	4367.99	1.95	100	69	68	68	88	66	100	80
33	Jammu and Kashmir	99.61	21	26.9	44.1	5.2	2027.18	1	99	72	86	64	100	12	75	73
34	Ladakh	99.99	23.4	30.5	78.1	4.4	1600.23	Null	100	74	70	0	100	0	Null	57
35	Lakshadweep	99.72	25.8	32	20.9	8	Null	Null	99	55	64	100	99	Null	Null	83
36	Puducherry	99.92	15.3	20	42.5	9	2998.02	1.26	100	93	100	67	93	38	100	84
	India	**99.01**	**32.1**	**35.5**	**52.2**	**18.7**	**3052.3**	**0.88**	**98**	**32**	**48**	**49**	**41**	**39**	**60**	**53**
	Target	**100**	**13.3**	**23.7**	**25.2**	**7.76**	**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

S.No.	States/UTs	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Life expectancy	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)	Health worker density per 10,000 population	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Life expectancy	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)	Health worker density per 10,000 population	SDG 3 Index Score
		Raw Data											Index Score												
1	Andhra Pradesh	45	27	101.26	80.16	0.1	70.6	16.8	15.64	99.98	13.5	107.96	100	92	100	56	88	64	66	44	100	47	100	78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	Null	79.41	81.8	0.11	Null	9.6	9.8	93.9	17	70.52	Null	Null	60	60	87	Null	85	77	79	15	100	70
3	Assam	195	40	85.4	78.4	0.08	67.9	9.4	8.62	95.91	12.9	27.55	0	42	72	52	91	33	85	84	86	53	62	60
4	Bihar	118	30	83.54	80.58	0.07	69.5	0.6	7.09	89.73	14.5	14.47	62	81	68	57	92	52	100	93	84	38	33	67
5	Chhattisgarh	137	41	96.54	70.04	0.05	65.1	29.2	19.67	99.52	6.8	26.03	46	38	93	33	94	0	38	21	98	100	58	58
6	Goa	Null	Null	91.26	87.13	0.07	Null	19.2	17.46	99.96	9	71.57	Null	Null	83	71	92	Null	60	33	100	89	100	79
7	Gujarat	57	24	95.95	101.27	0.03	70.5	12.7	10.76	99.94	9.5	55.56	100	100	92	100	97	63	77	72	100	84	100	90
8	Haryana	110	33	91.71	80.68	0.07	69.9	12.6	17.45	97.87	10.4	46.8	68	69	84	57	92	56	77	34	93	76	100	73
9	Himachal Pradesh	Null	24	84.87	97.51	0.02	73.5	8.7	13.15	95.45	14.4	84.73	Null	100	71	94	98	98	87	58	84	39	100	83
10	Jharkhand	56	27	97.28	81.89	0.03	69.6	5.6	9.96	99.4	11	8.4	100	92	95	60	97	53	95	76	98	71	14	77
11	Karnataka	69	21	98.44	80.42	0.05	69.8	20.2	17.36	99.98	9.8	86.87	100	100	97	56	94	55	58	34	100	82	100	80
12	Kerala	19	8	95.4	97.45	0.01	75	28.5	12.1	99.85	17	144.33	100	100	72	94	99	100	27	64	99	15	100	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	173	51	93.19	76.04	0.02	67.4	17.9	16.2	98.48	12.2	36.72	18	0	87	47	98	27	64	41	95	59	83	58
14	Maharashtra	33	18	101.04	86.71	0.04	72.9	18.1	12.52	99.66	14.5	69.93	100	100	100	70	95	81	63	62	99	38	100	94
15	Manipur	Null	Null	82.93	85.13	0.27	Null	0.8	3.87	87.23	14.4	53.13	Null	Null	87	87	69	Null	100	100	56	39	100	75
16	Meghalaya	Null	Null	96.71	83.15	0.31	Null	6.4	4.87	71.27	10.7	35.41	Null	Null	94	83	64	Null	93	100	0	73	80	71
17	Mizoram	Null	Null	101.1	69.5	0.86	Null	12.4	6.75	90.69	9.9	60.78	Null	Null	100	32	0	Null	78	95	68	81	100	69
18	Nagaland	Null	Null	62.18	82.5	0.48	Null	2.2	0.89	85.19	7.9	8.76	Null	Null	27	61	44	Null	100	100	48	99	20	63
19	Odisha	119	39	82.02	92.88	0.04	70.3	13.3	11.87	99.29	13.1	50.02	61	46	65	84	95	61	75	65	98	51	100	73
20	Punjab	105	22	93.96	78.79	0.07	72.5	8	15.32	99.49	13.5	77.83	72	100	88	53	92	87	89	46	98	47	100	79
21	Rajasthan	113	40	78.63	94.18	0.03	69.4	8.6	13.8	99.59	11.8	56.13	66	42	55	87	97	50	92	54	99	63	100	73
22	Sikkim	Null	Null	85.47	93	0.03	Null	43.1	14.33	99.48	Null	49.35	Null	Null	34	84	97	Null	0	51	98	Null	100	66
23	Tamil Nadu	54	13	85.13	78.23	0.03	73.2	25.9	23.31	99.98	9.1	86.51	100	100	71	52	97	95	43	0	100	89	100	77
24	Telangana	43	23	108.13	91.18	0.05	70	26.3	19.92	100	14.4	30.31	100	100	100	80	94	57	42	19	100	39	68	73
25	Tripura	Null	Null	98	86.4	0.19	Null	17.3	5.85	98.21	14.2	38.14	Null	Null	96	75	79	Null	65	100	94	41	86	79
26	Uttar Pradesh	167	43	99.41	95.06	0.04	66	3.5	10.3	94.98	16.9	20.72	22	31	99	89	95	11	100	74	83	19	47	61
27	Uttarakhand	103	26	93.72	98.4	0.05	70.6	7	9.02	93.64	12.5	51.77	74	98	88	96	94	64	91	82	78	57	100	84
28	West Bengal	103	22	98.01	77.67	0.03	72.3	12.8	5.86	99.12	16.9	37.48	74	100	96	50	97	84	77	100	97	16	84	79
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Null	Null	79.79	100.75	0.04	Null	42.8	4.73	99.34	?	0	Null	Null	61	100	95	Null	1	100	98	100	0	69
30	Chandigarh	Null	Null	96.97	84.25	0.06	Null	10.7	6.79	99.96	9.5	49.69	Null	Null	94	65	93	Null	82	94	100	84	100	89
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Null	Null	48.03	127.18	0.08	Null	17.1	6.66	99.97	5.62	4.79	Null	Null	0	100	91	Null	66	95	100	100	11	70
32	Delhi	Null	14	105.03	106.73	0.14	75.8	16.2	6.83	98.11	9.2	79.04	Null	100	100	100	84	100	68	94	93	87	100	93
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Null	17	108.66	81.41	0.02	74.3	2.4	8.19	97.92	18.6	16.91	Null	100	100	59	98	100	100	98	93	0	38	78
34	Ladakh	Null	Null	91.99	91.43	0.02	Null	4.3	22.07	99.63	18.6	Null	Null	Null	85	81	98	Null	98	7	99	0	Null	67
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	108.79	55	Null	Null	2.9	2.9	100	9.6	0	Null	Null	100	0	Null	Null	100	100	100	84	0	69
36	Puducherry	Null	Null	59.62	78.27	0.09	Null	29.7	11.17	99.99	7.2	23.62	Null	Null	22	52	93	Null	34	69	100	100	53	65
	India	**97**	**32**	**93.23**	**87.13**	**0.05**	**70**	**12.4**	**12.4**	**97.18**	**13**	**49.45**	**78**	**73**	**87**	**71**	**94**	**57**	**78**	**62**	**90**	**52**	**100**	**77**
	Target	**70**	**25**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**73.63**	**3.5**	**5.81**	**100**	**7.83**	**44.6**	**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 4.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 4

S.No.	State/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 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	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	Percentage of persons with disability (15 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	Percentage of persons 15 years and above who are literate	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, and drinking water-both)	Percentage of Schools with computers	Percentage 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) (%)	Percentage of students in grade VIII 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	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	Percentage of persons with disability (15 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	Percentage of persons 15 years and above who are literate	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, and drinking water-both)	Percentage of Schools with computers	Percentage 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 Scores											
1	Andhra Pradesh	96.9	16.3	56.7	73.5	38.5	15.4	0.93	68	98.8	51.6	82.5	11	90	56	33	34	72	6	42	2	98	41	54	100	57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	11.7	53.7	74.5	36.5	10.3	0.9	80.6	61.67	34	91.2	11	100	79	28	36	72	0	17	41	52	19	77	100	57
3	Assam	100	20.3	40.1	72	16.9	16.8	1.09	69.3	75.46	18.9	63.5	11	100	36	7	30	32	7	100	6	69	1	4	100	41
4	Bihar	97	20.5	35.9	71.5	17.1	18.5	0.92	67.3	88.64	18.9	89.4	55	91	35	0	29	33	9	33	0	86	1	72	0	32
5	Chhattisgarh	90.7	9.7	68.1	69.5	19.6	17.2	1.23	74.8	95.77	89.4	89.5	15	71	90	50	24	38	8	100	23	95	87	72	100	63
6	Goa	86.9	9	73.7	78	35.8	32.4	0.99	94.4	100	55.3	98	9	59	93	59	45	71	25	92	83	100	45	95	100	72
7	Gujarat	89	17.9	48.2	81	24	22.8	0.9	82.8	99.93	98	97.1	29	66	48	19	53	47	14	17	47	100	98	92	100	58
8	Haryana	97.7	5.9	75.5	87	33.3	25.1	1.22	80.6	99.04	93.2	95.7	12	93	100	62	68	66	16	100	41	89	92	88	100	77
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	1.5	94.1	79.5	43.1	28.6	1.33	86.5	98.64	40.5	97.1	6	100	100	91	49	86	17	100	58	98	27	92	100	77
10	Jharkhand	94.4	9.3	46.4	74	18.6	16.9	1.01	74.6	94.03	85.2	94.9	35	83	92	17	35	36	7	100	22	92	82	87	80	61
11	Karnataka	100	14.7	56.6	76	38.2	20.9	1.01	77.8	98.86	56.4	82.9	18	100	64	32	40	72	12	100	32	99	47	55	100	63
12	Kerala	100	5.5	85	77	41.3	24.3	1.44	94.8	99.51	98.3	98.6	15	100	100	77	43	82	16	100	84	99	98	91	100	82
13	Madhya Pradesh	81.5	10.1	51.3	81	28.9	17.2	0.94	72.6	76.26	26	89.9	23	43	88	24	53	57	8	50	16	70	9	73	100	49
14	Maharashtra	100	10.7	71.5	78.5	35.3	25.7	0.9	85.1	94.61	81.4	98	21	100	85	56	46	70	17	17	54	93	77	95	100	67
15	Manipur	100	1.3	69.9	81	35.4	28.9	1.01	88.6	66.04	37	77.4	9	100	100	53	53	70	21	100	85	57	23	41	100	69
16	Meghalaya	100	21.7	46	60	25.4	12.3	1.24	94.3	20.53	18.2	62	12	100	29	16	0	50	2	100	83	0	0	0	100	40
17	Mizoram	100	11.9	61.3	70	32.3	17.4	1.06	99.3	81.54	53.5	80.9	9	100	78	40	25	64	8	100	98	77	43	49	100	65
18	Nagaland	80.3	17.5	35.8	76	18.8	11.9	1.28	94.4	66.85	57.4	67.7	10	39	50	0	43	36	2	100	83	44	48	15	100	46
19	Odisha	93	27.3	43.6	77.5	22.1	13.8	0.88	75.6	83.57	26.4	95.6	18	78	0	12	44	43	4	0	25	79	10	88	100	40
20	Punjab	99.2	17.2	82.1	91.5	27.4	23.4	1.19	81.4	99.98	98.6	97.7	11	98	51	72	79	54	15	100	43	100	100	94	100	75
21	Rajasthan	93.7	7.7	70.4	85	28.6	14.9	0.97	68.3	86.78	52	97.4	11	80	100	54	83	56	5	75	3	83	41	93	100	63
22	Sikkim	95.2	11.9	84.2	75	38.6	20.4	1.21	85.4	99.13	89.9	83.2	9	54	78	44	38	77	11	100	55	99	88	56	100	67
23	Tamil Nadu	99.5	4.5	81.5	87	47	19.1	1.01	83.9	100	78.4	99.9	13	98	100	71	18	94	10	100	51	100	74	100	100	76
24	Telangana	100	13.7	64.8	69.5	40	20.8	1.08	75.7	90.81	42.9	97.8	10	100	69	45	24	80	12	100	26	88	30	94	100	66
25	Tripura	100	8.3	56.3	77	20.7	13.4	0.89	92.2	53.48	32.6	88.1	14	100	97	32	43	40	3	8	76	41	18	83	100	51
26	Uttar Pradesh	94	9.7	50.7	68	24.1	17.8	1.02	72	89.43	37	88.4	27	81	90	23	20	47	8	100	14	87	11	69	100	54
27	Uttarakhand	100	5	78.8	77.5	41.8	24.7	1.09	83.5	84.06	58.3	96.9	11	100	100	87	44	83	16	100	50	80	49	92	100	73
28	West Bengal	100	18	62	77.5	26.3	16.6	1.03	80.6	97.06	18.4	97.2	17	100	47	41	44	52	7	100	41	86	0	93	100	60
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68.7	5	65.8	78.5	22.6	28.5	1.3	91.9	92.79	66.8	92.5	7	3	100	47	41	44	20	100	75	91	59	80	100	63
30	Chandigarh	84.6	0	81.7	90.5	64.8	37.4	1.33	91.7	100	100	99.1	12	52	100	71	78	100	30	100	75	100	100	98	100	84
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	87.3	9.5	54.9	79.75	11.2	24.8	1.93	85.6	100	89.1	98.4	20	61	91	30	49	21	16	100	56	100	87	91	100	67
32	Delhi	100	4.8	94.9	80	48	41	1.03	86.2	100	100	97.7	28	100	100	92	60	98	34	100	58	100	100	94	100	85
33	Jammu and Kashmir	84.3	6	53.2	80.5	24.8	19.7	1.2	74.4	75.69	33.4	89.7	13	51	100	27	51	48	10	100	22	69	18	73	100	56
34	Ladakh	67.8	4.9	49.4	85	11.5	19.7	2.19	75.6	93.25	46.2	90	8	0	100	21	83	21	10	100	25	92	34	74	100	53
35	Lakshadweep	71.2	0	62.4	82.5	1.1	18	6.33	97.8	100	100	98.8	7	11	100	41	56	0	9	100	93	100	100	97	100	67
36	Puducherry	76.9	6.3	68.7	80	61.5	28.6	1.02	89.8	100	99.6	98.8	10	28	100	91	50	100	20	100	89	100	100	97	100	79
	India	**96.5**	**12.6**	**57.6**	**77.23**	**28.4**	**19.3**	**1.01**	**76.7**	**89.65**	**47.5**	**92.2**	**18**	**89**	**75**	**34**	**43**	**56**	**10**	**100**	**29**	**88**	**36**	**79**	**100**	**61**
	Target	**100**	**7.67**	**100**	**100**	**50**	**100**	**1**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**30**	**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 5.2 - PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 5

S.No.	States/UTs	Sex ratio at birth	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/ sexual)	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 any modern method	Percentage of female operated operational land holdings	Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	Sex ratio at birth	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/ sexual)	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 any modern method	Percentage of female operated operational land holdings	Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	SDG 5 Index Score
		Raw Data									Index Score									
1	Andhra Pradesh	934	0.72	29.9	0.62	182.38	93.5	30.09	48.9	84	88	32	33	52	58	91	59	25	18	61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	979	0.65	24.9	0.76	Null	65.9	12.07	76.4	87	100	16	44	70	Null	55	22	80	34	54
3	Assam	964	0.64	32.2	0.22	215.05	63.2	1.67	57.2	92.1	100	13	27	2	80	51	0	44	60	42
4	Bihar	908	0.85	40.1	0.31	266.67	64	14	51.4	88.5	68	64	10	13	100	52	26	31	31	44
5	Chhattisgarh	960	0.64	20.1	0.74	182.93	81.1	13.79	40.7	92.7	100	12	55	67	59	76	25	5	63	51
6	Goa	838	0.9	8.3	0.42	185.19	78.7	25.69	91.2	93.1	16	77	81	26	60	72	50	100	65	61
7	Gujarat	955	0.62	13.9	0.53	209.55	70.9	16.49	48.8	92.2	100	8	69	41	78	61	31	24	60	52
8	Haryana	893	0.81	17.9	0.3	205.69	75	14.76	50.4	87.5	57	55	60	11	74	67	27	28	36	46
9	Himachal Pradesh	875	0.71	8.6	0.89	193.68	77.3	7.43	79.5	93.9	44	30	81	86	66	70	12	87	69	63
10	Jharkhand	899	0.6	31.4	0.6	207.55	67.6	11.27	49	90.9	62	3	29	49	75	57	20	25	54	42
11	Karnataka	978	0.76	44.4	0.53	216.2	90.7	20.07	61.8	82.7	100	43	0	41	81	88	38	55	12	51
12	Kerala	951	0.8	9.8	0.53	166.67	72.2	22.98	86.6	94.1	100	52	78	41	48	63	44	100	70	66
13	Madhya Pradesh	956	0.83	28	0.55	196.61	82.5	11.88	38.5	86	100	58	37	43	68	77	21	0	29	48
14	Maharashtra	913	0.76	25.2	0.64	212.28	84.2	15.46	54.8	89.8	72	43	43	43	78	79	28	39	48	53
15	Manipur	987	0.81	39.6	0.45	Null	24.7	6.8	72.2	94.8	100	54	11	31	Null	0	11	80	73	45
16	Meghalaya	989	0.86	15	0.78	95.24	41.4	34.32	67.5	92.3	100	67	68	72	0	22	68	69	61	68
17	Mizoram	969	0.79	10.3	0.67	Null	61.4	11.78	82.3	98.8	100	50	77	59	Null	49	21	100	94	69
18	Nagaland	945	0.74	6.5	0.81	285.71	58.2	9.85	82.5	99.2	96	37	85	76	100	58	17	100	96	74
19	Odisha	894	0.59	30.3	0.58	216.45	60	4.06	50.1	90.2	58	2	32	48	61	47	5	28	50	39
20	Punjab	904	0.64	11.6	0.37	226.76	66	1.85	61.2	91.4	65	14	74	21	88	55	0	54	58	47
21	Rajasthan	891	0.91	24.1	0.64	220.28	77.7	10.12	50.2	87.7	58	78	46	55	83	70	18	28	37	53
22	Sikkim	969	0.82	12.4	0.84	Null	67.8	6.29	88.6	89.7	100	57	72	80	Null	57	10	100	47	65
23	Tamil Nadu	878	0.76	38.1	0.54	190.18	96.1	19.65	74.6	92.8	46	43	14	42	63	82	37	86	63	53
24	Telangana	884	0.69	37.2	0.62	208.6	89.4	23	80	87.2	58	25	16	52	78	86	44	51	35	49
25	Tripura	1028	0.63	20.7	0.48	Null	61.9	12.3	53.1	90.9	100	11	53	35	Null	49	22	35	54	45
26	Uttar Pradesh	941	0.85	34.9	0.39	192.92	59.1	7.65	46.5	87.5	93	65	21	23	85	46	13	19	36	42
27	Uttarakhand	984	0.88	15.3	0.52	155.74	72.6	11.93	60.9	91	100	70	68	40	40	64	21	53	54	56
28	West Bengal	973	0.65	26.9	0.42	218.57	74.6	3.17	50.1	88.9	100	16	39	27	82	66	3	28	43	45
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	914	0.59	17.2	0.6	Null	72.8	29.8	80.8	94.5	73	1	61	50	Null	64	58	100	72	60
30	Chandigarh	838	0.7	9.7	0.31	204.42	65.9	10.83	70	94.6	16	29	78	13	73	55	18	75	72	48
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	817	0.59	16.8	0.43	190.72	74.8	19.98	60.5	91.9	0	0	62	28	64	67	38	52	59	41
32	Delhi	923	1.01	22.5	0.21	221.07	69.9	13.66	73.8	92	80	100	49	0	84	60	25	84	59	60
33	Jammu and Kashmir	976	0.76	9.7	0.66	125	77.7	7.6	75.2	81.6	100	42	78	58	20	70	12	87	6	53
34	Ladakh	1125	0.87	17.7	0.88	Null	81.1	7.6	81.2	80.4	100	68	60	84	Null	75	12	100	0	63
35	Lakshadweep	1051	0.78	1.3	0.25	Null	46.5	41.03	84	92.2	100	48	97	5	Null	29	81	100	60	65
36	Puducherry	959	0.73	30	0.48	192.31	91.3	22.8	82.8	97.9	100	35	32	34	65	75	44	100	89	64
	India	**929**	**0.76**	**29.2**	**0.48**	**210.24**	**74.1**	**13.96**	**53.9**	**88.7**	**84**	**42**	**34**	**34**	**77**	**66**	**26**	**37**	**42**	**49**
	Target	**950**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**245**	**100**	**50**	**80.83**	**100**	**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

S.No.	States/UTs	Percentage of rural households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped 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 functional girls' toilet	Stage of ground water extraction (%)	Percentage of blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited	Percentage of rural households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Piped 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 functional girls' toilet	Stage of ground water extraction (%)	Percentage of blocks/mandals/talukas over-exploited	SDG 6 Index Score
		Raw Data							Index Score							
1	Andhra Pradesh	73.38	100	100	100	96.6	28.3	1.5	50	100	100	100	89	100	99	91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	98.37	100	100	68.8	0.42	0	100	98	100	100	0	100	100	85
3	Assam	76.87	93.17	100	100	82.6	12.54	0	57	93	100	100	44	100	100	85
4	Bihar	96.42	99.96	100	100	97.6	44.76	1.5	93	100	100	100	92	100	99	98
5	Chhattisgarh	77.94	100	100	100	97.9	47.17	0	59	100	100	100	93	100	100	93
6	Goa	100	100	100	100	100	21.37	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	Gujarat	100	100	100	100	98	51.68	9.13	100	100	100	100	94	100	91	98
8	Haryana	100	100	100	100	97.6	135.74	61.54	100	100	100	100	92	30	38	80
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	100	100	100	98.6	34.95	0	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	99
10	Jharkhand	51.91	100	100	100	97.1	31.38	1.9	10	100	100	100	91	100	98	88
11	Karnataka	75.79	100	100	100	97.9	66.26	18.8	55	100	100	100	93	100	81	90
12	Kerala	52.46	99.5	100	100	99.5	54.55	0	11	100	100	100	98	100	100	87
13	Madhya Pradesh	61.4	99.89	100	100	95.9	58.75	8.2	28	100	100	100	87	100	92	87
14	Maharashtra	85.2	99.82	100	100	94.6	53.83	2.55	72	100	100	100	83	100	97	93
15	Manipur	78.19	100	100	100	76.4	7.98	0	59	100	100	100	21	100	100	83
16	Meghalaya	76.53	100	100	100	69.7	4.58	0	56	100	100	100	3	100	100	80
17	Mizoram	100	100	100	100	86.9	3.7	0	100	100	100	100	58	100	100	94
18	Nagaland	86.04	100	100	100	77.1	3.76	0	74	100	100	100	27	100	100	88
19	Odisha	72.97	99.42	100	100	90.2	46.33	0	49	99	100	100	69	100	100	88
20	Punjab	100	98.48	100	100	99.4	163.76	76.47	100	96	100	100	98	0	24	74
21	Rajasthan	47.71	95.45	100	100	92.6	148.77	71.52	2	95	100	100	76	16	28	60
22	Sikkim	88.56	100	100	100	99.2	5.54	0	79	100	100	100	97	100	100	97
23	Tamil Nadu	81.87	100	100	100	99.6	73.91	31.95	68	100	100	100	99	96	98	90
24	Telangana	100	100	100	100	78.8	38.65	1.8	100	100	100	100	32	100	98	90
25	Tripura	78.91	96.46	100	100	74.6	9.92	0	60	96	100	100	19	100	100	82
26	Uttar Pradesh	81.07	99.71	100	100	97.1	70.76	7.42	65	100	100	100	91	89	93	92
27	Uttarakhand	93.83	100	100	100	90.8	51.69	0	88	100	100	100	71	100	100	94
28	West Bengal	46.64	99.83	100	100	99.9	44.81	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	80
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	100	100	100	99.5	1.37	0	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100
30	Chandigarh	Null	Null	100	100	100	76.41	0	Null	Null	100	100	100	94	100	99
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	100	100	100	100	98.6	151.12	100	100	100	100	100	99	13	0	73
32	Delhi	Null	Null	100	100	100	99.13	38.24	Null	Null	100	100	100	69	62	86
33	Jammu and Kashmir	77.12	100	100	100	83	24.2	0	57	100	100	100	46	100	100	86
34	Ladakh	92.39	100	100	100	92.6	37.05	0	86	100	100	100	78	100	100	95
35	Lakshadweep	81.05	100	100	100	100	61.72	0	64	100	100	100	100	100	100	95
36	Puducherry	100	100	100	100	100	70.27	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	88	98
	India	**75.75**	**99.29**	**100**	**100**	**94.7**	**59.3**	**11.23**	**55**	**99**	**100**	**100**	**83**	**100**	**89**	**89**
	Target	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**70**	**0**	**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

S.No.	States/UTs	Percentage of households electrified	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	Percentage of households electrified	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	SDG 7 Index Score
		Raw Data		Index Score		
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	103.56	100	100	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	78.82	100	49	74
3	Assam	100	108.17	100	100	100
4	Bihar	100	84.32	100	62	81
5	Chhattisgarh	100	89.21	100	74	87
6	Goa	100	141.92	100	100	100
7	Gujarat	100	98.29	100	96	98
8	Haryana	100	132.36	100	100	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	114.17	100	100	100
10	Jharkhand	100	74.97	100	40	70
11	Karnataka	100	116.39	100	100	100
12	Kerala	100	100.18	100	100	100
13	Madhya Pradesh	100	91.73	100	80	90
14	Maharashtra	100	116.84	100	100	100
15	Manipur	100	90.12	100	76	88
16	Meghalaya	100	68.61	100	24	62
17	Mizoram	100	114.03	100	100	100
18	Nagaland	100	58.6	100	0	50
19	Odisha	100	86.43	100	67	84
20	Punjab	100	142.6	100	100	100
21	Rajasthan	100	114.74	100	100	100
22	Sikkim	100	86.24	100	67	83
23	Tamil Nadu	100	102.94	100	100	100
24	Telangana	100	118.49	100	100	100
25	Tripura	100	78.97	100	48	74
26	Uttar Pradesh	100	107.37	100	100	100
27	Uttarakhand	100	119.94	100	100	100
28	West Bengal	100	107.78	100	100	100
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	139.84	100	100	100
30	Chandigarh	100	115.37	100	100	100
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	100	59.98	100	3	52
32	Delhi	100	147.05	100	100	100
33	Jammu and Kashmir	100	122.28	100	100	100
34	Ladakh	100	154.37	100	100	100
35	Lakshadweep	100	85.74	100	66	83
36	Puducherry	100	105.06	100	100	100
	India	**100**	**98.35**	**100**	**91**	**96**
	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

S.No.	States/UTs	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	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 with any usual member with a bank or post office account	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 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita (%)	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 with any usual member with a bank or post office account	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 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	SDG 8 Index Score
		Raw Data									Index Score							
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.05	4.4	67.3	57.3	95.8	14.98	22.58	57.35	28	83	100	17	96	58	71	100	80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.24	5.1	70	15.5	91.6	12.4	19.86	54.5	57	75	100	78	92	41	58	100	75
3	Assam	6.26	1.7	56.8	47.4	95.7	8.85	13.84	58.29	82	100	51	31	96	17	31	100	63
4	Bihar	9.07	4.3	50.9	47.4	95.5	6.28	7.15	56	100	94	22	31	96	0	0	100	54
5	Chhattisgarh	6.05	2.7	75.6	68.9	94.7	10.28	15.21	56.09	77	100	100	0	96	27	37	100	67
6	Goa	8.89	10	58.5	23.8	97.2	43.31	67.15	44.15	100	18	58	65	97	100	100	55	74
7	Gujarat	7.29	1.8	67	61.5	94.6	12.84	20.23	51.12	100	100	100	11	95	44	60	100	76
8	Haryana	6.55	6.4	52.8	53.4	98.1	17.98	24.06	49.86	89	80	31	22	96	78	78	99	69
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.22	5	61.3	32.8	97.4	23.89	30.93	52.24	81	78	100	52	97	100	100	100	88
10	Jharkhand	6.14	1.8	65.7	59.8	95.5	8.56	10.21	56.25	79	100	94	13	96	16	14	100	64
11	Karnataka	7.43	2.6	62.9	39.2	94.5	16.65	28.29	56.56	100	100	80	43	95	69	97	100	86
12	Kerala	6.25	8.4	60.3	55.5	96.1	19.85	34.09	58.4	82	37	68	19	96	91	100	100	74
13	Madhya Pradesh	5.34	1.7	67.8	59.5	95.6	9	13.13	55.57	60	100	100	14	96	18	27	100	64
14	Maharashtra	Nul	3.4	64.2	48	94.4	11.47	22.62	55.72	Null	94	87	30	94	35	71	100	73
15	Manipur	Nul	5	55.7	31.6	94.8	7.64	11.99	57.46	Null	78	45	54	95	9	22	100	57
16	Meghalaya	2.88	6.2	71.7	43.4	90	11.53	13.79	58.32	0	62	100	37	90	35	31	100	57
17	Mizoram	Nul	2.3	61.9	11	95.7	18.61	13.92	52.62	Null	100	76	84	96	82	31	100	81
18	Nagaland	8.58	4.6	74.4	11.9	91.7	8.89	15.09	55.18	100	80	100	83	92	17	37	100	76
19	Odisha	8.51	4.3	66.6	51.6	96.9	12.38	18.8	56.21	100	94	99	25	97	41	54	100	75
20	Punjab	4.6	6.7	57.9	67.2	95.5	22	26.96	53.47	42	58	58	2	96	100	91	100	68
21	Rajasthan	5.46	4.9	64.8	62.2	97.6	10.55	14.31	57.71	87	77	90	10	98	28	33	100	65
22	Sikkim	5.44	2.4	78.1	55.2	91.8	25.47	35.4	52.81	62	100	100	20	92	100	100	100	84
23	Tamil Nadu	7.87	4.8	62.3	48.5	98.6	18.68	39.08	58.59	100	78	78	30	97	69	100	100	81
24	Telangana	6.52	4.6	66.5	38.9	96.9	15.9	28.27	58.04	88	80	98	44	97	64	97	100	84
25	Tripura	7.8	1.5	60.4	51.2	98.6	15.04	15.97	55.92	100	100	68	26	97	58	41	100	74
26	Uttar Pradesh	8.9	2.6	56.9	65.3	98.6	7.99	10.15	53.64	100	100	51	5	97	11	14	100	60
27	Uttarakhand	6.57	4.9	60.1	46	96.9	19.54	25.93	52.09	90	77	67	33	97	88	86	100	80
28	West Bengal	5.62	2.3	61.8	61.3	95	10.07	13.36	57.42	66	100	75	11	95	25	29	100	63
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nul	10.3	71.2	39.2	Null	18.11	31.93	49.28	Null	15	100	43	Null	79	100	94	72
30	Chandigarh	10.02	4.1	54	38.7	Null	38.3	60.34	46.29	100	86	37	44	Null	100	100	71	77
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	6.11	2.6	68.4	22.1	Null	8.12	22.12	48.24	78	100	100	68	Null	12	69	96	73
32	Delhi	Nul	2	50.4	59.5	93.7	18.17	35.52	37.07	Null	100	20	14	94	79	100	0	58
33	Jammu and Kashmir	8.02	4.8	67.6	45.8	96.8	14.1	21.23	56.26	100	78	100	34	97	52	65	100	78
34	Ladakh	Nul	6.7	65.6	22.9	Null	30.56	55.3	54	Null	58	94	67	Null	100	100	100	96
35	Lakshadweep	Nul	11.6	46.4	18.2	Null	31.88	43.48	52.48	Null	0	0	76	Null	100	100	100	63
36	Puducherry	3.97	6.1	58.2	34.1	Null	17.07	38.27	56.68	24	63	58	51	Null	72	100	100	67
	India	**5.88**	**3.4**	**61.6**	**53.9**	**96.7**	**11.75**	**18.39**	**55.83**	**73**	**94**	**74**	**22**	**96**	**37**	**52**	**100**	**68**
	Target	**7**	**2.9**	**86.6**	**0**	**100**	**21.27**	**28.9**	**50**	**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

S.No.	States/UTs	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Percentage Share of GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	Percentage Share of GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices)	Services employment as a percentage of total employment	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Percentage Share of GVA in Manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	Percentage Share of GVA in Services to total GVA (current prices)	Services employment as a percentage of total employment	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	SDG 9 Index Score
		Raw Data								Index Score								
1	Andhra Pradesh	99.19	12.79	10.51	39.30	32.44	13.32	91.2	87.11	99	50	49	31	41	8	38	79	49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	95.01	1.25	2.18	40.21	28.83	15.46	90.3	47.91	95	2	2	34	30	10	32	17	28
3	Assam	99.97	11.64	4.69	45.25	18.19	11.29	91.9	98.08	100	46	18	48	1	6	43	94	44
4	Bihar	99.59	8.67	5.71	59.98	25.45	11.58	93.4	99.43	100	32	22	91	22	6	54	99	53
5	Chhattisgarh	98.51	16.89	7.58	34.83	17.88	10.97	86.7	92.37	99	66	32	18	0	5	0	89	39
6	Goa	100	35.49	18.42	41.62	54.09	14.93	99.0	86.22	100	100	93	38	100	10	93	78	78
7	Gujarat	100	35.34	23.77	35.28	25.08	12.41	92.4	96.50	100	100	100	19	21	7	47	94	61
8	Haryana	100	19.94	16.09	51.09	39.03	16.35	97.2	99.95	100	79	80	65	60	11	80	100	72
9	Himachal Pradesh	98.60	28.92	6.93	44.08	24.26	14.62	97.9	92.92	99	100	28	45	18	9	85	89	59
10	Jharkhand	100	20.60	8.91	43.89	22.53	13.10	91.5	97.10	100	82	40	44	13	8	41	96	53
11	Karnataka	100	13.06	10.36	65.41	32.34	18.01	92.8	98.86	100	51	48	100	41	13	50	95	62
12	Kerala	99.50	9.51	10.91	64.12	44.24	13.67	97.3	99.86	100	38	51	100	75	8	81	100	69
13	Madhya Pradesh	99.98	7.55	6.27	35.90	20.76	12.74	89.6	95.85	100	28	25	21	8	7	27	93	39
14	Maharashtra	99.55	Null	12.42	Null	32.15	16.06	93.1	92.27	100	Null	59	Null	41	11	52	88	58
15	Manipur	95.40	Null	14.72	Null	37.79	19.37	95.9	77.14	95	Null	72	Null	57	14	71	63	62
16	Meghalaya	95.68	9.02	2.63	58.91	30.49	16.00	87.4	83.03	96	34	4	87	36	11	12	73	44
17	Mizoram	99.57	Null	5.43	Null	45.66	13.41	94.4	77.85	100	Null	20	Null	79	8	61	66	53
18	Nagaland	95.41	0.83	6.17	61.74	37.78	11.00	94.2	76.22	95	0	24	96	57	5	59	62	50
19	Odisha	99.96	24.31	7.95	35.55	25.57	11.42	88.3	89.69	100	97	34	20	22	6	18	84	48
20	Punjab	100	16.82	17.75	45.56	37.95	15.35	96.7	99.82	100	66	89	49	57	10	77	100	69
21	Rajasthan	100.04	11.49	10.09	44.59	20.47	12.88	97.2	95.43	100	44	46	46	7	7	80	93	53
22	Sikkim	100	35.68	3.39	28.58	39.22	13.85	95.7	93.49	100	100	9	0	61	8	70	90	58
23	Tamil Nadu	100	20.43	16.77	53.05	33.98	15.69	92.8	98.00	100	81	84	71	46	10	50	97	67
24	Telangana	100	9.76	10.34	64.18	31.68	17.66	92.5	97.25	100	37	48	100	39	12	48	96	60
25	Tripura	98.70	3.21	3.12	45.15	39.31	11.43	91.5	64.78	99	10	7	48	61	6	41	44	39
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.99	12.08	9.20	46.35	22.59	14.22	94.9	99.70	100	47	41	51	13	9	64	100	53
27	Uttarakhand	98.98	31.91	9.86	43.88	31.11	17.67	96.5	88.87	99	100	45	44	38	12	76	82	62
28	West Bengal	100	14.40	16.75	55.13	31.91	12.98	93.3	99.89	100	58	95	77	40	8	53	100	66
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	Null	10.03	Null	49.50	17.29	Null	37.39	100	Null	46	Null	90	12	Null	0	50
30	Chandigarh	Null	2.12	10.33	90.10	75.88	27.88	Null	Null	Null	5	48	100	100	23	Null	Null	55
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Null	Null	52.42	Null	22.87	12.09	Null	100	Null	Null	100	Null	14	7	Null	100	55
32	Delhi	Null	4.94	23.52	85.20	59.52	27.00	97.7	100	Null	17	100	100	100	22	84	100	75
33	Jammu and Kashmir	99.49	8.52	8.39	61.26	28.61	12.83	97.2	93.13	99	32	37	94	31	7	80	89	59
34	Ladakh	98.46	Null	1.86	Null	34.34	5.91	Null	81.89	98	Null	0	Null	47	0	Null	71	43
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	10.64	Null	50.84	7.86	Null	68.87	Null	Null	49	Null	94	2	Null	47	48
36	Puducherry	Null	30.39	18.48	47.12	53.42	15.88	Null	100	Null	100	93	53	100	11	Null	100	76
	India	**99.70**	**14.34**	**11.42**	**54.18**	**27.75**	**38.40**	**93.3**	**95.08**	**100**	**56**	**54**	**74**	**28**	**32**	**53**	**92**	**61**
	Target	**100**	**25**	**19.86**	**83.28**	**52.98**	**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 10.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 10

S.No.	States/UTs	Gini coefficient	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs)	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies*	Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Rate of total crime against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	Gini coefficient	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs)	Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	Rate of total crime against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	SDG 10 Index Score
		Raw Data							Index Score				
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.13	50	20.57	52.7	27.4	15.1	62	100	34	93	57	67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.21	38.99	98.33	61.7	Null	0	22	100	46	Null	100	67
3	Assam	0.25	54.60	19.05	53.3	0.6	0.2	7	100	35	100	99	68
4	Bihar	0.22	52.02	16.46	31.5	39.3	10.9	19	100	4	90	69	58
5	Chhattisgarh	0.20	54.79	43.33	67.0	9.9	6.6	26	100	54	98	81	72
6	Goa	0.11	36.72	2.50	90.5	31.4	0.7	59	100	87	92	98	87
7	Gujarat	0.19	49.96	21.98	50.7	31.4	3.7	30	100	31	92	90	69
8	Haryana	0.12	42.12	18.89	81.1	31.9	Null	56	100	46	92	Null	73
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	50.13	29.41	70.5	12.1	1	48	100	59	97	97	80
10	Jharkhand	0.27	51.57	45.68	34.2	16.9	3.3	0	100	8	96	91	59
11	Karnataka	0.16	50.05	22.77	55.6	18.9	10.3	41	100	36	95	71	69
12	Kerala	0.10	52.42	11.43	101.6	34.5	35.5	63	100	100	92	0	71
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.22	50.00	35.65	43.9	68.2	19.4	19	100	22	83	45	54
14	Maharashtra	0.17	53.47	18.75	42.8	20.7	7.1	37	100	20	95	80	66
15	Manipur	0.17	50.69	33.33	69.6	0	0.1	37	100	57	100	100	79
16	Meghalaya	0.25	Null	91.67	169.8	0	0	7	Null	100	100	100	77
17	Mizoram#	0.13	Null	97.50	47.4	410.5	2.8	52	Null	26	0	92	43
18	Nagaland	0.21	Null	98.33	58.5	Null	0	22	Null	42	Null	100	54
19	Odisha	0.23	52.68	38.78	55.6	40.4	8.1	15	100	36	90	77	64
20	Punjab	0.10	41.79	29.06	80.0	1.8	Null	63	100	44	100	Null	77
21	Rajasthan	0.18	51.32	29.50	32.2	71.6	27.3	33	100	6	83	23	49
22	Sikkim	0.14	50.30	43.75	71.9	10.6	1.9	48	100	61	97	95	80
23	Tamil Nadu	0.10	52.98	19.66	59.0	12.2	8.4	63	100	43	97	76	78
24	Telangana	0.10	50.35	26.05	41.8	32.9	16.6	63	100	19	92	53	65
25	Tripura	0.20	45.23	50	72.0	0.3	0.3	26	100	61	100	99	77
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.21	33.34	21.34	40.7	37.2	0.4	22	100	17	91	99	66
27	Uttarakhand	0.17	56.02	21.43	35.9	6	0.3	37	100	10	99	99	69
28	West Bengal	0.25	51.42	28.57	63.2	0.5	1.7	7	100	49	100	96	70
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	35.66	Null	96.5	Null	10.5	52	100	95	Null	70	79
30	Chandigarh	0.11	Null	Null	75.3	2	Null	59	Null	65	100	Null	75
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.22	41	Null	58.2	0	2.6	19	100	42	100	93	71
32	Delhi	0.09	Null	17.14	29.5	4.6	Null	70	Null	0	99	Null	56
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0.19	33.18	17.78	57	1.2	0.1	30	100	40	100	100	74
34	Ladakh	0.23	31.01	Null	50.2	0.0	0	15	0	30	100	100	49
35	Lakshadweep	0.11	37.27	Null	44.6	Null	0	59	100	23	Null	100	70
36	Puducherry	0.12	Null	16.67	89.5	4.6	Null	56	Null	85	99	Null	80
	India	**0.2**	**45.61**	**28.57**	**80.4**	**28.6**	**9.6**	**26**	**100**	**31**	**93**	**73**	**65**
	Target	**0**	**33**		**100**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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

#The number of crime cases against SCs for Mizoram stands at 5.

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

S.No.	States/UTs	Percentage of urban households living in kachha houses	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 Municipal Solid Waste (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	Percentage of urban households living in kachha houses	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 Municipal Solid Waste (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
		Raw Data								Index Score						
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.2	126.02	10.84	98.68	83.95	96.03	29.60	98	100	93	97	84	94	30	85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.4	94.69	20.76	97.41	7.43	73.45	0	0	94	66	95	7	61	0	48
3	Assam	0.8	104.02	27.72	96.60	46.71	52.17	0	92	100	49	93	47	30	0	59
4	Bihar	4.3	105.57	20.36	80.08	25.25	71.08	27.72	59	100	67	60	25	58	28	57
5	Chhattisgarh	3	108.81	16.66	100	99.96	100	6.07	71	100	76	100	100	100	6	79
6	Goa	0.3	47.39	4.33	100	99.62	100	59.09	97	38	100	100	100	100	59	85
7	Gujarat	0.2	137.81	6.79	99.93	94.97	96.40	67.38	98	100	100	100	95	95	67	94
8	Haryana	0.2	93.86	17.51	99.82	69.99	77.26	103.52	98	93	74	100	70	67	100	88
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.2	59.85	44.13	98.49	99.20	96.47	133.62	88	52	8	97	99	95	100	77
10	Jharkhand	1.6	135.24	9.99	87.18	54.23	80.30	42.32	85	100	93	74	54	71	42	74
11	Karnataka	1.0	112.37	12.53	97.22	87.11	85.64	60.83	90	100	86	94	87	79	61	85
12	Kerala	0	126.79	4.88	100	88.41	99.69	2.82	100	100	100	100	88	100	3	84
13	Madhya Pradesh	2	113.13	20.11	99.95	98.82	99.29	52.77	81	100	68	100	99	99	53	88
14	Maharashtra	0.2	114.63	9.98	99.97	94.93	99.48	107.82	98	100	93	100	95	99	100	98
15	Manipur	0.4	93.26	4.55	99.94	96.07	97.05	0	96	92	100	99	96	96	0	83
16	Meghalaya	2.1	31.66	7.29	72.38	21.62	52.85	0	80	19	99	45	22	31	0	42
17	Mizoram	0.6	77.82	3.41	100	Nil	61.95	9.71	94	74	100	100	Nil	45	10	70
18	Nagaland	2.9	91.65	0.50	49.76	3.97	31.43	0	72	90	100	0	4	0	0	38
19	Odisha	3.1	119.18	35.73	100	90.72	100	29.49	70	100	29	100	91	100	29	74
20	Punjab	0.5	101.65	15.79	99.44	93.02	98.46	94.28	95	100	78	99	93	98	94	94
21	Rajasthan	0.3	101.87	15.73	98.82	43.72	78.16	37.52	97	100	78	98	44	68	38	75
22	Sikkim	1	98.11	3.98	100	73.02	100	57.69	90	98	100	100	73	100	58	88
23	Tamil Nadu	0.9	123.31	12.54	99.87	65.11	99.87	23.24	91	100	86	100	65	100	23	81
24	Telangana	0.2	96.12	15.12	99.81	98.20	99.01	33.87	98	95	80	100	98	99	34	86
25	Tripura	4.4	115.37	4.79	100	97.32	100	3.38	58	100	100	100	97	100	3	80
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.0	108.66	18.02	95.59	94.09	91.84	40.83	90	100	73	91	94	88	41	82
27	Uttarakhand	0.9	100.94	12.06	94.74	90.20	86.93	82.14	91	100	88	90	90	81	82	89
28	West Bengal	0.8	54.86	5.09	84.52	9.98	56.82	22.03	92	47	100	69	10	37	22	54
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	100	2.84	100	88.71	100	0	Nil	100	100	100	89	100	0	81
30	Chandigarh	Nil	142.85	6.79	100	100	100	155.85	Nil	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Nil	126.62	2.38	100	100	100	35.82	Nil	100	100	100	100	100	36	89
32	Delhi	0.3	15.50	6.73	100	82.99	73.00	88.97	97	0	100	100	83	61	87	75
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0.5	85.98	7.32	99.91	77.86	90.26	33.38	95	83	99	100	78	86	33	82
34	Ladakh	Nil	108.50	47.25	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	0	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	33
35	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	50
36	Puducherry	Nil	91.34	3.08	100	7.71	100	38.65	Nil	90	100	100	8	100	37	72
	India	**0.9**	**95.29**	**12.68**	**97**	**78.46**	**90**	**51**	**91**	**94**	**98**	**94**	**78**	**85**	**51**	**83**
	Target	**0**	**100**	**7.05**	**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

S.No.	States/UTs	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N/PK (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	Percentage of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) treated to total quantity of BMW generated	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N/PK (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	Percentage of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) treated to total quantity of BMW generated	SDG 12 Index Score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	152.86	59.36	86.51	0.75	100	85	85	87	99	100	93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	237.14	0	Nil	2.46	100	71	100	Nil	90	100	90
3	Assam	88.42	68.22	83.48	1.68	63.30	85	74	83	94	31	75
4	Bihar	44.68	71.85	248.21	0.61	49.38	100	65	100	100	5	74
5	Chhattisgarh	139.88	59.98	125.04	1.62	100	87	93	100	95	100	95
6	Goa	526.07	47.62	10.87	18.93	100	25	100	11	0	100	47
7	Gujarat	339.23	71.49	37.94	4.87	100	55	66	38	77	100	67
8	Haryana	341.95	78.58	78.32	6.32	100	54	54	78	69	100	71
9	Himachal Pradesh	271.79	68.35	50.41	0.84	100	66	74	50	99	100	78
10	Jharkhand	89.85	70.33	3.25	0.53	92.95	95	69	3	100	87	71
11	Karnataka	225.93	56.45	135.94	5.52	89.26	73	100	100	73	80	85
12	Kerala	191.61	47.10	3.05	3.39	46.96	78	100	3	85	0	53
13	Madhya Pradesh	100.01	61.42	83.76	1.65	98.84	93	80	84	94	98	92
14	Maharashtra	172.54	50.84	13.52	2.51	100	81	100	14	90	100	77
15	Manipur	78.64	77.46	0	3.27	99.97	97	52	0	86	100	67
16	Meghalaya	182.99	0.00	0	0.06	100	80	100	0	100	100	76
17	Mizoram	157.97	98.41	0	1.25	100	84	4	0	97	100	57
18	Nagaland	96.92	100.00	0	0.26	100	93	0	0	100	100	59
19	Odisha	158.98	59.87	51.22	1.13	100	84	93	51	97	100	93
20	Punjab	222.13	79.10	73.16	3.58	100	73	49	73	84	100	76
21	Rajasthan	136.96	72.39	95.23	0.84	100	87	64	95	99	100	89
22	Sikkim	217.19	0	0	0.12	100	74	100	0	100	100	73
23	Tamil Nadu	200.75	59.84	48.61	5.64	100	77	93	49	73	100	78
24	Telangana	197.49	67.51	86.48	12.57	100	77	76	86	35	100	75
25	Tripura	84.10	58.42	103.28	0.02	100	99	97	100	100	100	99
26	Uttar Pradesh	86.13	72.46	71.40	1.64	100	95	64	71	94	100	85
27	Uttarakhand	158.56	77.05	132.29	1.64	99.83	84	53	100	94	100	86
28	West Bengal	96.25	51.62	96.02	4.27	100	94	100	96	80	100	94
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	549.76	42.03	0	1.23	100	21	100	0	97	100	64
30	Chandigarh	375.24	0	0	10.90	100	49	100	0	44	100	59
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	360.15	69.05	Nil	4.49	100	51	72	Nil	79	100	76
32	Delhi	206.36	87.20	0	16.90	100	76	30	0	11	100	43
33	Jammu and Kashmir	129.35	71.13	1946.52	3.87	97.31	86	67	100	82	95	87
34	Ladakh	683.53	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.01	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	50
35	Lakshadweep	312.14	0	0	7.69	100	59	100	0	61	100	64
36	Puducherry	507.25	74	51.19	8.19	100	28	60	51	59	100	60
	India	**166.43**	**65.24**	**54.99**	**3.04**	**91.52**	**82**	**81**	**55**	**87**	**84**	**78**
	Target	**55.60**	**87**	**100**	**0.62**	**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

S.No.	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)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	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)	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	SDG 13 Index Score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.57	19.5	40.61	3307	97.78	97	28	79	49	98	70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	221.03	11.5	89.15	1436	64.22	53	9	100	100	42	61
3	Assam	15.57	23	35.06	3464	76.47	87	36	66	34	62	58
4	Bihar	Nil	19.5	7.28	4306	99.41	Nil	28	3	7	99	34
5	Chhattisgarh	2.46	14	12.70	3667	84.93	99	15	15	29	76	47
6	Goa	Nil	13.5	7.31	1482	100	Nil	14	3	99	100	54
7	Gujarat	10.70	27	50.36	3102	86.25	98	46	100	46	78	74
8	Haryana	1.06	19.5	30.99	3928	98.50	100	28	57	19	98	60
9	Himachal Pradesh	471.93	23	96.14	2318	99.78	0	36	100	72	100	62
10	Jharkhand	Nil	7.5	12.65	3117	75.60	Nil	0	15	46	61	30
11	Karnataka	10.24	18	65.51	2871	92.56	98	25	100	54	88	73
12	Kerala	136.27	24.5	48.42	1698	99.10	71	40	96	92	99	80
13	Madhya Pradesh	3.81	16.5	38.20	3809	98.40	89	21	73	23	97	63
14	Maharashtra	8.73	27.5	37.35	2816	96.50	98	47	71	55	94	73
15	Manipur	81.17	11	39.10	1922	100	83	8	75	88	100	71
16	Meghalaya	28.13	16.5	75.25	1798	97.93	94	21	100	88	97	80
17	Mizoram	Nil	16.5	65.50	1585	99.60	Nil	21	100	95	99	79
18	Nagaland	56.23	10.5	49.07	1408	100	88	7	98	100	100	79
19	Odisha	22.78	22	34.88	3201	98.43	95	34	66	43	81	64
20	Punjab	4.71	18	40.78	3523	96.62	99	25	79	33	95	66
21	Rajasthan	2.22	18.5	66.05	4526	99.15	100	26	100	0	83	62
22	Sikkim	45.52	16	87.04	1620	100	90	20	100	94	100	81
23	Tamil Nadu	12.85	24.5	56.19	2412	98.34	97	40	100	69	99	81
24	Telangana	Nil	13	39.34	2710	93.38	Nil	13	76	59	89	58
25	Tripura	55.51	22.5	18.03	3598	88.04	88	35	23	30	81	51
26	Uttar Pradesh	4.71	16.5	27.46	4390	92.21	99	21	49	4	87	52
27	Uttarakhand	62.42	19.5	69.35	3300	99.87	87	28	100	40	100	71
28	West Bengal	27.56	19.5	18.86	3761	Nil	94	28	29	25	Nil	44
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	20.5	27.50	Nil	37.93	Nil	31	49	Nil	0	26
30	Chandigarh	Nil	24.5	71.13	Nil	100	Nil	40	100	Nil	100	80
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Nil	14.4	6.01	Nil	98.64	Nil	16	0	Nil	98	38
32	Delhi	Nil	25	15.34	1890	Nil	Nil	41	21	86	Nil	49
33	Jammu and Kashmir	23.60	12	87.74	3029	99.53	95	11	100	49	99	71
34	Ladakh	23.60	12	Nil	3029	99.53	95	11	Nil	49	99	63
35	Lakshadweep	Nil	9.5	15.63	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	22	Nil	Nil	13
36	Puducherry	Nil	21	11.70	Nil	99.59	Nil	32	13	Nil	99	48
	India	**15.44**	**19.2**	**43.28**	**3469**	**94.88**	**97**	**28**	**85**	**34**	**92**	**67**
	Target	**0**	**50**	**50**	**1442**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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

TABLE 14.2: PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 14

S.No.	States/UTs	Mean shore zone coastal water quality (DO) - Biochemical 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	Mean shore zone coastal water quality (DO) - Biochemical 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
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.02	23.97	0.25	7.97	58.4	Null	Null	100	Null	90	95
2	Goa	0.29	28.46	3.85	7.99	3.5	Null	Null	100	Null	0	50
3	Gujarat	0.26	26.24	-0.17	7.99	10.2	Null	Null	0	Null	11	5
4	Karnataka	0.28	30.85	30.00	8.01	37.0	Null	Null	100	Null	55	77
5	Kerala	0.47	28.23	0	8.06	5.1	Null	Null	100	Null	3	51
6	Maharashtra	0.18	57.39	1.25	8.01	7.2	Null	Null	100	Null	6	53
7	Odisha	0.51	18.76	3.19	7.97	27.4	Null	Null	100	Null	39	70
8	Tamil Nadu	0.75	27.39	0	8.02	18.5	Null	Null	100	Null	21	61
9	West Bengal	3.50	43.49	0.09	7.86	64.6	Null	Null	100	Null	100	100

* 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)

TABLE 15.2 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 15

S.No.	States/UTs	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical 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 change in carbon stock in forest cover	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	Combined 15.1+15.2	Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover	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
		Raw Data								Index Score						
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.28	2.87	21.15	0.91	4.67	33.81	3.45	8	62	66	100	40	93	100	77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.33	1.20	80.53	Null	-2.61	11.74	30.37	3	100	Null	76	87	36	100	80
3	Assam	36.09	2.08	38.17	Null	0.45	9.45	16.46	76	100	Null	100	92	65	98	91
4	Bihar	7.84	2.49	10.33	0.64	2.97	12.66	7.45	37	27	45	100	85	84	99	73
5	Chhattisgarh	41.21	3.96	45.17	0.29	3.37	26.85	4.31	11	100	20	100	55	91	100	78
6	Goa	60.62	6.59	67.21	0.04	-0.37	11.64	0.99	365	100	2	97	87	98	91	79
7	Gujarat	7.61	2.80	10.41	1.14	0.48	30.52	-0.13	3	27	83	100	47	100	100	76
8	Haryana	3.63	3.22	6.85	0.27	-2.24	8.80	7.43	30	16	19	80	93	84	99	85
9	Himachal Pradesh	27.72	1.21	28.94	0.31	2.26	22.99	0.25	8	87	21	100	63	99	100	78
10	Jharkhand	29.76	3.60	33.36	Null	3.82	16.56	-0.30	41	100	Null	100	77	100	99	95
11	Karnataka	20.19	3.91	24.10	0.21	-1.92	27.48	0.13	14	71	14	89	53	100	100	70
12	Kerala	54.70	7.26	61.96	Null	-3.49	7.66	11.25	20	100	Null	68	95	76	100	88
13	Madhya Pradesh	25.14	2.61	27.75	Null	3.49	19.17	1.46	22	83	Null	100	71	97	99	90
14	Maharashtra	16.51	3.93	20.44	0.26	2.52	35.72	3.47	10	60	18	100	36	93	100	68
15	Manipur	74.34	0.76	75.10	Null	-1	38.29	1.76	89	100	Null	91	30	96	98	83
16	Meghalaya	76	3.11	79.11	0.01	1.34	28.38	12.87	20	100	0	100	51	73	100	71
17	Mizoram	84.53	2.11	86.64	Null	1.33	34.92	47.14	8	100	Null	100	38	0	100	67
18	Nagaland	73.90	2.20	76.10	Null	-0.44	47.05	5.37	Null	100	Null	96	12	89	Null	74
19	Odisha	33.50	3.21	36.71	0.37	2.90	38.32	1.04	11	100	26	100	30	98	100	76
20	Punjab	3.67	2.26	5.93	0.24	1.60	3.15	16.13	131	13	17	100	100	66	97	65
21	Rajasthan	4.87	2.55	7.42	0.13	2.22	52.69	-1.34	5	19	9	100	0	100	100	54
22	Sikkim	47.08	0.55	47.63	0.20	-2.87	10.75	7.44	Null	100	13	74	89	84	Null	72
23	Tamil Nadu	20.31	3.40	23.71	0.10	-1.00	18.78	3.83	40	70	8	91	72	92	99	72
24	Telangana	18.93	2.54	21.47	2.63	6.68	29.85	1.10	Null	63	100	100	60	98	Null	82
25	Tripura	73.64	2.17	75.81	Null	-1.42	9.80	2.34	17	100	Null	87	91	95	100	95
26	Uttar Pradesh	6.15	3.08	9.23	0.17	1.34	11.86	1.35	7	24	11	100	86	97	100	70
27	Uttarakhand	45.44	1.87	47.31	4.16	1.85	17.68	3.96	104	100	100	100	74	92	97	94
28	West Bengal	18.96	2.65	21.61	Null	5.12	5.56	2.91	99	63	Null	100	100	94	98	91
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.75	0.28	82.03	Null	-2.51	6.42	Null	32	100	Null	77	98	Null	99	94
30	Chandigarh	20.07	13.16	33.23	0.67	-3.17	0.50	Null	Null	100	48	71	100	Null	Null	80
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	37.83	5.48	43.31	Null	1.43	6.22	Null	Null	100	Null	100	98	Null	Null	99
32	Delhi*	13.15	9.91	23.06	Null	-2.75	4.92	1.86	4128	68	Null	75	100	96	0	68
33	Jammu and Kashmir	39.15	6.43	45.58	0.07	2.92	46.22	6.08	Null	100	4	100	14	87	Null	61
34	Ladakh	1.35	0.57	1.92	0.07	2.92	46.22	2.90	Null	0	4	100	14	94	Null	42
35	Lakshadweep	90.33	0.17	90.50	0.27	-11.02	1.40	Null	Null	100	18	0	100	Null	Null	55
36	Puducherry	10.88	4.69	15.57	2.75	-4.22	3.37	Null	Null	44	100	62	100	Null	Null	76
	India	**21.71**	**2.91**	**24.62**	**0.40**	**1.11**	**27.77**	**1.50**	**16**	**73**	**29**	**100**	**53**	**97**	**100**	**73**
	Target			**33**	**1.36**	**0**	**5.46**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

*The absolute number of Wildlife cases for Delhi stands at 4128.

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

TABLE 16.2 - PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTs ON INDICATORS FOR SDG 16

S.No.	States/UTs	Murders per 1 lakh population	Cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh 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	Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	Percentage of children under 5 years whose birth was registered	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	Murders per 1 lakh population	Cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh 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	Charge sheeting rate of IPC crime	Percentage of children under 5 years whose birth was registered	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	SDG 16 Index Score
		Raw Data									Index Score									
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.7	21.9	5.52	26.78	1.23	1.51	86.5	92.2	99	90	84	93	78	29	96	85	71	97	79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	24.3	2.58	2.37	2.80	7.74	47.2	87.7	79.71	16	82	92	98	66	74	41	54	46	63
3	Assam	3	33.8	6.45	9.92	1.43	1.81	32.6	96.3	89.92	39	75	80	91	34	95	25	86	73	67
4	Bihar	2.3	17.1	5.98	12.63	1.62	0.88	75.4	75.6	88.26	68	87	82	89	38	98	73	9	69	69
5	Chhattisgarh	3.4	63.4	1.37	35.22	2.09	0.43	80.4	96.6	95.31	23	53	96	68	49	100	78	87	88	71
6	Goa	2.8	48.2	0.64	6.84	3.17	0	75.9	100.0	103.90	47	64	98	94	75	100	73	100	100	83
7	Gujarat	1.4	23.7	0.17	8.88	2.46	2.48	89.8	97.5	92.60	100	82	99	92	58	92	89	91	80	87
8	Haryana	3.4	67.3	0.67	28.95	2.92	8.21	43.3	95.1	101.56	23	50	98	74	66	72	37	82	100	67
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.1	34.4	1.75	17.26	2.62	8.20	82.9	97.9	104.98	100	74	95	84	62	72	81	92	100	83
10	Jharkhand	4	13.9	4.29	2.94	1.81	1.71	58.2	73.5	91.74	0	90	87	97	42	95	53	1	78	60
11	Karnataka	2.1	41.3	0.96	5.74	2.12	5.77	78.3	97.5	97.53	74	69	97	95	50	81	76	91	93	81
12	Kerala	0.9	60	4.79	19.13	1.82	4.99	96	99	105.57	100	56	85	83	43	84	96	96	100	82
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	71	1.84	39.47	2.39	3.42	86.6	94.1	92.01	68	47	94	64	56	89	85	78	79	73
14	Maharashtra	1.8	57.5	6.40	8.50	1.80	5.96	75.3	96.3	95.14	88	57	90	92	42	80	72	86	87	76
15	Manipur	1.5	11.8	0	5.83	1.98	2.75	10.4	87.4	82.54	98	91	100	95	47	88	0	53	54	69
16	Meghalaya	2.2	35.9	0.60	1.81	3.08	2.10	26.9	92.1	77.69	70	73	98	98	72	94	18	33	41	66
17	Mizoram	2.5	32	0	0.24	5.95	8.13	58.0	99.4	98.07	59	76	100	100	100	73	53	98	95	84
18	Nagaland	0.9	4.3	0	5	1.52	0	58.0	73.2	82.29	100	97	100	95	36	100	53	0	0	65
19	Odisha	3	57.2	24.30	33.01	2.26	6.23	77.9	90.8	95.99	39	58	25	70	53	79	75	66	89	62
20	Punjab	2.2	28.5	0.85	12.73	2.88	7.42	66.4	97.7	102.68	70	79	97	89	67	75	69	91	100	81
21	Rajasthan	2.3	32.3	5.73	22.01	2.07	6.35	49.8	91.4	94.61	68	75	82	80	49	79	44	68	86	70
22	Sikkim	1.3	77.2	1.46	7.62	5.49	2.92	55.5	96.5	84.43	100	43	96	93	100	91	50	87	59	80
23	Tamil Nadu	2.2	31.9	0.07	33.93	1.85	3.40	70.7	98.3	97.94	70	76	100	69	44	89	67	94	95	78
24	Telangana	2.5	49.7	18.55	30.25	1.58	2.82	79.1	90	103.55	59	63	43	73	37	91	77	63	100	67
25	Tripura	2.6	17.9	0	10.24	3.31	0	73.1	93.8	93.60	55	87	100	91	78	100	70	77	83	82
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	21.9	0.60	3.98	1.63	0.39	76.1	79.5	94.42	98	84	98	96	38	100	73	24	85	77
27	Uttarakhand	1.6	44.9	2.60	17.11	2.64	1.64	71.5	91.9	101.17	94	67	92	85	62	95	68	70	100	81
28	West Bengal	1.7	29.8	0.94	41.52	1.09	0.25	90.6	98.2	99.83	90	78	97	63	26	100	90	93	100	82
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.7	130	0.00	33.64	0	12.44	83.9	97.4	96.50	90	4	100	70	0	58	82	90	91	65
30	Chandigarh	1.6	69.1	0.82	52.50	2.42	1.64	54.4	97.6	95.44	98	49	97	53	57	95	49	91	88	75
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.3	55.7	0	5.79	0.53	0	82.5	98.1	92.77	100	59	100	95	13	100	80	93	61	80
32	Delhi	2.4	134.9	32.57	111.01	4.39	0.52	30.2	94.4	107.61	63	0	0	0	100	99	22	79	100	51
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0.7	18.7	0.81	6.88	2.45	9.45	77.1	95.3	87.36	100	86	98	94	58	68	74	82	66	81
34	Ladakh	1.7	9.4	0	0	5.65	0	82.4	98.6	81.90	90	93	100	100	100	100	80	95	52	90
35	Lakshadweep	0.0	65.3	0	0	5.80	28.99	73.5	100	109.30	100	59	100	100	100	0	70	100	100	81
36	Puducherry	1.9	38.8	14.19	10.56	1.74	2.47	91.3	98.3	94.67	82	71	56	90	41	92	90	97	86	79
	India	**2.1**	**36.6**	**4.37**	**18.77**	**1.91**	**3**	**71.3**	**89.1**	**95.47**	**74**	**73**	**87**	**83**	**45**	**91**	**68**	**59**	**88**	**74**
	Target	**1.44**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4.25**	**0.30**	**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)

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