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NITI Aayog

SDG INDIA INDEX

BASELINE REPORT, 2018

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SDG INDIA INDEX

BASELINE REPORT, 2018

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MESSAGE

The world is now in the third year of the era of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by 193 countries at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The SDGs, which came into effect from 1st January, 2016, have 2030 as their deadline for achieving the targets. These SDG targets across 17 verticals represent the most ambitious global development aspirations. They address key aspects of universal well-being across different socio-economic, cultural, geographical divisions as also the interconnectedness among these social multiple dimensions of improving human welfare.

It is widely acknowledged that the world cannot achieve the SDGs without India achieving them. Success stories from India in their journey towards achieving the SDGs have the potential to guide other countries. The Government of India's development strategies adequately address key national priorities which are themselves inextricably aligned to the SDG targets. The flagship programmes of Government like Swachh Bharat Mission, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana highlight Government of India's commitment to ensure that development reaches one and all and societal equity is enhanced.

At NITI Aayog, we recognize the leading role of State Governments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies and Civil Society Organisations to take the SDGs forward and to ensure that the most marginalized persons are reached first. It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that State Governments in India have taken proactive steps to implement the entire range of SDGs. NITI Aayog has been focusing on localizing the SDGs in a participatory manner. In this direction, more than twenty national and regional consultations on SDGs have been conducted. These saw participation from Central Ministries, State and Local Governments, Civil Society Organisations, Think Tanks, Academia, United Nations and other stakeholders.

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

Ensuing the successful implementation of SDGs calls for a constant review and monitoring of the progress made. This permits needed midcourse correction and shifts. Evaluation, accountability and learning-reinforced action are indispensable pillars of forward-looking and effective governance. Without the evidence of where we stand now, we cannot effectively map our path towards realising the Sustainable Development Goals. "*The SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018*" highlights the progress being made by States and Union Territories in moving towards multiple SDG targets. It provides a benchmark to map our progress at the national as well as the sub-national level. It is hoped that this will foster a healthy competition among States and Union Territories at sub-national level to view their progress vis-a-vis national as well as other states in true spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism.

I congratulate Mr. Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog who has encouraged the SDGs Team at NITI Aayog to develop a composite SDG India Index, which for the first time measures the performance of India as a nation and its States with respect to select SDG targets. My compliments to the State Governments, Central Ministries, United Nations in India and our knowledge partners who have contributed towards preparing this report.

(Rajiv Kumar)

New Delhi
December 14, 2018.

अमिताभ कांत
Amitabh Kant
मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
Chief Executive Officer

सत्यमेव जयते

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MESSAGE

India is focused on good governance, sustainable livelihood and cleaner environment. As the fastest growing major economy in the world today, home to more than 1.3 billion aspiring people and 8% of the world's biodiversity, India's success in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 will be of great significance.

We have taken substantial strides in lifting millions of people out of poverty. Initiatives both at the national and sub-national level, account for considerable progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

From connecting villages with roads and expanding digital connectivity to opening the ground for new age mobility solutions; from increasing access to financial services to starting ambitious initiatives to provide universal health coverage, sanitation and housing for all — the flagship programmes of the government, like *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*, are focused on ease of living.

Programmes and enactments aimed at protecting, empowering and promoting the rights of girls, women and persons with disabilities, further show the government's resolve to ensure inclusive growth, leaving no one behind.

SDGs can only be met through visionary long-term strategic planning and cooperative federalism, where governments at both the Centre and States work together to bring about transformation. States play a huge role in the implementation of government programmes and in influencing all social and economic parameters necessary to achieve SDGs.

The SDG India Index has been developed to provide a holistic view on the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and UTs. The Index tracks the progress of all the States and UTs on a set of 62 national indicators, measuring their achievements on several SDG targets. It will also go a long way in helping analyse and identify best practices and priority areas, giving direction to developmental policies.

I congratulate the SDG Team in NITI Aayog led by Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, who drove the whole process of putting in place the indicator framework, creating the SDG India Index and bringing out the first baseline report for the country. I also compliment our partners, especially UN RC, Central Ministries, State Governments and all officials who have contributed greatly in the effort.

States must play a major role and make a big difference to the Sustainable Development Goals.

(Amitabh Kant)

Date: 14th December, 2018
New Delhi

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MESSAGE

I congratulate the Government of India, and NITI Aayog in particular, for spearheading committed action on an inclusive and sustainable agenda for national development.

The success of Agenda 2030 globally will depend, in a decisive way, on the progress India makes on the Sustainable Development Goals in the next decade. It is not just the size of India's population or the scale of its interventions that makes it so critical to the SDGs, but its unique convergence of extraordinary economic growth, commitment to sustainability, and social and technological innovations.

Over the last decade, hundreds of millions have been lifted out of poverty in India through targeted schemes across sectors. India has also emerged as a global leader on the international climate action agenda and an enabler of sustainable development for developing countries around the world. This moral leadership, combined with some of the world's largest and most ambitious social programmes including housing for all, energy for all, urbanization, health and nutrition, and digital and financial inclusion, make it a leading force for the SDGs globally.

At the same time, India understands that robust data is the foundation of effective development. This SDG India Index is an important first step in enabling comprehensive tracking of the country's progress, and in benchmarking SDGs for both central and State governments across the country.

As the custodians and catalysts for the achievement of national priorities in the States, the role of State governments in India's achievement of the SDGs has also been of special importance. In its first iteration, the Index provides a well-rounded picture of India's inclusive growth trajectory, and the status of both national and state-level social, economic, and environmental parameters across a set of 62 indicators. It not only allows for the evaluation of success, but measures the impact of government programmes, and will therefore help identify effective models and trends for future interventions.

The Index also highlights a great opportunity for the strengthening of collection and analysis of data in India, to monitor progress on the SDGs, as well as to inform policy planning. As with any new endeavour, it is expected that the SDG India Index will evolve over the coming years - indicators shall be refined, data collection and reporting processes shall be improved, the potential for disaggregating data shall be explored and methodological improvements will be made.

The United Nations in India is pleased to support NITI Aayog and the Government of India in catalyzing the achievement of the SDGs in the country. I am confident that the solutions developed here today will enable sectoral transformations in the wider region, and the world, in the years to come.

Date: 14th December, 2018
New Delhi

(Yuri Afanasiev)
UN Resident Coordinator

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The idea of developing an SDG India Index germinated early this year in NITI Aayog, the institution mandated to oversee the progress of the nation along the Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda 2030. The aim has been to identify indicators which best capture the essence of the SDG goals, and which comprise of a concise list with widely available official data for all States and UTs. The aim has also been to bring the SDGs on the table for policy dialogue, formulation and implementation among the Central ministries and the States/Union Territories, within the framework of cooperative and competitive federalism.

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

The guidance of Dr. Ashok Kumar Jain, former Adviser, helped us sail through this endeavour. Our partners in this process have been Global Green Growth Institute and United Nations in India. We are extremely grateful to UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the UN agencies for their support in the preparation of the report and their technical advisors - Davendra Verma and Ritu Mathur for their continuous support in this exercise. A deep sense of gratitude to our entire team in the SDG Vertical at NITI Aayog – Aastha Dang, Amorita Goel, Anjali Bansal, Dinesh Dhawan, Shashvat Singh, Shivani Sen, Sundar Mishra, Upasana Sikri and Vikas Kumar.

We thankfully acknowledge the data support provided by the relevant Ministries and guidance by the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) in the development of SDG Indicators. We would fail in our duty if we do not put on record the remarkable strides made by States/UTs in their collective endeavour to strengthen the processes and structures pertaining to the localisation of the SDGs.

We are grateful to Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog for his inspiration and guidance that made this report possible. SDG India Index took shape because of the conviction of our CEO who has always encouraged us to think new and act big. Finally, none of this would have materialised without the faith which the head of our institution, Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman has reposed in our endeavours to launch the baseline report on SDGs for the country.

We thank all the members for their support and contribution.

Sanyukta Samaddar, IAS
Officer on Special Duty
Sustainable Development Goals Vertical
NITI Aayog
Government of India

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAY	Antoydaya Anna Yojana
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guerin
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAGR	Combined Annual Growth Rate
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CPMU	Central, Plan and Monitoring Unit
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DFS	Department of Financial Services
DOT	Department of Telecommunications
DTH	Direct to Home Service
DDUGKY	Deen Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
ESO	Economic and Statistical Organisation
EVS	Environmental Science
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GCF	Green Climate Funds
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
HLMC	High Level Monitoring Committee
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HPC	High Power Committee
DIEC	Information, Education and Communication
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IESS	India Energy Security Scenarios
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IPC	Indian Penal Code
KILA	Kerala Institute of Local Administration
KSPB	Kerala State Planning Board
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

MDM	Mid-day Meal
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIS	Management Information System
MLE	Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NA	Not Available
E-NAM	National Agriculture Market
NAMP	National Air Quality Monitoring Programme
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NCRB	National Crime Record Bureau
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHM	National Health Mission
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NMHP	National Mental Health Programme
NPCDCS	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke
NPP	National Perspective Plan
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
NULL	No Value
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ORGI	Office of Registrar General of India
PCC	Pollution Control Committee
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana
PMJSBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Suraksha Beema Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PDS	Public Distribution System
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
ROMS	Real-Time Outcome-based Monitoring System
RGI	Registrar General of India
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
RTE	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCB	Scheduled Commercial Bank
SCSP and TSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SECC	Socio-Economic Caste Census
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SLSC	State Level Steering Committee
SLMG	State Level Monitoring Group
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
SPV	Solar Photovoltaic
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TE	Teacher Education
TWG	Thematic Working Groups
TB	Tuberculosis
U-DISE	Unified-District Information System for Education
UT	Union Territory
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
ULB	Urban Local Body
VMU	Vision Management Unit
WHO	World Health Organization

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Introducing the SDG India Index

About the report

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an ambitious commitment by world leaders which set out a universal and an unprecedented agenda which embraces economic, environmental and social aspects of the wellbeing of societies. The progress of the world to meet the SDGs, largely depends on India's progress. India played a prominent role in the formulation of SDGs and much of the country's National Development Agenda is mirrored in the SDGs. However, with 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 306 National indicators, the SDGs might be difficult to grasp and understand. Defining and measuring success pose a challenge as well. Countries around the world have been considering how to implement and measure success against the Goals. This report shows how SDGs will be measured in India. The indicators shall be refined, data collection and reporting processes shall be improved, and the potential for disaggregating data shall be explored over the coming years.

I. SDGs: A global perspective

The SDGs are a bold universal set of 17 Goals and 169 targets to help organise and streamline development actions for greater achievement of human wellbeing, while leaving no one behind – by 2030. They are a part of Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by 193 Member States at the historic United Nations General Assembly Summit in September 2015, and came into effect on January 1, 2016.

The spectrum of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets range from poverty eradication, human health and sanitation to urban settlements and to safeguarding the global ecosystems on which humanity depends for its survival.

II. Evolution of SDGs

The SDGs for 2030 evolved from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015. The MDGs were a set of eight international development goals with 18 quantifiable targets for the year 2015 set by the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000. MDGs were the first global attempt at establishing measurable goals and targets on key challenges facing the world within a single framework and galvanised countries and communities into action. The world saw significant political and economic changes over the 15-year period since the adoption of MDGs in 2000. Several regions of the world saw rapid and continuous economic growth, and millions of people were lifted out of poverty during this period. However, new set of challenges arose. In many countries, the benefits of growth were not equally distributed. Rapid economic growth in many parts of the world coincided with an equally rapid increase in energy consumption, depletion of natural resources and other material inputs to the point where the increase in economic welfare – after accounting for the side-effects of growth, such as environmental degradation – was considerably less than the growth in incomes. As a result, in 2015, SDGs came into being to address these challenges with more universal, comprehensive and inclusive nature of goals compared with the MDGs.

The SDGs have been formulated based on a series of global conferences that deliberated on the crucial agenda of environmental sustainability. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) highlighted the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities which was endorsed by Agenda 2030. Heads of States at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa affirmed their political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity.

The Paris Declaration on Climate Change with its objective of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 to adopt a concise, focused,

Table 1: Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1: No Poverty
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal: 2 Zero Hunger
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4: Quality Education
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender Equality
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal: 7 Affordable and Clean Energy
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality
Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate Action
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life Below Water
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 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

Goal 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

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

forward-looking and action-oriented post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction are other global compacts of significance for achieving the objects of SDGs.

SDGs are the universal frame of reference which are holistic and, unlike the MDGs, were finalised after detailed international negotiations that involved both the developing and developed countries.

A mapping of the SDGs against MDGs reveals that SDGs are more detailed and nuanced than the MDGs, with addition of some specific goals on inequality, climate change, environmental sustainability, urbanisation, governance and partnerships (including means of implementation). The SDGs emphasize on aspects which were merely touched upon by the MDGs, making them more inclusive and wider in scope, but also more difficult to quantify.

Two important global cornerstones of SDGs – missing in the MDGs – are evaluation and accountability. To address these, a global High Level Political Forum (HLPF) was established. Its central role is to follow-up and review progress at the global level. Voluntary National Review is the mechanism through which such follow-ups can happen. As stipulated in paragraph 84 of the 2030 Agenda, regular reviews by the HLPF are to be "voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries, and shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders". Focussing on seven Goals, India presented its Voluntary National Review report at the HLPF in 2017.

III. India and the SDGs

The Government of India is strongly committed to Agenda 2030, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Prime Minister of India in his statement at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York on 25 September 2015 strongly affirmed India's commitment to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. He drew attention to the fact that we live in "an age of unprecedented prosperity, but also unspeakable deprivation around the world" and pointed out that "much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals". Further, he has reiterated the importance of the SDGs at global level, such as at G-20 meetings. The Parliament of India has taken exemplary initiatives to propel the SDG agenda forward. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Lower House of the Parliament of India, has organised briefing sessions on the SDGs for Members of Parliament, including bringing together legislators from South Asia and other BRICS nations to collectively work towards the realisation of these goals. India has provided strong endorsement to the SDGs, giving a considerable fillip to Agenda 2030.

It is widely agreed that India will play a leading role in determining the relative success or failure of the SDGs, as it is the second most populous country in the world. India is already taking significant strides towards the attainment of SDGs. India's National Development Agenda outlines the measures the Government is taking on issues like poverty, sustainable growth, health, nutrition, gender equality and quality education, among several others.

The key actions undertaken so far by key entities responsible for spearheading the work on SDGs include:

NITI Aayog: NITI Aayog is mandated with the task of coordinating work on SDGs by adopting a synergistic approach, involving central ministries, States/Union Territories (UTs), civil society organizations, academia and business sector to achieve India's SDG targets. A comprehensive mapping of SDG targets with schemes and programmes has been developed. This suggests an approach to sustainable development that brings together economic, social and environmental pillars, with a focus on their interlinkages. A series of consultations have been conducted by NITI Aayog with all stakeholders focussing on different goals, capacity building, evaluation framework, sharing of new knowledge and best practices, and progress mapping. So far, 22 such national and regional consultations have happened.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI): The Ministry has drafted the National Indicator Framework (NIF) in consultation with Ministries and States/UTs. MoSPI has also been leading discussions at the global level on the indicator framework for the SDGs.

States/UTs: Several States/UTs have mapped State and centrally sponsored schemes vis-à-vis the SDGs; and undertaken long-term (visioning), medium-term (strategy development) and short-term (action plan) exercises.

IV. Introducing the SDG India Index 2018

Given the importance accorded by the Government of India to achieving SDGs, NITI Aayog decided to estimate the progress through a single measurable index that would serve as an advocacy tool and trigger action at the State level.

NITI Aayog has constructed the SDG India Index spanning across 13 out of 17 SDGs (leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17). The Index tracks the progress of all the States and UTs on a set of 62 Priority Indicators, measuring their progress on the outcomes of the interventions and schemes of the Government of India. The SDG India Index is intended to provide a holistic view on the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and UTs.

The SDG India Index is an aggregate measure which can be understood and used by everyone—policymakers, businesses, civil society and the general public. It has been designed to provide an aggregate assessment of the performance of all Indian States and UTs, and to help leaders and change makers evaluate their performance on social, economic and environmental parameters. It aims to measure India and its States' progress towards the SDGs for 2030.

Key features of the SDG India Index 2018

Guided by MoSPI's National Indicator Framework and based on consultations with Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs, NITI Aayog has constructed a list of 62 priority indicators. To determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the Index, technically-sound, quantitative indicators were chosen that met the following criteria:

i. Relevance to the SDG targets
ii. Guided by the National Indicator Framework (NIF)
iii. Availability of data at national level for States and UTs from official statistical systems
iv. Consent from respective Ministries/Departments
v. Ownership of data by the data source Ministries
vi. Sufficient data coverage, such that data for at least 50 percent of the States/UTs is available

Sixty two priority indicators were selected for computation of the SDG India Index after extensive discussions with 38 Central Ministries/Departments and States and UTs. Being the baseline report, this report does not consider time series comparison of data. As a result, the SDG India Index tells us where a State/UT currently stands on each of the indicators considered, and will present incremental change in subsequent versions.

Please refer to Section V Annexure.

Limitation of the SDG India Index 2018

This report should not be considered as a holistic performance report of States/UTs. This is because, the index takes into account some process and scheme level indicators pertaining only to Government of India's interventions on the SDG targets. A few of the limitations of this first national effort to measure where States/UTs stand on the SDGs are highlighted below.

- **Exclusion of goals:** SDG India Index does not currently cover Goals 12, 13 and 14 largely on account of unavailability of comparable data across States and UTs. Further, SDG 17 is also not included given that indicators have not been identified by the NIF for this goal.
- **Selection bias:** Selection of indicators is based on the criteria that emphasises availability, coverage across States and UTs and ownership by the Ministries.
- **Indicators emerging from the State schemes not included :** The Indicators focus largely on data sources emerging from central official statistical systems and the respective Union Ministries/Departments. State schemes and their data sources have not been tapped for this exercise.
- **Limitation of equal weightage:** Assigning equal weightage for all indicators across all Goals may lead to biased results. Additionally, some indicators may be less relevant to some States. For example, indicators like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) have less relevance in States like Punjab and Haryana because they have already been performing better on these targets. Thus, their progress on these schematic indicators will seem less in comparison to other States but it does not signify that these States are poor performers. Given the equal significance of all Goals, equal weights have been assigned to all the considered SDGs.
- **Missing data:** Data for a few States /UTs is not available for some indicators. In computing the Index, these missing /null values have not been given any weightage. This methodology may have a bearing on the Index score.

Advantages of the SDG India Index 2018

The SDG India Index 2018 report provides critical insights on the status of SDGs in the country even though it may not be a comprehensive representation of overall baseline since it is constrained by limited data availability. As data availability improves and new estimation techniques become available, subsequent reports of SDG India Index will become more comprehensive with additional indicators, and also help to measure incremental progress. Despite these gaps and limitations, the SDG Index can be useful to States/UTs in assessing their starting point on the SDGs in the following ways:

- **Support States/UTs to benchmark their progress:** SDG India Index can help States/UTs to benchmark their progress against the national targets and performance of their peers to understand reasons for differential performance and devise better strategies to achieve the SDGs by 2030.
- **Support States/UTs to identify priority areas:** The SDGs undoubtedly present a very bold agenda. It is clear from this analysis, that several States face major challenges in achieving the SDGs. SDG India Index will act as a tool to highlight the key areas on which the respective States/UTs need to invest and improve by enabling States/UTs to measure incremental progress.
- **Highlight data gaps related across SDGs:** The preparation of the index has highlighted data gaps related to the SDGs. As highlighted earlier, SDG India Index does not currently cover certain goals such as Goals 12, 13 and 14 largely on account of unavailability of comparable data across States and UTs. Even for basic indicators like Maternal Mortality Ratio, data is not available for States in the North-East and UTs. The stated limitations of this index highlights the need for India to develop its statistical systems at the national and State levels. It highlights the need to increase the capacity and capability of data collection.

V. SDG India Index 2018 Methodology

Stages of building the SDG India Index

The SDG India Index is a product of a chain of three stages.

Stage 1: SDGs and Targets

Each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are mapped with a set of 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. These were used as the foundation for building the SDG India Index.

Stage 2: National Priority Indicators list

The next stage was to identify the national level Priority Indicators and map them to the 169 targets of the SDGs for 2030.

NITI Aayog selected a list of 62 Priority Indictors that was guided by the MoSPI's National Indicator Framework.

MoSPI was entrusted with the responsibility of identifying the nationally available datasets that align with the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets. MoSPI thus developed the draft National Indicator Framework for measuring India's progress against SDGs and associated targets.

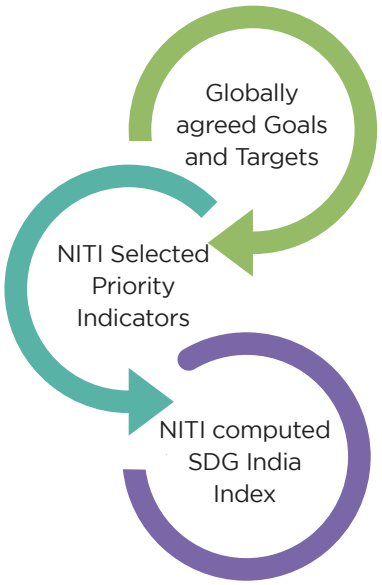
The National Indicator Framework is the largest monitoring framework in the country, comprising of 306 indicators. It consists of nationally defined indicators corresponding to national priorities and needs.

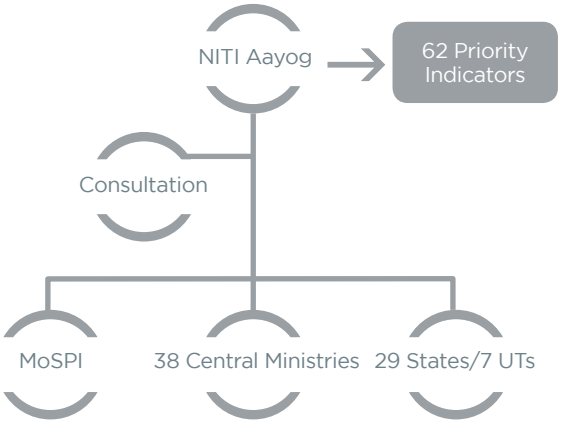
Guided by the MoSPI's National Indicator Framework, NITI Aayog constructed a draft list of 62 Priority Indicators. These Priority Indicators were selected by following a set of criteria.

Criteria Adopted in selecting National Indicators

i. Relevance to the UN SDG targets
ii. Guided by the National Indicator Framework
iii. Availability of data at national level for States and UTs from official statistical systems
iv. Consent from respective Ministries
v. Ownership of data by the data source Ministries
vi. Sufficient data coverage, such that data for at least 50 percent of the States/UTs is available

Stages of building the SDG India Index





Data challenges

The need to measure progress against SDGs rekindled an interest in the quality and availability of data for measuring country's performance, scheme design and management. Although some progress has been made in strengthening the statistical system, this progress is uneven and India continues to lack in uniform statistical systems. All 29 States and 7 Union Territories use varied data monitoring systems.

Domestic requirements for good governance and accountability as a tool for evaluating government performance have increased demand for reliable data. A national framework will enable the development of reliable, high quality data on a range of subjects.

Data is currently not available for some of the 306 National Indicators developed by MoSPI. However, to initiate the monitoring process, NITI Aayog decided to prioritise some indicators on which State-wise data is available and consider those indicators for designing the SDG India Index.

Once the draft list of the Priority Indicators was selected, the same was circulated to the relevant 38 Central Ministries and Departments, followed by a round of consultation with them, before being circulated to all States/UTs for their suggestions and comments. Finally 62 Priority Indicators were selected for computation of the SDG India Index.

Stage 3: Computing the SDG India Index Scores

SDG India Index score was computed for India and each of its States and UTs based on the 62 Priority Indicators. The Index measures India's progress towards the 13 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, leaving out SDG 12, 13, 14 and 17 from the purview of this Index. Progress on SDG 12, 13 and 14 could not be measured because relevant state level data could not be consolidated or found. SDG 17 was left out because the Goal is focussed on international partnerships, being less relevant for domestic level policy actions.

The SDG India Index was used to rank the States/UTs according to their progress on the 62 Priority Indicators.

The steps involved in computing the Index are as follows.

i. **Raw data:** Raw data for each of the 62 Priority Indicators was compiled for each State, UT and at the national level.

ii. **Missing data:** The purpose of the SDG Index is to guide States/UTs on their SDG priorities. Data for some States/UTs is missing for some indicators. This missing data has been marked as "Null". In computing the Index, these "null" values have not been given any weightage. In the report, the missing data is flagged so that in future steps can be taken to fill the missing values.

iii. **Target setting:** For each indicator, a national target value for 2030 has been set. This target value has been set in one of the three different ways:

   a. A quantifiable national target specified by the Government of India, or
   b. A quantifiable UN SDG target specified under the UN SDGs for 2030, or
   c. The average of the values of the top 3 performing States/UTs

iv. **Normalising:** To make data comparable across indicators, State-wise data values of each of the Priority Indicators were rescaled from its raw form into a score ranging from 0 to 100— with 0 denoting lowest performer and 100 indicating that the target has been achieved.

For indicators where increasing value means better performance (Eg. Forest area coverage), score x' was computed as follows:

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

Where, x= raw data value,
min(x) = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset
T(x) = national target value of the indicator
x' = normalized value after rescaling

For indicators where increasing value means worse performance (Eg. Poverty rate), score x' was computed as follows:

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

Where, x= raw data value,
max(x) = maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset
T(x) = national target value of the indicator
x' = normalized value after rescaling

In instances where States and UTs performed better than the target, their Index Score has been capped at 100.

v. **SDG Index Score:** For each of the Goals under SDGs (except Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17), SDG India Index Score was computed for each State/UT. This was calculated as the arithmetic mean of the normalised values of all the Priority Indicators within the Goal. In calculating the average, equal weights were assigned to each indicator and the arithmetic mean was rounded off to the nearest whole number.

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

Where, I_{ij}= Goal score for State i under SDG j
N_{ij}= Number of non-null indicators for State i under SDG j
I_{ijk}= Normalised value for State i of indicator k under SDG j

The Goal Score I_{ij} for State i under SDG j was then rounded off to the nearest whole number to give the SDG Index Score. Based on the SDG India Index, States and UTs were classified into 4 categories under each of the SDGs (except Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17):

- Achiever – when SDG India Index score is equal to 100
- Front Runner – when SDG India Index score is less than 100 but greater than or equal to 65
- Performer – when SDG India Index score is less than 65 but greater than or equal to 50
- Aspirant – when SDG India Index score is less than 50

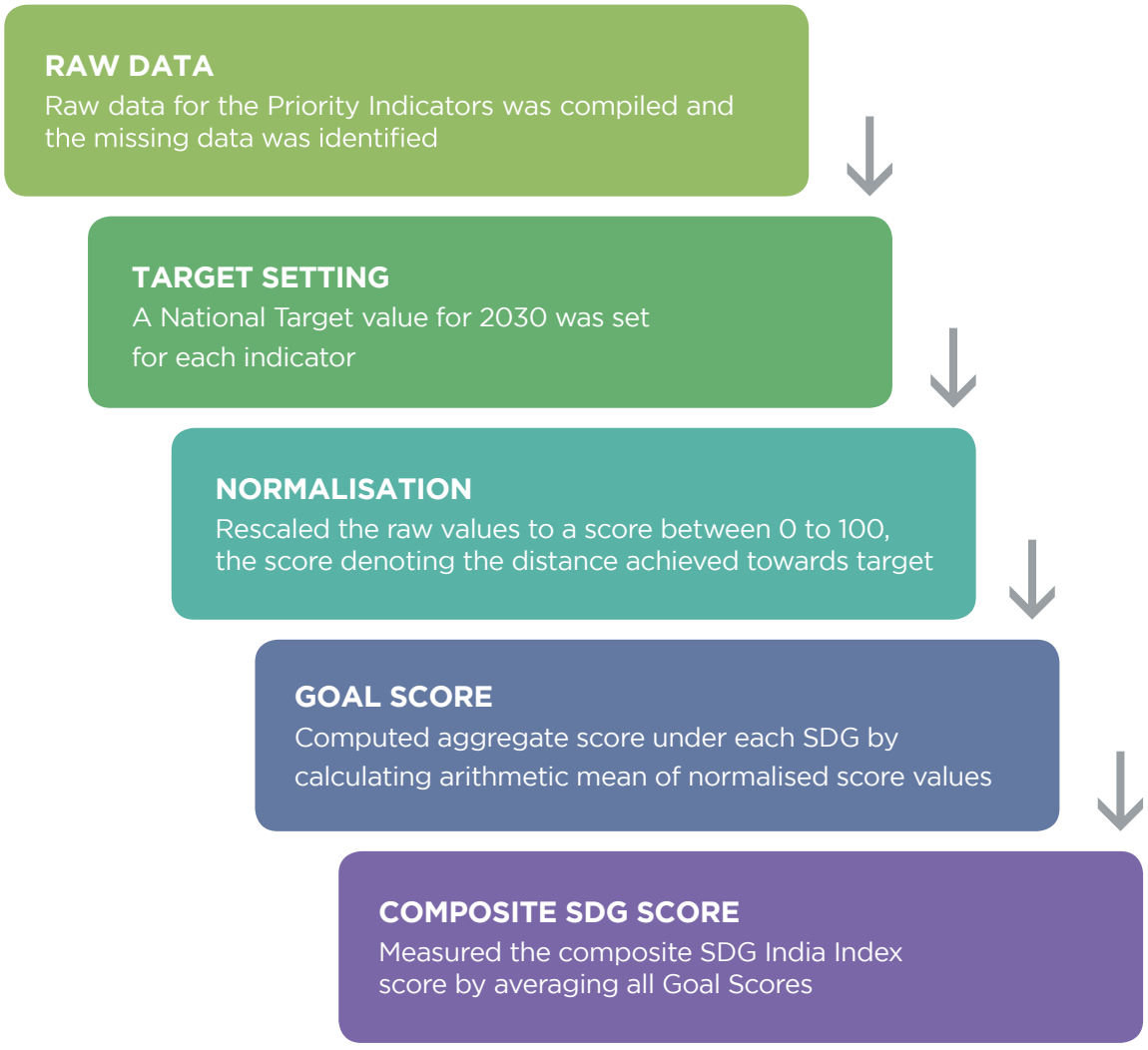
vi. **Composite SDG India Index Score**: Every State's and UT's composite SDG India Index score was finally computed to quantify the overall progress of the States and UTs towards the SDGs. This was calculated as the arithmetic mean of the Goal scores across 13 out of the 17 Goals. This was done by assigning equal weight to every Goal score and the arithmetic mean was rounded off to the nearest whole number.

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

Where, I_i = Composite SDG index score of State i
N_i = Number of Goal scores for which State i has non-null data
I_{ij} = Goal score for State i under SDG j

The arithmetic mean of Goal scores were then rounded off to the nearest whole number to give the composite SDG India Index score for each State/UT. The States/UTs were again classified into the four categories (as described above): Achiever, Front Runner, Performer and Aspirant.

Figure 1: Methodology for Index Construction



V. Composite SDG India Index, 2018

About the SDG India Index

A composite score was computed for each State and UT of India based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs. The value of the score indicates the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the 13 SDGs and their respective targets. The score ranges between 0 and 100. If a State achieves a score of 100, it signifies that the State has achieved the national target set for 2030. On the other hand, if a State achieves a score of 0, it signifies that the State was the worst performer. Please refer to Annexure ii for a note on target setting.

The SDG Index Score for Sustainable Development Goals 2030 ranges between 42 and 69 for States and between 57 and and 68 for UTs.

Among the States, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are the front runners with an SDG India Index score of 69. Among the UTs, Chandigarh is a front runner with a score of 68.

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

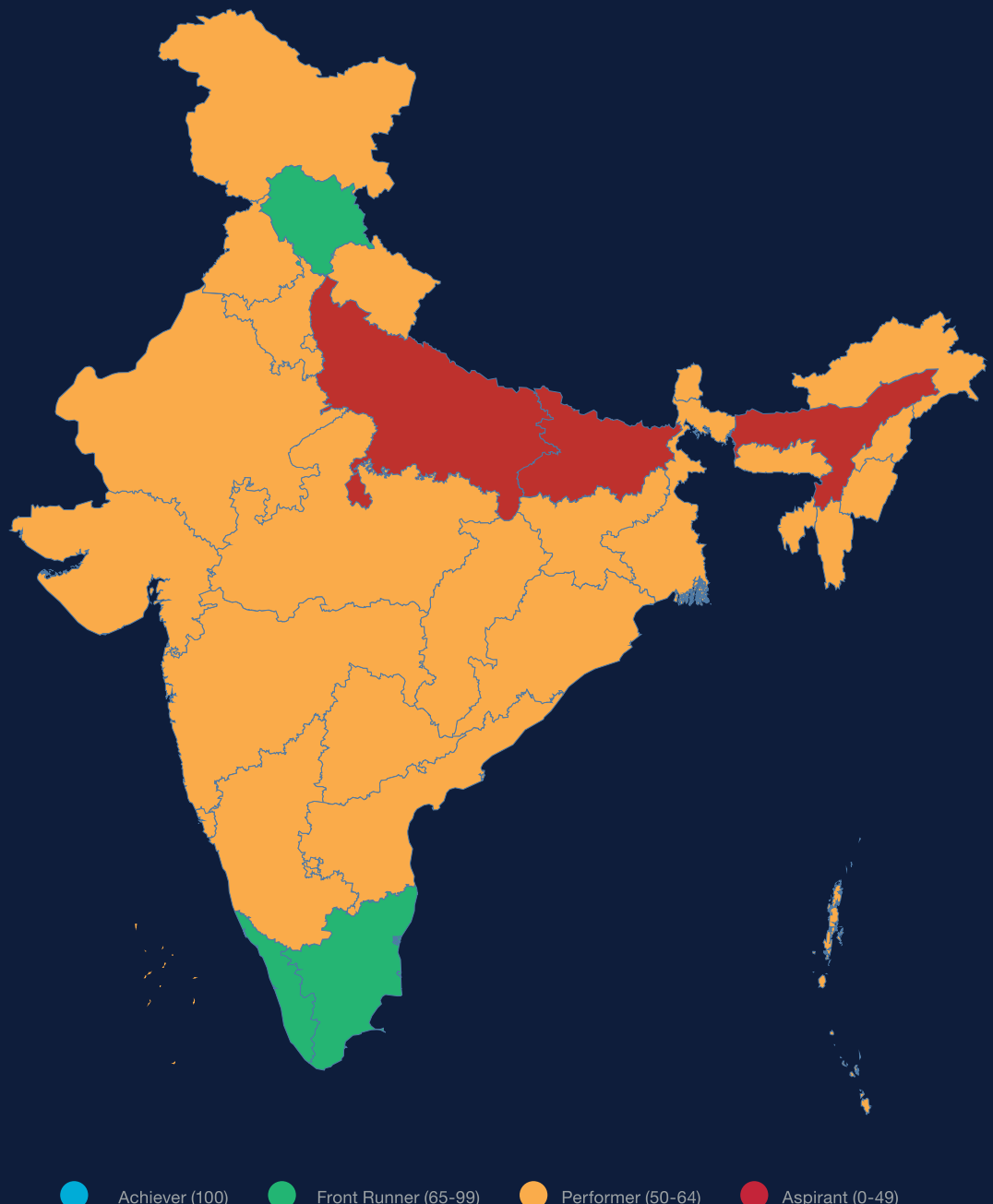
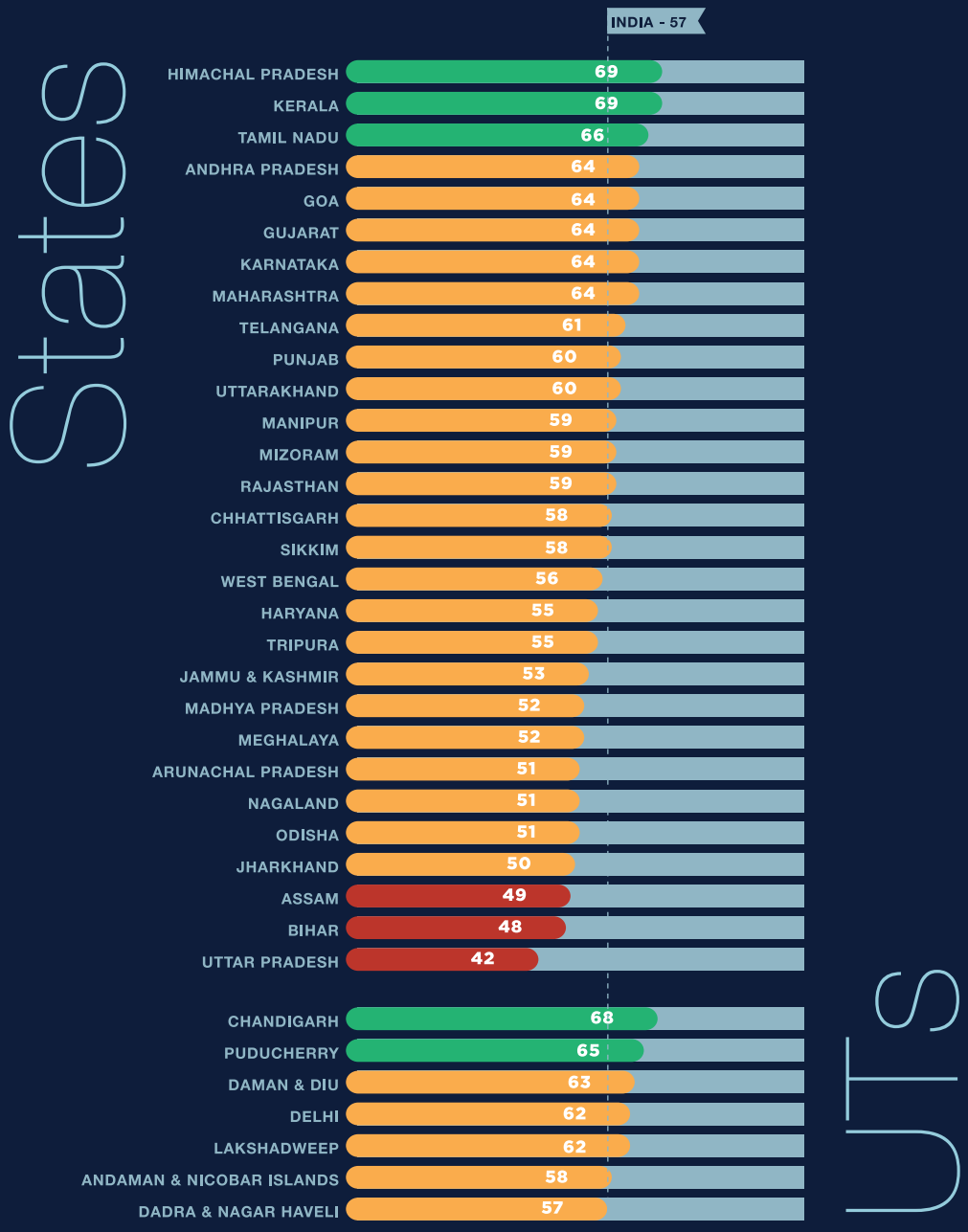


Figure 3 - India SDG Index Score of States and UTs



Kerala's top rank is attributed to its superior performance in providing good health, reducing hunger, achieving gender equality and providing quality education. Himachal Pradesh ranks high on providing clean water and sanitation, in reducing inequalities and preserving mountain ecosystem.

Among the UTs, Chandigarh takes the lead because of its exemplary performance in providing clean water and sanitation to its people. It has further made good progress towards providing affordable and clean energy, generating decent work and economic growth, and providing quality education.

A break-up of SDG India Index score by the component Goals has been shown in the table alongside for each State and UT. The table can be read both horizontally and vertically. Horizontal view helps to gauge a State/UT's performance across the 13 Goals. The vertical view enables a reader to compare the distance to target achieved by a State/UT relative to other States/UTs.

TABLE 2: PERFORMANCE OF STATE/UT ON EACH SDG

State / UT	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG15	SDG16	Composite SDG
	Index Score													
Andhra Pradesh	62	51	66	77	44	58	78	81	51	75	35	87	86	64
Arunachal Pradesh	52	59	38	44	32	55	44	72	19	67	44	72	72	61
Assam	50	52	30	56	36	42	19	61	35	78	32	100	52	49
Bihar	45	39	40	38	24	31	87	50	38	62	42	59	46	42
Chhattisgarh	58	46	42	52	45	58	39	58	36	73	54	100	65	55
Goa	62	80	66	71	55	64	61	90	0	50	71	100	87	64
Gujarat	46	49	52	67	31	100	87	60	46	79	52	71	75	64
Haryana	55	52	37	69	31	59	55	72	50	58	20	43	75	58
Himachal Pradesh	64	59	46	62	42	59	58	71	42	96	41	93	91	69
Jammu and Kashmir	61	60	52	57	50	52	54	43	35	71	33	74	69	53
Jharkhand	37	50	40	50	32	51	20	53	47	72	53	96	54	50
Karnataka	52	54	69	76	43	53	77	72	57	69	39	89	74	64
Kerala	69	70	80	87	53	51	60	61	69	72	46	75	82	66
Madhya Pradesh	44	41	36	49	33	51	46	57	27	75	39	91	54	53
Maharashtra	47	47	56	74	43	61	69	74	53	76	34	89	82	61
Manipur	44	74	67	65	25	44	39	33	72	68	31	100	70	55
Meghalaya	69	43	58	38	36	40	71	60	42	100	36	94	52	52
Mizoram	71	69	60	52	43	67	78	69	0	100	52	89	71	59
Nagaland	54	69	34	48	42	58	48	40	0	80	32	78	67	51
Odisha	56	48	52	48	43	48	23	53	52	78	34	100	55	51
Punjab	54	71	71	53	43	55	61	67	42	60	38	87	84	60
Rajasthan	56	48	48	73	37	43	60	67	52	78	48	80	81	58
Sikkim	54	67	56	47	56	78	47	62	1	67	55	96	89	59
Tamil Nadu	78	61	77	75	55	66	69	71	48	80	33	74	61	66
Telangana	60	60	73	84	43	55	63	75	19	100	44	83	89	61
Tripura	71	69	60	58	50	39	32	60	39	88	38	88	71	59
Uttar Pradesh	48	42	29	50	37	50	33	54	33	36	37	50	61	42
Uttarakhand	65	60	56	63	41	73	55	67	33	60	41	100	69	60
West Bengal	57	60	66	60	40	54	40	63	45	78	33	89	72	56
A & N Islands	60	56	56	69	50	71	56	60	0	69	60	94	73	56
Chandigarh	56	70	60	69	50	100	66	62	78	60	40	83	66	65
D & N Haveli	21	43	33	77	41	100	73	64	0	100	0	100	43	57
Daman and Diu	58	42	47	48	33	66	64	61	0	100	48	64	78	53
Delhi	56	72	47	60	37	60	60	66	100	60	33	77	80	60
Lakshadweep	43	47	64	60	50	100	60	66	0	100	Null	100	74	62
Puducherry	60	71	66	60	57	49	60	66	100	64	57	60	80	65
India	54	46	52	56	36	50	51	60	44	71	39	90	71	57
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The subsequent chapters present detailed view of the performance of States and UTs under each Goal.

When reading SDG India Index scores within each Goal, leading States/UTs can be identified under each Goal:

Goal 1: No Poverty
Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
Goa and Delhi

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
Kerala and Puducherry

Goal 4: Quality Education
Kerala and Chandigarh

Goal 5: Gender Equality
Kerala, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
Gujarat, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

Goal 7: Affordabl and Clean Energy
Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
Goa and Daman & Diu

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Manipur, Delhi and Puducherry

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality
Meghalaya, Mizoram, Telangana, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
Goa and Andaman & Nicobar Island

Goal 15: Life on Land
Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Manipur, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Himachal Pradesh and Puducherry

No Poverty

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

SDG 1

The Global Agenda

Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere implies focusing on complete eradication of extreme poverty (currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day) as well as paying attention to other determinants that influence poverty such as socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental factors.

Goal 1 also 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. It calls for continuous monitoring including monitoring progress in social protection and inequality. Further, it emphasises on creating sound policy frameworks, mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems that ensure equal rights; and access to basic services and economic resources.

Poverty manifests itself in diminished opportunities for livelihood and quality education, lack of access to resources, social discrimination and exposure and vulnerability to extreme climate events.

The global targets for Goal 1 to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $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 programs 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

Goal 1 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 1. Since Goal 1 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
which aims to end all forms of malnutrition and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all, in particular the poor and vulnerable, and support small scale food producers

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
which aims to end epidemics and preventable deaths and achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to quality essential health care services, medicines and vaccines for all

Goal 4: Quality Education
that aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, including technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Goal 5: Gender Equality
as Goal 1 emphasises creation of gender sensitive development strategies, and equal rights and access to economic resources, as well as ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources and financial resources, including microfinance

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
which aims to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation and hygiene for all

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
that aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
which aims to promote development oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises through access to financial services

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
that aims to adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies and progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average, leading to greater equality

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
which aims to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, and significantly reduce the number of deaths and people affected by disasters, with focus on protecting the poor and vulnerable

Goal 13: Climate Action
which aims to develop resilience and adaptive capacity of the poor to climate related hazards and natural disasters

Goal 15: Life on Land
which aims to mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels, and integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
that aims at developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

The National Context

India is implementing a comprehensive development strategy to end poverty in all its forms. The strategy encompasses focussing on economic growth, supporting poverty alleviation programmes, providing gainful employment, strengthening livelihood opportunities and improving access to basic services, particularly for the socio-economically disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of the population. This is supported by providing institutional platforms, technology support and access to financial services.

Over the last two decades there have been large advancements in economic growth and poverty reduction. According to the Tendulkar Committee estimates, poverty rate in India declined by 18 percent between 1993-94 and 2004-05, and further declined by 41 percent between 2004-05 and 2011-12; in 2011-12, 21.9 percent of India's population was below the poverty line.

Improved economic performance coupled with concerted interventions by the government towards poverty eradication has led to decline in poverty rates across all economic, social and religious groups at the national level and in all States.

Important policy initiatives have been taken up and a number of outcome-based and well-targeted programmes and schemes are being executed at national, State and local levels, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act (MGNREGA), ***Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jan Dhan Yojana*** (PMJDY) and ***Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana*** of ***Pradhan Mantri*** National Rural & Urban Livelihood Mission.

A significant initiative to address the agenda of "leaving no one behind" and tackling poverty in all its dimensions is to use data from the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011, which measures different forms of deprivation, for identifying beneficiaries for different development programmes. This aids better targeting to the households that are most deprived on a range of indicators.

Recent economic reforms have focussed on fiscal consolidation, inflation targeting, improved governance all around, accelerated infrastructure development, further liberalization of foreign direct investment, closure of sick units in the public sector and curbing of corruption. Implementation of *Aadhaar* Act (for providing unique identity), Insolvency and Bankruptcy Act, Goods and Services Tax are steps in strengthening the fiscal management of the economy and for bringing transparency. As a result, today, India is one of the fastest growing major economies in the world.

India SDG Index – Goal 1

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

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
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. Percentage of population living below National Poverty line	10.95
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	2. Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	100
	3. Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	100
	4. Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit	100
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	5. Number of homeless households per 10,000 households	0

Performance on Goal 1

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

Goal 1 Index Score

The Index Score for SDG 1 on poverty ranges between 37 and 76 for States and between 21 and 61 for UTs.

Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are the best performers among the States and UTs respectively. Seven States are Front Runners (with Index Score greater than/equal to 65). Seven States and four UTs fall in the category of Aspirants with Index Score less than 50).

Figure 1.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 1

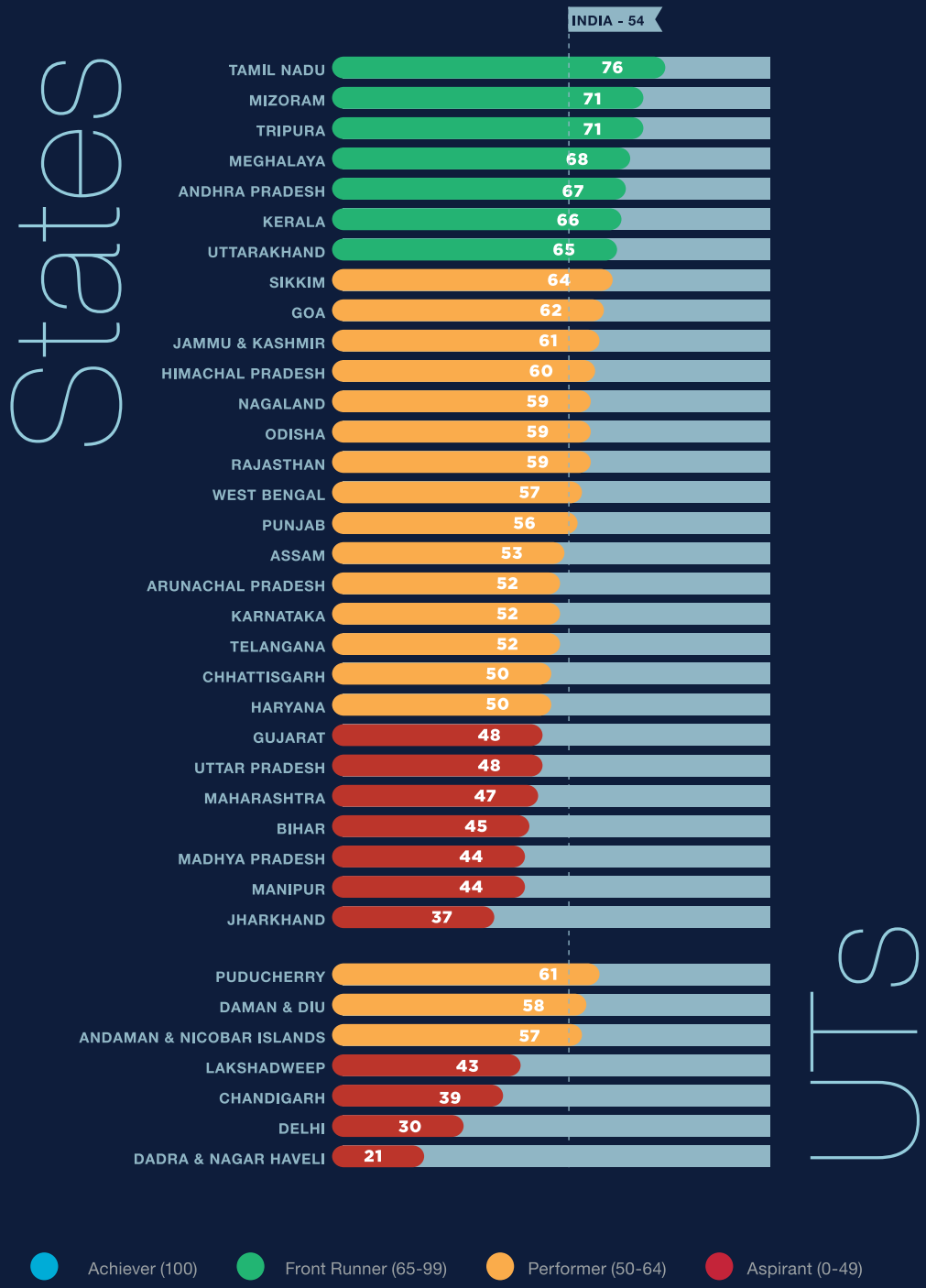
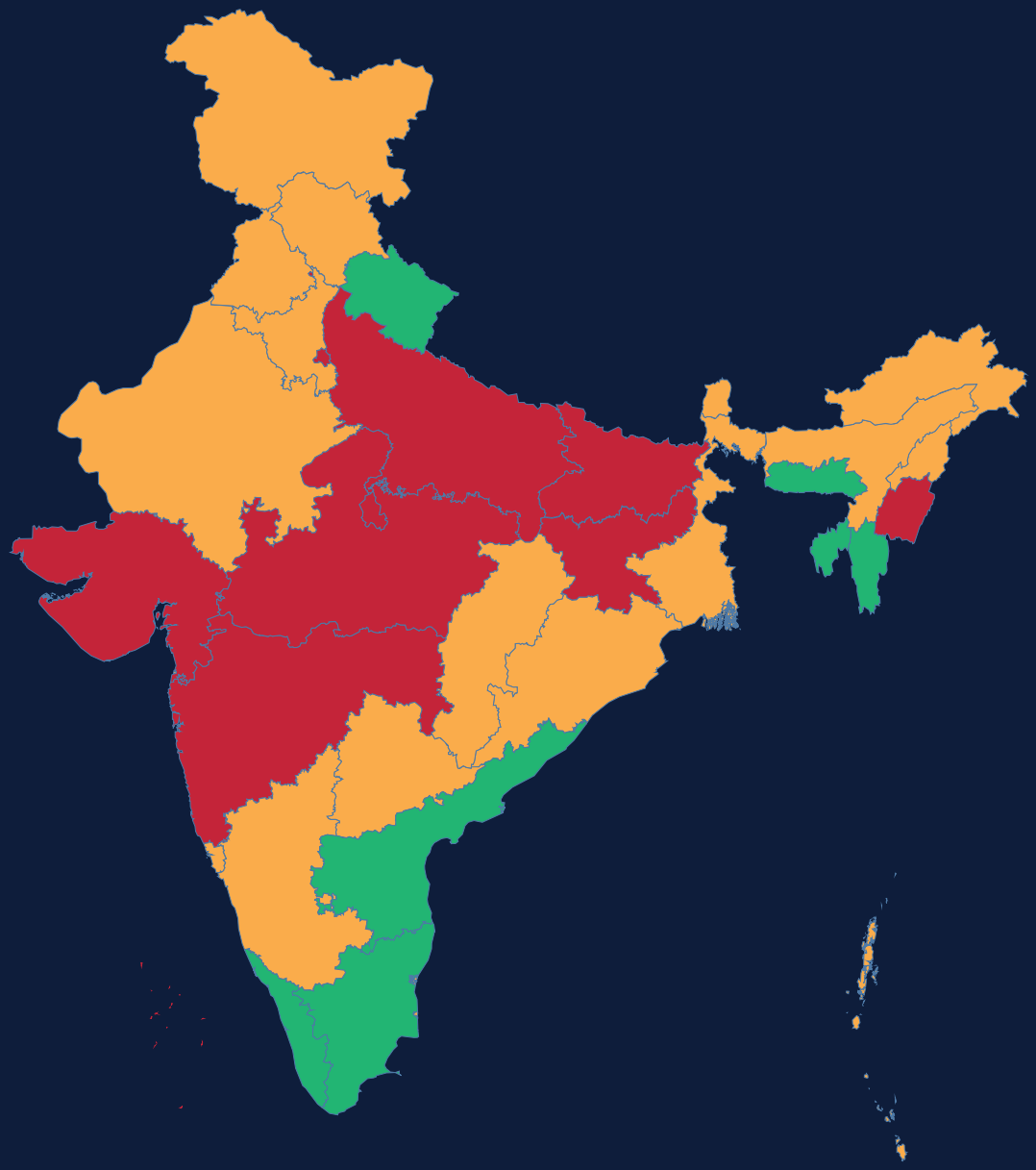


Figure 1.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 1



Front Runners

Tamil Nadu
Mizoram
Tripura
Meghalaya
Andhra Pradesh
Kerala
Uttarakhand

Performers

Sikkim
Goa
Jammu & Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh
Nagaland
Odisha
Rajasthan
West Bengal
Punjab
Assam
Arunachal Pradesh
Karnataka
Telangana
Chhattisgarh
Haryana

Puducherry
Daman & Diu
Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Aspirants

Gujarat
Uttar Pradesh
Maharashtra
Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
Manipur
Jharkhand
Lakshadweep
Chandigarh
Delhi
Dadra & Nagar Haveli

TABLE 1.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 1

S.No	State / UT	Percentage of population living below National Poverty line	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit (%)	Number of homeless households per 10,000 households	Percentage of population living below National Poverty line	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit (%)	Number of homeless households per 10,000 households	SDG 1 Index score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.20	74.60	87.77	17.40	15.34	100	74	72	16	72	67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.67	58.30	85.56	20.50	0.23	18	57	67	19	100	52
3	Assam	31.98	10.40	87.10	66.10	3.42	27	7	71	66	94	53
4	Bihar	33.74	12.30	75.63	53.90	3.13	21	9	44	53	94	45
5	Chhattisgarh	39.93	68.50	77.25	66.20	15.77	0	67	48	66	71	50
6	Goa	5.09	15.90	98.15	7.40	1.62	100	13	96	6	97	62
7	Gujarat	16.63	23.10	80.92	8.90	14.06	80	20	57	8	74	48
8	Haryana	11.16	12.20	80.16	13.50	14.52	99	9	55	12	73	50
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.06	25.80	91.12	13.10	9.37	100	23	80	12	83	60
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10.35	4.20	88.79	54.00	12.33	100	1	74	53	77	61
11	Jharkhand	36.96	13.30	70.34	41.60	4.38	10	10	32	41	92	37
12	Karnataka	20.91	28.10	84.26	19.90	8.45	66	26	64	19	85	52
13	Kerala	7.05	47.70	87.98	20.40	3.40	100	46	73	19	94	66
14	Madhya Pradesh	31.65	17.70	79.68	61.10	21.42	29	15	54	61	61	44
15	Maharashtra	17.35	15.00	86.40	8.70	17.18	78	12	69	7	68	47
16	Manipur	36.89	3.60	96.46	26.20	2.95	10	0	92	25	95	44
17	Meghalaya	11.87	34.60	97.30	28.00	4.24	97	32	94	27	92	68
18	Mizoram	20.40	45.40	99.94	47.50	0.62	67	43	100	47	99	71
19	Nagaland	18.88	6.10	98.91	29.70	3.03	73	3	98	29	94	59
20	Odisha	32.59	47.70	84.76	72.60	7.11	25	46	65	72	87	59
21	Punjab	8.26	21.20	81.63	19.10	6.59	100	18	58	18	88	56
22	Rajasthan	14.71	18.70	85.07	56.10	16.51	87	16	66	55	70	59
23	Sikkim	8.19	30.30	94.16	29.40	11.75	100	28	87	28	78	64
24	Tamil Nadu	11.28	64.10	98.83	29.50	4.56	99	63	97	28	92	76
25	Telangana	Null	66.40	77.06	12.20	8.92	Null	65	48	11	84	52
26	Tripura	14.05	58.10	94.38	32.60	5.34	89	57	87	32	90	71
27	Uttar Pradesh	29.43	6.10	84.30	48.70	5.36	36	3	64	48	90	48
28	Uttarakhand	11.26	19.50	90.10	49.40	8.88	99	17	77	49	84	65
29	West Bengal	19.98	33.40	87.63	28.70	8.28	69	31	72	28	85	57
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.00	5.70	92.46	1.40	0.97	100	2	83	0	98	57
31	Chandigarh	21.81	21.30	Null	13.70	19.70	63	19	Null	12	64	39
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.31	30.80	Null	2.60	24.94	2	28	Null	1	54	21
33	Daman and Diu	9.86	17.00	Null	19.30	0.67	100	14	Null	18	99	58
34	Delhi	9.91	16.40	Null	7.90	54.52	100	13	Null	7	0	30
35	Lakshadweep	2.77	3.40	56.13	17.50	0.00	100	0	0	16	100	43
36	Puducherry	9.69	32.80	83.78	21.40	3.97	100	30	63	20	93	61
	India	21.92	28.70	84.75	36.40	10.39	62	26	65	35	81	54
	Target	10.95	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

21.92%

LIVE BELOW POVERTY LINE

28.7%

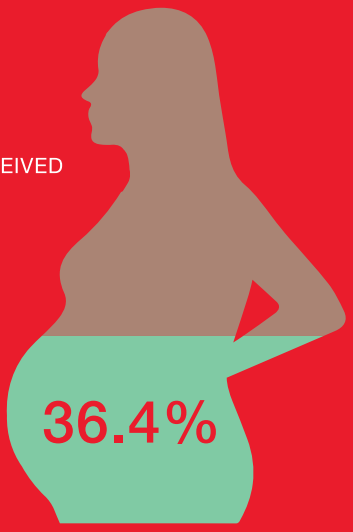
of households in India have at least one member covered under a health insurance or health scheme

84.75%

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

ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED

maternity benefits



10 HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS FOR EVERY 10,000 HOUSEHOLDS

Highlights

Poverty Rate: As per the Tendulkar Committee estimates, 21.92 percent of the Indian population was living below the poverty line in 2011-12. According to these estimates, seven States and five UTs have already achieved the national target of reducing the poverty rates to below 10.95 percent by 2030. Goa among the States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands among the UTs had the lowest poverty rates at 5.09 percent and 1 percent respectively.

Health Insurance Coverage – 28.7 percent of households in India have at least one member covered under a health insurance or health scheme. The national target is to cover 100 percent of the households in India by 2030. No State or UT has achieved this target as yet. Andhra Pradesh at 74.6 percent has the highest coverage in the country.

The MGNREG Act, 2005 – The MGNREG Act, 2005 aims to provide hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers' to do unskilled manual work. 84.75 percent of people who demanded employment under this Act were provided the same, in the year 2017-18.

Maternity Benefits: 36.4 percent of the eligible beneficiaries in India receive social protection benefits under the maternity benefits, as per NFHS-4. The country aims to achieve full coverage by 2030. All States and UTs are yet to achieve this national target. Odisha has the highest coverage in India with 72.6 percent of eligible beneficiaries receiving maternity benefits.

Homelessness: Almost ten in every ten thousand households in India are homeless. The target is to eliminate homelessness by 2030. The UT of Lakshadweep Islands is the first in India to have achieved this target. Arunachal Pradesh is the top performing among States and is very close to achieving the national target with current homelessness at only 0.23 homeless households for every ten thousand households.

Government of India Initiatives

It is clear that poverty eradication requires pursuing dual objectives of pulling people out of poverty and sustaining poverty escapes. While social assistance programmes and schemes that provide basic needs help in achieving the first objective, inclusive economic growth and skill development provide opportunities for achieving the second objective.

The Government of India has initiated various programmes to tackle chronic poverty, increase access to basic services, provide social protection, sustain poverty escapes, and generate gainful employment.

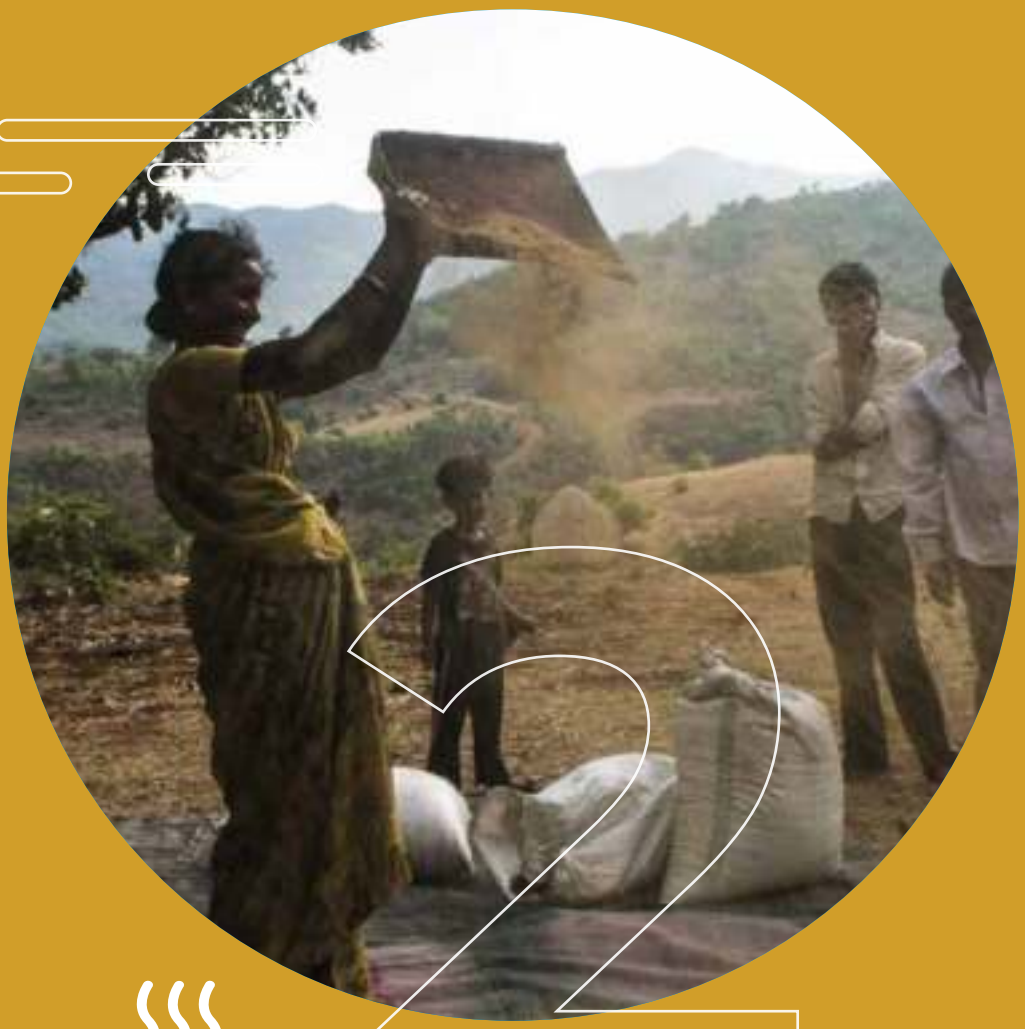
Anti-poverty programmes like **MGNREGA** and the **National Rural Livelihood Mission, *Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana*** focus on generating employment, skill development, micro credit and capacity building to increase employability among the poor.

Social security programmes have been helping build resilience and reduce exposure to vulnerabilities. These programmes include the **National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP)** which provides pension to the elderly, widowed and differently-abled individuals. The ***Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (PMJJBY)*** and ***Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Suraksha Beema Yojana (PMJSBY)*** that facilitate access to life insurance and personal accident insurance, and the recently launched health insurance programme, ***Ayushman Bharat.***

Programmes like Mission ***Antyodaya***, **National Food Security Mission**, ***Poshan Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY***) etc. aim at ensuring access to basic services to the vulnerable sections.

These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of alleviation of poverty.

A detailed list of central level interventions are provided in Annexure (iii).



Zero Hunger

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

SDG 2

The Global Agenda

Eliminating hunger is fundamental to ensuring human development. Goal 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people – especially children – have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round. It seeks to end all forms of malnutrition, double agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable food production systems.

Food security is influenced by a number of factors, including those that determine food availability—domestic food production and the capacity to import food, as well as determinants of food access, utilization and vulnerability. Although India has surpluses of wheat and rice stocks, improving access, utilization and reducing vulnerability remain a significant challenge. Access is determined by purchasing power of the households or access to government programmes. Additionally, it is also determined by inequalities such as gender inequalities with women eating last and least. Malnutrition is caused by a number of factors such as quality of food, sanitation and quality of water. Vulnerability to shocks and disasters too influences food security.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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 five 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 the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

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

2.5 By 2020, maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure 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 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 by 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

Goal 2 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 2. However, chapters on linked Goals as mentioned above should be referred to for a more holistic understanding on Goal 2 in India.

Goal 1: No Poverty
which aims to reduce poverty in all its dimensions, which includes ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, particularly for the poor

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
by aiming to end all forms of malnutrition, including stunting and wasting

Goal 4: Quality Education
which aims to ensure all children have access to quality early childhood development

Goal 5: Gender Equality
which aims at ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
which aims to achieve access to adequate sanitation and hygiene, lack of which can be a threat to good health and well-being

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
that seeks to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
by aiming to double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
that aims at empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
aiming to halve per capita global food waste at consumer level and reduce food losses along production and supply chains

Goal 13: Climate Action
by aiming to ensure sustainable food production systems that strengthen capacity for adaption to climate change

The National Context

India's Goal for 2030 is to end hunger and malnutrition by ensuring that quality food is accessible to all, to meet their nutritional needs for a healthy life. Ending hunger and malnutrition demands resilient food production systems and sustainable agricultural practices. Additionally, it requires ensuring equitable access to nutritious food by all, improving sanitation and hygiene, and reducing vulnerability to shocks and disasters.

Despite the gains in reducing poverty rate, India is saddled with high levels of malnutrition, anaemia, stunting and wasting. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), almost half of pregnant Indian women aged between 15 and 49 years are anaemic, and more than one-thirds of women have a low body mass index. Among children younger than age five, 38.4 percent have low height-for-age, and 21 percent have low weight-for-age. Food security and nutrition pose a challenge in India because of a number of factors such as inadequate access to food, structural inequalities (gender, caste, social groups), lack of water and sanitation, micronutrient deficiencies and illiteracy.

India has targeted initiatives, both at the national as well as State level, aiming to achieve this Goal. The National Food Security Act, 2013, which mandates provision of food grains to nearly 75 percent of the population in rural areas and 50 percent of the population in urban areas at affordable prices (Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively) under the Targeted Public Distribution System. Under the **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)**, supplementary nutrition is provided to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children below 6 years of age. The recently launched ***Poshan Abhiyaan*** or the National Nutrition Mission has brought in renewed focus and synergised efforts to battle stunting, wasting, anaemia and malnutrition among children. Initiatives like the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and E-NAM are promoting sustainable food production systems and ensuring proper functioning of the food commodity markets. Schemes like the Mid-day meal programme focus on reducing malnutrition among school children, thereby encouraging enrolment in schools.

India SDG Index – Goal 2

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Zero Hunger, four 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 availability of data at the national level and to ensure comparability across States and Union Territories (UTs).

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
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	1. Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	1.29
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. Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	21.03
	3. Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (11.0g/dl)(%)	23.57
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	4. Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	5,018.44

Performance on Goal 2

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

Goal 2 Index Score

SDG Index Score for the Goal of Zero Hunger ranges between 35 and 80 for States and between 38 and 72 for UTs.

Goa and Delhi were the top performing among States and UTs respectively. Seven States and three UTs bagged a position in the category of Front Runners (with Index score greater than/equal to 65). However, ten States and four UTs fell behind in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 2.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 2

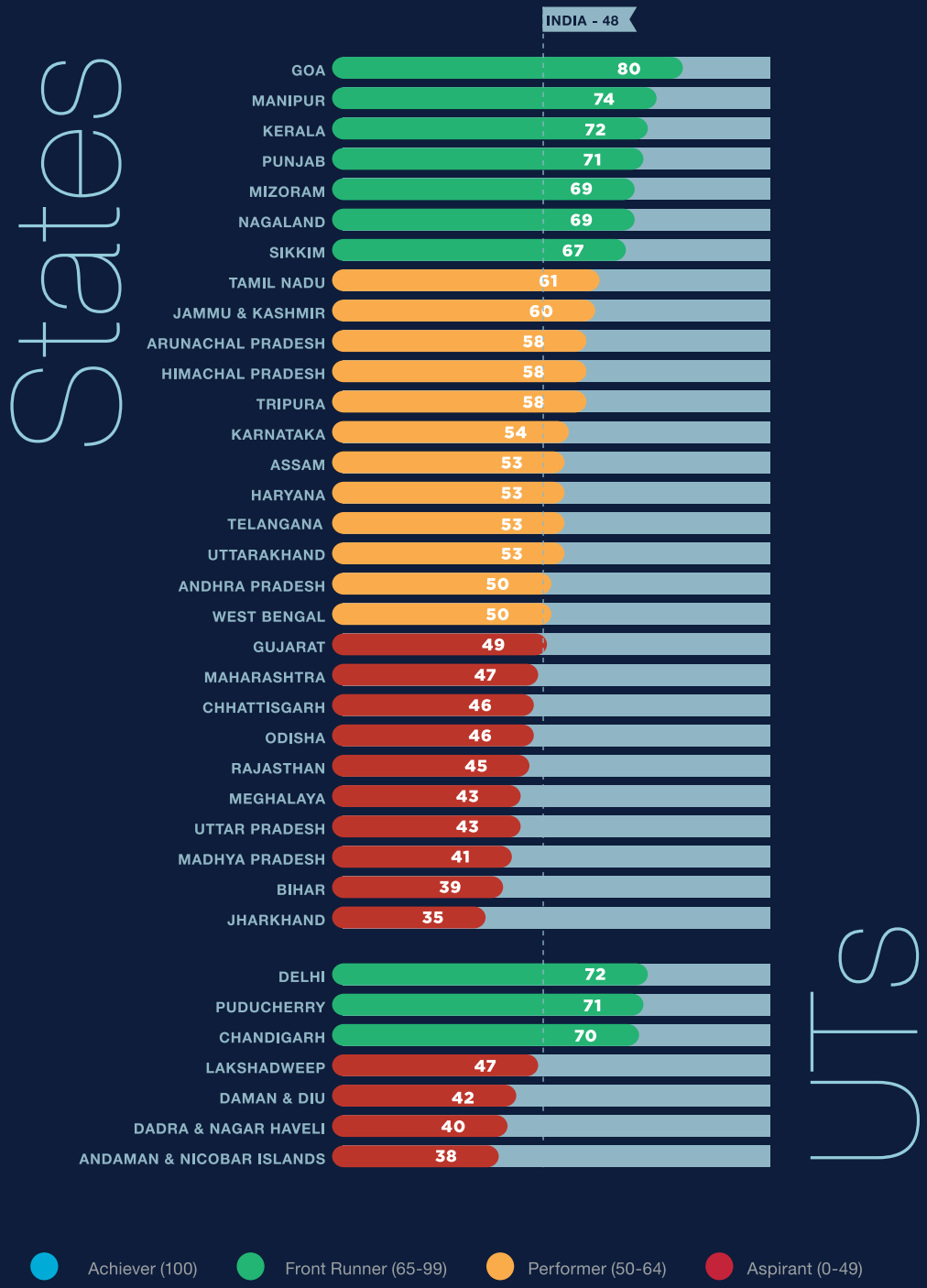
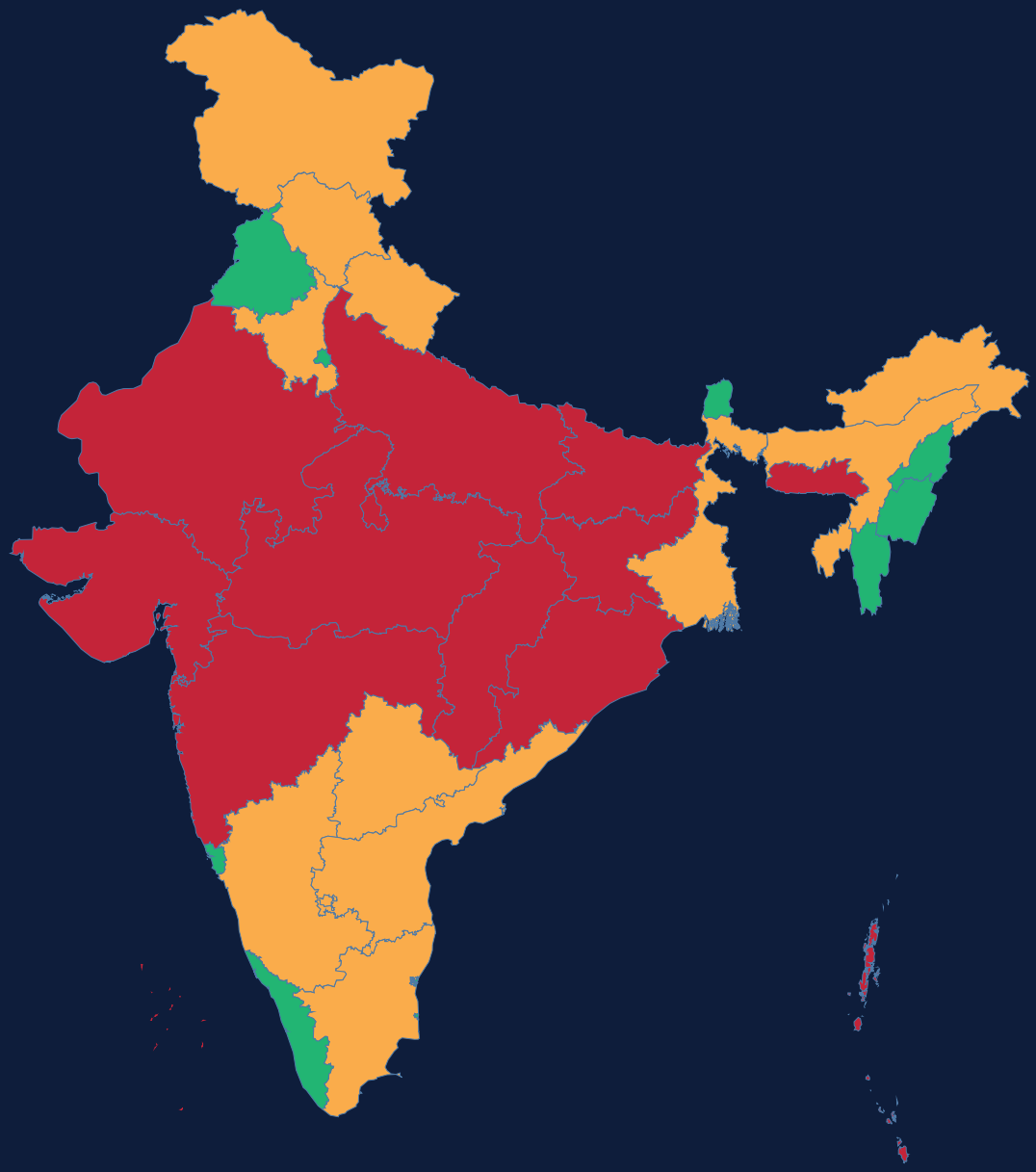


Figure 2.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 2



Front Runners

- Goa
- Manipur
- Kerala
- Punjab
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Sikkim
- Delhi
- Puducherry
- Chandigarh

Performers

- Tamil Nadu
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Himachal Pradesh
- Tripura
- Karnataka
- Assam
- Haryana
- Telangana
- Uttarakhand
- Andhra Pradesh
- West Bengal

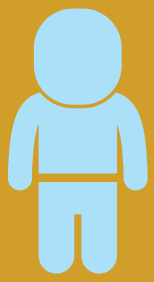
Aspirants

- Gujarat
- Maharashtra
- Chhattisgarh
- Odisha
- Rajasthan
- Meghalaya
- Uttar Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Bihar
- Jharkhand
- Lakshadweep
- Daman & Diu
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands

TABLE 2.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 2

S.No	State / UT	Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 yrs who are anaemic (11.0g/dl)(%)	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 yrs who are anaemic (11.0g/dl)(%)	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	SDG 2 Index score
		Raw Data				Index Score				
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.77	31.40	52.90	3497.17	34	62	34	70	50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.92	29.40	33.80	1539.80	54	69	77	31	58
3	Assam	1.09	36.40	44.80	2062.72	76	44	52	41	53
4	Bihar	1.20	48.30	58.30	2244.71	88	0	22	45	39
5	Chhattisgarh	0.93	37.60	41.50	1495.17	55	39	60	30	46
6	Goa	1.06	20.10	26.70	2783.18	71	100	93	55	80
7	Gujarat	1.09	38.50	51.30	2377.52	75	36	37	47	49
8	Haryana	0.93	34.00	55.00	3821.83	54	52	29	76	53
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.05	26.30	50.20	2064.31	70	81	40	41	58
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.94	27.40	38.10	1966.10	56	77	67	39	60
11	Jharkhand	1.13	45.30	62.60	1773.77	80	11	12	35	35
12	Karnataka	1.10	36.20	45.40	2157.83	76	44	51	43	54
13	Kerala	0.74	19.70	22.60	2788.79	32	100	100	56	72
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.96	42.00	54.60	2614.26	59	23	30	52	41
15	Maharashtra	1.08	34.40	49.30	1069.60	73	51	42	21	47
16	Manipur	1.36	28.90	26.00	1485.10	100	71	95	30	74
17	Meghalaya	1.04	43.80	53.10	2668.92	69	17	33	53	43
18	Mizoram	1.06	28.00	24.50	1640.22	72	74	98	33	69
19	Nagaland	1.14	28.60	28.90	1634.46	82	72	88	33	69
20	Odisha	0.93	34.10	47.60	1485.15	55	52	46	30	46
21	Punjab	0.95	25.70	42.00	4297.73	58	83	58	86	71
22	Rajasthan	0.94	39.10	46.60	2119.85	57	34	48	42	45
23	Sikkim	1.04	29.60	23.60	1507.87	68	69	100	30	67
24	Tamil Nadu	0.80	27.10	44.40	3788.49	39	78	53	75	61
25	Telangana	0.81	28.10	49.80	2879.65	40	74	41	57	53
26	Tripura	0.94	24.30	54.40	2921.10	56	88	30	58	58
27	Uttar Pradesh	1.11	46.30	51.00	2404.86	78	7	38	48	43
28	Uttarakhand	1.03	33.50	46.50	2185.58	67	54	48	44	53
29	West Bengal	0.90	32.50	53.60	2904.91	52	58	32	58	50
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.49	23.30	61.40	2211.38	0	92	15	44	38
31	Chandigarh	0.86	28.70	Null	4600.00	46	72	Null	92	70
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.22	41.70	67.90	2331.88	91	24	0	46	40
33	Daman and Diu	0.58	23.40	Null	1150.00	12	91	Null	23	42
34	Delhi	1.29	32.30	45.10	3833.03	100	59	51	76	72
35	Lakshadweep	0.82	27.00	36.50	0.00	41	78	71	0	47
36	Puducherry	0.86	23.70	26.00	2693.25	46	90	95	54	71
	India	1.01	38.40	50.30	2509.22	64	36	40	50	48
	Target	1.29	21.03	23.57	5018.44	100	100	100	100	100

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

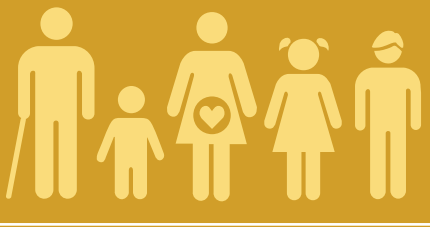


38.4%

CHILDREN AGED UNDER FIVE IN INDIA ARE STUNTED

One rural household is covered under PDS for every low income rural household

WHERE MONTHLY INCOME OF HIGHEST EARNING MEMBER IS LESS THAN RS.5000



2,509 **kg per hectare**

annual agricultural productivity of wheat, rice & coarse cereals

50%

of **pregnant women** aged between 15 & 49 years are **anaemic** in India

Highlights

Food subsidy – Roughly one rural household is covered under the public distribution system (PDS) for every rural household where the monthly income of the highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000, as per Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011. Manipur among the States and Delhi among the UTs have recorded best performance for this indicator at 1.36 and 1.29 respectively.

Stunting – 38.4 percent of children under 5 years of age are categorized as stunted in India. The aim is to reduce this to 21.03 percent by 2030. The only States to have achieved this target are Kerala and Goa. No UT has achieved this target as yet. Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the lowest rate of stunting among the UTs at 23.3 percent.

Anaemia among women – Almost half of pregnant women aged between 15 and 49 years are anaemic in India. This rate is much above the national target of 23.57 percent to be achieved by 2030. While Kerala is the only State in India to have reduced this rate to below the national target, Sikkim is very near to achieving this target with current rate at 23.6 percent. Puducherry performed the best among UTs at 26 percent.

Agricultural Productivity – India currently produces 2,509 kg of agricultural produce of rice, wheat and coarse grains from 1 Ha of land annually. India aims to double this by 2030 to 5,018kg/Ha. While no State or UT in India has achieved this target as yet, the UT of Chandigarh is nearing the targeted productivity with current levels at 4,600kg/Ha. Following suite is Punjab with annual productivity of 4,297kg/Ha.

Government of India Initiatives

Working towards ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, India has undertaken various initiatives that are strongly aligned with the targets outlined under this goal.

The government has various nutrition related policies, and is implementing different programmes and schemes. The **National Nutrition Strategy** aims to accelerate the decline of malnutrition in India. **The National Nutrition Mission** monitors growth of children, as well as checks the pilferage of food rations provided at *Aanganwadi* Centres. ***POSHAN Abhiyaan,*** launched in 2017-18, aims to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birthweight babies through synergy and convergence among different programmes, better monitoring and improved community mobilisation. Another scheme called ***Antoydaya Anna Yojana*** **(AAY)** aims to provide food at subsidized prices to poor families. Further, **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)** envisages comprehensive early childhood care and development by focusing on children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and adolescent girls. **Mid-day Meal (MDM) scheme** aims to improve nutritional levels among school children which also has a direct and positive impact on enrolment, retention and attendance in schools. Under the ***Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)***, Rs.6,000 is transferred directly to bank accounts of pregnant women for availing better facilities for their delivery.

In addition to these, there are several agriculture related policies, programmes and schemes. **The National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology** enables delivery of appropriate technologies and improved agronomic practices for farmers. **The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture** and the **National Food Security Mission** aims to enhance agricultural productivity, and the ***Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)*** aims to improve water use efficiency.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Good Health and Well-being

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

SDG 3

The Global Agenda

Goal 3 aims to ensure that people enjoy a level of health that enables them to lead a socially and economically productive life. It aims to end preventable deaths across all ages from communicable and non-communicable diseases and illnesses caused by air, water, and soil pollution and contamination. sensitive and ensure that all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.

It also aims to 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. It also calls for a renewed focus on mental health issues.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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

Goal 3 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below:

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 3. Since Goal 3 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
which aims to reduce poverty in all its forms, implement social protection systems and ensure all, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights as well as access to basic services

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
that aims to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and ensuring access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Goal 4: Quality Education
which aims to ensure access to quality early childhood development and care and ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development

Goal 5: Gender Equality
which aims to eliminate all forms of violence and other types of exploitation of all women and girls and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
which aims to improve water quality, achieve universal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all and ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
since Goal 3 aims at universal health coverage and access to health care services for all, thus ensuring equal opportunity and reduced inequalities of outcome

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
by aiming to significantly reduce the number of deaths and injuries from pollution and traffic accidents, by improving road safety and providing access to safe and sustainable transport systems

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
which aims to minimise adverse impact on human health by achieving environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes

The National Context

National aspirations for economic growth cannot be achieved without a healthy and productive population. Economic and social advancements can neither be secure nor sustainable unless sufficient investments are made to protect and promote the health and well-being for all, at all ages. Thus, maintaining good health is important for individuals to lead a better life and is critical for a nation's development.

While sustained efforts have to be made for India to achieve the targets set under Goal 3, the country has made impressive gains on key indicators. The maternal mortality ratio has declined to 130 in 2014-16 from 254 in 2004-06. Under 5 mortality rate in 2015-16 was 50, down from 74 in 2005-2006 . ***Ayushman Bharat*** and ***POSHAN Abhiyan*** are two of the most comprehensive and recent programmes of the Government of India to promote good health.

India SDG Index – Goal 3

To measure India's performance on the Goal of Good Health and Well-being, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the 13 SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on availability of data at the national level and to ensure comparability across States and Union Territories (UTs).

3.1	**3.2**	**3.3**	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
3.8	3.9	3.a	3.b	3.c	3.d	

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	1. Maternal Mortality Ratio	70
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	2. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11
	3. Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)	100
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	4. Annual notification of Tuberculosis cases per 1 lakh population	0
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	5. Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population	550

Performance on Goal 3

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

Goal 3 Index Score

SDG Index Score for the Goal of Good Health and Well-being ranges between 25 and 92 for States and between 23 and 66 for UTs.

Kerala is the best performer among the States, and Puducherry among the UTs. Nine States and one UT are in the category of Front Runners (with Index score greater than/equal to 65). However, ten States and four UTs fall behind in the category of Aspirants (with Index score less than 50).

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

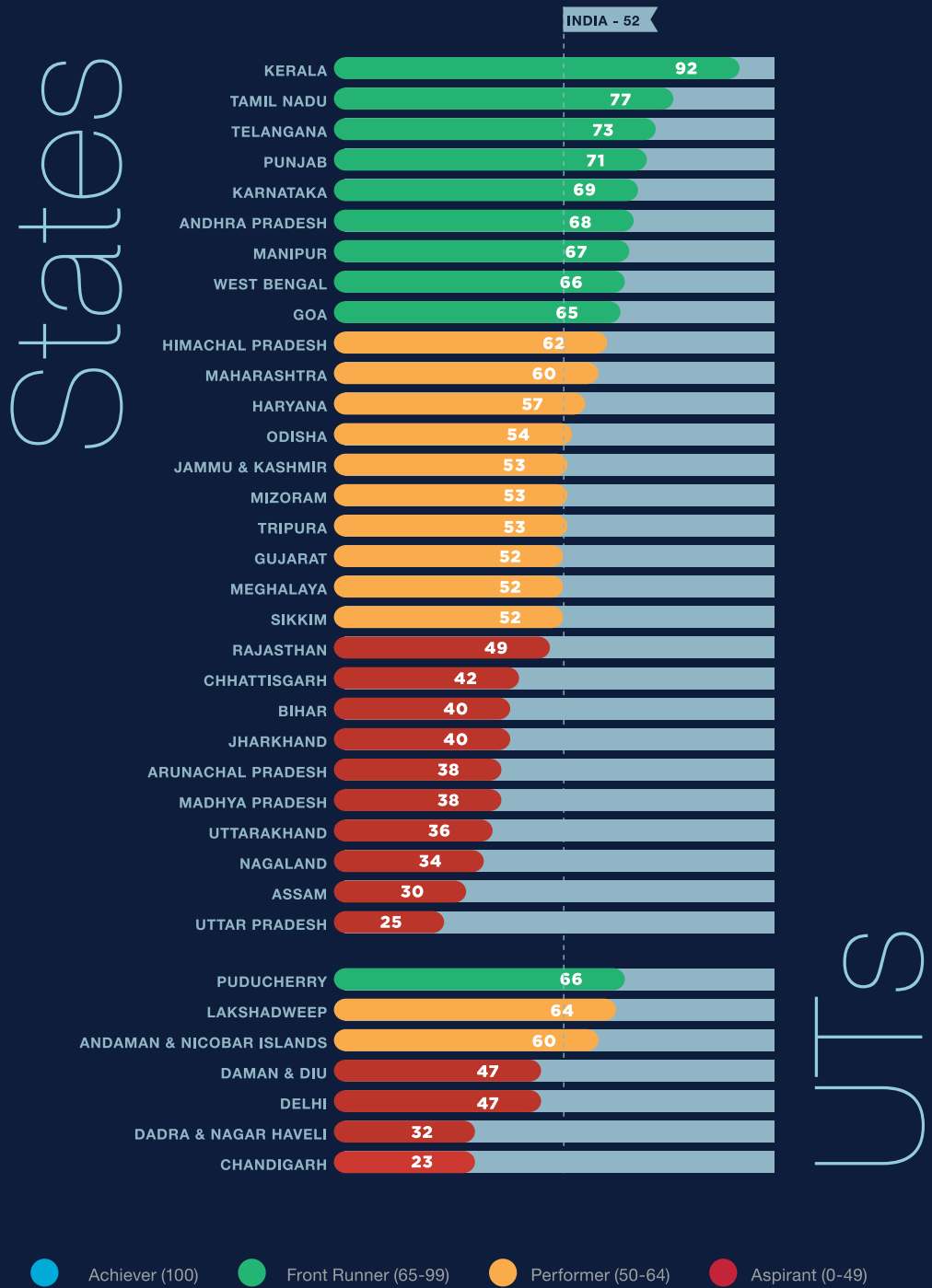
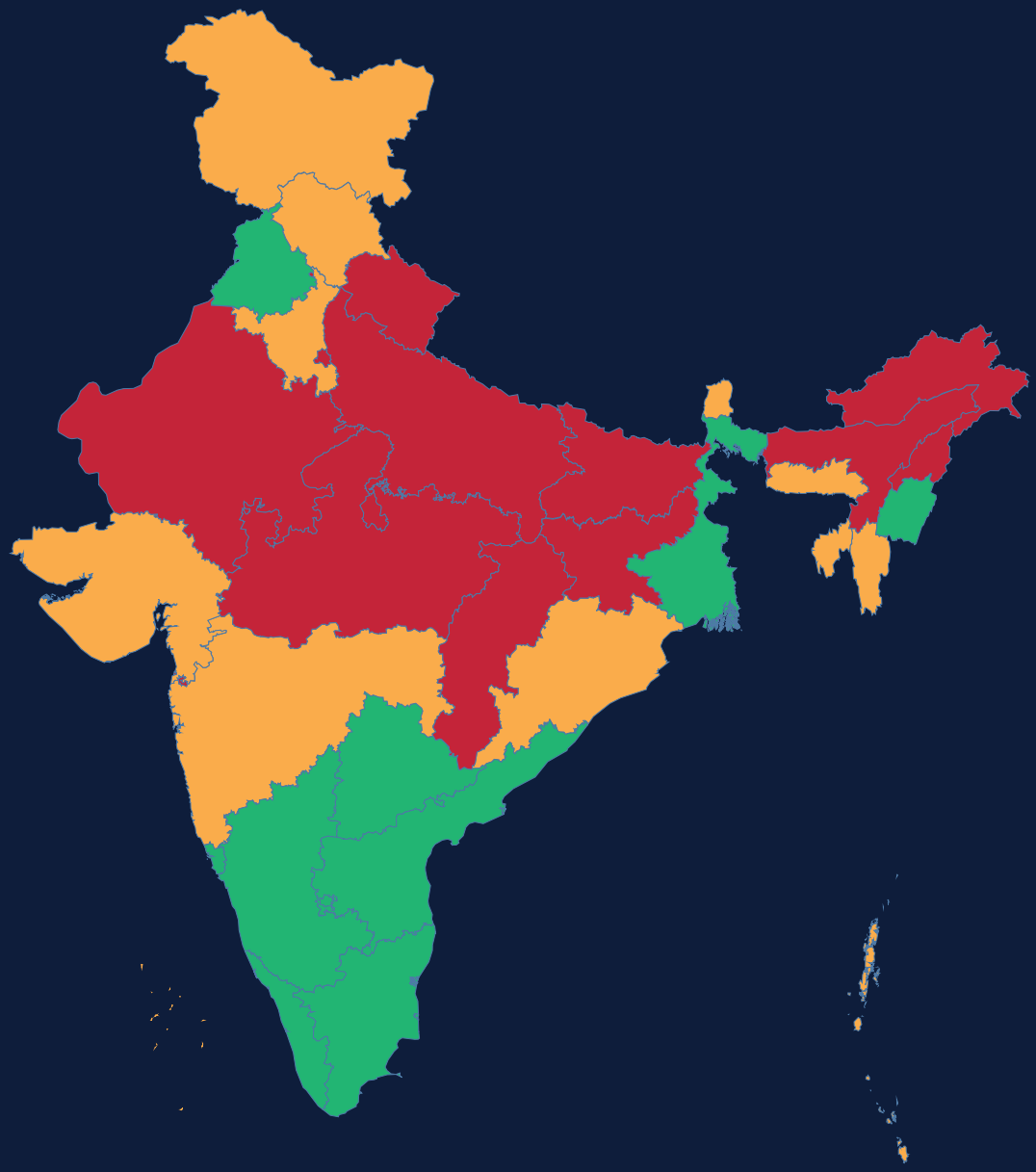


Figure 3.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 3



Front Runners

- Kerala
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Punjab
- Karnataka
- Andhra Pradesh
- Manipur
- West Bengal
- Goa
- Puducherry

Performers

- Himachal Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Haryana
- Odisha
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Mizoram
- Tripura
- Gujarat
- Meghalaya
- Sikkim
- Lakshadweep
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Aspirants

- Rajasthan
- Chhattisgarh
- Bihar
- Jharkhand
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- Nagaland
- Assam
- Uttar Pradesh
- Daman & Diu
- Delhi
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- Chandigarh

TABLE 3.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 3

S.No	State / UT	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)	Annual notification of Tuberculosis cases per 1 lakh population	Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)	Annual notification of Tuberculosis cases per 1 lakh population	Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population	SDG 3 Index score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.00	41.00	65.30	161.00	405.49	98	55	46	69	73	68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	33.00	38.20	203.00	126.81	Null	67	4	61	22	38
3	Assam	237.00	57.00	47.10	119.00	146.38	0	31	18	77	25	30
4	Bihar	165.00	58.00	61.70	82.00	19.74	43	30	40	84	2	40
5	Chhattisgarh	173.00	64.00	76.40	145.00	83.98	38	21	63	72	14	42
6	Goa	Null	13.00	88.40	128.00	42.32	Null	97	82	76	6	65
7	Gujarat	91.00	43.00	50.40	224.00	228.86	87	52	23	57	40	52
8	Haryana	101.00	41.00	62.20	145.00	204.98	81	55	41	72	36	57
9	Himachal Pradesh	Null	38.00	69.50	226.00	434.20	Null	60	53	57	79	62
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Null	38.00	75.10	74.00	29.80	Null	60	61	86	4	53
11	Jharkhand	165.00	54.00	61.90	118.00	28.04	43	36	41	77	3	40
12	Karnataka	108.00	32.00	62.60	123.00	452.93	77	69	42	76	82	69
13	Kerala	46.00	7.00	82.10	67.00	762.13	100	100	72	87	100	92
14	Madhya Pradesh	173.00	65.00	53.60	167.00	208.53	38	19	28	68	37	38
15	Maharashtra	61.00	29.00	56.30	159.00	148.41	100	73	32	70	26	60
16	Manipur	Null	26.00	65.90	94.00	344.39	Null	78	47	82	62	67
17	Meghalaya	Null	40.00	61.50	116.00	191.63	Null	57	40	78	34	52
18	Mizoram	Null	46.00	50.50	186.00	434.82	Null	48	23	64	79	53
19	Nagaland	Null	37.00	35.70	148.00	19.12	Null	61	0	72	2	34
20	Odisha	180.00	49.00	78.60	159.00	316.42	34	43	67	70	57	54
21	Punjab	122.00	33.00	89.10	153.00	357.76	69	67	83	71	64	71
22	Rajasthan	199.00	51.00	54.80	139.00	426.24	23	40	30	73	77	49
23	Sikkim	Null	32.00	83.00	197.00	37.24	Null	69	74	62	5	52
24	Tamil Nadu	66.00	27.00	69.70	119.00	426.04	100	76	53	77	77	77
25	Telangana	81.00	32.00	68.10	107.00	Null	93	69	50	80	Null	73
26	Tripura	Null	33.00	54.50	44.00	143.15	Null	67	29	92	25	53
27	Uttar Pradesh	201.00	78.00	51.10	140.00	53.37	22	0	24	73	8	25
28	Uttarakhand	201.00	47.00	57.70	151.00	43.51	22	46	34	71	6	36
29	West Bengal	101.00	32.00	84.40	100.00	141.49	81	69	76	81	24	66
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	13.00	73.20	76.00	16.43	Null	97	58	85	1	60
31	Chandigarh	Null	Null	79.50	523.00	10.45	Null	Null	68	0	0	23
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	42.00	43.20	225.00	30.28	Null	54	12	57	4	32
33	Daman and Diu	Null	34.00	66.30	151.00	21.85	Null	66	48	71	2	47
34	Delhi	Null	47.00	66.40	360.00	343.82	Null	46	48	31	62	47
35	Lakshadweep	Null	23.00	86.90	70.00	41.86	Null	82	80	87	6	64
36	Puducherry	Null	16.00	91.30	114.00	51.97	Null	93	86	78	8	66
	India	130.00	50.00	62.00	138.33	220.96	64	42	41	74	39	52
	Target	70.00	11.00	100.00	0.00	549.96	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio

130

PER 1,00,000
LIVE BIRTHS

TARGET - 70

FOR EVERY THOUSAND
LIVE BIRTHS

50

CHILDREN
aged under
five years die

TARGET - 11

62%

Immunization cover among children aged 12-23 months

TARGET - 100%

INDIA NOTES

138

cases of Tuberculosis

PER 1 LAKH POPULATION
ANNUALLY

221 GOVERNMENTAL HEALTH WORKERS PER 1,00,000 PERSONS

Kerala has the highest rate of 762

TARGET - 550

Highlights

Maternal Mortality Ratio: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India stands at 130 per 1 lakh live births. The SDG target is to reduce the MMR to less than 70 per 1 lakh live births by 2030. Three States, namely Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have achieved this target with MMR of 46, 61 and 66 per 1 lakh live births respectively.

Under Five Mortality Rate: For every thousand live births in India, 50 children aged under five years die. The national target is to bring this rate down to 11 per thousand live births by 2030. Kerala is the only State to have achieved this. Goa among the States, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands among the UTs are nearing the target with current under five mortality rates at 13 per thousand live births each.

Immunization coverage in children: 62 percent of children aged 12-23 months are fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of prevalent vaccines). The national target is to increase this rate to 100 percent. No State or UT has yet achieved this target. Highest immunization coverage is observed in Punjab (89 percent) among the States and Puducherry (91 percent) among the UTs.

Tuberculosis incidence: About 138 cases of tuberculosis are noted annually per 1 lakh persons in the country. The national target is to completely eradicate tuberculosis by 2025. The lowest incidence of tuberculosis is noted in Tripura (44 cases per 1 lakh population) among the States and in Lakhadweep Islands (70 cases per 1 lakh population) among the UTs.

Health workforce: There are roughly 221 government physicians, nurses and midwives per 1 lakh of population in India. This rate is the highest in Kerala at about 762. Delhi is the best performing among the UTs with about 344 health workers per 1 lakh population.

Government of India Initiatives

India has been actively working to cover every aspect of Goal 3 and strengthen the health sector in the country. The various initiatives of the Government cover many dimensions of the Goal, which include reducing mortality, reducing the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and ensuring universal health coverage.

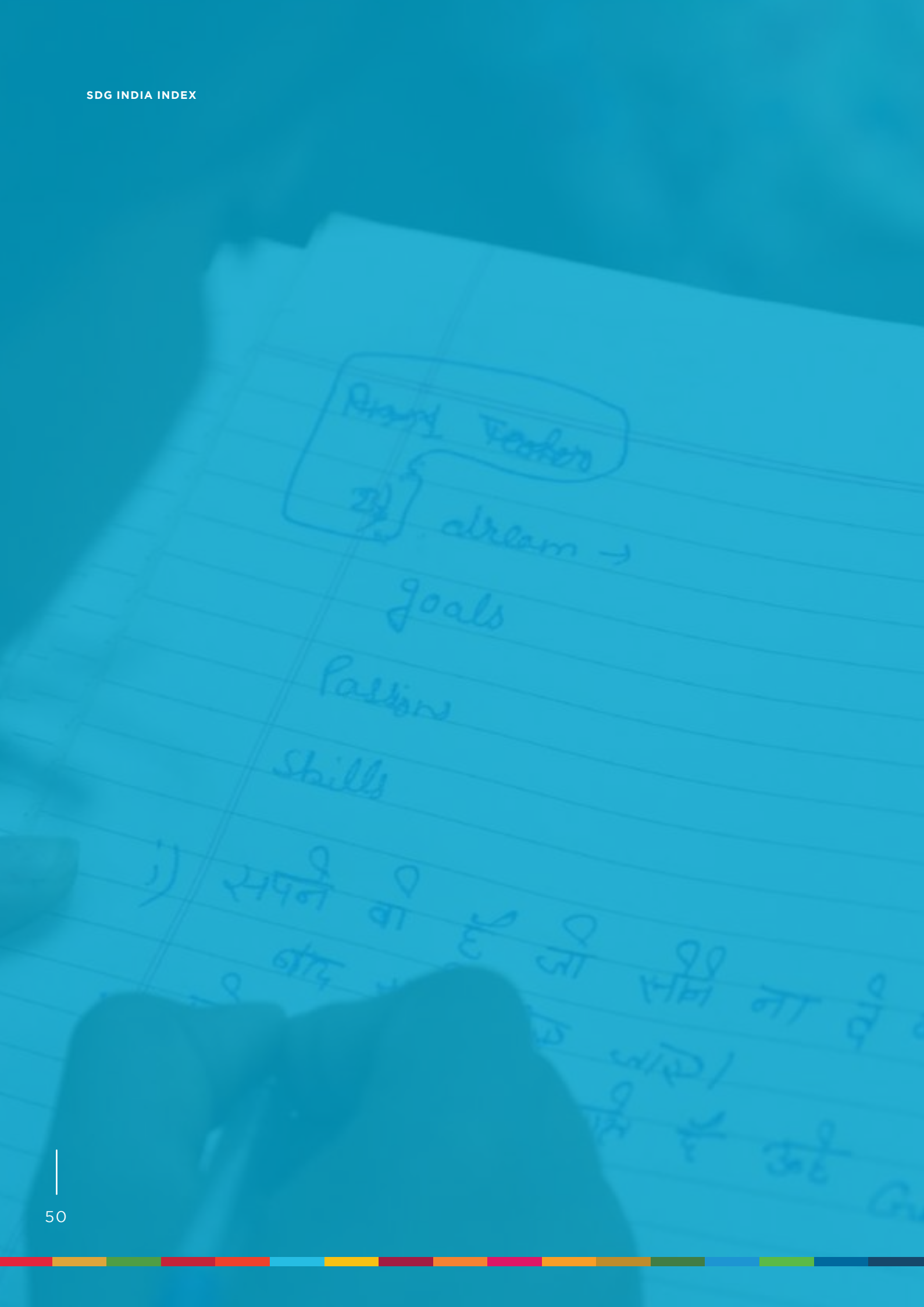
The National Health Mission (NHM), which encompasses two sub-missions—**National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** and **National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)**, aims to provide universal access to health care by strengthening systems, institutions and human resource capabilities. ***AYUSHMAN BHARAT - Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana*** **(PMJAY)** is a National Health Protection scheme which aims to provide coverage of up to 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization, covering 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries). ***Mission Indradhanush*** aims to increase full immunization coverage in India to at least 90 percent children by December 2018 .

For non-communicable disease control, a number of schemes are in place. **Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)** aims to improve the success rate of treatment among sensitive TB cases. **National Leprosy Eradication Programme** aims to reduce leprosy cases. **Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)** aims to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase. **National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)** aims to improve the access of mental healthcare services. **National Programme for control of blindness** aims to reduce the cases of blindness. **National Programme for Prevention and control of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke (NPCDCS)** aims to reduce premature mortality and morbidity from these diseases.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Quality Education

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


Passion
Skills

SDG 4

The Global Agenda

Education is the foundation of any society on which dreams of economic growth and development are built. Its role is not only limited to boosting economic growth by enhancing skills and opening up opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, but also to enable people to lead a life of dignity.

Goal 4 aims to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education for all, including technical and vocational training by providing lifelong learning opportunities, so as to achieve substantial adult literacy and numeracy. It also aims to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and ensure that all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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 co operation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

Goal 4 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below:

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 4. Since Goal 4 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
as Goal 4 aims to ensure universal access to quality education

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
as Goal 4 aims to ensure access to quality early childhood development

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
as Goal 3 aims at universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services including education, quality early childhood development

Goal 5: Gender Equality
as Goal 4 includes a target of eliminating gender disparities in education, on gender equality, gender sensitive learning environments, literacy and discrimination

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
as Goal 6 aims at provision of safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all; the latter being particularly important for girls to attending schools

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
as Goal 4 aims to improve skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
as Goal 4 provides the foundation for industrialisation and fostering innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
as Goal 4 ensures equal access for all to education, equality of opportunity, political, economic and social inclusions

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
as Goal 4 ensures to provide education and information on sustainable development

Goal 13: Climate Change
as Goal 13 aims at improving education and awareness on climate change

The National Context

Education is a fundamental right that empowers people and ensures that they are able to lead a productive life in a globalising world. Recognising this, the Government of India amended the Constitution to include the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. It acknowledges that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school. Further, the national and State governments have various schemes and programmes to ensure that children from the vulnerable sections of the societies enrol in and attend schools. Two of the many schemes, namely ***Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*** and the **Mid-day Meal scheme** have had a huge impact and success in the country. The Mid-day Meal scheme is aimed at increasing enrolment in primary schools as well as improving the nutritional status of primary school children. ***Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan***, on the other hand, aims to universalise elementary education across the country.

India SDG Index – Goal 4

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

4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.a 4.b **4.c**

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
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	1. Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) school	100
	2. Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students	67.89
	3. Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for Class 8 students	57.17
	4. Percentage of children in the age group of 6-13 who are out of school	0.28
	5. Average Annual Drop-out rate at secondary level	10
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	6. Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified	100
	7. Percentage of elementary and secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/equal to 30	100

Performance on Goal 4

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

Goal 4 Index Score

The SDG Index Score for the Goal of Quality Education ranges between 36 and 87 for States and between 46 and 85 for UTs.

Among the States, Kerala is the top performer and Chandigarh, among the UTs. 17 States and UTs are Front Runners (with Index score greater than/equal to 65). Eight States and UTs are categorised as Aspirants (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 4.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 4

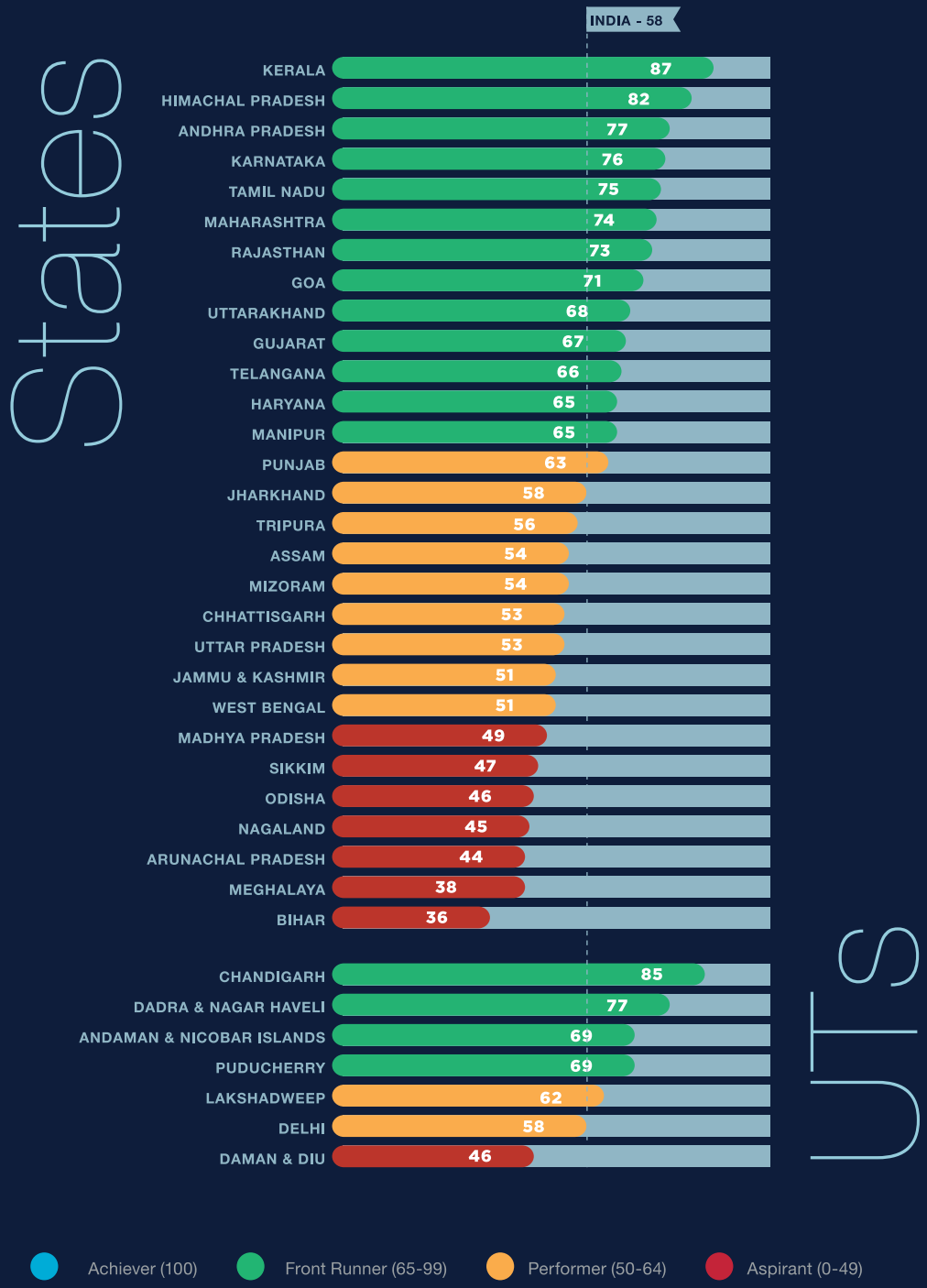
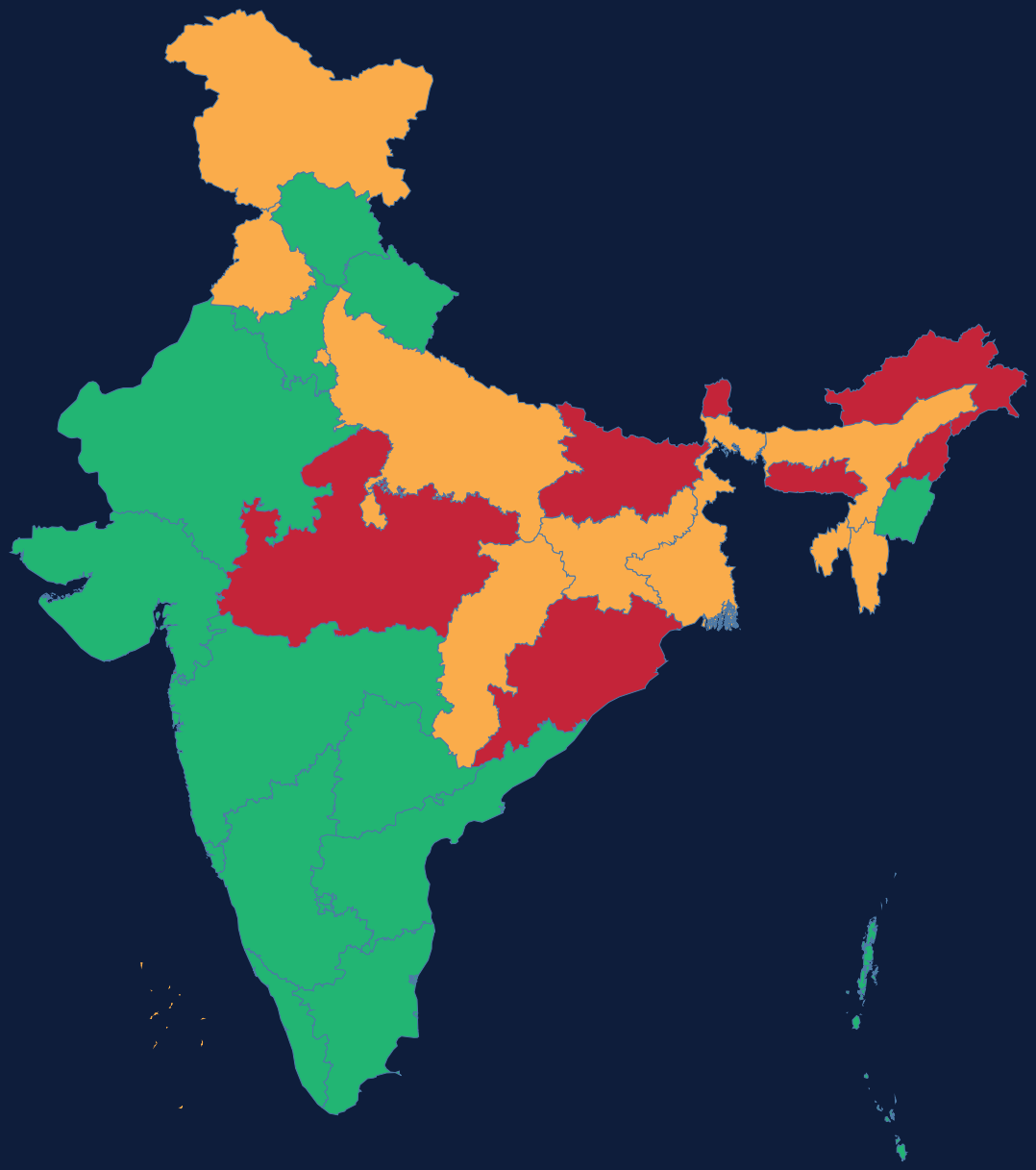


Figure 4.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 4



Front Runners

Kerala
Himachal Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Maharashtra
Rajasthan
Goa
Uttarakhand
Gujarat
Telangana
Haryana
Manipur

Chandigarh
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Puducherry

Performers

Punjab
Jharkhand
Tripura
Assam
Mizoram
Chhattisgarh
Uttar Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir
West Bengal

Lakshadweep
Delhi

Aspirants

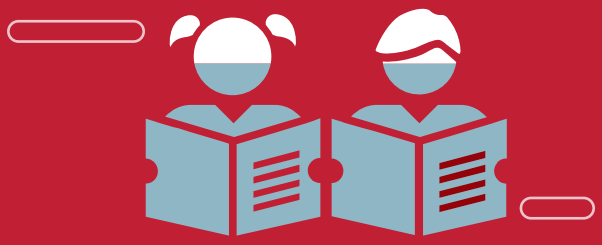
Madhya Pradesh
Sikkim
Odisha
Nagaland
Arunachal Pradesh
Meghalaya
Bihar

Daman & Diu

TABLE 4.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 4

S.No	State / UT	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) school (%)	Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students	Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for Class 8 students	Percentage of children in the age group of 6-13 who are out of school	Average Annual Drop-out rate at secondary level (%)	Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified	Percentage of elementary and secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/equal to 30	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) school (%)	Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students	Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for Class 8 students	Percentage of children in the age group of 6-13 who are out of school	Average Annual Drop-out rate at secondary level (%)	Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified	Percentage of elementary and secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/equal to 30	SDG 4 Index score
		Raw Data							Index Score							
1	Andhra Pradesh	63.50	65.00	51.25	0.91	15.71	98.10	85.99	33	89	74	89	74	97	82	77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.02	41.67	36.75	2.92	17.11	51.07	88.87	62	0	11	55	68	30	86	44
3	Assam	80.65	61.67	51.00	2.88	27.06	40.14	75.33	65	76	73	55	23	14	68	54
4	Bihar	77.04	55.67	47.75	4.95	25.90	53.97	21.75	58	53	59	20	29	34	0	36
5	Chhattisgarh	77.04	51.67	45.25	3.75	21.26	73.47	82.89	58	38	48	40	49	62	78	53
6	Goa	90.46	49.00	42.25	Null	11.15	97.20	90.29	82	28	35	Null	95	96	88	71
7	Gujarat	74.97	58.00	54.25	1.94	25.04	99.95	70.47	54	62	87	71	32	100	62	67
8	Haryana	74.91	51.00	44.50	1.05	15.89	95.33	75.02	54	36	45	87	74	93	68	65
9	Himachal Pradesh	92.87	55.33	45.00	0.21	6.07	95.75	96.19	87	52	47	100	100	94	95	82
10	Jammu & Kashmir	57.22	54.33	38.00	2.04	17.28	56.39	96.07	22	48	16	70	67	37	95	51
11	Jharkhand	67.99	60.33	54.75	2.02	24.00	71.04	50.01	41	71	89	70	37	58	36	58
12	Karnataka	85.54	68.67	54.50	1.49	26.18	95.85	76.05	73	100	88	79	27	94	69	76
13	Kerala	91.76	65.67	50.25	0.82	12.32	97.78	91.41	85	92	70	91	90	97	89	87
14	Madhya Pradesh	69.74	53.33	45.50	3.78	24.77	77.25	71.03	45	44	49	40	34	67	63	49
15	Maharashtra	80.92	56.33	46.25	0.81	12.87	99.02	75.32	65	56	52	91	87	99	68	74
16	Manipur	88.21	58.67	44.75	1.72	14.38	43.27	93.15	78	65	46	75	80	18	91	65
17	Meghalaya	68.39	45.33	39.25	2.90	20.52	30.47	86.87	42	14	22	55	53	0	83	38
18	Mizoram	79.60	48.67	36.75	0.60	21.88	60.40	94.23	63	27	11	94	47	43	93	54
19	Nagaland	56.24	49.67	37.75	0.90	18.23	32.92	95.91	20	31	15	89	63	4	95	45
20	Odisha	82.24	54.00	45.50	6.10	29.56	81.07	80.70	67	47	49	0	12	73	75	46
21	Punjab	78.56	48.00	39.25	2.28	8.86	91.38	86.01	61	24	22	66	100	88	82	63
22	Rajasthan	72.49	68.00	62.25	5.02	13.48	94.01	74.35	50	100	100	19	84	91	67	73
23	Sikkim	45.47	45.67	39.25	0.58	15.89	48.40	99.03	0	15	22	95	74	26	99	47
24	Tamil Nadu	92.86	53.00	40.25	0.66	8.10	97.58	82.89	87	43	26	93	100	97	78	75
25	Telangana	82.54	55.67	42.00	Null	15.53	97.64	77.81	68	53	34	Null	75	97	72	66
26	Tripura	94.72	55.00	42.75	0.79	28.42	40.12	95.08	90	51	37	91	17	14	94	56
27	Uttar Pradesh	68.71	50.67	44.25	3.90	10.22	77.51	55.96	43	34	44	38	99	68	44	53
28	Uttarakhand	77.20	61.33	48.50	5.07	10.40	87.11	87.94	58	75	62	18	98	81	85	68
29	West Bengal	72.28	52.67	43.25	2.45	17.80	52.53	74.64	49	42	39	63	65	32	68	51
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.49	52.00	39.00	2.12	9.87	98.86	99.51	59	39	21	68	100	98	99	69
31	Chandigarh	78.74	67.00	53.00	0.44	Null	98.88	82.00	61	97	82	97	Null	98	77	85
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.79	62.00	52.00	1.49	16.77	92.84	88.16	57	78	77	79	70	90	85	77
33	Daman and Diu	67.05	46.67	38.50	1.28	32.27	92.47	79.17	40	19	19	83	0	89	73	46
34	Delhi	92.95	48.33	39.25	3.15	11.81	100.00	46.43	87	25	22	51	92	100	32	58
35	Lakshadweep	81.94	47.33	36.00	3.67	6.76	96.51	100.00	67	22	8	42	100	95	100	62
36	Puducherry	79.52	51.33	34.25	0.18	12.19	99.88	95.17	62	37	0	100	90	100	94	69
	India	75.83	54.69	44.58	2.97	17.06	81.15	70.43	56	50	45	54	68	73	62	58
	Target	100.00	67.89	57.17	0.28	10.00	100.00	100.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

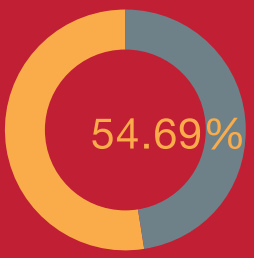


75.83%

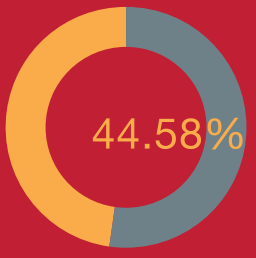
OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN ARE **ENROLLED INTO SCHOOL** AT ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY LEVEL

AVERAGE MARKS SCORED ON LEARNING OUTCOME FOR STUDENTS IN

CLASS 5



CLASS 8



81.15%

of school teachers in India are professionally qualified

ROUGHLY 7 IN 10 SCHOOLS IN INDIA HAVE AT LEAST

1 TEACHER FOR EVERY 30 STUDENTS

17.06%

OF CHILDREN AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

DROP OUT OF SCHOOL

2.97%

OF CHILDREN AT PRIMARY LEVEL

ARE OUT OF SCHOOL

Highlights

Enrolment Ratio: The Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) schools in India is 75.83 percent. All States/UTs are yet to achieve the target of 100 percent enrolment. Among the States, Tripura has the highest enrolment ratio of 94.72 percent, while Delhi leads the UTs with an enrolment ratio of 92.95 percent.

Student proficiency in Class 5 and 8: 54.69 percent of responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics and Environmental Science (EVS) were attempted correctly by Class 5 students across the country. This percentage stood at 44.58 percent for Class 8 students when assessed on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science.

Children out-of-school: 2.97 percent of children in the age group 6-13 years are out-of-school in India. Seventeen States/UTs have achieved the national target of reducing this rate to two percent. Himachal Pradesh and Puducherry perform the best among States and UTs respectively.

Average annual dropout rate at secondary level: 17.06 percent of school-students dropout at secondary level in India, against the 2030 target of reducing this rate to below 10 percent. Three States - Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, and two UTs - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep Islands have already achieved the 2030 target of reducing the dropout rate to 10 percent or less.

Professionally qualified teachers: 81.15 percent of school teachers in India are professionally qualified for their job. The national target for 2030 is to have all teachers to be professionally qualified. Delhi has already achieved this milestone. Not far are Gujarat, Maharashtra and Puducherry.

Pupil teacher ratio: 70.43 percent of elementary and secondary schools in India have achieved a Pupil Teacher Ratio of less than or equal to 30. The 2030 national target is to have 100 percent schools providing at least one teacher for 30 students. UT of Lakshadweep Islands has already achieved this target.

Government of India Initiatives

Government of India recognises the challenges faced by the education sector in the country and has come up with innovative programmes that address the various needs and issues.

The Union Budget 2018-19 has proposed to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12. To achieve this, a comprehensive programme, ***Samagra Shiksha***, has been envisaged with the aim of improving effectiveness of schools and providing equal educational opportunities to all. It has subsumed three previously existing schemes: ***Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*** **(SSA)**, ***Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan*** **(RMSA)** and **Teacher Education (TE)**. The objective is also to enhance use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and Direct to Home channels. Digital initiatives like ***Shala Kosh, Shagun, Shaala Saarthi*** are also helping promote technology in the education sector.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan launched in the year 2000-2001 continues to be India's main programme for universal elementary education. The interventions under SSA include building of school infrastructure, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, making available learning resources for children like textbooks, computers, libraries, etc. To ensure equal learning opportunities for all, including girls and the poor, residential schools for girls known as ***Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas*** have been set up, and local level accountability has been established by engaging with community based organisations. **The Mid-day Meal** scheme is aimed at increasing enrolment in primary schools as well as improving the nutritional status of primary school children.

The country moved to a right-based education framework with the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The right casts a legal obligation on the Central and State governments to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in the 6-14 years age group. In addition, to improve access to secondary education, ***Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan*** was launched in 2009 to achieve an enrolment rate of 75 percent at secondary school level by providing a secondary school within reasonable distance of habitation.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Gender Equality

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

SDG 5

The Global Agenda

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Goal 5 aims to achieve gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful practices, including trafficking and sexual exploitation against women and girls.

It calls for valuing women's unpaid care and domestic work. In addition, it calls for full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life for women.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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 conference

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

Goal 5 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 5. Since Goal 5 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
which seeks to ensure that all men and women have equal rights and access to economic resources and basic services

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
that aims to double agricultural productivity, particularly of women farmers

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
that aims to provide better facilities for maternal relief

Goal 4: Quality Education
that seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
aiming to provide sanitation and hygiene to women and girls

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
that ensures access to clean and affordable cooking fuel, consequently improving the health of women working in the domestic environment

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
which aims to provide productive and decent job opportunities, helping enhance the economic condition of women

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
aiming to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of women

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
which aims to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, with special attention to the needs of women

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
which aims at sustainable domestic material consumption

Goal 13: Climate Action
which focusses on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Goal 15: Life on Land
which aims at conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
to ensure peace and justice- elemental in eliminating violence against women

The National Context

India's Goal for 2030 is to empower all women to live dignified lives, contributing as equal partners in the growth and development of the country, in an environment free from violence and discrimination.

Women and girls in India experience inequalities in access to healthcare, education, nutrition, employment and asset ownership. Decision making at home and in public sphere is another area where women lag behind. This is reflected in indicators such as child (0-6 years) sex ratio which was 919 females per 1000 males in 2011, declining from 927 in 2001. Women continue to lag behind in education as is reflected in literacy rate for women being 65 percent, compared to 82 percent for males in 2011.

Concerted efforts are being made towards eliminating gender inequality by focusing on education of the girl child, providing access to health care facilities to girls and women, and ensuring access to livelihood opportunities. The participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions is having a positive impact on decision making opportunities for women in public sphere.

India's commitment towards undertaking reforms to ensure gender equality is reflected in number of legislations enacted for ensuring equal opportunities and dignity of life for women, namely, **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.**

Targeted national level schemes and programmes, such as the ***Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*** campaign, ***Sukanya Samridhi Yojana***, ***MUDRA Yojana*** and ***Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana***, have been launched - all aimed at achieving the targets of Goal 5. Besides these, there are a number of State level schemes as well, aimed at providing welfare, support and building capacity of women and girls.

India SDG Index – Goal 5

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

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	1. Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male)	954
	2. Average female to male ratio of average wages/salaries received per day by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 years for rural and urban	1
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	3. Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence	0
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	4. Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly	50
	5. Ratio of Female Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force participation rate	1
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	6. Percentage of women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning	100

Performance on Goal 5

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

Goal 5 Index Score

The SDG Index Score for the Goal of Gender Equality ranges between 24 and 50 for States and between 27 and 58 for UTs.

Kerala and Sikkim among the States, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Chandigarh among the UTs are in the Performers category (with Index score greater than/equal to 50 and less than 65). Barring these, none of the States/UTs have achieved an Index Score above 50.

Figure 5.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 5

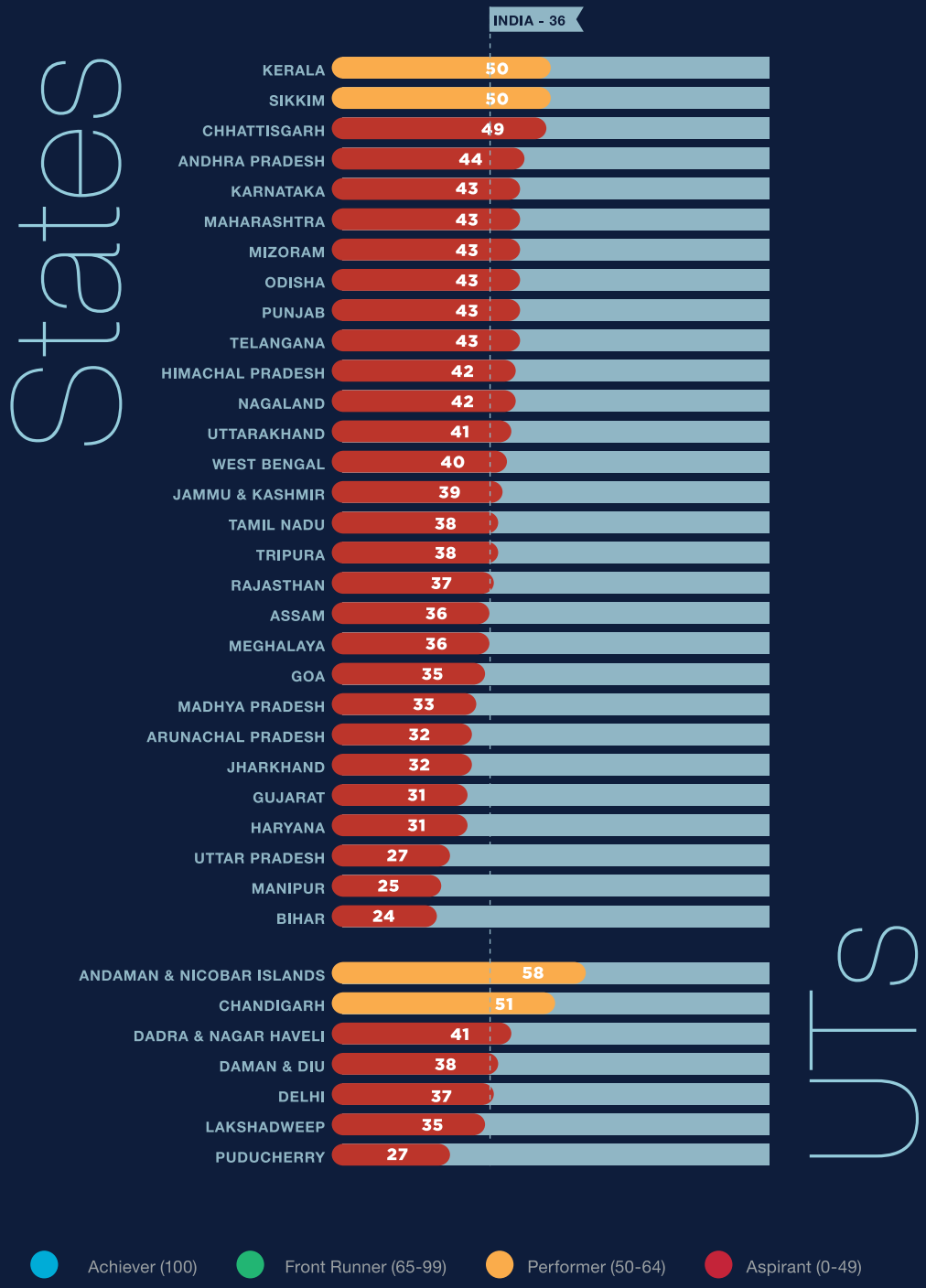
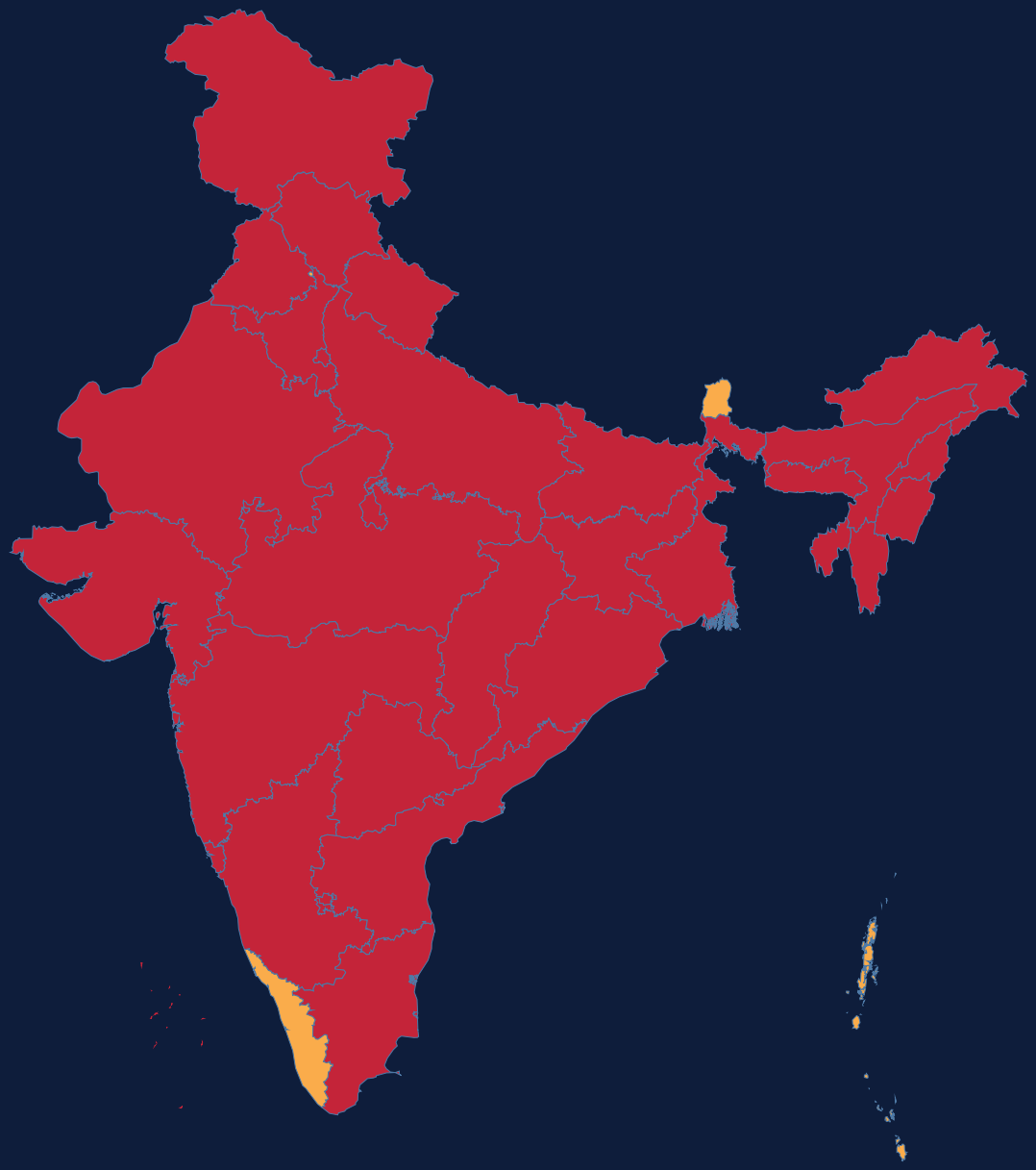


Figure 5.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 5



Performers

Kerala
Sikkim

Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Chandigarh

Aspirants

Chhattisgarh
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Maharashtra
Mizoram
Odisha
Punjab
Telangana
Himachal Pradesh
Nagaland
Uttarakhand
West Bengal
Jammu & Kashmir
Tamil Nadu
Tripura
Rajasthan
Assam
Meghalaya
Goa
Madhya Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Jharkhand
Gujarat
Haryana
Uttar Pradesh
Manipur
Bihar

Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Daman & Diu
Delhi
Lakshadweep
Puducherry

TABLE 5.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 5

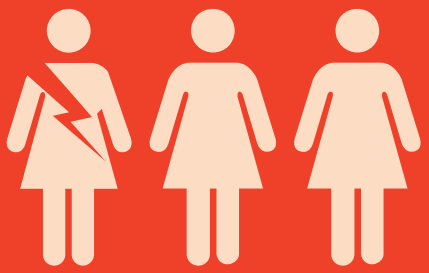
S.No	State / UT	Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male)	Average female to male ratio of average wages/salaries received per day by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 for rural and urban	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly*	Ratio of Female Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force participation rate	Percentage of women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning	Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male)	Average female to male ratio of average wages/salaries received per day by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 for rural and urban	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly	Ratio of Female Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force participation rate	Percentage of women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning	SDG 5 Index score
		Raw Data						Index Score						
1	Andhra Pradesh	913.00	0.73	45.20	9.14	0.60	69.50	66	49	17	18	54	60	44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Null	0.80	34.80	3.33	0.53	31.70	Null	62	36	7	46	11	32
3	Assam	896.00	0.72	26.60	6.35	0.27	52.40	52	46	51	13	17	38	36
4	Bihar	908.00	0.65	45.20	11.52	0.18	24.10	62	34	17	23	6	1	24
5	Chhattisgarh	963.00	0.66	38.10	11.11	0.67	57.70	100	36	30	22	62	45	49
6	Goa	Null	0.82	14.80	5.00	0.33	26.30	Null	66	73	10	23	4	35
7	Gujarat	848.00	0.74	23.00	8.79	0.25	46.90	13	50	58	18	14	30	31
8	Haryana	832.00	0.84	34.30	10.00	0.21	63.70	0	70	37	20	9	52	31
9	Himachal Pradesh	917.00	0.65	7.00	4.41	0.24	57.00	70	33	87	9	12	44	42
10	Jammu & Kashmir	906.00	0.73	13.90	2.30	0.16	57.30	61	49	75	5	3	44	39
11	Jharkhand	918.00	0.61	34.80	9.88	0.26	40.40	70	27	36	20	15	22	32
12	Karnataka	935.00	0.70	24.40	2.68	0.42	51.80	84	43	55	5	34	37	43
13	Kerala	959.00	0.72	16.30	5.71	0.43	53.10	100	47	70	11	35	39	50
14	Madhya Pradesh	922.00	0.55	34.80	13.04	0.24	51.40	74	14	36	26	13	36	33
15	Maharashtra	876.00	0.77	23.10	6.94	0.46	64.80	36	57	58	14	38	54	43
16	Manipur	Null	0.93	54.70	3.33	0.40	23.60	Null	86	0	7	31	0	25
17	Meghalaya	Null	0.82	31.00	6.67	0.62	24.30	Null	66	43	13	57	1	36
18	Mizoram	Null	0.81	17.50	0.00	0.73	35.30	Null	65	68	0	69	15	43
19	Nagaland	Null	0.80	16.60	0.00	0.76	26.70	Null	62	70	0	72	4	42
20	Odisha	948.00	0.77	36.40	7.48	0.24	57.30	95	56	33	15	13	44	43
21	Punjab	893.00	0.83	21.20	5.13	0.16	75.80	50	67	61	10	3	68	43
22	Rajasthan	857.00	0.77	26.40	14.00	0.29	59.70	20	56	52	28	18	47	37
23	Sikkim	Null	0.86	3.50	9.38	0.43	46.70	Null	74	94	19	34	30	50
24	Tamil Nadu	915.00	0.69	44.60	9.40	0.52	53.20	68	42	18	19	45	39	38
25	Telangana	901.00	Null	46.00	Null	0.62	57.20	57	Null	16	Null	56	44	43
26	Tripura	Null	0.71	29.70	8.33	0.39	64.10	Null	45	46	17	30	53	38
27	Uttar Pradesh	882.00	0.67	38.30	10.67	0.15	45.50	41	37	30	21	2	29	27
28	Uttarakhand	850.00	0.93	14.40	7.14	0.28	53.40	15	86	74	14	17	39	41
29	West Bengal	937.00	0.56	35.00	13.95	0.23	70.90	86	16	36	28	12	62	40
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	1.00	19.60	Null	0.41	50.80	Null	100	64	Null	32	36	58
31	Chandigarh	Null	0.88	22.50	Null	0.13	74.00	Null	77	59	Null	0	66	51
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	1.01	36.30	Null	0.25	38.10	Null	100	34	Null	13	19	41
33	Daman and Diu	Null	0.93	28.80	Null	0.19	32.30	Null	88	47	Null	6	11	38
34	Delhi	857.00	0.97	29.60	8.57	0.18	53.00	20	93	46	17	6	38	37
35	Lakshadweep	Null	0.63	8.90	Null	0.29	29.30	Null	29	84	Null	18	7	35
36	Puducherry	Null	0.47	40.30	13.33	0.40	61.90	Null	0	26	27	31	50	27
	India	898.00	0.70	33.30	8.70	0.32	53.50	54	44	39	17	21	39	36
	Target	954.00	1.00	0.00	50.00	1.00	100.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* as on 30th November, 2018

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

8.7%

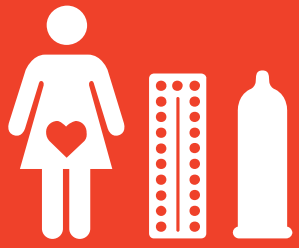
of **seats** in
State Legislative Assemblies
are **held by women**



One in three women have experienced SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

898 **Females**

are born for every
1000 males



54%

WOMEN AGED 15-49
ARE USING MODERN METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING IN INDIA

EARNINGS OF FEMALES

70%

OF THAT OF MALES

32%

Women Labour force participation rate

OF THAT OF MEN

Highlights

The Sex Ratio: Sex Ratio at birth in India is 898 females per 1000 males. The national target is to achieve the natural sex ratio at birth of 954 females for 1000 males. Two States, namely Chhattisgarh and Kerala have achieved this target with a sex ratio at birth of 963 and 959 respectively.

Wage gap: Average wages and salaries of females is 70 percent of that of males for regular wage and salaried employees in the age group 15-59 years in India. The national goal is to achieve equal pay for men and women. Only the UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli the female wage rate is higher than that of male and in Andaman and Nicobar islands the female wage rate is equal to that of male.

Domestic violence: As per the National Family Health Survey of 2015-16 (NFHS-4), one in every three ever-married women aged between 15 to 49 years experience physical, sexual or emotional form of spousal violence. The survey highlights that spousal violence reduces with a rise in education and wealth control amongst women. This shows this Goal's inter-linkage with Quality Education (SDG 4), and Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8).

Women in leadership: 8.7 percent of seats in the State Legislative Assemblies are held by women. The national target is to have 50 percent of the seats to be held by men and women each. No State/UT has achieved this target yet. Amongst all the legislative assemblies in the country, the legislative assemblies of Rajasthan and West Bengal have the highest representation of women at 14 percent and 13.95 percent respectively.

Labour force participation: Labour force participation rate of women in India is only 32 percent of the labour force participation rate of men. The national target for 2030 is to have equal labour force participation rate for both women and men. While no State in India has achieved this target yet, Nagaland has the highest performance with women's labour force participation rate being 76 percent of that of men. Mizoram is the runner up with 73 percent.

Family planning: Almost half of currently married women aged between 15-49 years are using modern methods of family planning. Female sterilization is the most popular contraceptive method . The use of modern family planning methods is the highest in Punjab among States, and in Chandigarh among UTs.

Government of India Initiatives

India is committed, both constitutionally and through its policies, to achieving gender equality in all spheres of life. The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination based on gender, upholds women's right to participate in political and decision-making processes and also reiterates the country's commitments towards the socio-economic well-being of women in India.

To further efforts towards this goal, India has also launched several national level schemes and programmes. The **Gender Budget Statement** was introduced in the government budget of 2005-06 to highlight the differential impact of budgets on men and women by dissecting allocations and utilisations under government schemes and programmes by sex.

The ***Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao,*** campaign aims to ensure girls are born, nurtured and educated without discrimination to become empowered citizens of this country. Schemes like ***Sukanya Samridhi Yojan***a and the ***Janani Suraksha Yojana*** ensure the well-being and prosperity of the girl child and the mother. Under the **MUDRA** initiative, financial assistance is provided to female entrepreneurs. One Stop Centre aims to ensure the safety and integrity of women. ***Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)*** is aimed at safeguarding the health of rural women by providing them clean- cooking fuel.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Clean Water and Sanitation

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

SDG 6

The Global Agenda

Water is life. Not only is water essential for survival, it is critical for agriculture, industrial use and domestic purposes. Availability of clean water is heavily dependent on appropriate waste management. Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation aims to improve water quality by reducing pollution, substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors and supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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 minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

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

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary co-operation 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 co-operation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, waste water treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

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

Goal 6 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 6. Since Goal 6 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
which ensures that all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable have equal rights and access to basic services

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
that aims to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
which aims to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from water pollution and contamination

Goal 4: Quality Education
as knowledge and awareness leads to behaviour change which is critical for people to adopt safe and hygienic sanitation practices. Conversely, availability of toilets in schools has an impact on attendance of students, particularly girls

Goal 5: Gender Equality
as Goal 6 aims at improved sanitation and hygiene with special attention to the needs of women and girls

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
which emphasizes resource-use efficiency and adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
since Goal 6 emphasizes on universal and equitable access to clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
which aims to enhance sustainable urbanization and reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, by paying special attention to municipal and other waste management

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
which aims to achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes, by significantly reducing their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Goal 13: Climate Action
that aims to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Goal 15: Life on Land
which aims to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services

The National Context

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is one of the most pressing challenges in the country and is being addressed by the government on a priority basis. As per 2011 Census data, 85.5 percent population had access to safe drinking water whereas only 30.8 percent of the households in rural areas had toilet facilities .

While striving to ensure full access to water for all, robust efforts are being taken to optimise water resource endowments in the country. It is important to take an integrated, balanced approach to managing water resources towards effective water governance. The allocation of water among various uses needs to be carefully planned to ensure sustainability. Research and development efforts need to be targeted at improving water use efficiency as fresh water becomes a scarce resource.

The Government of India is committed to providing safe drinking water and access to sanitation to all habitations by 2022. National initiatives like the ***Swachh Bharat* Mission**, National Rural Drinking Water Programme and **National Mission for Clean Ganga - *Namami Gange*** have provided the necessary thrust to India's commitment on providing universal access to clean water and sanitation to all.

As a result of the ***Swachh Bharat* Mission**, as of November 2018, 96 percent of the targeted household toilets have been constructed and 3.9 lakh villages across India have been verified to be open defecation free (ODF) . However, sanitation in India is a major challenge where the government has a mammoth task, of not only constructing toilets for all but also of raising awareness and influencing behavior change so that people understand the risks of open defecation and begin to use these toilets.

India SDG Index – Goal 6

To measure India's performance towards Clean Water and Sanitation, five 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 availability of data at the national level and to ensure comparability across States and Union Territories (UTs).

6.1 **6.2** 6.3 **6.4** 6.5 6.6 6.a 6.b

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	1. Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas	100
6.2 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	2. Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	100
	3. Percentage of districts verified to be open defecation free	100
	4. Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	68.79
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	5. Percentage annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability	70

Performance on Goal 6

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

Goal 6 Index Score

The SDG Index Score for the Goal of Clean Water and Sanitation ranges between 31 and 100 for States and between 45 and 100 for UTs.

Among the States, Gujarat has achieved a full score of 100. The same score is shared by Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep, among UTs. Eleven States and UTs are Front Runners (with index score greater than or equal to 65 and less than 100), while eight States and UTs are categorised as Aspirants (with index score less than 50).

Figure 6.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 6

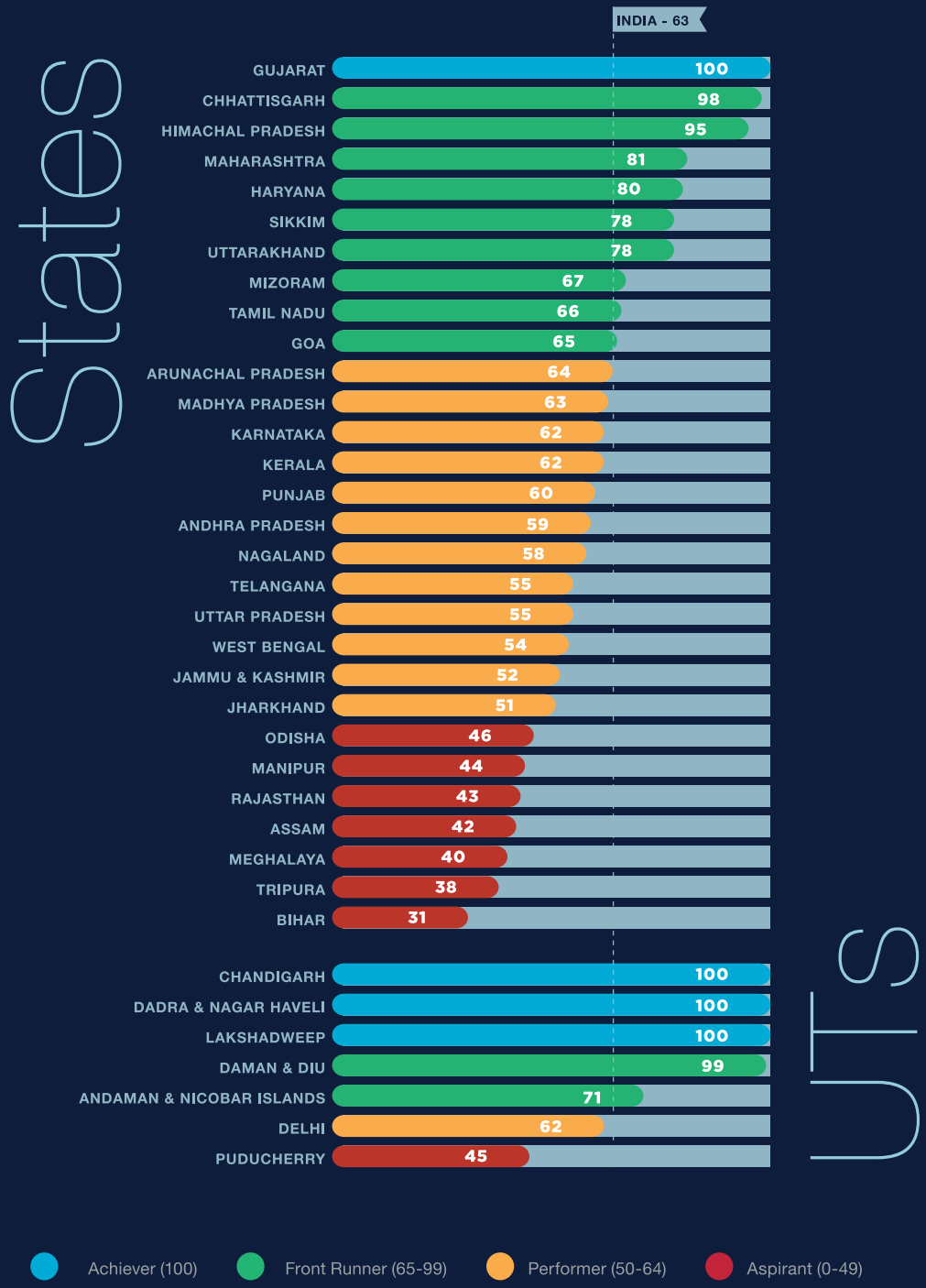
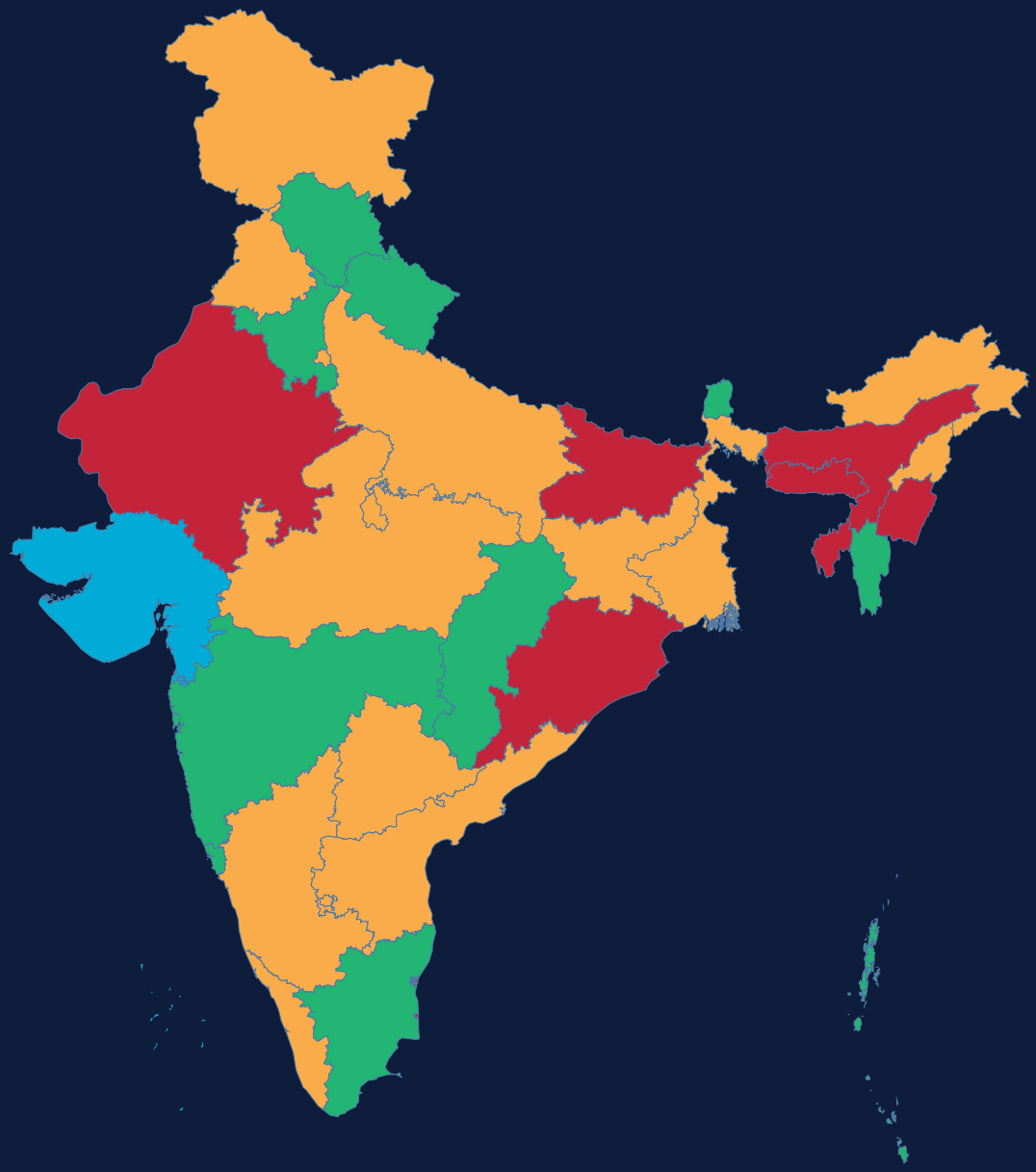


Figure 6.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 6



Achievers

Gujarat

Chandigarh
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Lakshadweep

Front Runners

Chhattisgarh
Himachal Pradesh
Maharashtra
Haryana
Sikkim
Uttarakhand
Mizoram
Tamil Nadu
Goa

Daman & Diu
Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Performers

Arunachal Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh
Karnataka
Kerala
Punjab
Andhra Pradesh
Nagaland
Telangana
Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal
Jammu & Kashmir
Jharkhand

Delhi

Aspirants

Odisha
Manipur
Rajasthan
Assam
Meghalaya
Tripura
Bihar

Puducherry

TABLE 6.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 6

S.No	State / UT	Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas	Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	Percentage of districts verified to be Open Defecation Free	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage created in urban areas (%)	Percentage annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability	Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas	Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	Percentage of districts verified to be Open Defecation Free	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage created in urban areas (%)	Percentage annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability	SDG 6 Index score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	62.84	99.21	30.77	8.61	43.83	53	98	31	13	100	59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.18	100.00	30.00	Null	0.25	28	100	30	Null	100	64
3	Assam	55.50	83.43	0.00	0.03	16.40	43	64	0	0	100	42
4	Bihar	55.84	54.19	0.00	6.63	44.68	44	1	0	10	100	31
5	Chhattisgarh	93.62	100.00	100.00	Null	36.97	92	100	100	Null	100	98
6	Goa	99.86	76.22	0.00	51.43	33.33	100	49	0	75	100	65
7	Gujarat	99.99	100.00	100.00	74.36	67.91	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	Haryana	95.44	100.00	100.00	60.35	135.15	94	100	100	88	17	80
9	Himachal Pradesh	82.04	100.00	100.00	104.29	50.94	77	100	100	100	100	95
10	Jammu & Kashmir	60.15	72.39	0.00	48.40	24.48	49	41	0	70	100	52
11	Jharkhand	94.89	74.77	0.00	9.23	22.54	93	46	0	13	100	51
12	Karnataka	48.72	87.62	50.00	34.53	65.81	35	73	50	50	100	62
13	Kerala	22.26	100.00	100.00	5.99	46.47	1	100	100	9	100	62
14	Madhya Pradesh	99.73	87.09	19.61	15.00	56.67	100	72	20	22	100	63
15	Maharashtra	81.11	100.00	35.29	63.37	54.22	76	100	35	92	100	81
16	Manipur	67.70	82.42	0.00	0.00	0.94	59	62	0	0	100	44
17	Meghalaya	21.59	100.00	0.00	1.05	0.40	0	100	0	2	100	40
18	Mizoram	65.77	100.00	62.50	11.11	2.93	56	100	63	16	100	67
19	Nagaland	50.98	80.85	36.36	Null	1.71	37	59	36	Null	100	58
20	Odisha	81.70	53.58	3.33	34.39	30.08	77	0	3	50	100	46
21	Punjab	68.13	100.00	40.91	74.85	148.82	59	100	41	100	0	60
22	Rajasthan	46.36	100.00	27.27	31.65	139.52	32	100	27	46	12	43
23	Sikkim	31.81	100.00	100.00	132.83	Null	13	100	100	100	Null	78
24	Tamil Nadu	93.87	98.08	3.23	32.14	77.25	92	96	3	47	91	66
25	Telangana	49.35	82.28	20.00	41.04	58.03	35	62	20	60	100	55
26	Tripura	55.45	74.46	0.00	0.03	7.27	43	45	0	0	100	38
27	Uttar Pradesh	98.40	64.67	2.67	37.15	73.71	98	24	3	54	95	55
28	Uttarakhand	57.40	100.00	100.00	30.89	50.25	46	100	100	45	100	78
29	West Bengal	40.50	93.42	45.45	8.93	44.58	24	86	45	13	100	54
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88.70	100.00	0.00	Null	0.98	86	100	0	Null	100	71
31	Chandigarh	Null	100.00	100.00	191.77	0.00	Null	100	100	100	100	100
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	100.00	100.00	Null	31.75	Null	100	100	Null	100	100
33	Daman and Diu	Null	100.00	100.00	Null	71.43	Null	100	100	Null	98	99
34	Delhi	Null	Null	Null	64.83	125.81	Null	Null	Null	94	29	62
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	Null	Null	67.71	Null	Null	Null	Null	100	100
36	Puducherry	69.90	59.91	0.00	50.37	87.93	62	14	0	73	77	45
	India	71.80	82.72	31.95	37.58	61.53	64	63	32	55	100	63
	Target	100.00	100.00	100.00	68.79	70.00	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

32%

OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTRY ARE OPEN DEFECATION FREE

82.72%

rural households have **Individual Household Toilets**

71.8%

of rural population in India has access to safe and adequate drinking water

62%

of the net **available groundwater** in India is **withdrawn annually**

37.58%

Sewage Treatment capacity of urban India

OF SEWAGE GENERATED

Highlights

Safe and Adequate Drinking Water in rural areas: While the national target is to provide safe and adequate drinking water to all, currently only 71.8 percent of the rural population in India has access to safe and adequate drinking water. Goa, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are close to achieving universal coverage in rural areas. Uttar Pradesh follows with a coverage of about 98 percent.

Rural Household with Individual Toilets: 82.72 percent of rural households had individual household toilets constructed as of March 2018. The target is to have 100 percent of the rural households with individual toilets. Thirteen States and four UTs had achieved this target till March 2018. Andhra Pradesh is the runner up with 99 percent coverage.

Open Defecation Free Districts: Approximately 32 percent of districts in India have been verified to be open defecation free (ODF) as of March 2018. The target for the country is to have all districts to be ODF. Seven States and three UTs have achieved the target (they are verified to be ODF under the Swachh Bharat Mission).

Installed Sewage Treatment Capacity: The installed sewage treatment capacity of urban India as a percent of sewage generated is 37.58 percent. The 2030 target is to take this ratio to 68.79 percent. Four States – Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Sikkim, and the UT of Chandigarh have already achieved it.

Annual Ground Water Withdrawal: About 62 percent of the net available groundwater in India is withdrawn. The national upper limit is 70 percent so that the ground water is replenished at a normal rate . Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi need to improve this ratio which have far surpassed the maximum limit.

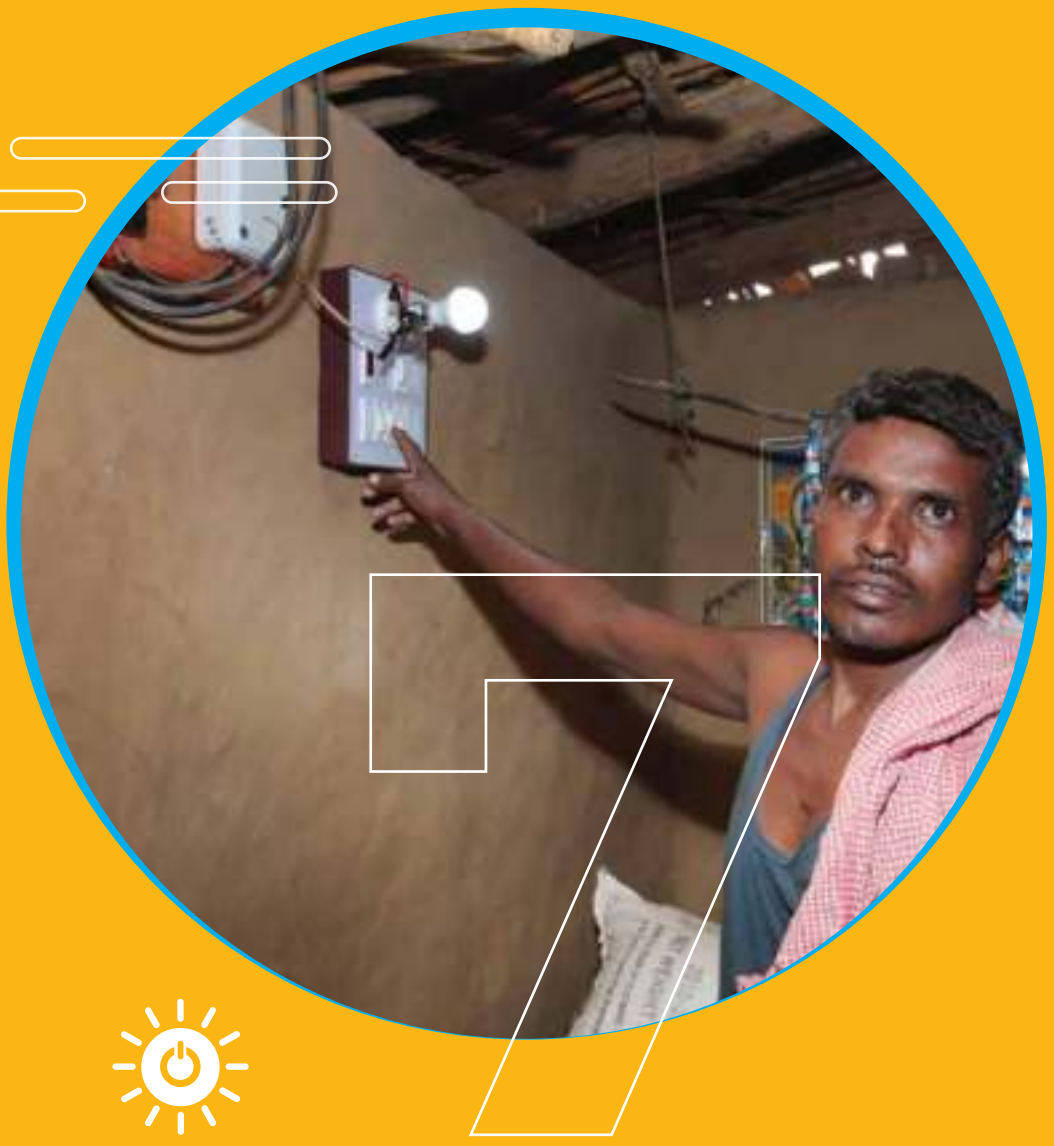
Government of India Initiatives

The national indicators for this Goal cover various dimensions which include providing adequate safe and clean drinking water for all, substantially increasing water use efficiency, and providing access to sustainable sanitation practices for all. India has been actively working in this arena through multi-sector interventions.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRWDP) is aimed at providing every rural household with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis, with a minimum water quality standard. 80.34 percent rural habitations have been fully covered with access to 40 litres of drinking water per capita per day being provided through this scheme. Further, 56 percent rural population has access to piped water supply. As far as the urban households are concerned, more than 90 percent have drinking water supply within or nearby their premises . **The National Water Quality Sub-Mission** aims to eliminate water quality issues related to excessive Arsenic and Fluoride in the country by 2021.

Namami Gange is an integrated conservation mission related to water management to accomplish the multiple objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the river Ganga along with sustainable withdrawal and supply of freshwater. ***Swachh Bharat* Mission - *Gramin*** is a cleanliness mission of the Government of India which ensures access to sanitation and aims to make the whole country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019. 32 percent of districts have been verified to be ODF as of March, 2018.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).



Affordable and Clean Energy

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

SDG 7

The Global Agenda

Energy has been recognized as necessary pre-requisite for development of societies and for them to flourish. Access to energy enables people to augment their income and improve their productivity, enhancing their access to healthcare, water and education, and improving their overall well-being. Goal 7 aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services by the year 2030.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

- 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

Goal 7 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and state level on Goal 7. Since Goal 7 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
aims to reduce poverty in all its dimensions, and by ensuring universal access to affordable energy services, SDG 7 aims at raising living standards

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
that aims to end all forms of malnutrition, and provision of safe, nutritious and sufficient food to everyone as the agriculture sector and food supply chain is dependent on energy

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
which seeks to preventable deaths and provide access to quality essential health care services, medicines and vaccines which relies on energy

Goal 4: Quality Education
which aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development is influenced by provision of sources of energy

Goal 5: Gender Equality
which aims to eliminate all forms of violence and other types of exploitation of all women and girls as women's safety as well as the care economy for which women are responsible are dependent on access to energy

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
which seeks to universal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all and ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all rely on energy

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
which seeks to sustain per capita economic growth. All sectors that contribute to economic growth are intrinsically dependent on access to energy

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
which aims to upgrade infrastructure to make industries sustainable, increase resource-use efficiency and adopt clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
by aiming to ensure universal access to affordable modern energy services

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
which aims at providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and amenities which are dependent on clean and affordable sources of energy

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
by aiming to increase the share of renewable energies and increase energy efficiency

Goal 13: Climate Action
by increasing the share of renewable energies and increase energy efficiency, it aims to promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management

The National Context

India has taken the Goal of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all as a prerequisite for its socio-economic development. Accordingly, energy policies of India have over the years directly aimed to raise per capita energy (specifically electricity) consumption. Ensuring access to clean energy will be a precondition for the country to meet its ambitious target of double-digit economic growth.

With nearly 200 million Indians without access to electricity, and about 264 million people, still dependent on solid bio-mass for cooking, it may be acknowledged that the country has a long way to go in securing its energy security objective. Considering India's rapid economic growth, rise in per capita consumption and increase in the coverage of villages with access to energy, the total energy demand is likely to rise sharply over the next few years. As per the energy modelling exercise undertaken by the NITI Aayog — India Energy Security Scenarios (IESS), 2047, the energy demand of India is likely to go up by 1.5-1.7 times between 2017 and 2030, with the electricity component itself rising 2.3 times .

The objective of providing clean and affordable energy for all is India's priority and can be seen clearly from the multiple programmes and schemes that are being run in the country at national and sub-national level.

In April 2018, India achieved the milestone of providing electricity to all the Census villages and aims to achieve universal electrification at the household level by 31st March, 2019.

In order to promote use of clean energy, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas aims to reduce oil imports by 10 percent from 2014-15 to 2021-2022. Additionally, according to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets, India aims to (i) reduce emissions intensity by 33 percent-35 percent over 2005 to 2030, (ii) achieve a 175GW renewable energy capacity by 2022, and (iii) increase the share of non-fossil fuel-based capacity in the electricity mix to above 40 percent by 2030.

India has taken vast strides in provision of clean energy and is currently running one of the largest renewable capacity expansion programmes in the world. The Government of India has set total renewable capacity targets at 175 GW by the end of 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar power, 60 GW from wind power, 10 GW from biomass power, and 5 GW from small hydro-power, while committing to have 40 percent of non-fossil fuel sources by 2030, as a measure towards energy security and meeting the NDCs.

With 69 GW installed capacity at the end of March 2018, the renewable energy accounts for a little over 20 percent of total installed capacity. Thus, the renewable energy installed capacity has grown by 77 percent from 38.9 GW on 31st March, 2015, in a period of three years. The installed capacity in the renewable energy Sector has been growing at a combined annual growth rate (CAGR) of 19 percent in the last 6 years, i.e. FY 2012-FY 2017, capacity growing at 36 percent in the last one year of 2017 . Currently, In terms of renewable energy installed capacity, India ranks 4th globally after China, USA and Germany

India SDG Index – Goal 7

To measure India's performance towards achieving the Goal of Affordable and Clean Energy, three 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 availability of data at the national level and to ensure comparability across States and Union Territories (UTs).

7.1 **7.2** 7.3 7.a 7.b

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	1. Percentage of households electrified	100
	2. Percentage of households using Clean Cooking Fuel	100
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	3. Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)	40

Performance on Goal 7

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

Goal 7 Index Score

Among the States, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Karnataka are the top three performers on this Goal with a score of 89, 78 and 77 respectively. Among UTs, Chandigarh fares the best with a score of 96. Ten States and UTs are Front Runners (with index score greater than or equal to 65 and less than 100), while 12 States and UTs are categorised as Aspirants (with index score less than 50).

Figure 7.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 7

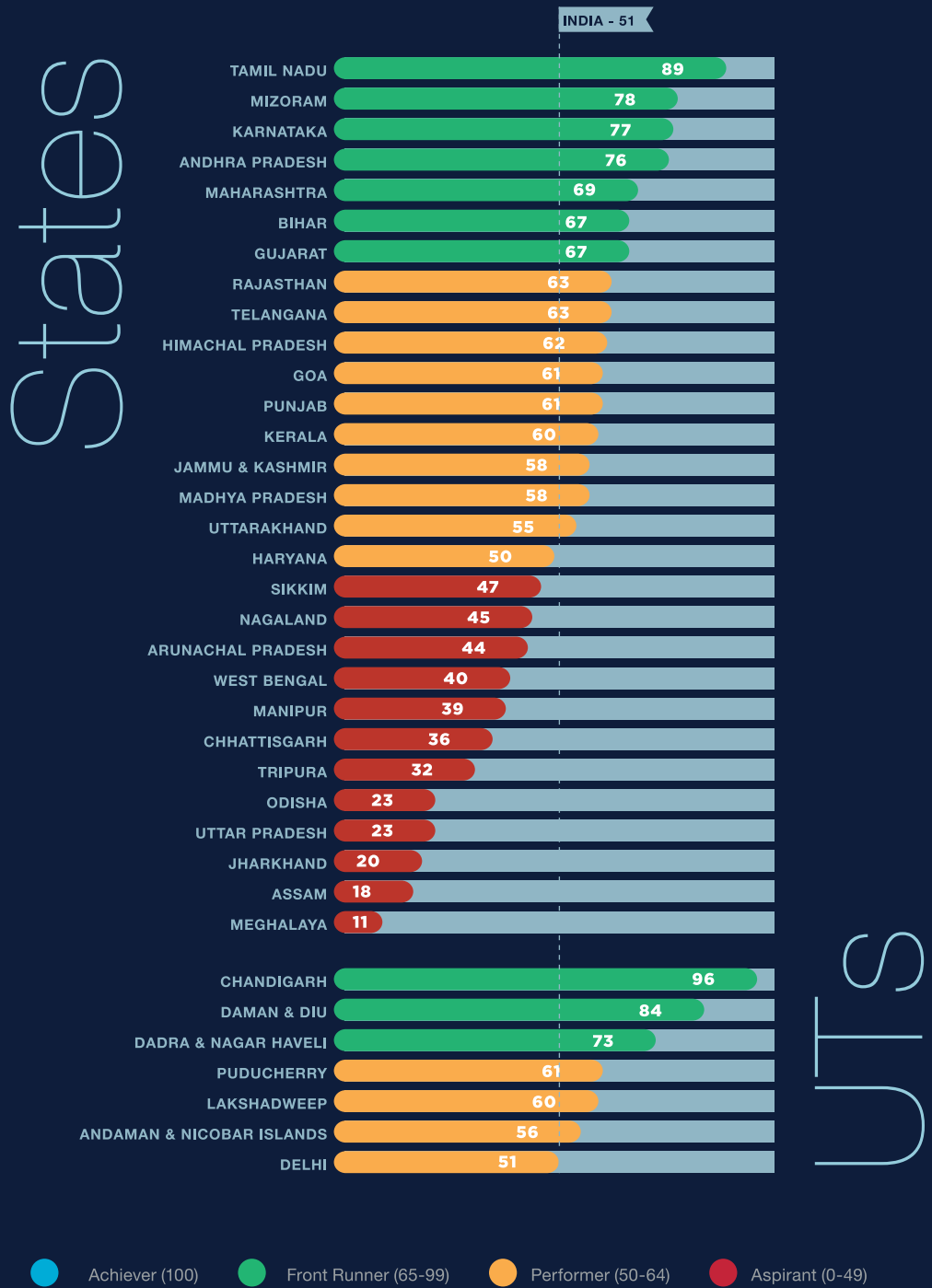
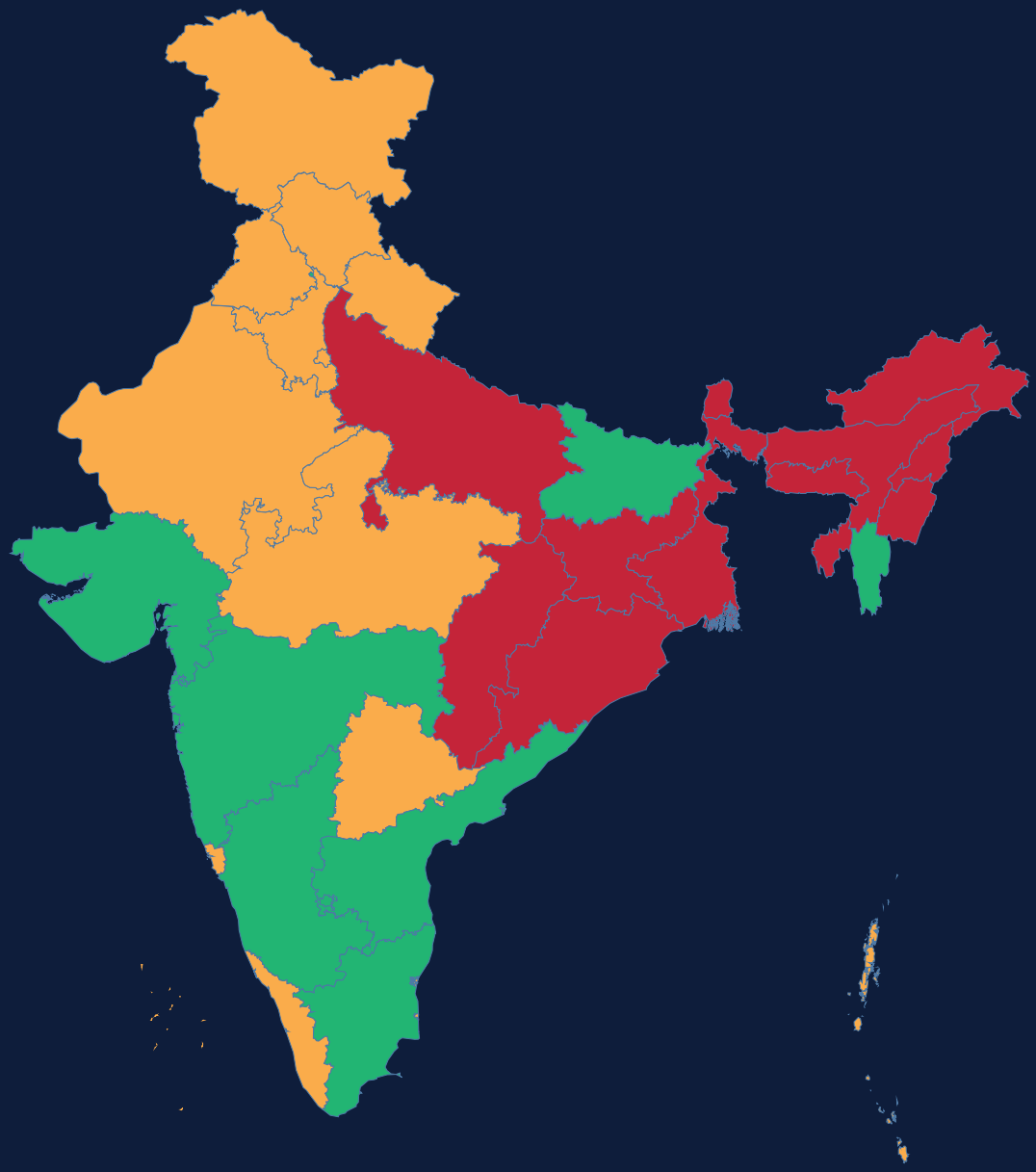


Figure 7.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 7



Front Runners

Tamil Nadu
Mizoram
Karnataka
Andhra Pradesh
Maharashtra
Bihar
Gujarat

Chandigarh
Daman & Diu
Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Performers

Rajasthan
Telangana
Himachal Pradesh
Goa
Punjab
Kerala
Jammu & Kashmir
Madhya Pradesh
Uttarakhand Haryana

Puducherry
Lakshadweep
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Delhi

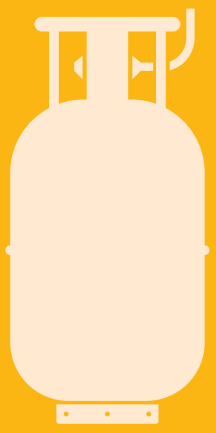
Aspirants

Sikkim
Nagaland
Arunachal Pradesh
West Bengal
Manipur
Chhattisgarh
Tripura
Odisha
Uttar Pradesh
Jharkhand
Assam
Meghalaya

TABLE 7.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 7

S.No	State / UT	Percentage of households electrified	Percentage of households using Clean Cooking Fuel	Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)	Percentage of households electrified	Percentage of households using Clean Cooking Fuel	Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)	SDG 7 Index score
		Raw Data			Index Score			
1	Andhra Pradesh	99.99	62.00	30.17	100	54	75	76
2	Arunachal Pradesh	75.78	45.00	100.00	0	33	100	44
3	Assam	81.78	25.10	8.29	25	9	20	18
4	Bihar	99.98	17.80	58.19	100	0	100	67
5	Chhattisgarh	98.63	22.80	2.93	94	6	7	36
6	Goa	100.00	84.10	1.56	100	81	3	61
7	Gujarat	100.00	52.60	24.09	100	42	60	67
8	Haryana	99.61	52.20	3.95	98	42	9	50
9	Himachal Pradesh	99.50	36.70	26.02	98	23	65	62
10	Jammu & Kashmir	99.80	57.60	10.19	99	48	25	58
11	Jharkhand	89.52	18.90	1.41	57	1	3	20
12	Karnataka	96.45	54.70	40.77	85	45	100	77
13	Kerala	100.00	57.40	13.26	100	48	33	60
14	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	29.60	23.47	100	14	58	58
15	Maharashtra	99.91	59.90	22.03	100	51	55	69
16	Manipur	89.30	42.10	13.21	56	30	33	39
17	Meghalaya	77.01	21.80	9.92	5	5	24	11
18	Mizoram	93.86	66.60	100.00	75	59	100	78
19	Nagaland	79.78	32.80	100.00	17	18	100	45
20	Odisha	90.47	19.20	2.53	61	2	6	23
21	Punjab	100.00	65.90	10.01	100	59	25	61
22	Rajasthan	94.09	31.80	38.23	76	17	96	63
23	Sikkim	92.74	59.10	8.58	70	50	21	47
24	Tamil Nadu	100.00	73.00	49.33	100	67	100	89
25	Telangana	96.91	66.80	16.58	87	60	41	63
26	Tripura	87.95	31.90	11.07	50	17	27	32
27	Uttar Pradesh	78.91	32.70	14.75	13	18	36	23
28	Uttarakhand	95.84	51.00	16.93	83	40	42	55
29	West Bengal	98.87	27.90	4.82	95	12	12	40
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	63.50	22.77	Null	56	57	56
31	Chandigarh	Null	93.90	100.00	Null	93	100	96
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	56.10	100.00	Null	47	100	73
33	Daman and Diu	Null	73.60	100.00	Null	68	100	84
34	Delhi	Null	97.70	2.21	Null	97	5	51
35	Lakshadweep	Null	34.80	100.00	Null	21	100	60
36	Puducherry	100.00	84.80	0.25	100	82	0	61
	India	94.57	43.80	17.51	78	32	43	51
	Target	100.00	100.00	40.00	100	100	100	100

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



43.8%

households in India use **clean cooking fuels** such as electricity, LPG/natural gas and biogas

95%

of households in India have access to electricity

Renewable sources consitute

17.51%

of the total installed generating capacity of electricity in India

Highlights

The household electrification: India has shown strong intent and performance towards household electrification. India is soon set to achieve the target of providing access to electricity to every household in the country. By the end of October 2018, nearly 95 percent of households were electrified. Six States along with the UT of Puducherry have achieved universal access to electricity.

Clean cooking fuel: According to the National Family Health Survey-4, 2015-16, 43.8 percent of the Indian households use clean cooking fuels. There is a significant divide between rural and urban households, with only 24 percent of rural households using clean cooking fuels compared to 81 percent urban households. Goa at 84.1 percent and Delhi at 97.7 percent are the best performing among States and UTs respectively.

Renewable energy: Renewable energy sources are 17.51 percent of the total installed electricity generating capacity of India. Among the installed electricity sources of utilities, renewables grew at the highest rate during 2006-07 and 2015-16. Wind power has the highest share among all renewable power sources (March, 2016). Renewable sources constitute 100 percent of total installed generating capacity of electricity in three States and four UTs.

Government of India Initiatives

India aims to achieve the dual objective of affordable and clean energy by providing access to energy for all at affordable prices and by laying emphasis on de-carbonisation through improved energy efficiency and shift towards renewable energy.

The Government of India has prepared the National Electricity Plan and the National Energy Policy which aim to chart a clear roadmap to meet these ambitious targets in the energy domain.

The Government of India has launched various schemes which are aimed at creating awareness, making clean energy accessible to all, and sustainable usage by reducing wastage. **The National Solar Mission** has set the ambitious target of deploying 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022, aimed at reducing the cost of solar power generation in the country.

Dedicated **Green Energy Corridor** has been constructed in the country to improve inter-State transmission system to evacuate approximately 20,000 MW of large scale renewable power.

The **Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Applications Programme** was launched with the objective to demonstrate and promote off-grid applications of solar photovoltaic (SPV) systems for meeting lighting and electricity requirements of individuals, institutions, communities, commercial and industrial establishments.

The **National Biogas and Manure Management Programme** was started with the objective of providing fuel for cooking purposes and organic manure to rural households through family type biogas plants. It aims to mitigate the drudgery of firewood collection by rural women, reduce the pressure on forests and accentuate social benefits of improved sanitation in villages by linking toilets to biogas plants.

To achieve 100 percent electrification in India, the ***Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya*** (Prime Minister's Programme for Easy Electricity for Each Household) was launched to provide electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas. As of October 2018, 95 percent of the households have been electrified under this scheme .

The **LPG subsidy, under PAHA**L, aims at reducing the cost of LPG by providing subsidy on the gas cylinders through Direct Benefit Transfer to poor households.

The ***Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana*** scheme focuses on providing continuous power supply to rural households and to agricultural consumers.

The high dependency of nearly 40 percent of India's population on biomass for cooking has been a key challenge, which has been sought to be corrected by the ***Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*** that aims at providing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections to 50 million women from poor families over a 3-year period (2016-19). So far, 51 million LPG connections have already been provided and the target has been increased to 80 million. The number of families using clean cooking fuel has shown an upward trend (increasing from 25.5 percent in 2005-06 to 43.8 percent in 2015-16), which is being further boosted by this initiative.

The National Programme for Energy Efficient Appliances has been launched in 2015 with the aim of cutting emissions significantly. UJALA, the programme for distributing low-cost LEDs, the Energy Efficient Building Code, Labelling of Appliances for energy efficiency are some such targeted interventions.

India has played a leading role in the International Renewable Energy Community and has facilitated the formation of International Solar Alliance along with France, involving 121 countries, whose Secretariat is housed in New Delhi.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

SDG 8

The Global Agenda

The Goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth aims to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification and technological upgradation and also promote development-oriented policies that support decent job creation, entrepreneurship and creativity and innovation. It also seeks to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers.

The targets set for Goal 8 to be achieved are:

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% 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

Goal 8 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents status of India's status at the national and State level on Goal 8. Chapters on linked Goals as mentioned above should be referred to for a more holistic understanding on Goal 8 in India.

Goal 1: No Poverty
which seeks to ensure that all have equal rights to economic resources, financial services, including microfinance

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
which aims to double agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, including through markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
which aims at reducing mortality and morbidity and promoting good health

Goal 4: Quality Education
that aims to substantially increase the number of youth and adults with relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Goal 5: Gender Equality
which aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean energy
that aims to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
which aims at promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
which aims to progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
as it fits well with the target of decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with sustainable consumption and production framework, of Goal 8

Goal 14: Life Below Water
as it aims to increase economic benefits to small island developing states (SIDs) and least developed countries (LDCs) from sustainable use of marine resources

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
which aims to build accountable and transparent economic institutions

The National Context

A stable macroeconomic environment is a precursor to growth. India has demonstrated a resolve to achieve fiscal consolidation, complemented with aggressive measures for improving the business and skill ecosystem, and continues to make progress with a slew of policy reforms and initiatives. The GDP grew at 6.5 percent in FY 2017-18 and continues to see an upward trend.

Stable macro-economic indicators, structural reforms, improving business ecosystem, thrust on infrastructure development, and liberal FDI regime have resulted in the estimation that India's GDP continues to rise to 7.4 percent in 2018-19, 7.8 percent in 2019-20 and 2020-21, making it one of the world's fastest growing economy.

India has been recording the highest growth rate amongst the BRICS economies. The progress of the Indian economy is evident from India's significant jump of 33 places in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Rankings, 2018, from 100th rank in 2017 to 77th rank in 2018. India is the only nation to have made it to the list of top 10 improvers for the second consecutive year[1].

Government programmes like Start-Up India, Make in India, Digital India, MUDRA Yojana , Skill India, and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Prime Minister ***Jan Dhan Yojana***, focus on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), among others, are all directed towards promoting and encouraging entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and inclusive business.

India SDG Index – Goal 8

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

8.1 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | **8.5** | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | **8.10** | 8.a | 8.b

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET		INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
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	1. Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12)	10
8.5	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	2. Average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females	14.83
8.10	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	3. Percentage of households with a Bank account	100
		4. Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population	50.95

1. World Bank, Doing Business, 2018

Performance on Goal 8

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

Goal 8 Index Score

The SDG Index Score for the Goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth ranges between 33 and 90 for States and between 60 and 91 for UTs.

Among the States, Goa is the top performer, and Daman and Diu among the UTs. 17 States and UTs are Front Runners (with Index score greater than/equal to 65). Three States are categorised as Aspirants (with Index score less than 50).

Figure 8.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 8

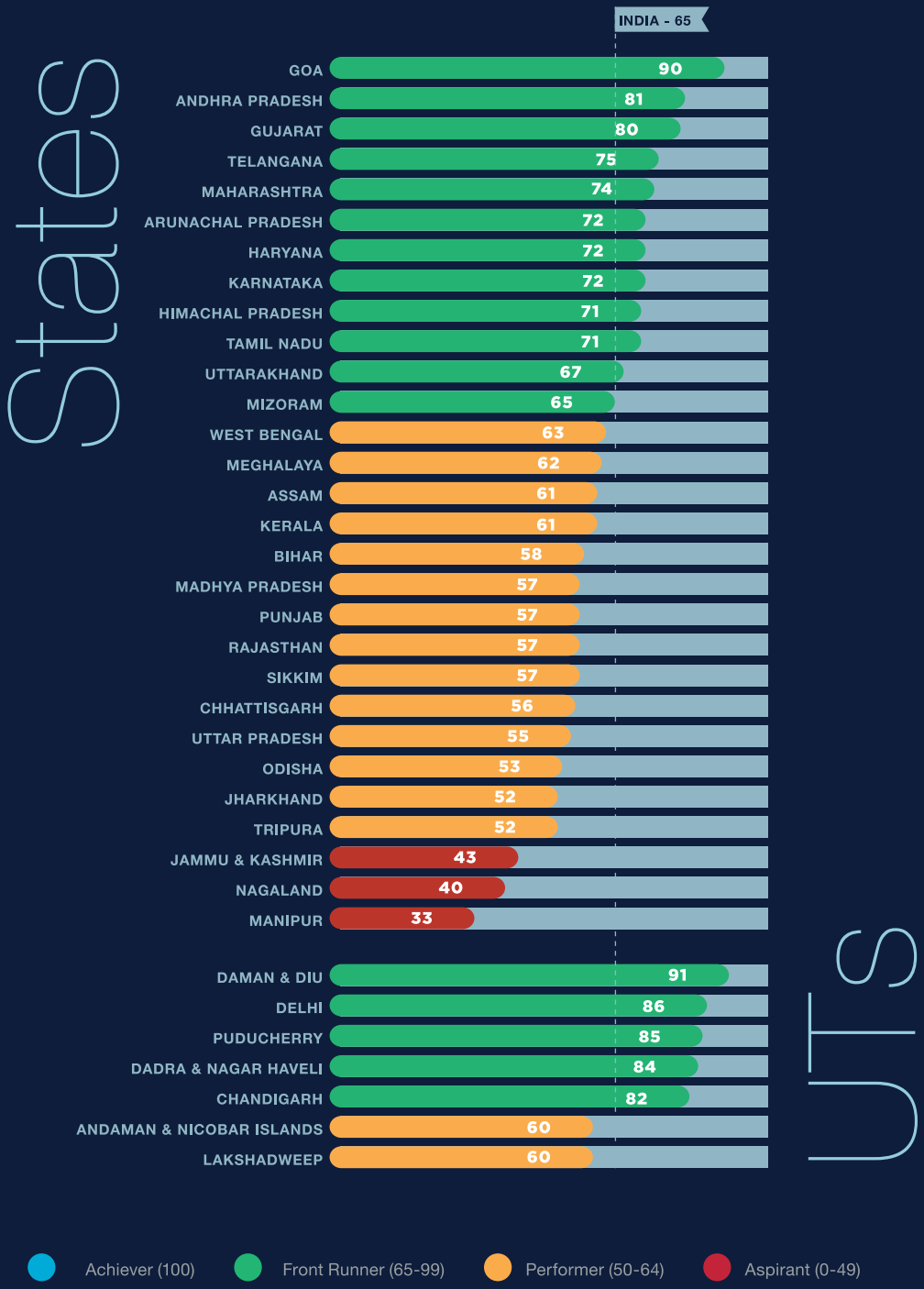
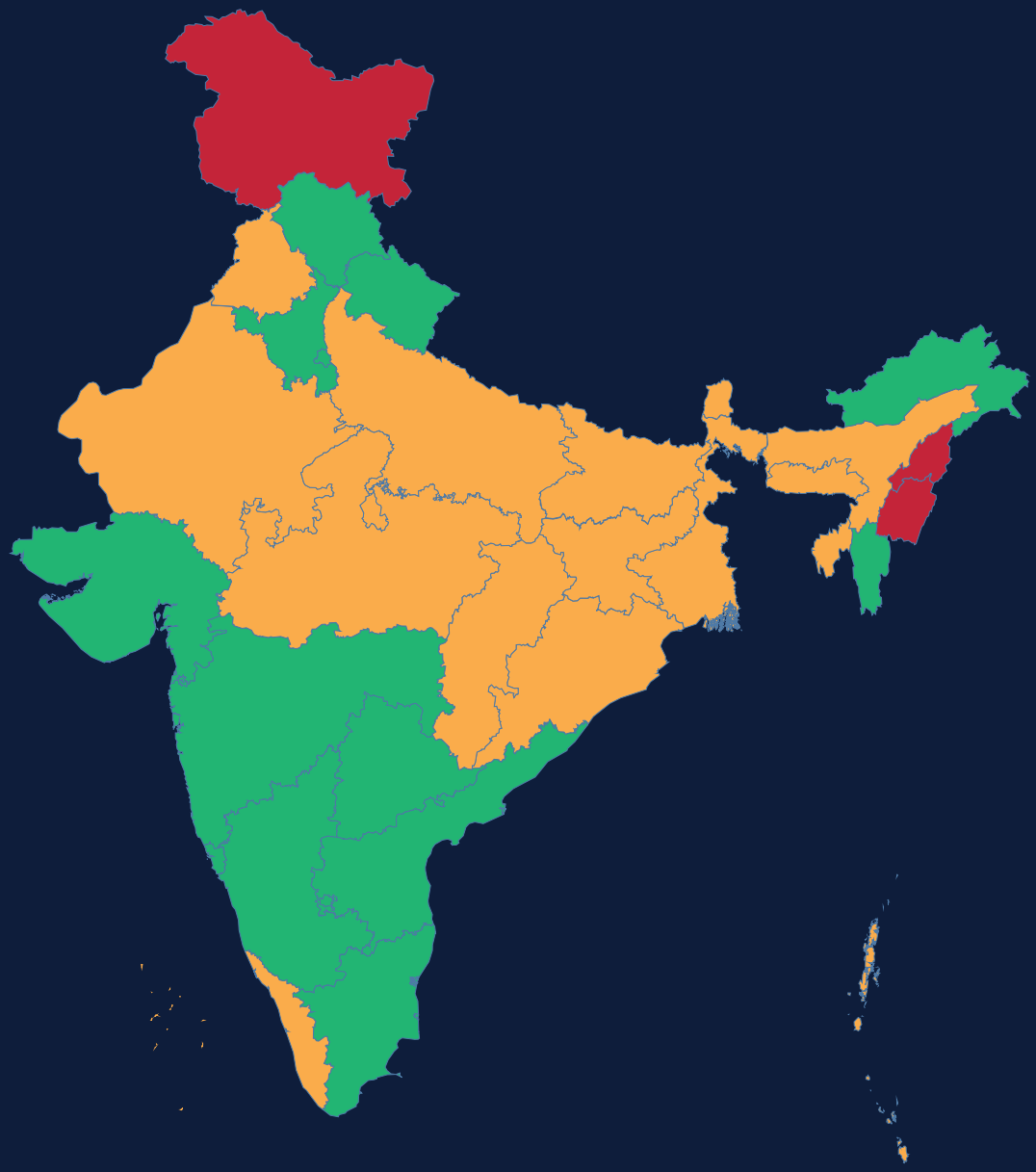


Figure 8.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 8



Front Runners

Goa
Andhra Pradesh
Gujarat
Telangana
Maharashtra
Arunachal Pradesh
Haryana
Karnataka
Himachal Pradesh
Tamil Nadu
Uttarakhand
Mizoram

Daman & Diu
Delhi
Puducherry
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Chandigarh

Performers

West Bengal
Meghalaya
Assam
Kerala
Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
Punjab
Rajasthan
Sikkim
Chhattisgarh
Uttar Pradesh
Odisha
Jharkhand
Tripura

Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Lakshadweep

Aspirants

Jammu & Kashmir
Nagaland
Manipur

TABLE 8.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 8

S.No	State / UT	Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12)	Average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females	Percentage of households with a bank account	Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population	Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12)	Average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females	Percentage of households with a bank account	Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population	SDG 8 Index score
		Raw Data				Index Score				
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.35	39.50	100.00	22.37	100	91	100	35	81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.29	94.00	100.00	14.58	100	71	100	17	72
3	Assam	8.16	93.00	99.96	10.46	78	71	86	7	61
4	Bihar	5.81	68.00	100.00	7.19	50	81	100	0	58
5	Chhattisgarh	3.62	18.50	99.98	11.33	24	99	93	9	56
6	Goa	10.89	120.50	100.00	65.42	100	61	100	100	90
7	Gujarat	9.68	10.00	100.00	17.20	96	100	100	23	80
8	Haryana	7.47	66.00	100.00	23.04	70	81	100	36	72
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.87	132.00	100.00	24.47	87	57	100	39	71
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14.45	154.00	99.71	18.00	100	49	0	25	43
11	Jharkhand	4.17	96.00	100.00	10.17	30	70	100	7	52
12	Karnataka	6.35	16.50	99.97	26.22	56	99	90	43	72
13	Kerala	6.52	170.50	100.00	26.05	58	43	100	43	61
14	Madhya Pradesh	4.43	59.50	100.00	12.83	33	84	100	13	57
15	Maharashtra	6.94	21.00	100.00	22.73	63	98	100	36	74
16	Manipur	3.52	58.00	99.76	9.93	22	84	17	6	33
17	Meghalaya	6.14	56.00	100.00	12.02	54	85	100	11	62
18	Mizoram	8.15	30.00	99.92	13.11	78	94	72	14	65
19	Nagaland	1.64	85.00	99.92	12.85	0	74	72	13	40
20	Odisha	7.30	76.00	99.85	15.22	68	78	48	18	53
21	Punjab	4.00	120.50	100.00	24.44	28	61	100	39	57
22	Rajasthan	5.46	90.50	99.99	12.40	46	72	97	12	57
23	Sikkim	7.14	240.50	100.00	27.35	66	17	100	46	57
24	Tamil Nadu	4.96	47.00	100.00	32.47	40	88	100	58	71
25	Telangana	7.58	31.00	100.00	22.37	71	94	100	35	75
26	Tripura	10.58	288.00	100.00	11.00	100	0	100	9	52
27	Uttar Pradesh	6.55	133.00	100.00	9.19	59	57	100	5	55
28	Uttarakhand	6.33	86.50	100.00	23.92	56	74	100	38	67
29	West Bengal	Null	69.50	100.00	11.34	Null	80	100	9	63
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.06	189.50	100.00	25.03	65	36	100	41	60
31	Chandigarh	5.34	27.50	100.00	45.23	44	95	100	87	82
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	46.00	100.00	34.90	Null	89	100	63	84
33	Daman and Diu	Null	18.00	100.00	39.42	Null	99	100	74	91
34	Delhi	8.47	54.50	100.00	40.50	82	85	100	76	86
35	Lakshadweep	Null	153.50	100.00	21.03	Null	49	100	32	60
36	Puducherry	8.35	65.50	100.00	42.20	80	81	100	80	85
	India	6.50	63.50	99.99	16.84	58	82	96	22	65
	Target	10.00	14.83	100.00	50.95	100	100	100	100	100

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

6.5% GDP
growth rate of India

16.84
BANK ATMS

available in the country per 1,00,000 population

64
PERSONS

are **unemployed** per 1000 population

99.99%
households in the country have bank accounts

Highlights

GDP growth: The Annual growth rate of India's GDP per capita stands at 6.5 percent. The target is to take this rate to 10 percent. Sixteen States and three UTs have annual per capita GDP growth rate more than the national average. Among the States and UTs, the best performance is shown by Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi respectively.

Unemployment rate: The average unemployment rate per 1000 persons stands at 63.5. The 2030 target is to reduce this figure to 14.83. Among the States, Gujarat has the least number of unemployed persons per 1000 (10/1000). Among the UTs, the best performance is shown by Daman and Diu (18/1000).

Bank access: 99.99 percent households in the country have bank accounts. This was made possible because of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. Only nine States – Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha and Rajasthan fall short of 100 percent achievement on this indicator.

ATM coverage: 16.84 bank ATMs are available in the country per 1,00,000 population. The 2030 target is to take this figure to 50.95. Goa is the best performing State on this indicator with 65.42 ATMs available per one lakh of population. Among the UTs, Chandigarh leads with 45.23 ATMs for the same population.

Government of India Initiatives

By the end of 2030, every citizen of the country, male or female, including persons with disabilities should have decent work contributing towards the GDP of the country. India's MSMEs are likely to play a greater role than before in achieving this Goal of holistic, sustainable and inclusive growth. To meet this target, government has initiated several programmes for generating employment opportunities, enhancing skill development and accelerating economic growth for the masses.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a central sector scheme administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, aims to generate employment opportunities by establishing micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. It is a credit linked subsidy programme where Self Help Groups registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 are eligible for subsidies to set up projects under PMEGP.

Start-up India was launched by the government to foster an environment for nurturing innovation and start-ups in the country, aimed at driving economic growth and generating large scale employment opportunities. The scheme facilitated bank loans between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 Crore, from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) and one woman, per bank branch, for setting up a Greenfield enterprise in trading, services or the manufacturing sector. The scheme is expected to benefit at least 2.5 lakh borrowers .

Skill India seeks to provide institutional capacity to train a minimum of 400 million skilled people by 2022[3]. It focuses on short-term vocational education programmes, with the mission to scale-up skill development efforts by creating an end to end, outcome focused implementation framework, which aligns demands of the market with a well-trained and skilled workforce. Specific programmes under this umbrella are the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, and the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana*. These programmes will bolster the growth of Indian MSMEs.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

2. Press Information Bureau, 2016
3. Ministry of Skill Development, PIB Note, 14 July 2015

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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

SDG 9

The Global Agenda

The Goal on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure aims at building quality, reliable and resilient infrastructure. It further aims at promoting increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, to support economic development and human well-being. Investment in innovation is an important pillar of this Goal.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

While industrialization, innovation and infrastructure are the three main drivers of economic growth, inclusivity, resilience and sustainability must be of paramount significance to enable sustainable development. This connects Goal 9 with several other Goals which is represented as follows:

Goal 9 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 9. Since Goal 9 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 5: Gender Equality
which aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership in the economic sphere

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation,
which aims to implement integrated water resource management, thus ensuring resource-use efficiency

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
which aims to increase share of renewable energy, thus helping adopt clean and environmentally sound technologies

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
which aims to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
as Goal 9 aims to provide quality infrastructure with a focus on affordable and equitable access to all

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
which seeks to support positive economic, social and environmental links by strengthening national and regional development planning

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
which encourages support for strengthening of scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Goal 13: Climate Action
which aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related natural hazards

The National Context

Infrastructure is a critical determinant of economic growth as it has a direct bearing on investment, manufacturing sector, logistics and productivity. It is equally important for social sectors – investment in appropriate infrastructure is critical for positive outcomes in education and health. It is of vital importance for promoting inclusive development and poverty reduction. India aims to build resilient infrastructure, achieve sustainable industrialization and promote scientific innovation and research.

India is taking forward an unprecedented reform agenda to trigger manufacturing, spur industrialization, promote investment and foster innovation. Major structural reforms such as Goods & Services Tax implementation, Ease of Doing Business Reforms and introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code have been rolled out. Focus on Digital Revolution, Internet Penetration and Financial Inclusion are contributing to fueling growth and investment. Flagship initiatives like Make in India, Startup India, Standup India, and Skill India have been launched and are playing an important role in augmenting the collective growth impact. These reforms are fast creating a highly conducive ecosystem accelerating the growth of innovation, creativity, entrepreneurship and business within a fast growing formal economy.

The transformational impact on the Indian economy is evident from India's significant jump of 33 places in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Rankings, 2018, from 100th rank in 2017 to 77th rank in 2018. India is the only nation to have made it to the list of top 10 improvers for the second consecutive year . India undertook more than seven thousand reforms in the 36 States and Union Territories (UTs) to simplify business regime. India has also made progress on other international indices. India rose five spots over a year to secure the 58th spot in the 2018 Global Competitiveness Index . India climbed one spot, to 8th rank in the 2017 A.T. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Confidence Index, because of a simplified and transparent business environment.

India SDG Index – Goal 9

To measure India's progress towards the Goal of Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, four national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the eight SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on availability of data at the national level. Each indicator has been constructed so as to ensure comparability of performance of States and UTs.

9.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.a | 9.b | **9.c**

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
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	1. Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	100
9.2 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	2. Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban areas (Mobile Tele density)	100
	3. Number of Internet Subscribers per 100 population	100
	4. Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net	100

Performance on Goal 9

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

Goal 9 Index Score

SDG Index Score for the Goal of Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ranges between 0 and 72 for States and between 0 and 100 for UTs.

The UTs of Delhi and Puducherry are the Achievers of this Goal as they scored a full 100 on the Index. Following the Achievers, there are three States and one UT that are categorized as Front Runners (with Index score greater than/equal to 65). However, majority of the States and UTs have fallen behind on this Goal with 26 States and UTs in the Aspirants category (with Index score less than 50). Of these, three States and four UTs have an Index score of zero.

Figure 9.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 9

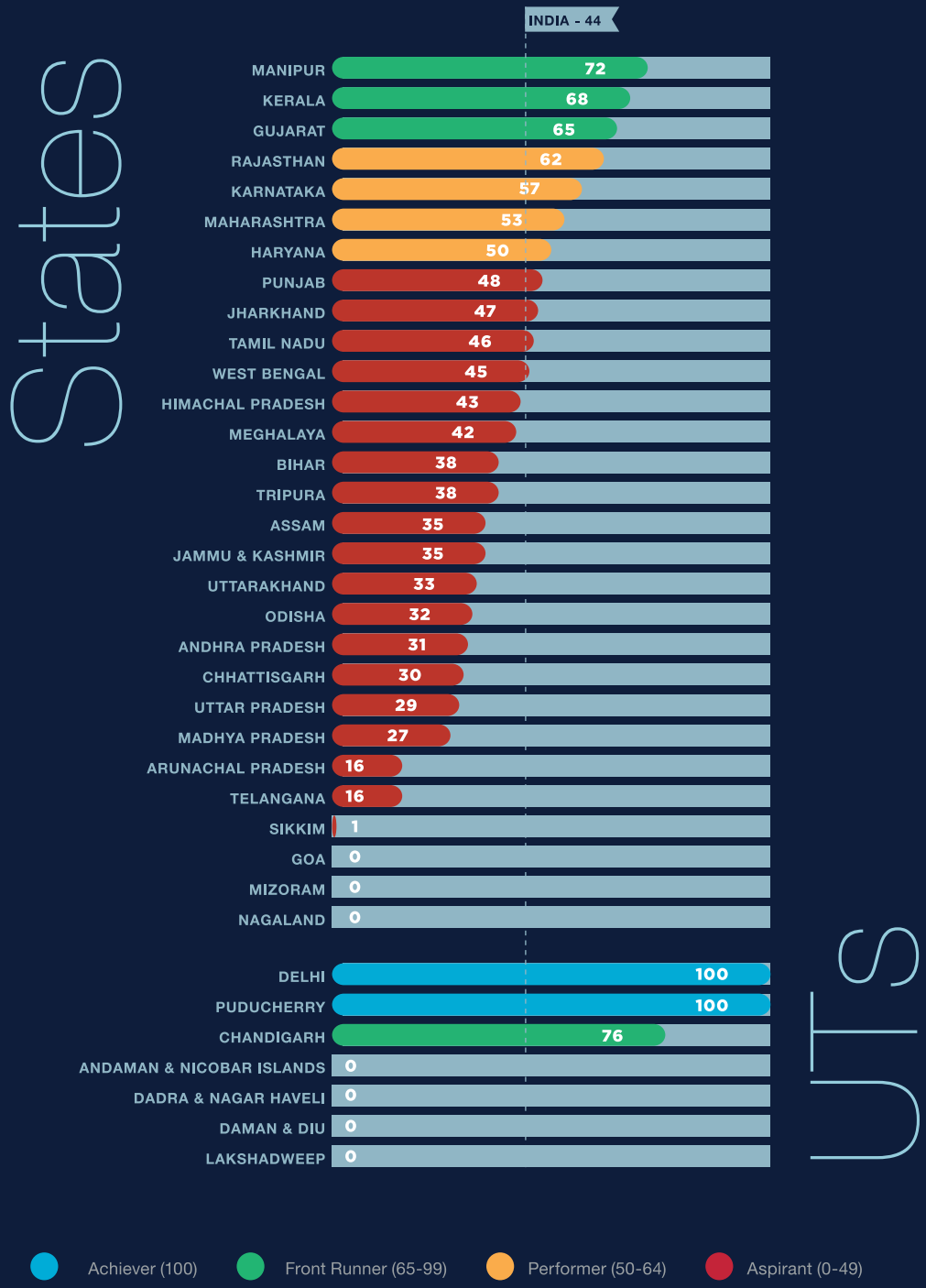
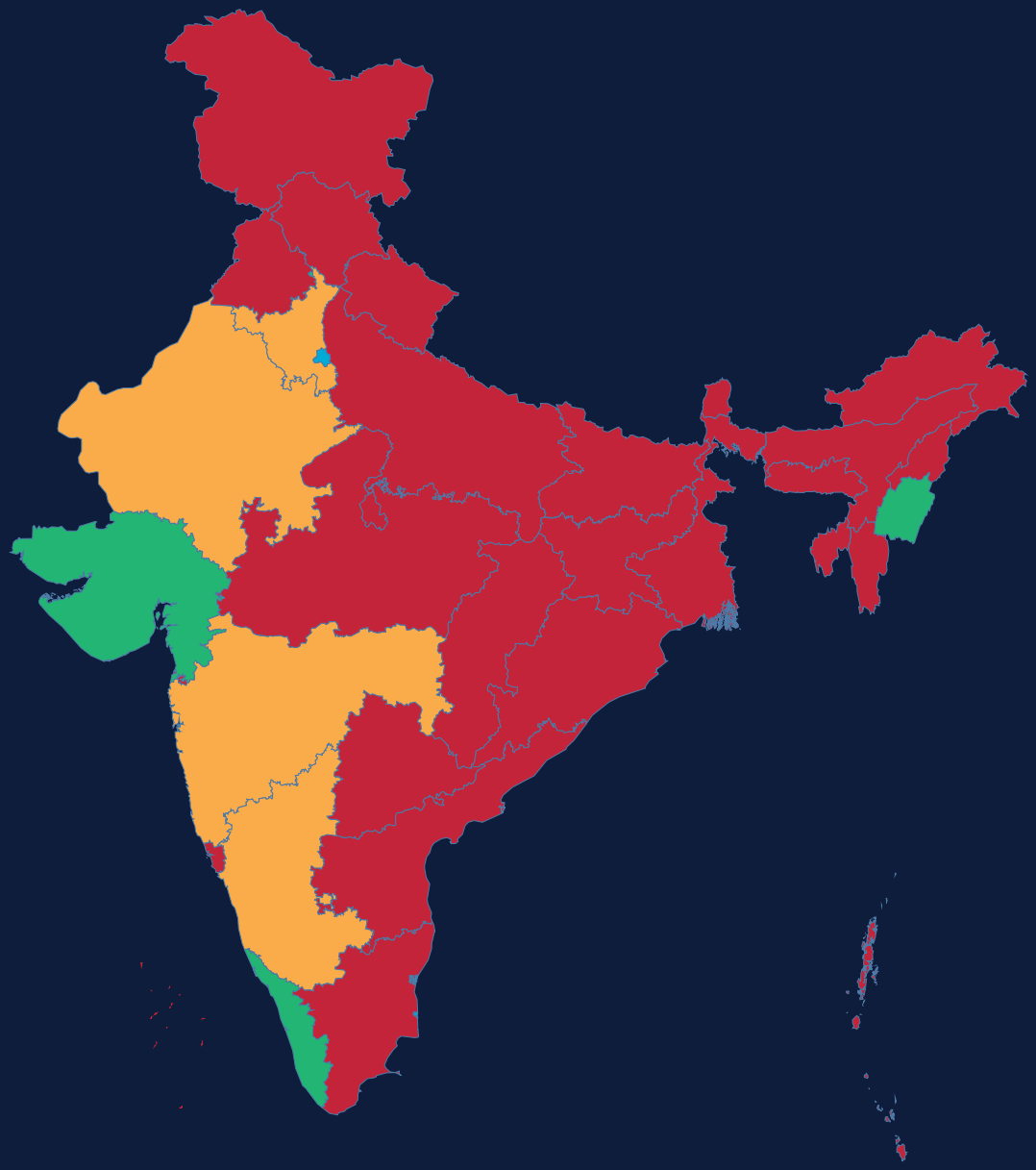


Figure 9.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 9



Achievers

Delhi
Puducherry

Front Runners

Manipur
Kerala
Gujarat
Chandigarh

Performers

Rajasthan
Karnataka
Maharashtra
Haryana

Aspirants

Punjab
Jharkhand
Tamil Nadu
West Bengal
Himachal Pradesh
Meghalaya
Bihar
Tripura
Assam
Jammu & Kashmir
Uttarakhand
Odisha
Andhra Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
Uttar Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Telangana
Sikkim
Goa
Mizoram
Nagaland
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Daman & Diu
Lakshadweep

TABLE 9.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 9

S.No	State / UT	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)	Number of Internet Subscribers per 100 population	Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)	Number of Internet Subscribers per 100 population	Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net	SDG 9 Index score
		Raw Data				Index Score				
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.00	90.92	37.21	0.00	18	82	24	0	31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	NULL	Null	0.78	32	Null	Null	1	16
3	Assam	38.67	63.69	25.18	64.34	39	26	10	64	35
4	Bihar	50.18	74.32	17.03	55.57	50	48	0	56	38
5	Chhattisgarh	24.22	NULL	Null	36.56	24	Null	Null	37	30
6	Goa	0.00	NULL	Null	Null	0	Null	Null	Null	0
7	Gujarat	100.00	103.84	41.85	31.45	100	100	30	31	65
8	Haryana	0.00	91.18	35.57	93.65	0	82	22	94	50
9	Himachal Pradesh	24.55	126.53	52.23	4.90	25	100	42	5	43
10	Jammu & Kashmir	29.75	92.48	35.71	4.07	30	85	23	4	35
11	Jharkhand	61.18	NULL	Null	32.42	61	Null	Null	32	47
12	Karnataka	0.00	98.48	44.32	100.00	0	97	33	100	57
13	Kerala	33.33	110.99	48.04	100.00	33	100	37	100	68
14	Madhya Pradesh	55.38	50.83	22.25	45.63	55	0	6	46	27
15	Maharashtra	32.50	102.70	43.89	48.13	33	100	32	48	53
16	Manipur	69.41	NULL	Null	74.55	69	Null	Null	75	72
17	Meghalaya	41.67	NULL	Null	Null	42	Null	Null	Null	42
18	Mizoram	0.00	NULL	Null	Null	0	Null	Null	Null	0
19	Nagaland	0.00	NULL	Null	Null	0	Null	Null	Null	0
20	Odisha	37.43	73.13	24.08	38.53	37	45	8	39	32
21	Punjab	0.00	124.40	52.67	49.35	0	100	43	49	48
22	Rajasthan	81.88	82.06	30.17	88.56	82	64	16	89	62
23	Sikkim	2.86	NULL	Null	0.00	3	Null	Null	0	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	111.73	47.34	Null	0	100	37	Null	46
25	Telangana	16.36	NULL	Null	Null	16	Null	Null	Null	16
26	Tripura	28.00	NULL	Null	47.11	28	Null	Null	47	38
27	Uttar Pradesh	11.00	74.76	22.20	49.17	11	49	6	49	29
28	Uttarakhand	47.67	NULL	Null	18.00	48	Null	Null	18	33
29	West Bengal	37.10	83.20	29.34	60.28	37	66	15	60	45
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	NULL	Null	0.00	Null	Null	Null	0	0
31	Chandigarh	Null	NULL	Null	76.47	Null	Null	Null	76	76
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Null	NULL	Null	0.00	Null	Null	Null	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	Null	NULL	Null	0.00	Null	Null	Null	0	0
34	Delhi	Null	247.34	125.94	Null	Null	100	100	Null	100
35	Lakshadweep	Null	NULL	Null	0.00	Null	Null	Null	0	0
36	Puducherry	Null	NULL	Null	100.00	Null	Null	Null	100	100
	India	47.38	82.97	33.47	42.43	47	65	20	42	44
	Target	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100	100	100	100

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

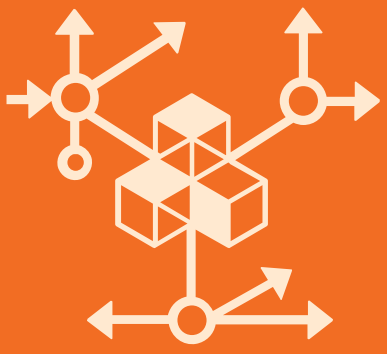
47.38%

rural habitations are connected with **all-weather roads**

For every 100 persons

42.43%

Gram Panchayats covered under BharatNet



Highlights

Road connectivity: Good connectivity is a fundamental requirement for industrialization and development. To ensure equitable spread of industrial growth, all regions, including each and every habitation in villages and small towns, must be connected by all-weather roads. To make this possible, the Government of India has initiated a programme ***Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*** **(PMGSY)**. At the national level, 47.38 percent of targeted habitations have been covered. Gujarat is the only State that has achieved 100 percent connectivity under PMGSY. Rajasthan has achieved the second highest connectivity at 81.88 percent.

Internet density and mobile tele-density: India aims to achieve the target of providing at least one mobile connection and one internet connection per person by 2030. The mobile density per 100 persons is more than 100 percent in six States and one UT. At the national level, mobile density is roughly 83 per 100 persons. Internet access is significantly lower in comparison to mobile access. There are about 33 internet subscribers per 100 persons nationally. Delhi has the highest internet density in the country, with 126 internet connections per 100 persons.

Bharat Net coverage: 'Bharat Net' has been launched to develop infrastructure to spread the reach of mobile and internet access to the remotest ***Gram Panchayats*** (GPs) in the country. Currently 42.43 percent of the Gram Panchayats in India are covered under Bharat Net, as against the national target of 100 percent. Two States and one UT, namely Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry have achieved this target.

Government of India Initiatives

The Government of India is taking several initiatives to boost the infrastructure sector.

The **PMGSY** was launched by the Government of India to provide connectivity to remote habitations as part of a poverty reduction strategy. The total funds allocated to PMGSY in the union budget 2018-19 is about Rs.19,000 crore. ***Bharatmala***, the ambitious project to link India with world class highways and the ***Sagarmala*** programme to facilitate port-led industrialisation are giving a renewed thrust to the development of infrastructure and integrated logistics framework in the country.

The **Make in India** campaign has been launched with the objective of attracting foreign and domestic investments so as to develop the country as a global hub for manufacturing, innovation and design.

Digital India is a flagship programme launched with an aim to transform India into a digitally powered society and prepare India as a knowledge economy by focusing on technology to enable change. It is an umbrella programme which covers various sectors under its purview to lay emphasis on National e-Governance Plan. The ***Aadhaar*** **programme**, wherein every resident of the country is provided with a unique identification number, is one of the key pillars of Digital India.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Reduced Inequalities

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

SDG 10

The Global Agenda

Goal 10 on Reduced Inequalities calls for progressively reducing not only income inequalities but also inequalities of outcome by ensuring access to equal opportunities and promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, religion or other status relevant within a society. The Goal also aims to enhance representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in international institutions.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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 is 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

Goal 10 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 10. Since Goal 10 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
which aims to eradicate not only extreme poverty but poverty in all its dimensions and seeks to implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
that aims to end hunger, achieve food security and double incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular populations that are likely to be discriminated against, like women, indigenous people, family farmers, etc.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
which aims at providing universal access to essential health care services and health coverage to all

Goal 4: Quality Education
that aims to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational trainings for the vulnerable including persons with disabilities

Goal 5: Gender Equality
which aims to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, and ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities at all levels and in all spheres of life

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
which targets achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, and sanitation and hygiene for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
which aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy servicesdependent on access to energy

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
that aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including persons with disabilities, and ensure equitable outcomes by promoting equal pay for work of equal value

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
which aims to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access to all

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
that seeks to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and inclusive and accessible public spaces

Goal 15: Life on Land
that aims to promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
since Goal 10 aims to ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in global and international institutions

The National Context

Inequality takes on many forms in a large and diverse country like India. There are inequalities in income and consumption; structural inequalities which take the form of inequalities based on gender, religion, caste and social groups as well as regional inequalities, all of which manifest in inequalities of opportunities and access.

India has a number of legislations and programmes for empowerment and socio-economic development of women and different social groups. There are several programmes in place which aim to provide equal opportunity in education to girls and children from vulnerable sections of the society.

The Government of India's emphasis on the JAM trinity (*Jan Dhan- Aadhaar*-Mobile) presents a broad strategy of inclusion, financial security and social empowerment. India has several national level schemes like ***Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana*** and employment schemes like Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, which are aimed at reducing social, economic and political gaps and progressively achieving greater equality in the country.

India SDG Index – Goal 10

To measure India's performance towards Reduced Inequality, five 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 availability of data at the national level and to ensure comparability across States and Union Territories (UTs).

10.1 **10.2** 10.3 **10.4** 10.5 10.6 10.7 10.a 10.b 10.c

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
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	1. Palma ratio of Household Expenditure in Urban India[1]	1
	2. Palma ratio of Household Expenditure in Rural India[1]	1
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	3. Ratio of Transgender Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force participation rate	1
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	4. Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan fund utilized)	100
	5. Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan fund utilized	100

1. Measured as the ratio of the monthly consumption expenditure of the top 10 percent households to the monthly consumption expenditure of the bottom 40 percent households.

Performance on Goal 10

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

Goal 10 Index Score

The SDG Index Score for the Goal of Reduced Inequalities ranges between 38 and 100 for States and between 52 and 100 for UTs.

The Achievers (with Index score equal to 100) among the States are Meghalaya, Mizoram and Telangana, and among the UTs are Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Lakshadweep. 23 States and UTs are Front Runners (with Index Score greater than/equal to 65). Two States are categorised as Aspirants (with Index Score less than 50).

Figure 10.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 10

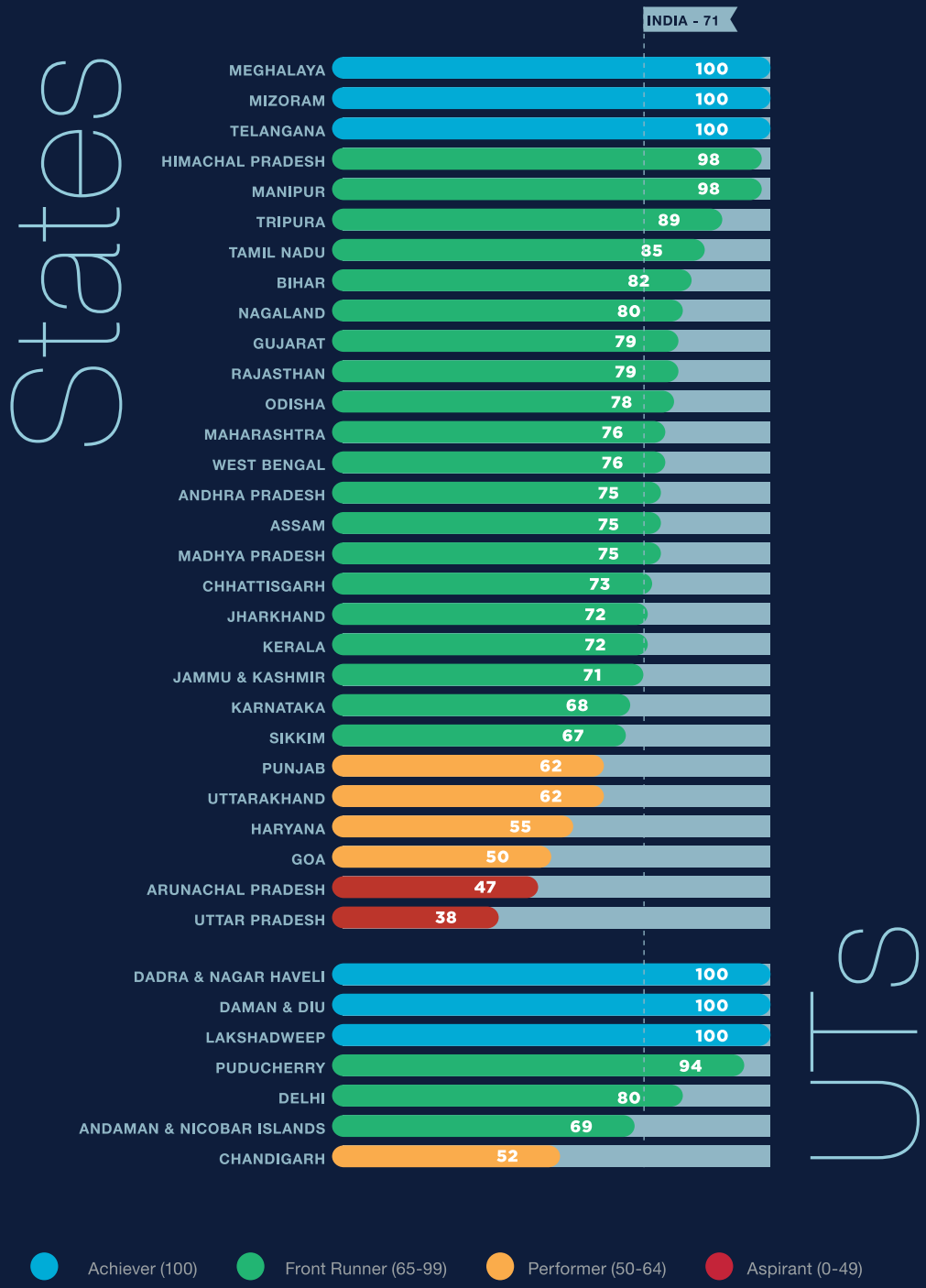


Figure 10.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 10

Achievers

Meghalaya
Mizoram
Telangana

Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Daman & Diu
Lakshadweep

Front Runners

Himachal Pradesh
Manipur
Tripura
Tamil Nadu
Bihar
Nagaland
Gujarat
Rajasthan
Odisha
Maharashtra
West Bengal
Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Madhya Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
Jharkhand
Kerala
Jammu & Kashmir
Karnataka
Sikkim

Puducherry
Delhi
Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Performers

Punjab
Uttarakhand
Haryana
Goa

Chandigarh

Aspirants

Arunachal Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh

TABLE 10.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 10

S.No	State / UT	Palma Ratio of Household Expenditure in Urban India	Palma Ratio of Household Expenditure in Rural India	Ratio of Trans-gender Labour force participa-tion rate to Male Labour force participation rate	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan fund utilised	Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan fund utilised	Palma Ratio of Household Expenditure in Urban India	Palma Ratio of Household Expenditure in Rural India	Ratio of Trans-gender Labour force participa-tion rate to Male Labour force participation rate	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan fund utilised	Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan fund utilised	SDG 10 Index score
		Raw Data					Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.73	0.99	57.08	60.42	92	100	99	39	43	75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	1.34	1.39	Null	Null	40	0	100	Null	Null	47
3	Assam	1.33	0.72	0.60	80.72	88.48	61	100	57	73	83	75
4	Bihar	1.08	0.64	0.59	85.42	89.59	90	100	56	79	85	82
5	Chhattisgarh	1.47	0.73	0.81	71.32	87.36	43	100	79	59	82	73
6	Goa	0.87	0.84	Null	29.50	30.45	100	100	Null	0	0	50
7	Gujarat	0.92	0.79	0.39	82.75	89.04	100	100	34	76	84	79
8	Haryana	1.77	0.84	0.67	63.49	Null	7	100	64	48	Null	55
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.92	0.92	1.23	94.07	97.91	100	100	100	92	97	98
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1.05	0.75	0.25	Null	Null	93	100	20	Null	Null	71
11	Jharkhand	1.03	0.65	0.86	55.68	60.21	97	100	85	37	43	72
12	Karnataka	1.83	0.84	0.59	90.20	105.35	0	100	56	86	100	68
13	Kerala	1.72	1.18	0.99	107.45	100.00	13	48	98	100	100	72
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.41	0.86	0.56	89.00	92.17	51	100	52	84	89	75
15	Maharashtra	1.28	0.78	0.65	76.02	91.26	66	100	63	66	87	76
16	Manipur	0.68	0.70	Null	102.92	93.05	100	100	Null	100	90	98
17	Meghalaya	0.71	0.61	1.33	Null	Null	100	100	100	Null	Null	100
18	Mizoram	0.71	0.79	1.35	Null	Null	100	100	100	Null	Null	100
19	Nagaland	0.78	0.66	0.44	Null	Null	100	100	40	Null	Null	80
20	Odisha	1.44	0.76	0.74	87.86	90.74	47	100	71	83	87	78
21	Punjab	1.23	0.91	0.20	72.46	Null	72	100	14	61	Null	62
22	Rajasthan	1.15	0.74	0.36	95.87	92.61	81	100	31	94	89	79
23	Sikkim	0.76	0.65	0.07	Null	Null	100	100	0	Null	Null	67
24	Tamil Nadu	1.24	0.94	0.74	99.38	89.84	71	100	72	99	85	85
25	Telangana	Null	Null	1.06	Null	Null	Null	Null	100	Null	Null	100
26	Tripura	0.94	0.73	Null	Null	77.64	100	100	Null	Null	68	89
27	Uttar Pradesh	1.83	0.79	0.42	52.11	45.04	0	100	38	32	21	38
28	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.80	0.65	40.19	69.49	78	100	62	15	56	62
29	West Bengal	1.53	0.77	0.48	100.00	100.00	36	100	44	100	100	76
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.76	0.98	Null	Null	155.40	8	100	Null	Null	100	69
31	Chandigarh	1.74	1.18	Null	100.00	Null	10	45	Null	100	Null	52
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.87	0.71	Null	Null	Null	100	100	Null	Null	Null	100
33	Daman and Diu	0.74	0.85	Null	100.00	126.92	100	100	Null	100	100	100
34	Delhi	1.26	0.63	0.67	91.14	Null	69	100	64	87	Null	80
35	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.74	Null	Null	Null	100	100	Null	Null	Null	100
36	Puducherry	0.92	0.63	Null	88.28	Null	100	100	Null	83	Null	94
	India	1.41	0.92	0.64	77.67	82.98	50	100	61	68	76	71
	Target	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

In urban India

1.41 **TIMES**

10% OFTHE RICHEST HOUSEHOLDS SPEND 1.41 TIMES THE POOREST 40 PERCENT OF THE HOUSEHOLDS ON MONTHLY CONSUMPTION

In rural India

0.92 **TIMES**

10% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS SPEND 0.92 TIMES THE BOTTOM 40 PERCENT OF THE HOUSEHOLDS ON MONTHLY CONSUMPTION

77.67%

Fund allocated towards Scheduled Caste population **utilized**

82.98%

Fund allocated towards Scheduled Tribe population **utilized**

0.64 TIMES

Transgender Labour force participation rate of the male population

Highlights

Urban inequality: In urban India, the top 10 percent of the households have a monthly consumption expenditure that is 1.41 times the monthly consumption expenditure of the bottom 40 percent. Among the States, urban inequality is the lowest in Manipur with the Palma ratio at 0.68, and is the highest in Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh at 1.83. Among the UTs, it is the lowest in Daman and Diu at 0.74 and the highest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands at 1.76.

Rural inequality: In rural India, the top 10 percent spend 0.92 times the bottom 40 percent households on monthly consumption. Among the States, rural inequality is lowest in Meghalaya with Palma ratio at 0.61 and highest in Arunachal Pradesh at 1.34. Among the UTs, rural inequality is lowest in Delhi and Puducherry at 0.63 and highest in Chandigarh at 1.18.

Transgender labour force participation: The 2030 target is to have the labour force participation rate of the transgender population to be equal to the labour force participation rate of the male population. The current ratio of former to latter in India stands lower than the target ratio of 1 at 0.64. Five States in India have surpassed the target, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Telangana.

Scheduled Caste fund utilization: Three States and two UT, namely Kerala, Manipur, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu utilized 100 percent of their Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) funds while States of Goa and Uttarakhand utilized less than half. On an average in the country, 77.67 percent of the fund allocated for the Scheduled Caste population has been utilized.

Scheduled Tribe fund utilization: Three States and two UTs namely, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Island, and Daman & Diu utilized 100 percent of their Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds while Goa and Uttar Pradesh utilized less than half. On an average in the country, 82.98 percent of the fund allocated towards the Scheduled Tribe population has been utilized.

Government of India Initiatives

Several schemes of the government, some directly and some indirectly, are aimed at reducing inequalities.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana **(PMJDY)** was launched in 2014 to promote an inclusive growth agenda and strives to attain financial inclusion of all by providing universal access to banking and other financial services. The plan envisions facilitating the opening of at least one bank account per household, and empowering all through financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facilities. In addition, beneficiaries will be given a RuPay Debit card with inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs.1 lakh.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) aims at generating continuous and sustainable employment opportunities in rural and urban areas. It is a major credit-linked subsidy programme, aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)** enacted in 2005 provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in every financial year, to adult members of any rural household willing to do unskilled manual work related to public-works, at the statutory minimum wage. It aims to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor and increase the purchasing power of the poorest of the poor.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana **(DDU-GKY)** focuses on rural youth from poor families, between the ages of 15 and 35 years, with the objective of equipping them for better employment opportunities and income enhancement through skill development, since lack of formal education and marketable skills prevent them from competing on an equitable basis. DDU-GKY attempts to bridge this gap by funding training projects benchmarked to global standards, with an emphasis on placement, retention, career progression and foreign placement.

Stand-Up India Scheme was launched on 5 April 2016, to give new and promising entrepreneurs a chance at making it big. The scheme aims to provide a special thrust to entrepreneurship among women and scheduled castes and tribes. The scheme is anchored at the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Under this scheme, bank loans between Rs.10 lakh to Rs.1 Crore are provided for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This scheme is being made available to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower, and at least one women borrower, per bank branch. The objective of the scheme is to support SC, ST and women entrepreneurs, who face numerous challenges, in setting up enterprises, obtaining loans and other needs from time to time. The scheme therefore endeavors to create an ecosystem which facilitates and continues to foster a supportive environment for ease of doing business.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Sustainable Cities and Communities

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

SDG 11

The Global Agenda

Goal 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities aims to promote inclusive and sustainable urbanization by providing access to safe and affordable housing, public transport, basic services and green public spaces through improved urban planning and management. The Goal also aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, and also the number of deaths and direct economic losses caused by disasters.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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 urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

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

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

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

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly 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, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 11 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and state level on Goal 11. Since Goal 11 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
which aims to build the resilience of the poor by reducing their exposure and vulnerability to extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
which aims to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from traffic accidents and air and water pollution

Goal 5: Gender Equality
which aims to ensure women's full and effective participation at all levels of political, economic and public life

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
that aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene and reduce pollution through proper recycling and waste management

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
which targets developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
which aims to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
which aims to achieve environmentally sound management of all wastes in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and environment

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
which aims to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels

The National Context

India is a fast urbanizing country and is witnessing a steady increase in migration from rural areas to urban centers. This poses stress on the already overburdened infrastructure of the cities, such as housing, and services related to transportation, provision of clean water and sewage treatment. It is therefore essential to promote inclusive and sustainable urbanization as well develop capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management.

India SDG Index – Goal 11

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

11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 **11.6** 11.7 11.a 11.b 11.c

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	1. Houses completed under *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* (PMAY) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses	100
	2. Percentage of urban households living in slums	0
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	3. Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100
	4. Percentage of waste processed	100

Performance on Goal 11

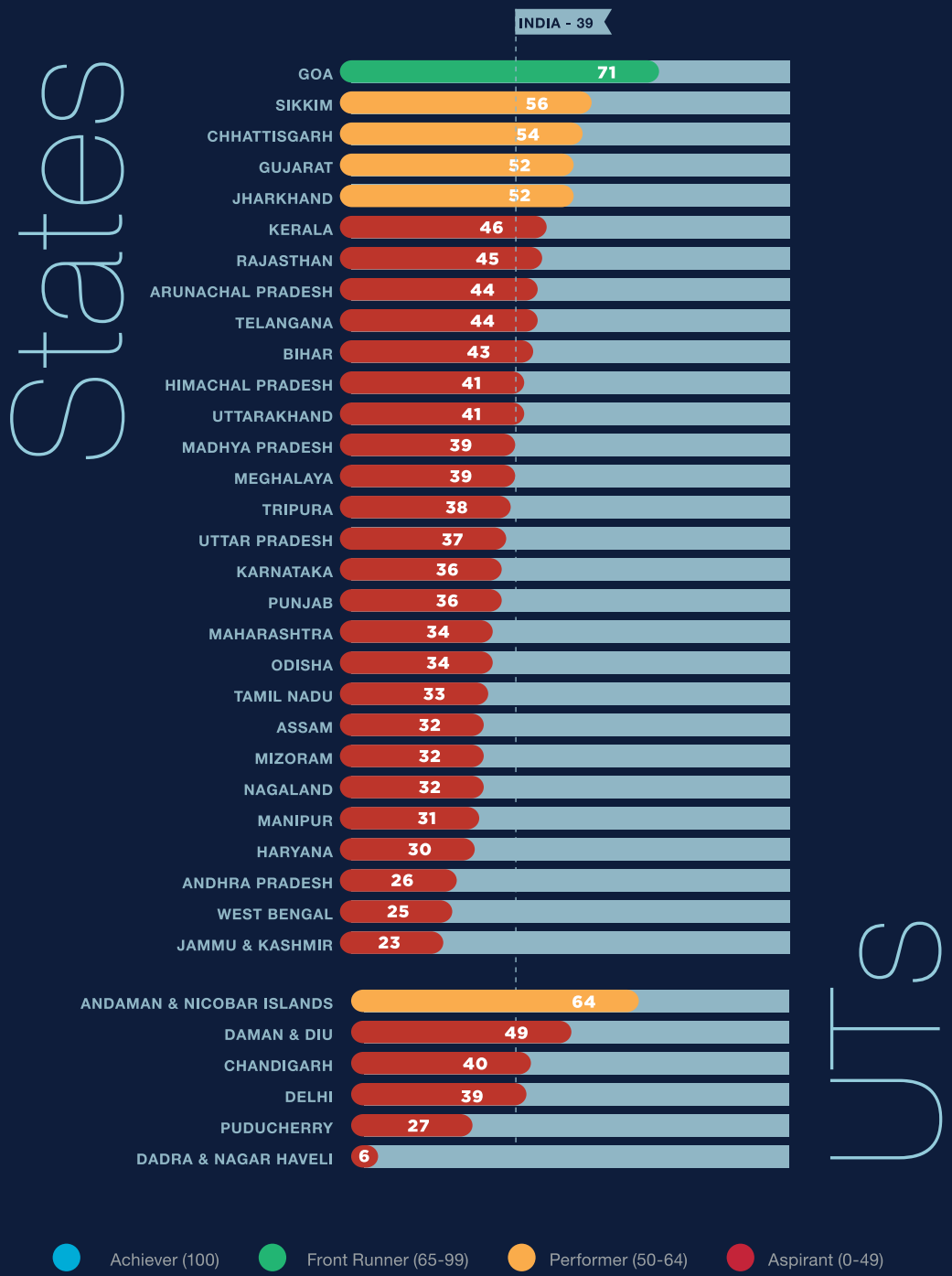
The following section presents the composite scores of the States and UTs on this Goal. It also shows a breakdown of the performance of States and UTs by indicators.

Goal 11 Index Score[1]

The SDG Index Score for the Goal of Sustainable Cities and Communities ranges between 23 and 71 for States and between 6 and 64 for UTs.

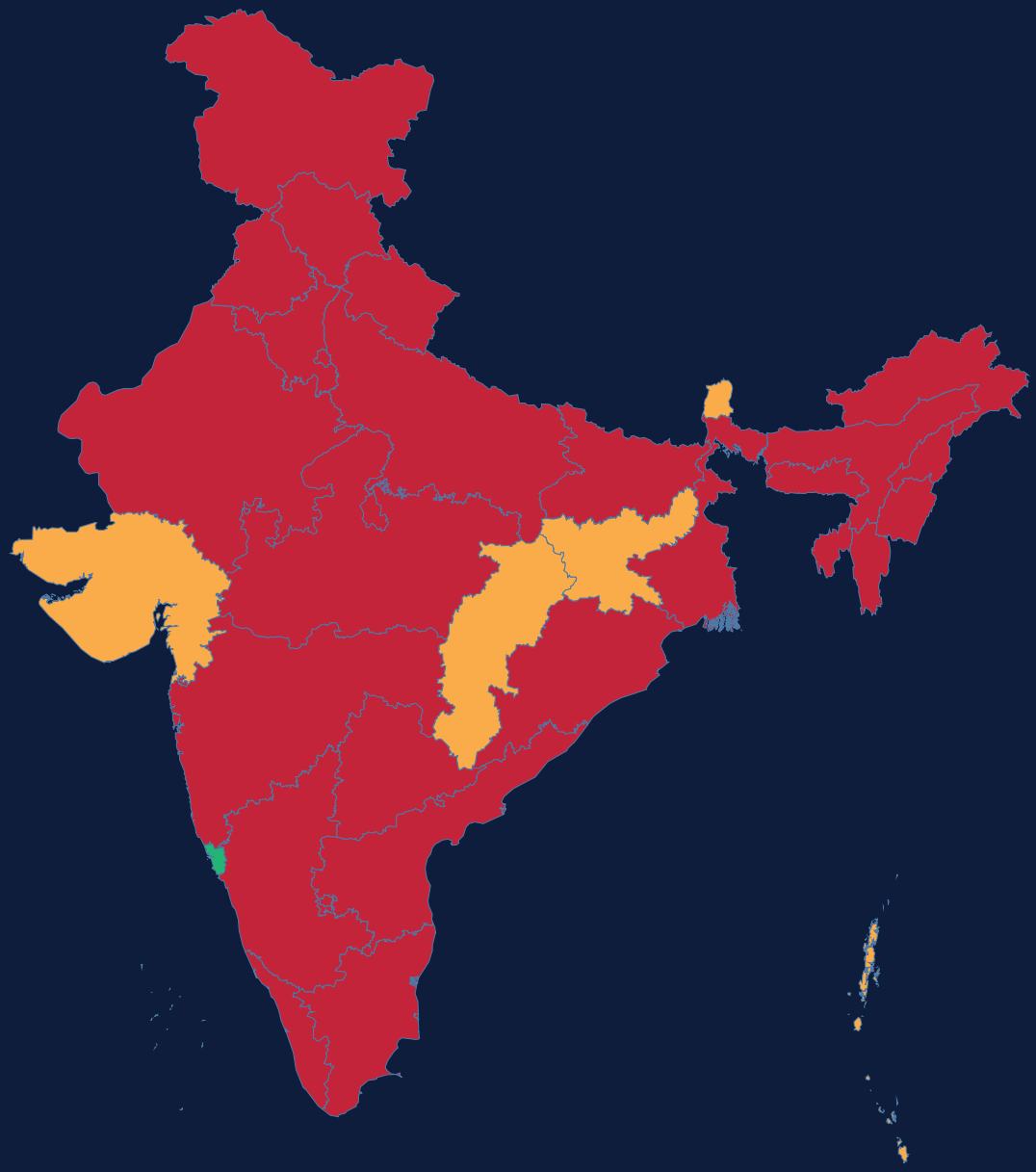
Among the States, Goa is the top performer, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, among the UTs. Only one State is the Front Runner (with Index Score greater than/equal to 65). 29 States and UTs are categorised as Aspirants (with Index Score less than 50).

Figure 11.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 11



1. The Index has not been calculated for Lakshadweep as there is no data for the UT for any of the selected indicators under this Goal

Figure 11.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 11



Front Runners

Goa

Performers

Sikkim
Chhattisgarh
Gujarat
Jharkhand

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Aspirants

Kerala
Rajasthan
Arunachal Pradesh
Telangana
Bihar
Himachal Pradesh
Uttarakhand
Madhya Pradesh
Meghalaya
Tripura
Uttar Pradesh
Karnataka
Punjab
Maharashtra
Odisha
Tamil Nadu
Assam
Mizoram
Nagaland
Manipur
Haryana
Andhra Pradesh
West Bengal
Jammu & Kashmir

Daman & Diu
Chandigarh
Delhi
Puducherry
Dadra & Nagar Haveli

1. The Index has not been calculated for Lakshadweep as there is no data for the UT for any of the selected indicators under this Goal

TABLE 11.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 11

S.No	State / UT	Houses completed under PMAY as a percentage of net demand assess-ment for houses	Percentage of urban households living in slums	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Percentage of waste processed	Houses completed under PMAY as a percentage of net demand assess-ment for houses	Percentage of urban households living in slums	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Percentage of waste processed	SDG 11 Index score
		Raw Data					Index Score			
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.48	12.04	95.83	7.00	2	0	96	7	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.17	1.12	84.00	0.00	0	91	84	0	44
3	Assam	0.26	0.63	23.98	10.00	0	95	24	10	32
4	Bihar	0.48	1.19	77.46	3.00	0	90	77	3	43
5	Chhattisgarh	1.98	7.43	100.00	74.00	2	38	100	74	54
6	Goa	35.71	1.80	100.00	62.00	36	85	100	62	71
7	Gujarat	9.65	2.78	100.00	23.00	10	77	100	23	52
8	Haryana	2.07	6.56	67.53	6.00	2	46	68	6	30
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.82	0.89	49.90	20.00	2	93	50	20	41
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.22	5.28	35.45	1.00	0	56	35	1	23
11	Jharkhand	16.38	1.13	100.00	2.00	16	91	100	2	52
12	Karnataka	4.63	5.39	61.29	22.00	5	55	61	22	36
13	Kerala	2.12	0.60	42.70	45.00	2	95	43	45	46
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.40	7.83	96.68	18.00	5	35	97	18	39
15	Maharashtra	2.66	10.54	80.72	39.00	3	12	81	39	34
16	Manipur	0.52	Null	42.48	50.00	0	Null	42	50	31
17	Meghalaya	0.86	1.94	14.04	58.00	1	84	14	58	39
18	Mizoram	1.10	7.16	80.49	4.00	1	41	80	4	32
19	Nagaland	1.62	4.16	44.44	15.00	2	65	44	15	32
20	Odisha	0.73	3.72	64.64	2.00	1	69	65	2	34
21	Punjab	0.74	5.26	65.82	21.00	1	56	66	21	36
22	Rajasthan	2.30	3.02	94.30	10.00	2	75	94	10	45
23	Sikkim	0.08	5.14	100.00	66.00	0	57	100	66	56
24	Tamil Nadu	6.20	8.04	83.01	8.00	6	33	83	8	33
25	Telangana	0.70	Null	64.63	67.00	1	Null	65	67	44
26	Tripura	12.52	3.80	12.90	57.00	12	68	13	57	38
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.94	3.12	53.71	20.00	1	74	54	20	37
28	Uttarakhand	4.59	4.84	78.62	20.00	5	60	79	20	41
29	West Bengal	3.79	7.03	48.79	5.00	4	42	49	5	25
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Null	3.72	100.00	23.00	Null	69	100	23	64
31	Chandigarh	0.60	9.01	100.00	33.00	1	25	100	33	40
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.48	Null	0.00	0.00	17	Null	0	0	6
33	Daman and Diu	10.51	Null	100.00	38.00	10	Null	100	38	49
34	Delhi	4.32	10.63	86.39	55.00	4	12	86	55	39
35	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
36	Puducherry	0.25	11.58	100.00	3.00	0	4	100	3	27
	India	3.32	5.41	73.58	24.80	3	55	74	25	39
	Target	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	100	100	100	100

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

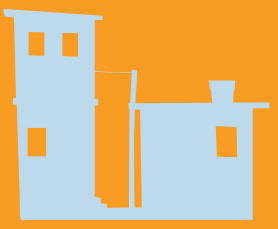
73.58%

of the wards are **collecting 100% of the waste** through door to door collection **across India**

3.2%

HOUSES

completed under PMAY (U)



5.41%

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

live in **slums**

24.8%

of the total **waste** generated in India **gets treated**

Highlights

Houses completed under PMAY: The target is to meet 100 percent of the housing demand under PMAY. While India has to go a long way to achieve this ambitious target with the current achievement at 3.32 percent, a few States and UTs have done relatively better. Among the States, Goa has met 35.71 percent of its housing demand. Among the UTs, Dadra and Nagar Haveli leads with 17.48 percent of its housing demand met.

Slum households: 5.41 percent of the urban households in India live in slums. Among the States, Andhra Pradesh has the highest percentage of its urban population living in slums (12.04 percent). Among the UTs, Puducherry has the highest slum rate with 11.58 percent of its urban households living in slums. The State closest to the target is Kerala.

Door to door waste collection: Proper and established waste management is an important criterion for sustainable cities. Five States and four UTs have achieved the target of 100 percent door to door waste collection. On an average, across India, 73.58 percent of the wards are collecting 100 percent of the waste from door to door.

Waste processed: The installed capacity of waste treatment in the country is not at par with the amount of waste generated. Only 24.8 percent of the total waste generated gets treated. The best performer among the States is Chhattisgarh with 74 percent of its waste getting processed. Among the UTs, Delhi leads with processing 55 percent of its waste.

Government of India Initiatives

Various government schemes and strategies have been formulated for achieving targets enlisted under SDG11.

Atal Mission For Rejuvenation And Urban Transformation (AMRUT) aims to provide basic services and amenities (water supply, sewerage, urban transport) in cities to improve quality of life, especially of the poor and the vulnerable.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban seeks to address housing requirements of the urban poor, including the slum dwellers. The mission will support construction of houses with up to 30 square meter carpet area with basic civic infrastructure. It is proposed to be taken up through various programme channels like the rehabilitation of slum dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource. It aims at promotion of affordable housing through credit linked subsidy or through partnership with public and private sectors.

Smart Cities Mission is a step in the direction of achieving the vision of improving the ease of living, particularly for the poor, women, elderly and differently abled people. The strategic components of area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) as well as applying of smart solutions covering larger parts of the city.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Sustainable Consumption and Production

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

SDG 12

The Global Agenda

Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production emphasizes on "doing more with less" thereby ensuring that the needs of the present generation are fulfilled without compromising the needs of the future generation. This Goal emphasises promoting resource efficiency, green economies and sustainable infrastructure. It also focusses on reducing degradation and pollution, and minimising waste.

It calls for environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, efficient use of natural resources, as well as ensuring spread of information and awareness on sustainable practices and lifestyles.

According to the UN, should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets will be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles[1].

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, 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 minimise 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

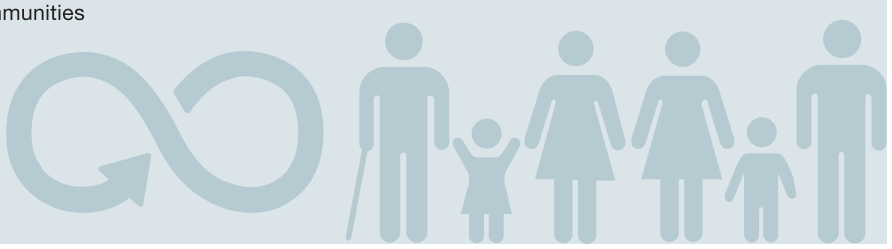
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

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

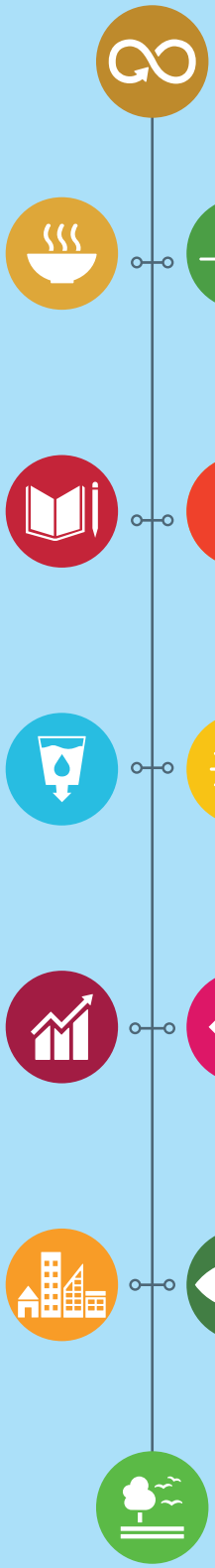
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalise 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 minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities



1. United Nations, 2018, http://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-12/ last accessed on 7 December 2018

Goal 12 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below



Goal 2: Zero Hunger
which aims to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
which aims to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals, air, water, soil pollution and contamination

Goal 4: Quality Education
which aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
which aims to substantially increase water-use efficiency, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping of waste and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse of water

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
which aims to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix and expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy servicesand sanitation and hygiene for all

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
that targets decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
which aims to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization while increasing resource use efficiency and adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial process

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
which aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Goal 13: Climate Action
that aims to improve education and awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction

Goal 14: Life Below Water
that aims to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by minimizing and addressing the impacts of ocean acidification including through enhanced scientific cooperation

Goal 15: Life on Land
that aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The National Context

India, being the second most populous country in the world, is home to about 17.5 percent of the world population with a meager 2.4 percent of the world's area. This makes it necessary to have a comprehensive policy framework aimed at achieving resource efficiency, reduction in waste and pollutant activities, and adoption of technologies focusing on renewable resources.

To encourage sustainable practices requires cultural and attitudinal shifts supported by national policies. Government of India's policies like the National Policy on Biofuels aims to achieve sustainable consumption and production.

Government of India Initiatives

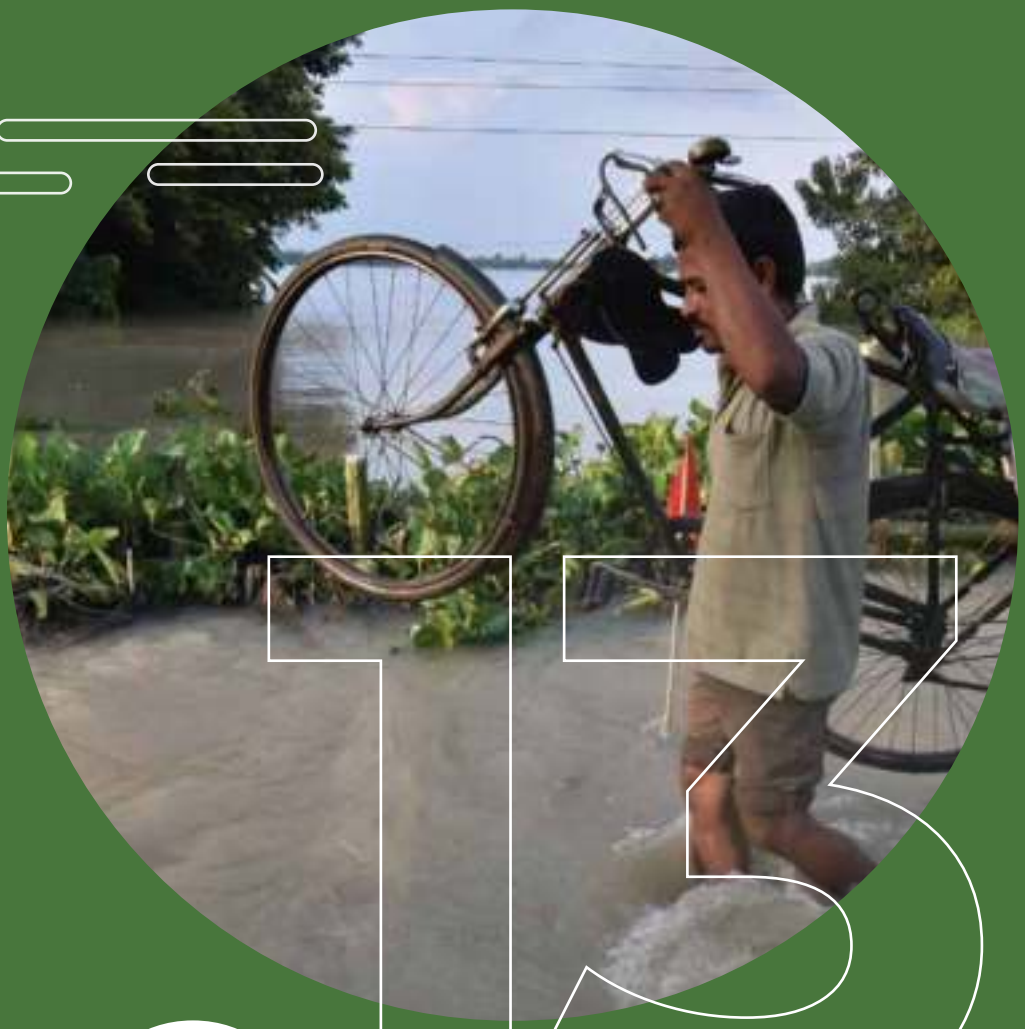
There are several Government of India schemes aimed at improving and achieving efficiency in the management of natural resources and encouraging sustainable consumption and production.

National Policy on Biofuels was introduced in 2009 by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to promote use of biofuels in the country. The aim is to accelerate use of biofuels as a substitute to fossil fuels for transportation and other stationary applications as well. This is envisaged to contribute towards building energy security, mitigating climate change, as well as creating new employment opportunities, while leading to environmentally sustainable development[2].

National Clean Energy Fund was created in 2010-11 to promote research and facilitate investment in projects on development of clean energy technologies, renewable and alternate energy initiatives and environmental management in the areas surrounding energy sector projects. The fund was created by levying a clean energy cess (Rs.50) on every ton of coal produced or imported. The cess, collected by the Central Board of Excises and Customs, has grown over the years, as the cess levied has been steadily increased – Rs.100 per ton in 2014, Rs.200 per ton in 2015 and Rs.400 per ton in the 2016 budget. This shows the country's commitment towards adopting clean technologies and ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

2. National Policy on Biofuels, 2018, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy



13

Climate Action

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

SDG 13

The Global Agenda

Goal 13 on Climate Change aims to integrate climate change measures into national policies and strategies; and further aims to plan and promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management.

Nations across the world are experiencing effects of climate change. Global warming is a concern with 2016 being the third consecutive year in which temperatures were more than 1 degree Celsius above late nineteenth-century levels. Thus, having a detrimental effect on crop productivity (each 1-degree Celsius rise in global temperature is estimated to reduce average global yields of wheat by 6 percent, rice yields by 3.2 percent, and maize yields by 7.4 percent)[1]. Absolute sea levels are rising faster since 1993 than the long term trend. Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, and are now more than 50 percent higher than their 1990 level. It is estimated that the annual average losses from tsunamis, tropical cyclones and flooding amount to hundreds of billions of dollars, requiring an investment of $6 billion annually in disaster risk management alone[2].

A comprehensive strategy is required to combat the effects of climate change. Efforts at the national level for adopting green technologies, promoting use of clean and modern source of energy, advocating for behaviour change for sustainable use of resources have to be complimented by international cooperation on climate change since the causes and effects of climate change transcend national boundaries.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides technical expertise and assists in the analysis and review of climate change information and in the implementation of the Kyoto mechanism[3]. The Green Climate Funds, (GCF), which aims to jointly mobilize $100 billion annually by 2020, has emerged as a viable source of long-term climate finance internationally.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

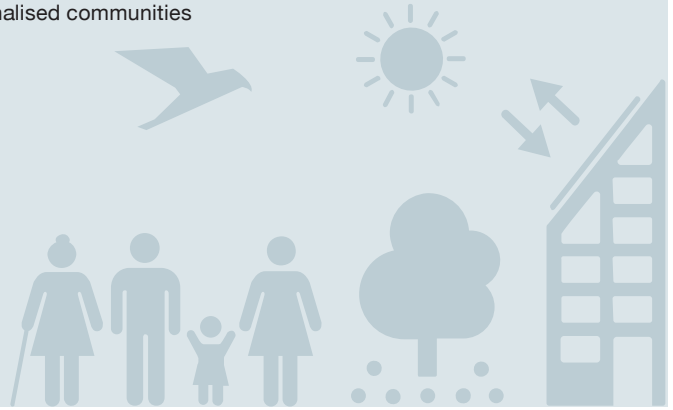
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

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 mobilising jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

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



1. United Nations 2018, http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html last accessed on 7 December 2018
2. UNDP 2018, http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html last accessed on 7 December 2018
3. https://unfccc.int/about-us/about-the-secretariat last accessed on 7 December 2018

Goal 13 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

Goal 1: No Poverty
which aims to build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate related extreme events and environmental shocks and disasters

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
which aims to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase production, help maintain ecosystems that strengthen capacity for adaption to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
which aims at reducing mortality and morbidity and promoting good health

Goal 4: Quality Education
that aims to improve awareness, knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles

Goal 5: Gender Equality
as Goal 13 aims to promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
which aims to improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials and protecting and restoring water-related ecosystem

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
that aims to increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix and enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
which aims to increase resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

Goal 10: Reducing Inequality
which aims at achieving higher income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population and promoting inclusion as climate change event disproportionately affect the vulnerable and accentuate inequalities

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
which aims at enhancing inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
that aims at sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Goal 14: Life below Water
which aims to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds and sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid adverse impacts

Goal 15: Life on Land
which aims to 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 National Context

India has great geographic diversity, and a variety of climate regimes and regional and local weather conditions, which are vulnerable to climate change. This is manifested in floods, droughts as well as the risk from tsunamis and cyclones experienced in coastal areas.

India is vulnerable to climate induced risks; it was one of the three countries most-hit-by-disaster in 2015, with economic losses amounting to $3.30 billion[4].

India's National Action Plan on climate change is an example of the government's commitment to building adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards.

Government of India Initiatives

The Government of India has been proactive and has adopted many interventions to address the issue of climate change in the country, some of which are discussed below:

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) outlines a comprehensive strategy to deal with climate change related issues and events and builds on the development and use of advanced technologies. At the core of NAPCC are eight national missions: National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitats, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, National Mission for a Green India, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change.

National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP): The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), monitor air quality across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The NAMP network comprises 680 monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns, covering 29 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs). Under this scheme grants are being provided to SPCBs, Environment Departments, Central/State Research Institutions, and other government agencies/ organizations with the aim of strengthening their technical capabilities to achieve the objective of management and control of pollution[5].

A detailed list of Central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

4. United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2016
5. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2018

Life Below Water

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

SDG 14

The Global Agenda

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.

Over three billion people worldwide depend on marine and coastal ecosystems for their livelihood. Sustainable use of oceans is indispensable for habitation on earth, given the fact that oceans cover three quarters of the earth's surface, contain 97 percent of the earth's water, and represent 99 percent of the living space on the planet by volume[1].

Marine ecosystems play a huge role in maintaining healthy life cycles on land. Oceans absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans and serve as the world's largest source of protein. Economically, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at $ 3 trillion per year or about 5 percent of global GDP. However, reckless exploitation of ocean resources and irresponsible human activities have caused almost 40 percent of world's oceans to be heavily affected, including depleted fisheries, ocean acidification and loss of coastal habitats[2].

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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 Minimise 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, recognising 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

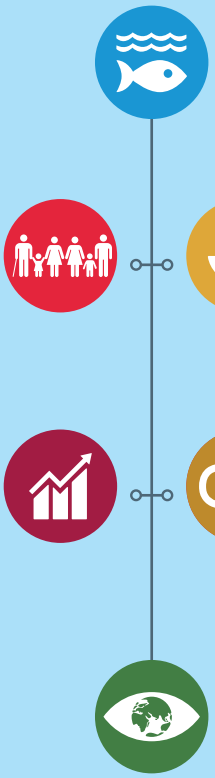
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the transfer on marine technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity 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 UNCLOS, 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"

1. United Nations in India, 2018
2. UN Sustainable Development Goals, 2018, http://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-14/ last accessed on 7 December 2018

Goal 14 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below



Goal 1: No Poverty
which aims to build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate related extreme events and environmental shocks and disasters

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
which aims to implement resilient agricultural practices that increase production, help maintain ecosystems that strengthen capacity for adaption to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
which aims to improve global resource efficiency, decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and promote sustainable tourism

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
that aims to achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycles and strengthen scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Goal 13: Climate Change
which aims to promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries including small island developing States

The National Context

India has taken various steps to protect and enhance the coastal and marine ecosystem.

Maritime sector in India has been the backbone of the country's trade and has grown manifold over the years. The first Maritime Summit was organized in the country in April 2016. More than 4,500 delegates from across 40 countries participated in the Summit.

To harness India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes, the Government of India is laying emphasis on promoting Blue Economy through ambitious projects like the ***Sagarmala,*** which aim to promote port-led development and sustainable development of coastal communities through skill development and livelihood generation activities, fisheries development, coastal tourism, etc.

Government of India Initiatives

Government of India has taken interventions to sustainably manage the oceans given the 7,500km long coastline of the country:

National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems is a common regulatory framework, launched in 2013, the principal objective of which is holistic conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of resources of lakes and wetlands, adopting an integrated and multidisciplinary approach[3].

Project *SAGARMALA* is a part of the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the comprehensive development of India's coastline and maritime sector which was unveiled in April, 2016 at the Maritime India Summit. The project has four broad objectives: modernizing port infrastructure, enhancing their capacity and adding new ports; improving port connectivity through rail corridors, freight-friendly expressways and inland waterways; developing port-proximate industrial clusters and Coastal Economic Zones to reduce logistics cost and time of EXIM and domestic cargo; and promoting sustainable development of coastal communities through skill development and livelihood generation activities, fisheries development, coastal tourism etc.

India has a long history of **mangrove forest management**. The Sundarbans mangroves, located in the Bay of Bengal, were the first in the world to be put under scientific management. Government of India supports research and development activities with an emphasis on mangrove biodiversity. There has been a net increase of 112 square km in the mangrove cover of the country as compared to the previous assessment. Further in Gujarat, more than 15,000 Ha of mangroves have been planted through active participation of local communities under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management project. India is a part of the regional initiative 'Mangroves for the Future', being coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

India has 25 **Marine Protected Areas** in the peninsular region and 106 in islands, collectively covering approximately 10,000 square km of the country's geographical areas. Four major coral reefs have also been identified in the country for intensive conservation and management.

Various national and sub-national legislations are in place for the **management and protection of the coastal and marine environment**. India has also ratified numerous international conventions related to the use of oceans and their resources, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. An online mechanism for predicting the movement of oil spills, the Online Oil Spill Advisory System, was launched in 2015. In addition, the revised National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan, 2015 reflects the important national regulations as well as the current international norms.

Further, levels of marine pollution are being monitored by the government at various locations along the country's coastline through the Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System. India is also setting up a Marine Observation System along the Coast to gain a better understanding of coastal processes and monitor water quality.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

3. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2018

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

SDG 15

The Global Agenda

Goal 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, while also integrating ecosystem and biodiversity into national and local planning, developmental processes, poverty reduction strategies and national accounts. It also seeks to promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, promote appropriate access to such resources, and prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

15.1 By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystem and the 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 utilizing 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 process, 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

Goal 15 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 15. Since Goal 15 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
as Goal 15 aims to integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values in poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Goal 2: Zero Hunger
which aims to implement resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems, genetic diversity of seeds, wild species of plants and animals and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
for which land and water ecosystems are important

Goal 5: Gender Equality
since water, forests and land are closely linked to the care economy, which is primarily the responsibility of the women of the household. Also, livelihoods of rural population, particularly rural women are dependent on natural resources

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
which aims to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
as Goal 15 promotes fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources

Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production
which seeks to achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Goal 13: Climate Action
that aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards

The National Context

Land that provides habitat to more than 80 percent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects, is an essential and irreplaceable resource of the world. However, unsustainable developmental activities like deforestation and desertification pose a threat to the ecosystem and affect the lives of millions of people. India's forest cover is presently 21 percent and secured territories make up almost 5 percent of the nation's aggregate land area[1]. Millions of people in India depend on land resources for their livelihood. Therefore, India aims to integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies.

India's progress on this Goal is important globally, since the country is home to 8 percent of the world's biodiversity, including numerous species that are unique to the country. India's global leadership on biodiversity is reflected in the pivotal role it played in facilitating the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol — one of the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, translates and gives practical effect to the equity provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

India SDG Index – Goal 15

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

15.1 **15.2** 15.3 15.4 15.5 15.6 **15.7** 15.8 15.9 15.a 15.b 15.c

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
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 dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements	1. Percentage of total land area covered under forest	33
	2. Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)	0
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	3. Change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 (%)	0
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	4. Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period	0

1. Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, 2017

Performance on Goal 15

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

Goal 15 Index Score

The SDG Index Score for the Goal of Life on Land ranges between 43 and 100 for States and between 50 and 100 for UTs.

The Achievers (with an Index score equal to 100) are Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Manipur, Odisha and Uttarakhand among the States, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep among the UTs. Twenty-four States and UTs are Front Runners (with index score greater than or equal to 65 and less than 100), while Haryana is categorised as an Aspirant (with index score less than 50) and needs to significantly enhance its performance on this Goal.

Figure 15.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 15

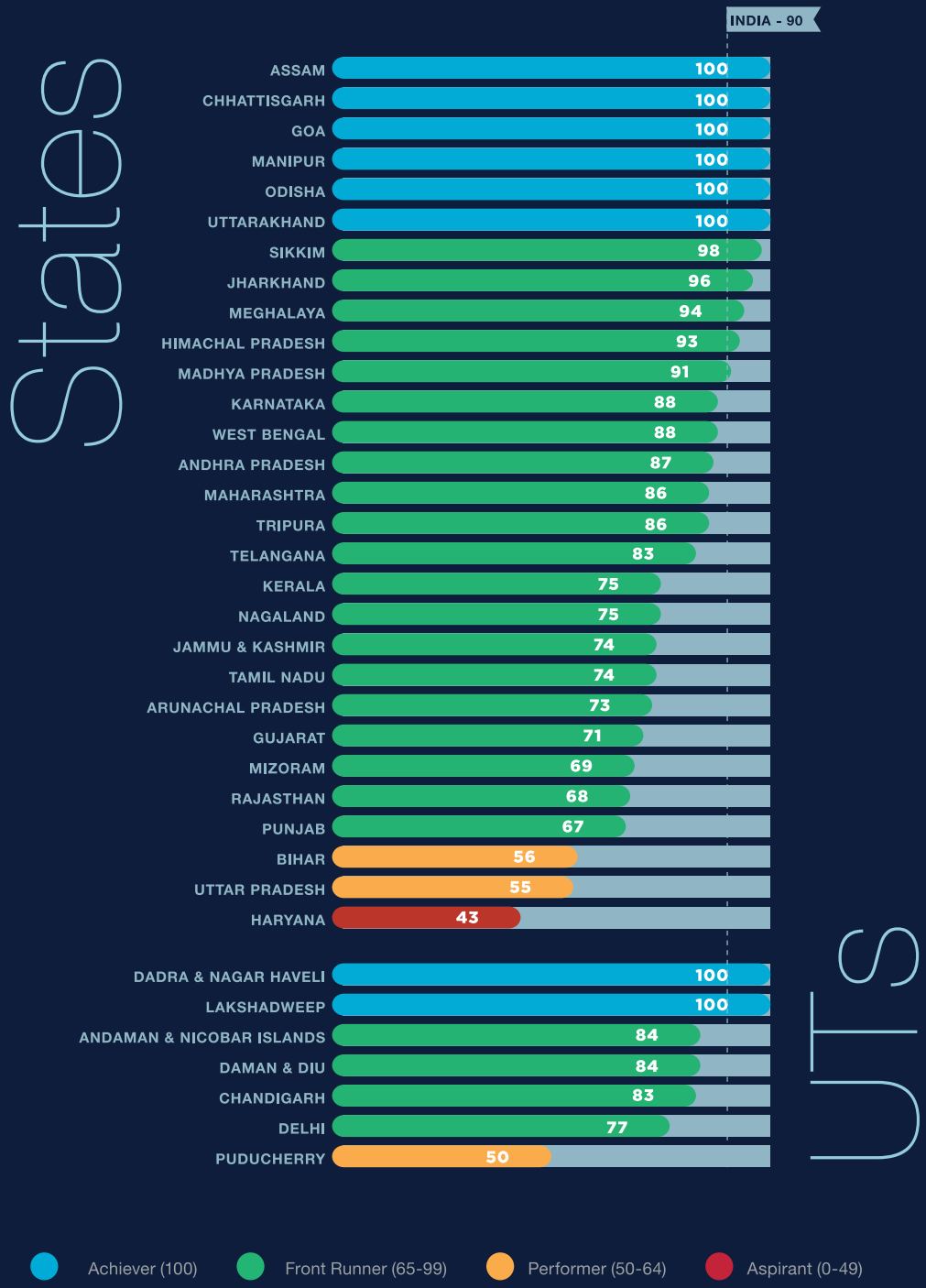


Figure 15.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 15

Achievers

Assam
Chhattisgarh
Goa
Manipur
Odisha
Uttarakhand

Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Lakshadweep

Front Runners

Sikkim
Jharkhand
Meghalaya
Himachal Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh
Karnataka
West Bengal
Andhra Pradesh
Maharashtra
Tripura
Telangana
Kerala

Nagaland
Jammu & Kashmir
Tamil Nadu
Arunachal Pradesh
Gujarat
Mizoram
Rajasthan
Punjab

Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Daman & Diu
Chandigarh
Delhi

Performers

Bihar
Uttar Pradesh

Puducherry

Aspirants

Haryana

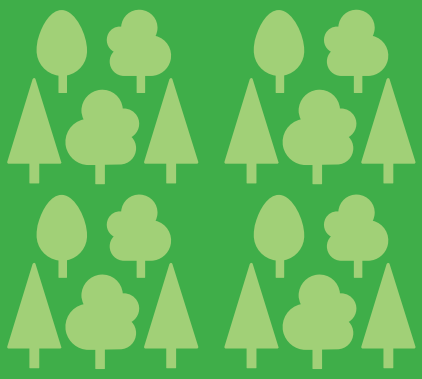
TABLE 15.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 15

S.No	State / UT	Percentage of total land area covered under forest	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)	Change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 (%)	Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period	Percentage of total land area covered under forest	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)	Change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 (%)	Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period	SDG 15 Index score
		Raw Data				Index Score				
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.27	50.64	1.31	58.54	47	100	100	100	87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79.96	-33.51	-0.23	81.35	100	0	92	100	73
3	Assam	35.83	22.48	0.72	1.76	100	100	100	100	100
4	Bihar	7.75	-15.38	0.05	Null	14	54	100	Null	56
5	Chhattisgarh	41.09	9.06	-0.01	0.00	100	100	100	100	100
6	Goa	60.21	10.53	0.51	Null	100	100	100	Null	100
7	Gujarat	7.52	19.43	0.02	Null	13	100	100	Null	71
8	Haryana	3.59	-23.81	0.02	Null	0	29	100	Null	43
9	Himachal Pradesh	27.12	13.18	0.71	Null	80	100	100	Null	93
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10.46	7.49	0.11	Null	23	100	100	Null	74
11	Jharkhand	29.55	43.54	0.04	-1.31	88	100	100	97	96
12	Karnataka	19.58	8.51	0.57	-0.31	54	100	100	99	88
13	Kerala	52.30	23.51	2.68	-50.60	100	100	100	0	75
14	Madhya Pradesh	25.11	20.16	0.00	Null	73	100	100	Null	91
15	Maharashtra	16.47	38.71	-0.01	50.00	44	100	100	100	86
16	Manipur	77.69	81.25	1.18	Null	100	100	100	Null	100
17	Meghalaya	76.45	35.24	-0.52	-3.15	100	100	81	94	94
18	Mizoram	86.27	72.22	-2.52	Null	100	100	7	Null	69
19	Nagaland	75.33	59.27	-2.71	110.38	100	100	0	100	75
20	Odisha	32.98	18.27	0.57	2.38	100	100	100	100	100
21	Punjab	3.65	23.33	0.13	Null	0	100	100	Null	67
22	Rajasthan	4.84	9.66	0.14	Null	4	100	100	Null	68
23	Sikkim	47.13	20.00	-0.13	Null	100	100	95	Null	98
24	Tamil Nadu	20.21	61.59	0.06	-31.23	57	100	100	38	74
25	Telangana	18.22	40.99	0.50	Null	50	100	100	Null	83
26	Tripura	73.68	46.75	-1.56	72.88	100	100	42	100	86
27	Uttar Pradesh	6.09	-16.56	0.12	-20.27	9	51	100	60	55
28	Uttarakhand	45.43	14.52	0.04	36.63	100	100	100	100	100
29	West Bengal	18.98	26.83	0.02	5.41	52	100	100	100	88
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.73	-15.14	-0.11	Null	100	55	96	Null	84
31	Chandigarh	18.91	2.76	-0.09	Null	52	100	97	Null	83
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.16	0.58	0.20	Null	100	100	100	Null	100
33	Daman and Diu	18.46	30.29	0.79	Null	51	100	100	Null	84
34	Delhi	12.97	14.59	0.25	Null	32	100	100	Null	77
35	Lakshadweep	90.33	Null	0.13	Null	100	Null	100	Null	100
36	Puducherry	10.95	Null	-0.67	Null	25	Null	75	Null	50
	India	21.54	18.24	0.21	19.53	61	100	100	100	90
	Target	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	100	100	100

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

21.54%

land in India covered under **forests**

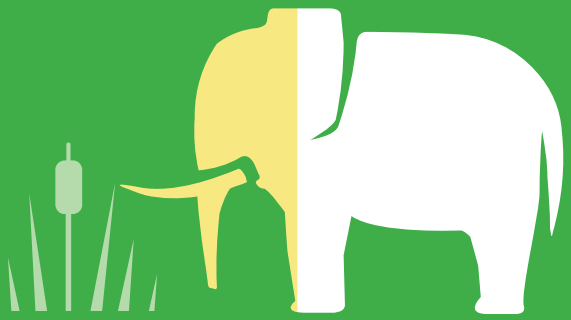


BETWEEN 2015 & 2017

6,778 sq.km

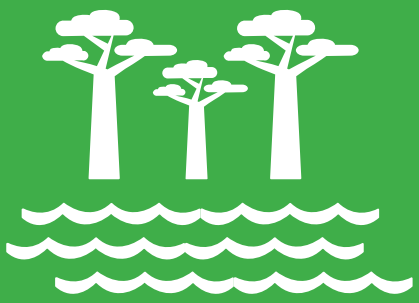
forest cover increased nationally

20% ↑ IN POPULATION OF **WILD ELEPHANTS** IN INDIA



OVER FIVE-YEAR PERIOD (2012-17)

Extent of water bodies within forests



18.24% ↑

BETWEEN 2005 & 2015

Highlights

Forest cover: The total forest cover of India is 7,08,273 sq. km., which is 21.54 percent of the geographic area of the country. The national target is to have at least 33 percent of the area covered under forest. In terms of forest cover with respect to total geographical area, Mizoram leads among the States with 86.27 percent of its area covered with forest, and Lakshadweep among the UTs with 90.33 percent of its area covered with forest. In terms of total area of forest cover, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover spanning across an area of 77,414 sq. km[2].

Change in water bodies: The increase in water bodies within forest areas of the country clearly brings out the positive effects of forests in augmenting water resources. Highest increase in the extent of water bodies within forest areas has been observed in Manipur (81.25 percent) followed by Mizoram (72 percent), Tamil Nadu (62 percent) and Nagaland (59 percent) (Forest Survey of India, 2017).

Change in forest area: Between 2015 and 2017, the forest cover increased nationally by 6,778 sq. km. (0.21 percent) due to an increase in plantation and conservation activities, and improvement in data interpretation. Among the States, major decline in forest cover was observed in Nagaland, followed by Mizoram and Meghalaya. Among the UTs, Puducherry has seen the highest decline in area under forest cover. (Forest Survey of India, 2017)

Population of wild elephants: Since elephants have high dietary requirements, their population can be supported only by forests that are under optimal conditions. So, the status of elephants is the best indicator of the status of forests. The population of wild elephants in India is estimated to have risen by 20 percent over the five-year period between 2012 and 2017. Nagaland has witnessed a 110.38 percent increase.

Government of India Initiatives

The Government of India has taken various initiatives towards meeting the targets set under SDG 15:

At the policy level, **the National Environment Policy, 2006 and National Agroforestry Policy, 2014**, aim to mainstream environmental concerns into all developmental activities and address the problems faced by the agroforestry sector.

The **Green Highways Policy, 2015** was launched to promote greening of National Highway corridors across the country.

The **National Afforestation Programme** targets development of forest resources with the involvement of people, with a focus on sustainability and improvement in livelihoods of the forest-fringe communities and especially the poor.

The Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats programme, which includes Project Tiger and Project Elephant, focuses on capacity building of staff, wildlife research and evaluation, anti-poaching activities, wildlife veterinary care, addressing man-animal conflicts and promoting eco-tourism.

The programme on **Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems,** through its different sub-programmes, aims at conserving biosphere reserves, natural resources and the ecosystems of the country.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

2. Forest Survey of India

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

SDG 16

The Global Agenda

Peace, security, effective governance based on rule of law and upholding principles of equality, human rights and justice are prerequisites for sustainable development. Cycles of conflict, violence, crime, and exploitation undermine and reverse development gains.

Goal 16 primarily focusses on significantly reducing all forms of violence, and promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels to ensure equal access to justice for all. It not only aims to find enduring solutions to conflict and insecurity but also aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, corruption and bribery; develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions and ensure inclusive and representative decision making at all levels.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

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

Goal 16 is closely interrelated with many other Goals as below

Goal 16 is closely interrelated with all the Goals as it relates to strengthening institutions and rule of law that affects all the Goals. This chapter presents India's status at the national and State level on Goal 16. Since Goal 16 is linked to other Goals, chapters linked to other Goals should be referred to for a more holistic understanding.

Goal 1: No Poverty
which aims at ending poverty and ensuring that everyone, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, which is dependent on effective, accountable and transparent national institutions

Goal 4: Quality Education
which aims to promote a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Goal 5: Gender Equality
which aims to end all forms of discrimination, violence and all harmful practices and ensure full and effective participation at all levels

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
that aims to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern day slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour in all its forms; and promote labour rights and safe and secure working environments

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
which aims to ensure enhanced representation and voice in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions and facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
which aims at inclusive urbanization, capacities for participatory human settlement planning and management with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

The National Context

India is one of the largest democracies of the world with principles of justice, liberty and equality enshrined in the Constitution of the country. There is a strong network of institutions at the national and State level that are transparent and effective.

Government of India's Unique Identity Number (*Aadhaar*) along with the Right to Information Act, 2005, are key steps to strengthen national institutions for effective and non-discriminatory public service delivery and to empower citizens with access to information.

Legal framework for protection against child abuse has been made more stringent. Free legal aid to vulnerable sections of the society is provided through legal aid societies. With regard to inclusive and participatory decision making, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts have ushered in democracy at the grassroots levels by strengthening local governance.

India SDG Index – Goal 16

To measure India's performance towards Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, six national level indicators have been identified which capture five out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030 outlined under this Goal. These indicators have been selected based on availability of data at the national level and to ensure comparability across States and Union Territories (UTs).

16.1 **16.2** **16.3** 16.4 **16.5** 16.6 16.7 16.8 **16.9** 16.10 16.b 16.c

NATIONAL INDICATORS USED

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX	NATIONAL TARGET VALUE FOR 2030
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	1. Reported murders per 1 lakh population	1.2
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	2. Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	0
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	3. Estimated number of courts per 10 lakh persons	33.76
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	4. Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population	17
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	5. Percentage of births registered	100
	6. Percentage of population covered under *Aadhaar*	100

Performance on Goal 16

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

Goal 16 Index Score

The SDG Index Score for the Goal of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions ranges between 53 and 91 for States and between 63 and 92 for UTs.

Himachal Pradesh with a score of 91 and Puducherry with a score of 92 top the list of States and UTs respectively. The performance of Andhra Pradesh and Chandigarh is also commendable. The scores reveal that all the States and UTs have a tremendous potential to reach the target in near future.

Figure 16.1 – Index Score of States and UTs on SDG 16

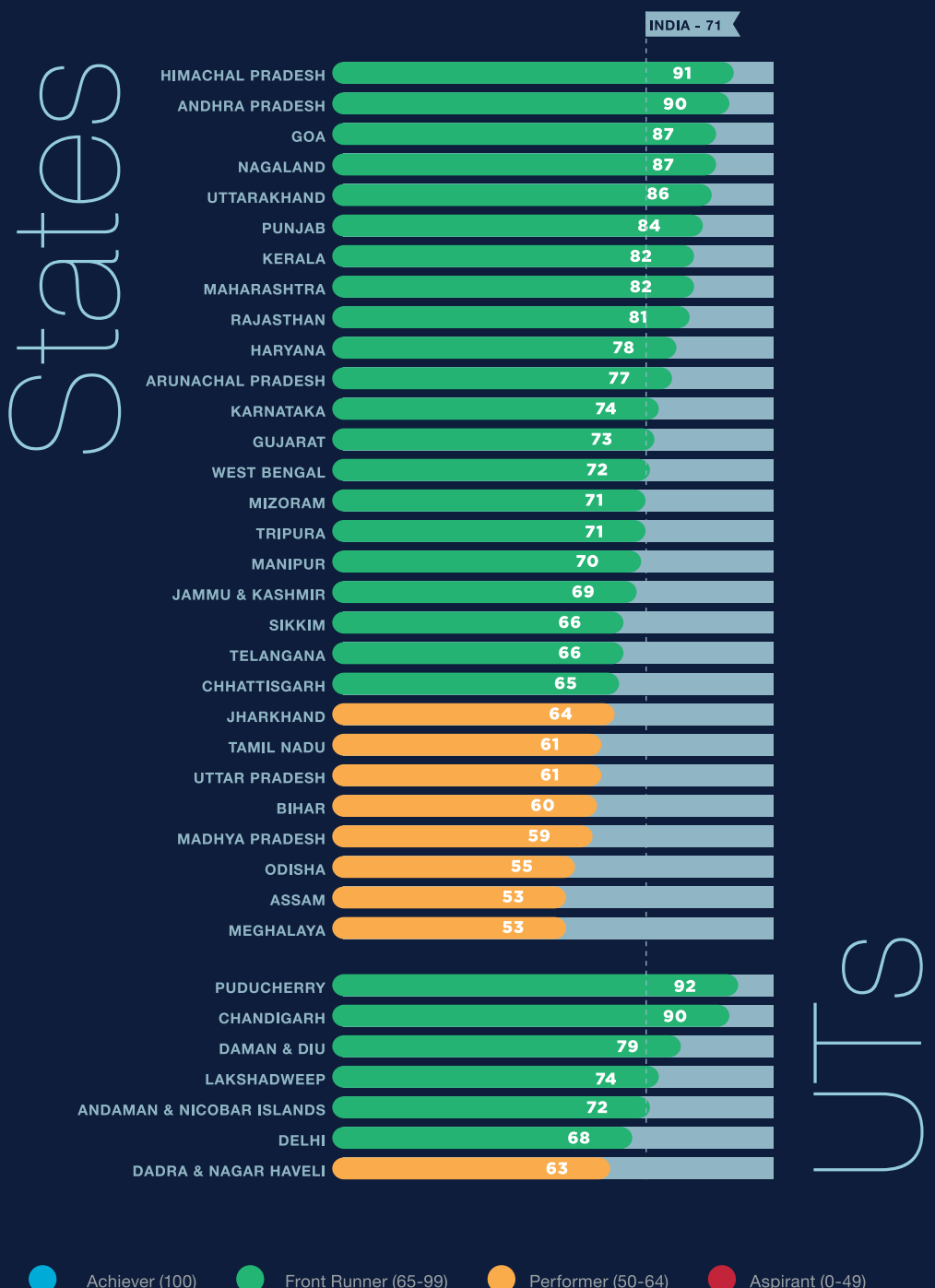


Figure 16.2 – Performance of States and UTs on SDG 16

Front Runners

Himachal Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh
Goa
Nagaland
Uttarakhand
Punjab
Kerala
Maharashtra
Rajasthan
Haryana
Arunachal Pradesh
Karnataka
Gujarat
West Bengal
Mizoram
Tripura
Manipur
Jammu & Kashmir
Sikkim
Telangana
Chhattisgarh
Puducherry
Chandigarh
Daman & Diu
Lakshadweep
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Delhi

Performers

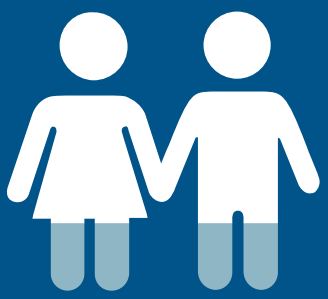
Jharkhand
Tamil Nadu
Uttar Pradesh
Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
Odisha
Assam
Meghalaya

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

TABLE 16.1 – PERFORMANCE OF STATES AND UTS ON INDICATOR FOR SDG 16

S.No	State / UT	Reported murders per 1 lakh population	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population	Percentage of births registered	Percentage of population covered under *Aadhaar*	Reported murders per 1 lakh population	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population	Percentage of births registered	Percentage of population covered under *Aadhaar*	SDG 16 Index score
		Raw Data							Index Score					
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.20	11.80	31.40	18.11	98.40	92.50	70	92	92	100	95	92	90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.50	28.30	Null	87.80	100.00	76.90	30	81	Null	97	100	75	77
3	Assam	3.50	33.30	8.13	6.65	100.00	7.90	30	77	9	100	100	0	53
4	Bihar	2.50	8.80	12.10	14.63	64.80	84.09	61	94	23	100	0	83	60
5	Chhattisgarh	3.70	47.20	12.09	452.20	100.00	94.10	24	68	23	82	100	94	65
6	Goa	1.50	44.20	36.28	3.96	87.10	100.00	91	70	100	100	63	100	87
7	Gujarat	1.80	17.60	17.84	1677.24	98.70	95.50	82	88	44	33	96	95	73
8	Haryana	3.80	33.40	24.44	21.08	100.00	100.00	21	77	67	100	100	100	78
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.40	21.60	24.94	10.19	100.00	100.00	94	85	69	100	100	100	91
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1.10	4.90	9.52	75.51	76.30	73.10	100	97	14	98	33	71	69
11	Jharkhand	4.50	5.50	14.81	87.40	88.30	93.50	0	96	33	97	67	93	64
12	Karnataka	2.50	22.70	12.20	7.01	94.90	92.90	61	84	24	100	86	92	74
13	Kerala	0.90	30.80	12.00	65.53	98.10	100.00	100	79	23	98	95	100	82
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.60	45.70	7.57	111.31	77.30	90.10	58	69	7	96	36	89	59
15	Maharashtra	1.90	38.50	20.22	129.00	100.00	93.10	79	74	52	95	100	93	82
16	Manipur	3.00	14.00	6.94	0.00	100.00	80.70	45	90	5	100	100	79	70
17	Meghalaya	3.90	24.00	5.57	0.00	100.00	21.40	18	84	0	100	100	15	53
18	Mizoram	2.70	50.80	13.11	15.25	100.00	81.20	55	65	27	100	100	80	71
19	Nagaland	1.50	11.60	Null	80.87	100.00	56.50	91	92	Null	97	100	53	87
20	Odisha	3.10	23.40	11.51	2489.83	96.10	93.20	42	84	21	0	89	93	55
21	Punjab	2.60	21.00	24.13	38.18	99.20	100.00	58	86	66	99	98	100	84
22	Rajasthan	2.10	14.10	17.68	131.14	98.70	86.50	73	90	43	95	96	85	81
23	Sikkim	2.60	55.00	25.25	1.87	72.20	88.10	58	62	70	100	21	87	66
24	Tamil Nadu	2.30	14.10	9.53	2492.45	100.00	93.40	67	90	14	0	100	93	61
25	Telangana	2.80	26.00	8.31	Null	94.60	100.00	52	82	10	Null	85	100	66
26	Tripura	3.80	22.10	20.30	0.26	93.00	90.00	21	85	52	100	80	89	71
27	Uttar Pradesh	2.20	18.20	9.71	27.59	67.40	87.20	70	88	15	100	7	86	61
28	Uttarakhand	1.80	17.60	19.63	66.12	100.00	98.80	82	88	50	98	100	99	86
29	West Bengal	2.20	23.80	7.25	0.75	92.80	93.90	70	84	6	100	80	93	72
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.50	61.40	28.05	0.30	79.30	95.00	61	58	80	100	41	95	72
31	Chandigarh	1.40	55.50	33.60	342.39	100.00	100.00	94	62	99	87	100	100	90
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.20	16.20	7.32	Null	73.70	97.20	100	89	6	Null	25	97	63
33	Daman and Diu	1.20	34.40	28.41	Null	78.80	96.60	100	76	81	Null	40	96	79
34	Delhi	2.50	146.00	19.71	8.00	100.00	100.00	61	0	50	100	100	100	68
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	25.00	Null	Null	69.60	98.60	100	83	Null	Null	14	98	74
36	Puducherry	2.00	15.10	Null	37.12	100.00	94.40	76	90	Null	99	100	94	92
	India	2.40	24.00	12.83	34.01	88.30	89.50	64	84	26	99	67	89	71
	Target	1.20	0.00	33.76	17.00	100.00	100.00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

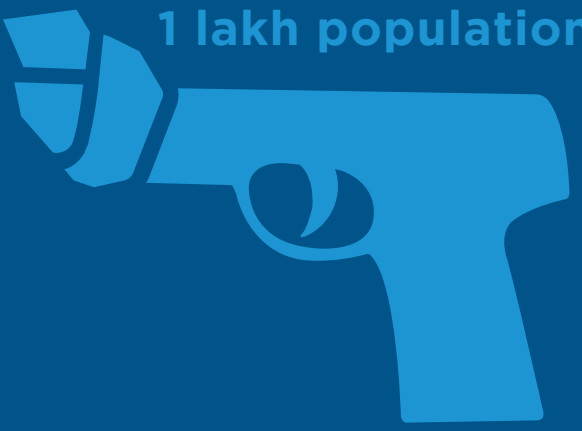


INDIA REPORTED

24 **COGNIZABLE CRIMES**

AGAINST CHILDREN PER ONE LAKH POPULATION

India reported 2.4 murders for every 1 lakh population



AADHAAR

90%

of India's population is covered with *Aadhaar* that provides universal legal identity

13 COURTS PER 10 LAKH POPULATION

34 **CORRUPTION CASES**

Reported in 2015-16 per 1 Crore Population

88.3% OF TOTAL BIRTHS GET **REGISTERED**

Highlights

Murders reported: The number of murders reported per lakh population in India is 2.4. There is an acknowledged need to strengthen under reporting of murders. Lakshadweep reported no murder case in 2015-16.

Crimes against children: The target for 2030 is to eradicate all forms of violence against children. There were 24 cases reported for every one lakh children in 2015-16. None of the States or UTs in India has achieved the national target.

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

Corruption crime rate: For every 1 crore people in India, 34 corruption cases have been reported. It is worth noting that the actual number of cases may differ from the reported number of cases. Manipur and Meghalaya reported no corruption cases in 2015-16.

Births registered: While the target is to have 100 percent births registered, the country's average in 2015 was 88.3 percent on this indicator. 15 States/UTs have 100 percent registered births. Punjab is the runner up at 99.2 percent, followed by Gujarat and Rajasthan at 98.7 percent.

***Aadhaar* coverage:** India is the leading nation in providing universally accepted legal identity to all its citizens. In eight States/UTs, 100 percent of the population is covered under *Aadhaar*. Overall, about 90 percent of the country's population is under *Aadhaar* coverage, as against the 2030 national target of 100 percent.

Government of India Initiatives

India aims to foster an environment of peace, justice and good governance through transparent and accountable institutions at all levels. To achieve its targets India has taken various initiatives.

The Constitution of India provides for transparent and effective institutions. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts provide for democratic institutions of local governance in rural and urban areas respectively.

India empowers its citizens through a strong system of rights based legislation. The Right to Information Act, 2005, is one such legislation that allows citizens to access information from public authorities, thus ensuring transparency and accountability of institutions.

The *Aadhaar* is one of the world's largest unique national identification projects. Besides creating a biometric-based legal identity system, it also assists in providing direct benefit transfers of government subsidies to its beneficiaries. This has resulted in efficient service delivery and reducing corruption.

For achieving effective, accountable and transparent implementation of government schemes and programmes across sectors, appropriate rules, mechanisms and decentralised decision-making processes have been put in place, for example, the Panchayats are the nodal agencies with decision making powers for several developmental programmes.

India has prioritized strengthening and spreading the reach of its judicial infrastructure by developing local judicial bodies like the *Gram Nyayalays* in villages and through initiatives like the *Pragati* platform, which is a public grievance redressal system.

A detailed list of central level interventions is provided in Annexure (iii).

Way forward

The SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018 has been prepared to foster an environment of cooperative and competitive federalism. It is also intended to be an advocacy tool to trigger action at the State level. It presents baseline performance of all States and UTs based on the available official data sets. It is envisaged that this Index will help every State and Union Territory identify their strengths and areas of opportunity, relative to their peers, and to identify the steps they can take towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The States will also be requested to self-report progress on the SDG Index annually. The States may wish to undertake similar exercise at the district level to identify intrastate disparities.

Preparation of the SDG India Index has also brought to the fore the limitations, as well as highlighted the myriad possibilities for improvement that can help put India ahead on the development curve.

One huge but often less emphasized problem that this exercise has revealed is the urgent need for the improvement of statistical systems to generate data that helps in effective monitoring of SDGs at the national and State level on a real-time basis. The selection of indicators for present exercise was constrained by the availability of data. Improved data availability and quality in the future will make the index more robust.

Going forward, this report should be used for identifying priority areas that require interventions and also to strengthen capacities for monitoring SDGs. NITI Aayog will endeavor to ensure that the SDG India Index indicators are further refined, data collection and reporting processes are improved, and the potential for disaggregating data and methodological improvements are explored.

Institutionalizing the Sustainable Development Goals in States

The commitment of the Government of India to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be realised only if actions at the national level are complimented by initiatives of the State Governments and the Union Territories (UTs). It is necessitated by the federal governance structure of the country, where most of the functions that have a bearing on SDGs are in the State or Concurrent List of the VII Schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State governments have the prime responsibility in achieving SDGs and are essential stakeholders in implementing the Agenda 2030.

The States of India reflect the enormous geographic and demographic diversity as well as socio-economic disparities prevalent in the country. The difference between the States with the lowest and the highest per capita net state domestic product is 10 times. A child born in Kerala can expect to live 11 years more than a child born in Uttar Pradesh. Literacy rate varies between close to 62 percent to 94 percent. The percentage of population living under the poverty line varies between about 5 percent to more than 39 percent. Within the States, there are unequal attainments among men and women and by social groups. Such gaping disparities call for planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of development programmes at the sub-national level taking into account diverse economic, social and environmental factors and concerns.

Of late, special efforts have been made to invigorate the federal structure of the country through promotion of cooperative and competitive federalism. State governments are playing a prominent role in advancing the national development agenda. For instance, the recommendations made by the sub-groups of Chief Ministers of States on various themes including the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, skill development, etc. have contributed towards shaping relevant policy decisions at the national level. It is no different in the case of the SDGs.

What follows is a brief analysis of the steps taken by States and UTs to integrate the SDG framework in their development planning and implementation strategy. Further information on the status of initiatives of States/UTs is given in Annex (iv)

Envisioning the SDGs

All State governments have affirmed their commitment to the SDGs. As many as 17 States/UTs have prepared their Vision/Action Plan 2030. They have strategised their Visions to align with their priorities. For example, Assam was the first state to formally adopt 2030 Agenda and lay out its development pathway in "Vision Assam 2030". Andhra Pradesh soon followed and released "Sunrise Andhra Pradesh Vision 2029" that aims at transforming the State into "A happy and globally competitive society" by 2029. Haryana's vision, inter alia, highlighted the need for creating jobs, developing industries and building up sustainable infrastructure in the State. Government of Karnataka focused on four areas in their SDG Agenda: employment and income generation, security, governance-citizen as the focal point and infrastructure. Several other States have their vision documents in the pipeline.

Setting up the implementation structure

All States and UTs have identified the Planning Department or its equivalent as the nodal department for action on SDGs. Every State/UT has also set up a special centre/unit/team to focus on the matters relating to the SDGs. Several States have also established nodal officials within every department for purposes of coordination, sharing of data and other collaborative initiatives. Four States (Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh) have identified nodal departments/structures/personnel for each SDG. Five States (Assam, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, and Mizoram) have identified district level structures (e.g. district SDG cell, District Planning Committee/Unit, district-level coordination committee, etc.) for coordination, data collection and allied activities. Several States have set up high-level mechanisms involving the Chief Minister or Chief Secretary for policy development/monitoring.

Since SDGs are cross-thematic and interconnected, convergence and collaboration across sectors and departments/agencies is essential for working toward various SDG targets and achieving intended results. The SDG cells or committees are expected to build such dynamic interrelationships. In order to ensure responsiveness of the diverse agencies/institutions they coordinate with, there is a need to strengthen their mandate/authority/expertise to facilitate effective inter-departmental/intersectoral initiatives/collaboration. Given the tendency of different departments/agencies to work in silos in terms of their specialized functions or sectoral mandates, the nodal officials will have a critical role in facilitating collaboration and teamwork.

Second, it is important to facilitate frequent interactions of a variety of stakeholders for sharing of information, knowledge as well as making collective decisions. Use of IT-enabled tools can be very useful to manage such interactions in a cost-effective and seamless manner. Hence, there is a need to access and adopt right options in this regard.

Third, involvement and participation of the district administrations, rural and urban local governments in the implementation structures is necessary. While, some States have already taken initiatives to work with these stakeholders, most States would need to work towards this objective. Clear strategies and mechanisms need to be worked out for the same.

Mapping of development programmes

NITI Aayog has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals and associated 169 targets on Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)/Central Sector Schemes and other government initiatives. NITI Aayog circulated the mapping to the Central Ministries and placed it on the NITI Aayog's website to facilitate better awareness, common understanding and faster implementation of the SDGs and related targets. In a similar manner, almost all States have mapped out the departments, schemes/programmes according to SDGs. Viewed together with the national level mapping document prepared by NITI Aayog, this mapping by States helps organize the vast array of development schemes/programmes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central Sector Schemes as well as States' own schemes) according to SDGs. Most of the UTs are yet to complete this exercise.

Moreover, in order to address the interconnectedness of SDGs and effectively channelize all the potential effects of each intervention on different SDG targets, there is a need to conduct an SDG target-wise mapping of all schemes/programmes. This will help maximise the resource efficiency as well as impact of an intervention across all relevant SDG targets. NITI Aayog has already revised the said mapping document where Ministries and centrally sponsored/central sector schemes are comprehensively mapped target-wise and interconnectedness among SDGs have been indicated. It would be very useful if all States/UTs complete the process soon to: a) identify various SDGs and SDG targets catered to by each department/agency; b) identify multiple departments, agencies, schemes/programmes that contribute to each SDG/target.

The mapping can also enable an assessment of the adequacy of programmes/schemes for achieving the relevant SDG targets. Analysis of deliverables and implementation strategies of the programmes/schemes mapped against a particular SDG target can help assess the shortfall of programme components and facilitate necessary correction. Further, it would be easier to identify ways and means to better link up the implementation strategies and modalities of the programmes/schemes in an outcome-oriented perspective.

Indicators, data and monitoring

The number of States moving towards a monitoring framework aligned to SDGs is increasing. Six States have either developed or are in the process of developing a SDG monitoring framework: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, and Mizoram. Andhra Pradesh leads the initiative in terms of already implementing a real-time outcome-based monitoring system (ROMS).

Most States have initiated identification and finalization of indicators for monitoring SDGs. As many as 15 States (Andhra

Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and the UT (Delhi) have worked on the proposed National Indicators and identified State-specific indicators. While doing this, they have referred to the National Indicator Framework (NIF) proposed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and identified their set of indicators based on relevance to the State concerned and availability of data. In some cases, additional indicators have also been identified.

All States have either expressed desire to set up State SDG dashboards or participate in the national dashboard jointly prepared by the United Nations, NITI Aayog and MOSPI by providing data and other relevant content. In most cases data collection and management work has been assigned to the Departments of Economics and Statistics. In some cases, additional technical support is being accessed from other technical support organizations.

Given the large number of SDG targets, the set of indicators has become quite large. While there are 232 international indicators, the process of customization has led to the NIF, which comprises more than 300 indicators. Further customisation of indicators at the State level has, in some cases, increased their number (e.g. about 400 for Gujarat, more than 500 for Uttarakhand, etc.) Such vast number of indicators poses a range of problems in the country where multiple data sources, their non-comparability and lack of data integrity have been vexed issues. Further, more than 30 percent of the data comes from administrative sources, this further complicates the issues of data quality and integrity.

Hence, States/UTs need to optimise the number of indicators. There is a need to develop SOPs and protocols for data collection, verification and validation through consultative process and carefully enforce them. After the finalization of metadata details, the data collection process will have to be regular and authentic. States/UTs need to establish their own data management systems to feed into the national data system on a regular basis.

Apart from working out and putting the data system in place, there would be a huge need for capacity development on all aspects of data management. Identifying personnel and ensuring their capacity building in collaboration with MoSPI is crucial.

There is a need to economise on data collection efforts and reporting. Coherence between the national and State level monitoring of indicators needs to be established.

Capacity development

Almost all States have reported about conducting capacity building programmes for senior officials of State departments/agencies, officials from different SDG cells/centres/units, etc., officials dealing with indicators, data and monitoring and district level officials involved in planning and implementation of programmes/schemes.

Nine States have prepared capacity building resources materials: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. Different forms of tools have been used sch as – comics for children, written IEC materials on SDGs, manuals, training modules, information booklets and tools/toolkits. These have been prepared in local languages, sometimes also in English.

Considering the comprehensiveness of the SDG framework and the need for capacity building of a whole gamut of stakeholders on a range of thematic areas, several issues and options face us:

i. Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and community organizations need to be more systematically part of the implementation process and receive capacity support.

ii. Capacity building and IEC materials may need to focus on non-literal ways of communication and knowledge sharing in order to include less literate sections of society.

iii. Gender issues are critical to the achievement of all SDGs. Capacity and awareness development focused on gender issues and involving women and women's organisations is necessary.

iv. Internet-based learning and capacity building is an interesting and effective means. Training modules and materials focused on such interventions will add significant value to the process.

Linking SDGs and Budgets

Financial resources are a fundamental driver for achieving the SDGs in time. Therefore, focusing on the issues of availability and management of finance is a crucial step to move on the 2030 Agenda. Nine States have reported interventions related to aligning the budget with SDGs:

a. Alignment with State budget/outcome budget (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh)

b. Allocation of financial targets in Annual Action Plan according to SDGs (Bihar)

c. Study on State budget allocation and SDGs (Mizoram)

It is evident that most of the States have started taken initial steps. There are differences in approaches, methods and also expected outcomes. Initiatives are shaping up according to the perceptions and requirements of the States concerned. Different methodologies have been developed in different States. There is a need to assess and develop capacity as in other areas of interventions.

Ways forward

It bears repetition to say that the SDGs represent a transformative agenda and will not be achieved through 'business-as-usual' approach. In all different policy and action domains discussed above, innovative, efficient, holistic, and disruptive initiatives only can put India on a fast-track to achieve the SDGs. The last

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three years have seen fair amount of efforts in this direction, which need to be taken forward harnessing the learning from the experience. In the light of the areas and issues discussed above, certain key learnings will be highlighted here.

Strategizing vision

As mentioned above, quite a number of States have already articulated their Vision and strategies on SDGs and others are in the process of doing so. There is a need to check whether and how the visions are economically effective, socially inclusive and environmentally sound:

- Landscape analyses of existing strategies and plans will yield insights as to how the Vision is being realised with respect to SDG targets and whether gaps exist to be plugged and changes to be effected.
- Appraisal of policy instruments will provide inputs in the shape of long-term enabling measures that may be needed.
- Identifying bottlenecks and investing in 'accelerators' by focusing on areas that can yield multiple dividends will push the tempo of progress forward.
- While government commitment is vital, working through coalition of multiple stakeholders (i.e. legislators, researchers and knowledge leaders, civil society, businesses, etc.) will multiply efficiency and effectiveness.

Integrated implementation plans

Given the interconnectedness of SDG targets, all implementation plans need to be integrated to capitalise on all complementarities.

- Setting intermediate milestones on SDG targets will help in identifying and achieving the required scale of progress.
- Integrated implementation will help link various SDG targets. It will help identify all measures that constrain progress, and devise ways to reach win-win outcomes.
- Important steps have been initiated to operationalize a "whole of government" approach, which needs to be matured further and taken towards a "whole of society" approach.
- Institutional structures, attitudes and mind-sets that lead to functioning in siloes need to be changed at all levels to maximise collaboration and productivity among various actors and sectors.

Financing SDGs

It is important to ensure adequate finance for the SDGs.

- Gaps that restrain important interventions and better outcomes need to be identified in the budgets after factoring in and including measures for resource efficiency .
- All available resources–domestic and international, public and private, and environmental and developmental–must be identified and leveraged.
- It is important to explore avenues for enhancing access to local resources including those available through larger fiscal decentralisation that has been taken up after 2015.

Local institutions and capacities

There is a need to invest in upgraded, coordinated and integrated institutions and capacities at the local level as:

- Local governments can play an important role in ensuring that the global vision is translated to local policies, bringing locally relevant initiatives into global policy debates, and offering lessons learned and examples of best practices.
- Reliable and high frequency local data will be an essential tool to monitor progress and to target resources to those most in need.

Monitoring, indicators and data

SDG monitoring needs to be promoted to help the invisible become visible. The SDG indicators will require an unprecedented amount of data to be produced and analysed. There is a need to improve the data management system by adopting the following measures.

- Analysis of the current data ecosystem and brainstorming on ways to rationalise data generation at the State and district levels.
- Strengthening statistical systems at both the State and district level for more sophisticated data production on the SDGs.
- Disaggregating data (social and spatial) to track progress, undertaking quality and outcome-based targets, feedback and adaptation of strategies.
- Integration of subjects in most surveys (example, integrate health, nutrition, WASH, education, income, environment, cost of health services).

Learning and knowledge management

The efforts towards achieving SDGs have triggered new initiatives in different States/UTs pertaining to sub-State implementation and monitoring structures, establishing new modalities, capacity building initiatives and resource materials, etc. There is a need to facilitate continuous learning, knowledge development and sharing for a continuous improvement in the implementation process. Greater focus is needed on documentation, validation, sharing and replication of best practices.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH & WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER & SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITY & COMMUNITIES
12 SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE & JUSTICE
17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

Annex i

Metadata for SDG India Index Indicators

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY	Percentage of population living below national poverty line
Indicator data source	NITI Aayog [Tendulkar Committee estimates]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2011-2012
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN target	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Relevant UN indicator	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
Relevant MoSPI indicator	1.1.1: Proportion of population living below the National poverty line
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant UN indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant MoSPI indicator	1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Rural Development [MGNREGA Progress Report]
Computation approach	$\frac{\textit{Persons provided employment under MGNREGA}}{\textit{Persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA}} \times 100$
Data period (year)	2017-18
States/UTs covered	32
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant UN indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant MoSPI indicator	1.3.3: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under (MNREGA)
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit (%)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 Years
Relevant UN target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant UN indicator	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Relevant MoSPI indicator	1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY	Number of homeless households per 10,000 households
Indicator data source	Numerator: Ministry of Rural Development [Socio Economic Caste Census] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation approach	Number of homeless households per 10,000 households calculated as $\frac{\textit{Number of homeless households}}{\textit{Total number of households}} \times 10000$
Data period (year)	2011-12
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	10 years
Relevant UN target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	1.4.4: Proportion of homeless population to total population
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system (PDS) to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000
Indicator data source	Numerator: Planning Commission [Planning Commission estimates based on National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO),-Consumption Expenditure Survey data] Denominator: [SECC]
Computation approach	$\frac{\textit{Percentage of rural households covered under PDS}}{\textit{Proportion of rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000}}$
Data period (year)	2011-12
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	10 years
Relevant UN target	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Relevant UN indicator	2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
Relevant MoSPI indicator	2.1.2: Proportion of Population (marginalized and vulnerable) with access to food grains at subsidized prices
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant UN indicator	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
Relevant MoSPI indicator	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (11.0g/dl)(%)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	34
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 2: NO HUNGER	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha
Indicator data source	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Ministry Reports]
Computation approach	$\frac{\textit{Total weight of rice,wheat and coarse cereals produced annually}}{\textit{Total agricultural area under rice,wheat and coarse cereals}}$
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Relevant UN indicator	2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
Relevant MoSPI indicator	2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (Yield per hectare)
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Maternal Mortality Ratio
Indicator data source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Sample Registration System]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2014-16
States/UTs covered	19
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Relevant UN indicator	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio
Relevant MoSPI indicator	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Relevant UN indicator	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate
Relevant MoSPI indicator	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	3.2.3: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Annual notification of Tuberculosis cases per 1 lakh population
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [India TB Report 2018]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2016-17
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Relevant UN indicator	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
Relevant MoSPI indicator	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN 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 UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	3.8.8: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means Higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) school (%)
Indicator data source	National Institute of Education Planning and Implementation [Unified-District Information System for Education
Computation approach	$\frac{\textit{Adjusted net enrolment ratio at elementary school+Adjusted net enrolment ratio at secondary school)}}{2}$
Data period (year)	2016-17
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	4.1.2: Adjusted net enrolment ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage correct responses on learning outcomes in language, mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students
Indicator data source	Ministry of Human Resource Development- National Council of Educational Research and Training [National Achievement Survey 2017]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2016-17
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant UN indicator	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
Relevant MoSPI indicator	4.1.4: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage correct responses on learning outcomes in language, mathematics, science and social science for class 8 students
Indicator data source	Ministry of Human Resource Development-National Council of Educational Research and Training [National Achievement Survey]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2016-17
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant UN indicator	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
Relevant MoSPI indicator	4.1.4: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of children in the age group of 6-13 years who are out of school
Indicator data source	Ministry of Human Resource Development-Social & Rural Research institute [National Sample Survey of Estimation of out-of-School]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2014
States/UTs covered	34
Data periodicity	4 years
Relevant UN target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	4.1.7: Out of school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary)
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Average annual drop-out rate at secondary level (%)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Human Resource Development [Ministry Reports]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified
Indicator data source	National Institute of Education Planning and Implementation [Unified-District Information System for Education]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2016-17
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN target	4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Relevant UN indicator	4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Relevant MoSPI indicator	4.c.1: Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION	Percentage of elementary and secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/ equal to 30
Indicator data source	National Institute of Education Planning and Implementation [Unified-District Information System for Education]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2016-17
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN target	4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	4.c.2: Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Sex Ratio at birth (female per 1000 male)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Home Affairs-Office of the Registrar General of India [Sample Registration System]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2014-16
States/UTs covered	22
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	5.1.3: Sex Ratio at birth
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Average female to male ratio of average wages/salaries received per day by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 years for rural and urban
Indicator data source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, National Sample Survey 68th round]
Computation approach	Average of urban and rural wages/salaries received per day by regular wages/salaried employees of age 15-59 years was calculated for females and males. Using these, ratio was computed as follows $\frac{\textit{Average female wages/salaries received per day}}{\textit{Average male wages/salaries received per day}}$
Data period (year)	2011-12
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	5 years
Relevant UN target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Relevant UN indicator	5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
Relevant MoSPI indicator	5.2.3: Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly
Indicator data source	Election Commission of India [Electoral Statistics Document]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2016-17
States/UTs covered	30
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Relevant UN indicator	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
Relevant MoSPI indicator	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means Higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Ratio of female labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate
Indicator data source	Labour Bureau [Labour Bureau Report]
Computation approach	$\frac{\textit{Female Labour force participation rate}}{\textit{Male Labour force participation rate}}$
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY	Percentage of women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	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 UN 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 MoSPI indicator	5.6.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use modern methods of family planning
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas
Indicator data source	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation [National Rural Drinking Water Programme]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2018
States/UTs covered	31
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Relevant UN indicator	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Relevant MoSPI indicator	6.1.1: Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water within their premises
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets
Indicator data source	Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation [*Swachh Bharat* Mission *Gramin* - Dashboard]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	March 2018
States/UTs covered	34
Data periodicity	Daily
Relevant UN target	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant UN indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
Relevant MoSPI 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 Open Defecation Free (ODF)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation [*Swachh Bharat* Mission *Gramin* - Dashboard]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	March 2018
States/UTs covered	34
Data periodicity	Daily
Relevant UN target	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	6.2.2: Percentage of districts achieving ODF target.
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas (%)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1723]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2016
States/UTs covered	29
Data periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN target	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Percentage annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability
Indicator data source	Ministry of Water Resources [Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2012-13
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	5 years
Relevant UN 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 UN indicator	6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time
Relevant MoSPI indicator	6.4.1: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Percentage of households electrified
Indicator data source	Ministry of Power [Saubhagya Dashboard]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	October 2018
States/UTs covered	30
Data periodicity	Daily
Relevant UN target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Relevant UN indicator	7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity
Relevant MoSPI indicator	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel
Indicator data source	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Relevant UN indicator	7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Relevant MoSPI indicator	7.1.2: Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Energy Statistics 2018]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2017
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
Relevant UN indicator	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
Relevant MoSPI indicator	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (at constant price of 2011-12)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Ministry Reports
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2017-18
States/UTs covered	32
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Relevant UN indicator	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
Relevant MoSPI 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	Average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females
Indicator data source	Labour Bureau [Labour Bureau Report]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Relevant UN indicator	8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Relevant MoSPI indicator	8.5.1: Unemployment rate
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Percentage of households with a bank account
Indicator data source	Ministry of Finance [Progress Report on Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2018
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Weekly
Relevant UN target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant UN indicator	8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
Relevant MoSPI indicator	8.10.2: Proportion of population having Bank accounts
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population
Indicator data source	Reserve Bank of India [RBI Reports]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2018
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 months
Relevant UN target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Relevant UN indicator	8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of ATMs per 100,000 adults
Relevant MoSPI indicator	8.10.4: ATMs per 1,00,000 population
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*
Indicator data source	National Rural Roads Development Organisation *[Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* Dashboard]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2017-18
States/UTs covered	29
Data periodicity	Monthly
Relevant UN target	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Relevant UN indicator	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Relevant MoSPI indicator	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)
Indicator data source	Numerator: Department of Telecommunications [DoT Reports] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation approach	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban areas calculated as $\frac{Total\ number\ of\ mobile\ connections}{Total\ population} \times 100$ Population for 2016 was estimated based on Census 2011
Data period (year)	2016-2017
States/UTs covered	18
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
Relevant UN indicator	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Relevant MoSPI indicator	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population
Indicator data source	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India [The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	June 2017
States/UTs covered	18
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	9.c.2: Number of broadband subscribers per 10000 persons
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUTURE	Percentage of *Gram Panchayats* covered under *Bharat* Net
Indicator data source	Numerator: Department of Telecommunications [DoT Reports] Denominator: Ministry of Panchayati Raj [Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions 1863]
Computation approach	Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net calculated as $\frac{\textit{Gram Panchayats covered by Bharat Net}}{\textit{Number of Panchayats}} \times 100$
Data period (year)	2016-17
States/UTs covered	29
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Palma Ratio based on household expenditure in urban India
Indicator data source	Numerator: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Household Consumer Expenditure Reports 2011] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation approach	Ratio of total monthly consumption expenditure of the richest 10% households to that of the poorest 40% households in urban areas calculated as $\frac{\textit{Monthly consumption expenditure of richest 10\% households}}{\textit{Monthly consumption expenditure of poorest 40\% households}}$
Data period (year)	2011
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	10 years
Relevant UN target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	10.1.2: Gini coefficient of household expenditure
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Palma Ratio based on household expenditure in rural India
Indicator data source	Numerator: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Household Consumer Expenditure Reports 2011] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation approach	Ratio of total monthly consumption expenditure of the richest 10% households to that of the poorest 40% households in rural areas calculated as $\frac{\textit{Monthly consumption expenditure of richest 10\% households}}{\textit{Monthly consumption expenditure of poorest 40\% households}}$
Data period (year)	2011
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	10 years
Relevant UN 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 UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	10.1.2: Gini coefficient of household expenditure
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Ratio of transgender labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate
Indicator data source	Labour Bureau [Labour Bureau Report]
Computation approach	$\frac{\textit{Transgender labour force participation rate}}{\textit{Male labour force participation rate}}$
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	27
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan fund utilised
Indicator data source	NITI Aayog [State Reports to NITI Aayog]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2013-14
States/UTs covered	25
Data periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan fund utilised
Indicator data source	NITI Aayog [State Reports to NITI Aayog]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2013-14
States/UTs covered	22
Data periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Houses completed under *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* (PMAY) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses
Indicator data source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [*Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* progress report]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2018
States/UTs covered	34
Data periodicity	Quarterly
Relevant UN target	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	11.1.1: Percentage of slums/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of urban households living in slums
Indicator data source	Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2011
States/UTs covered	31
Data periodicity	10 years
Relevant UN target	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Relevant UN indicator	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Relevant MoSPI indicator	11.1.3: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection
Indicator data source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [*Swachh Bharat* Mission Urban – Dashboard]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	March - 2018
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	Quarterly
Relevant UN target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant UN indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Relevant MoSPI indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Percentage of waste processed
Indicator data source	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [*Swachh Bharat* Mission Urban – Dashboard]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	March - 2018
States/UTs covered	35
Data periodicity	Quarterly
Relevant UN target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Relevant UN indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Relevant MoSPI indicator	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Percentage of total land area covered under forest
Indicator data source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2017]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2017
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN target	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
Relevant UN indicator	15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Relevant MoSPI indicator	15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2017]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2017
States/UTs covered	34
Data periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN target	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	NA
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 (%)
Indicator data source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Forest Survey of India 2017]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2017
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	2 years
Relevant UN target	15.2: 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 UN indicator	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management
Relevant MoSPI indicator	15.2.1: Percentage change in forest area coverage
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND	Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period
Indicator data source	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [Elephant population estimation, Project Elephant Division]
Computation approach	Directly from data source *Since elephants have high dietary requirements, their population can be supported only by forests that are under optimal conditions. So, the status of elephants is the best indicator of the status of forests.*
Data period (year)	2017
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	5 years
Relevant UN target	15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
Relevant UN indicator	15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Relevant MoSPI indicator	15.7.1: Percentage reduction in traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Reported murders per 1 lakh population
Indicator data source	National Crime Record Bureau [NCRB Reports]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Relevant UN indicator	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Relevant MoSPI 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	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population
Indicator data source	National Crime Record Bureau [NCRB Reports]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Relevant UN indicator	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Relevant MoSPI indicator	16.2.2: Proportion of crime committed against children during the year (per lakh children)
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons
Indicator data source	Numerator: Ministry of Justice [Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1111] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation approach	$\frac{Number\ of\ courts}{Estimated\ population\ size} \times 10{,}00{,}000$ Population for 2017 was estimated based on Census 2011
Data period (year)	2017
States/UTs covered	32
Data periodicity	Non-periodic
Relevant UN target	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
Relevant UN indicator	16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
Relevant MoSPI indicator	16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population
Indicator data source	Numerator: National Crime Report Bureau [NCRB Reports] Denominator: Ministry of Home Affairs [Census 2011]
Computation approach	$\frac{\textit{Reported corruption crimes}}{\textit{Estimated population size}} \times 1{,}00{,}00{,}000$ Population for 2015-16 was estimated based on Census 2011
Data period (year)	2015-16
States/UTs covered	32
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Relevant UN indicator	16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
Relevant MoSPI indicator	16.5.1: Persons arrested in total cognizable crime cases under offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC)
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means lower performance (-)

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSITUTIONS	Percentage of births registered
Indicator data source	Registrar General of India [RGI Report]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2015
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	3 years
Relevant UN target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Relevant UN indicator	16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
Relevant MoSPI 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 [*Aadhar* Progress Report]
Computation approach	Directly from data source
Data period (year)	2018
States/UTs covered	36
Data periodicity	Annual
Relevant UN target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Relevant UN indicator	NA
Relevant MoSPI indicator	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under *Aadhaar*
Indicator interpretation	Higher value means higher performance (+)

Annex ii

Explanatory note on Target Values

SDG 1

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Percentage of population living below National Poverty line	10.95	SDG Global Target 1.2 aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of population living in poverty according to national definitions. According to Tendulkar Committee estimates, poverty rates in India stand at 21.9 percent. Half of this has been taken as the national target.
2. Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	100	This is a national target responding to SDG Global Target 1.3 which aims to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems. Worldwide, the provision of some form of universal health coverage is regarded as a basic component of social security.
3. Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	100	This corresponds to the national target. The mandate of the MGNREGA is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do un-skilled manual work.
4. Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit	100	This corresponds to the national target. All eligible beneficiaries of the scheme should receive the benefits of the scheme
5. Number of homeless households per 10,000 households	100	This is a national target responding to SDG Global Target 1.4 which aims to ensure that all men and women have access to basic services. Hence, 0 has been taken as the target for homelessness.

SDG 2

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	1.29	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
2. Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	21.03	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
3. Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (11.0g/dl)(%)	23.57	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
4. Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	5,018.44	SDG Global Target 2.4 aims to double the agricultural productivity. Double of the current national productivity of 2,509kg/Ha has been taken as the national target value.

SDG 3

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Maternal Mortality Ratio	70	SDG Global Target 3.1 aims to reduce maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
2. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
3. Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)	100	This is a national target responding to SDG Global Target 3.2 which aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. 100 percent immunisation coverage (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine) among children aged 12-23 months is a prerequisite to achieve this global target.
4. Annual notification of Tuberculosis cases per 1 lakh population	0	This is the national as well SDG Global Target 3.3. As per the National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Elimination, Government of India aims to eliminate tuberculosis by the year 2025.
5. Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population	550	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.

SDG 4

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) school	100	This is a national target responding to SDG Global Target 4.1 which aims to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.
2. Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students	67.89	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
3. Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for Class 8 students	57.17	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
4. Percentage of children in the age group of 6-13 years who are out of school	0.28	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
5. Average Annual Drop-out rate at secondary level	10	This is a national target. According to the Education For All agenda, the Government of India aims to reduce drop-out rates at elementary level to below 10 percent. Same value has been taken as the national target value at secondary level.
6. Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified	100	This is a national target responding to SDG Global Target 4.c which aims to substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers as they are key to quality education.
7. Percentage of elementary and secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/equal to 30	100	This is a national target. According to the Education For All agenda, the Government of India aims for a Pupil Teacher Ratio of 30:1 or less at primary level and upper-primary level. Thus target value for indicator has been taken as 100 percent.

SDG 5

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male)	954	According to the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, the natural sex ratio at birth ranges from 943 to 954.
2. Average female to male ratio of average wages/salaries received per day by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 for rural and urban	1	This is a national target responding to SDG Global Target 5.1 that aims to end all forms of discrimination against women. The national target value is set to eliminate the wage gap such that men and women are paid equally.
3. Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence	0	SDG Global Target 5.2 aims to eliminate all forms of violence against all women.
4. Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly	50	This is a national target responding to SDG Global 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.
5. Ratio of Female Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force participation rate	1	This is a national target responding to SDG Global 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.
6. Percentage of women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning	100	This is a national target responding to SDG Global Target 5.6 that aims to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health.

SDG 6

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas	100	SDG Global Target 6.1 aims to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
2. Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	100	SDG Global Target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all. This is also in line with the Government of India's initiative of Swachh Bharat Mission.
3. Percentage of districts verified to be open defecation free	100	SDG Global Target 6.2 aims to achieve access to end open defecation. This is also in line with the Government of India's initiative of Swachh Bharat Mission.
4. Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	68.79	SDG Global Target 6.3 aims to halve the proportion of untreated wastewater. India currently has a treatment capacity of 37.58 percent of the sewage created, leaving at least 62.42 percent untreated. Half of this untreated sewage equals 31.21 percent. In other words, the targeted proportion of sewage treated by 2030 is 68.79 percent.
5. Percentage annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability	70	This national target has been set on the basis of the report 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India' (Central Ground Water Board). Stage of ground water development should be less than 70 percent.

SDG 7

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Percentage of households electrified	100	SDG Global Target 7.1 aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
2. Percentage of households using Clean Cooking Fuel	100	SDG Global Target 7.1 aims to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
3. Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)	40	This is a national target in accordance with an international agreement. As part of the Paris Climate Agreement, India aims to generate 40 percent of electricity from non-fossil based resources by 2030, as part of its Nationally Determined Contribution.

SDG 8

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12)	10	National aspiration to achieve double digit growth rate.
2. Average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females	14.83	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
3. Percentage of households with a Bank account	100	This is a national target. The *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* aims to provide at least one basic banking account to every household.
4. Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population	50.95	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.

SDG 9

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	100	This is a national target. The *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* aims to cover all the targeted habitations by all-weather roads.
2. Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban areas (Mobile Tele density)	100	This is a national target. One of the programme pillars of Digital India is universal access to mobile connectivity. Thus target value taken as 100 percent.
3. Number of Internet Subscribers per 100 population	100	This is a national target. Digital India programme aims to boost universal coverage of internet connectivity.
4. Percentage of *Gram Panchayats* covered under Bharat Net	100	This is a national target. Government of India aims to trigger broadband revolution in rural India to connect *Gram Panchayats* with internet under *Bharat* Net.

SDG 10

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Palma Ratio based on Household Expenditure in Urban India[1]	1	The national target for Palma Ratio has been set at 1 to indicate that the household expenditure of the bottom 40 percent households is at least at par with the richest 10 percent households.
2. Palma Ratio based on Household Expenditure in Rural India[1]	1	The national target for Palma Ratio has been set at 1 to indicate that the household expenditure of the bottom 40 percent households is at least at par with the richest 10 percent households
3. Ratio of Transgender labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate	1	SDG Global Target 10.2 aims to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of sex. Thus the national target value has been set to 1 to achieve equal labour force participation rate for transgender population and male population.
4. Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) fund utilized	100	This is a national target. Government of India allocates special funds (SCSP) to empower and promote inclusion of SC groups in each State. The target for this indicator has thus been set at 100 percent utilisation of the allocated funds.
5. Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) fund utilized	100	This is a national target. The Government of India allocates special funds (TSP) to empower and promote inclusion of ST groups in each State. The target for this indicator has thus been set at 100 percent utilisation of the allocated funds.

SDG 11

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses	100	This is a national target responding to SDG Global Target 11.1 which aims to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing. This is aligned with the objectives of the PMAY.
2. Percentage of urban households living in slums	0	SDG Global Target 11.1 aims to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
3. Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	This is a national target. Government of India's initiative of *Swachh Bharat* Mission in urban areas aims to cover all wards for 100 percent door to door collection of waste.
4. Percentage of waste processed	100	This is a national target. Government of India's initiative of *Swachh Bharat* Mission aims to cover 80 percent of urban population by solid waste management services by 2019 with 2 percent year on year increase. Thus, target for 2030 has been set at 100 percent.

1. Measured as the ratio of the monthly consumption expenditure of the top 10 percent households to the monthly consumption expenditure of the bottom 40 percent households.

SDG 15

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Percentage of total land area covered under forest	33	This corresponds to the national target responding to the SDG Global Target 15.1 which aims to ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem. National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board aims to achieve 33 percent forest cover which has been set as the target for this indicator.
2. Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)	0	SDG Global Target 15.1 seeks to ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of inland freshwater ecosystems in line with obligations under international agreements. In line with the internationally agreed Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the target for rate of loss of natural habitats has been set at 0.
3. Change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 (%)	0	SDG Global Target 15.2 is to halt deforestation and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. In line with the internationally agreed Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the target for rate of loss of forests has been set to 0.
4. Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period	0	This is a national target corresponding to SDG Global Target 15.7 which aims to take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species. The national target value of 0 is set to at least maintain the wild elephant population at a constant level over a 5-year period.

SDG 16

Indicator	National Target Value	Justification of Target Value
1. Reported murders per 1 lakh population	1.2	SDG Global target 16.1 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence/ death rates. National target value has been set equal to half of India's current reported murder rate of 2.4 per 1 lakh population.
2. Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	0	SDG Global Target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
3. Estimated number of courts per 10 lakh persons	33.76	Average of the top 3 performing States/UTs was taken as the national target value.
4. Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population	17	SDG Global target 16.5 aims to significantly reduce corruption and bribery. National target value has been set equal to half of India's current reported corruption crime rate of 34 per 1 crore population.
5. Percentage of births registered	100	SDG Global Target 16.9 aims to provide birth registration for all.
6. Percentage of population covered under *Aadhaar*	100	SDG Global Target 16.9 aims to provide legal identity for all.

Annex iii

Mapping of Central Government Schemes vis-à-vis SDGs

The NITI Aayog, the Government of India body entrusted with the responsibility to coordinate efforts towards India's achievement of the SDGs, has undertaken a detailed mapping of SDGs and targets, against relevant Nodal Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and other existing related interventions. Below is an excerpt highlighting the mapping- a key part of the SDG planning and coordination process in India. The entire document can be found at: http://niti.gov.in/content/mapping-ministries-goals-and-targets

SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	SDGs 2,3,4,5, 6,7,8,10, 11,13	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	RD
				5. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	Agriculture & Cooperation,
				6. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)-National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 7. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Urban	Housing & Urban Affairs,
				8. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship,
				9. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises,
				10. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 11. Employment Promotion Scheme	Labour & Employment
				12. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Other Vulnerable Groups 13. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) 14. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)	Social Justice & Empowerment
				15. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities	Minority Affairs
				16. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes,	Tribal Affairs
				17. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana 18. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 19. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) 20. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) 21. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	Finance
			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. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) 3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	RD
				5. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	Agriculture & Cooperation,

				6. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana 7. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 8. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) 9. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) 10. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	Finance
				11. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)-National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 12. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Urban	Housing & Urban Affairs,
				13. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme)	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship,
				14. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises,
				15. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 16. Employment Promotion Scheme	Labour & Employment
				17. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes and Other Vulnerable Groups 18. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) 19. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)	Social Justice & Empowerment
				20. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities	Minority Affairs
				21. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes,	Tribal Affairs
			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. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM 3. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 4. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin	RD
				5. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	Housing & Urban Affairs
				6. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP) 7. Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens	Social Justice & Empowerment,
				8. National Health Mission 9. Ayushman Bharat (National Health Protection Mission)	Health & Family Welfare
				10. Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	WCD
				11. Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an *Aadhaar* seeded identification numbers 12. BimaYojana for Unorganized Workers 13. Labour Welfare Scheme	Labour & Employment,
				14. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana 15. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 16. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY 17. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) 18. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	Finance
				19. Special schemes for welfare of minorities	Minority Affairs,
				20. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	Tribal Affairs
				21. Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates 22. Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)	Home Affairs

			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. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) & National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Rural) 3. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission 4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	RD
				6. Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme 7. Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)	Drinking Water & Sanitation
				8. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 9. AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) 10. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 11. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)	Housing & Urban Affairs
				12. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana 13. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana 14. Credit Guarantee Fund for providing guarantee to loans extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana 15. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 16. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY 17. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) 18. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	Finance
				19. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Other Vulnerable Groups	Social Justice & Empowerment
				20. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including Development of Minorities - Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP)	Minority Affairs
				21. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes 22. Equity Support to the National/ State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations for financial support to tribal entrepreneurs	Tribal Affair
				23. Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates 24. Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)	Home Affairs
				25. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) 26. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –"Saubhagya" (Rural & Urban)	Power
				27. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	Panchayati Raj
				28. LPG Connection to poor households – UJJWALA	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
			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. Infrastructure of Disaster Management 2. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) 3. Other Disaster Management Schemes	Home Affairs,

				4. River Basin Management 5. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme 6. Development of Water Resources Information System	MoWR, RD&GR,
				7. Atmosphere and Climate Research – Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS) 8. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS) 9. Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE)	Earth Sciences,
				10. Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc.	Space
			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. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 2. National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDM) 3. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, 4. Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions 5. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) 6. National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) 7. Interest subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds 8. Scholarship for College & University Students	HRD
				9. Pre- & post-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and other vulnerable groups 10. Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities	Social Justice & Empowerment
				11. Umbrella Programm for Development of ST communities including • pre- & post-matric scholarships for ST students & • Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	Tribal Affairs
				12. Umbrella Programm for Development of Minorities including pre- & post-matric scholarships for Minority students	Minority Affairs
					RD, Housing & Urban Affairs, External Affairs
			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		RD, Housing & Urban Affairs, HRD External Affairs, Social Justice & Empowerment Tribal Affairs Minority Affairs
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	SDGs 1,3,4, 5,6,8, 12	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.	1. Food subsidy (procurement, transport, distribution, etc.)	Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution,

				1. Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Anganwadi Services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Services and, National Creche Mission) 2. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	WCD
				3. National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (MDM)	HRD
					Tribal Affairs
			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 person	1. Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (Anganwadi Services, National Nutrition Mission, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Child Protection Services and, National Creche Mission) 2. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	WCD
				3. National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (MDM)	HRD
				4. National Health Mission	Health & FW,
				5. National AYUSH Mission	AYUSH
				6. Biotechnology Research & Development	Science & Technology
			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	1. Green Revolution umbrella scheme, including: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); and Krishi Unnati Schemes {Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)} 2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) 4. White Revolution (the umbrella scheme includes National Livestock Mission (NLM), National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, and Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme. 5. Blue Revolution (includes schemes related to inland and marine fisheries) 6. Crop Science 7. Animal Science 8. Fishery science 9. Interest subsidy for short term credit of farmers 10. Sub-mission on agriculture mechanisation	Agriculture & Cooperation,
				11. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (accelerated irrigation benefits programme & command area development programme	MoWR, RD&GR,
				12. Nutrient-Based Subsidy 13. Urea Subsidy	Chemicals & Fertilisers
				14. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana	Finance
				15. Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme	Department of Land Resources

				16. Biotechnology Research & Development	Science & Technology
					Tribal Affair
			2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	1. Green Revolution, the umbrella scheme, includes: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); and Krishi Unnati Schemes {Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)} 2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 3. Natural Resource Management	Agriculture & Cooperation,
				4. River Basin Management 5. Development of Water Resources Information System	MoWR, RD&GR,
			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	1. Sub- Mission on Seed and Planting Material (under NMAET under the umbrella programme on Green Revolution) 2. Crop Science 3. Horticulture 4. Animal Science 5. Fishery Science	Agriculture & Cooperation
				6. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	Tribal Affairs
			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 countrie	1. Green Revolution, the umbrella scheme, includes: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); and Krishi Unnati Schemes {Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census & Statistics, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET)} 2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 3. White Revolution	Agriculture & Cooperation
				4. Gram Sadak Yojana	RD
				5. River Basin Management 6. Development of Water Resources Information System	MoWR,RD&GR,
				7. Agricultural Education 8. Agricultural Extension	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
					Commerce. External Affairs

			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.		Commerce
			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	1. Green Revolution (Agriculture Marketing and allied interventions) 2. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	Agriculture & Cooperation,
				3. Price Stabilisation Fund	Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution
				4. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana	Food Processing Industries
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	SDGs 1,2,5, 6,7,8, 11,13	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	1. National Health Mission (NRHM RCH Flexible Pool including Health System Strengthening, Routine Immunisation programme, Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc., National Urban Health Mission – Flexible Pool) 2. Human Resources for Health & Medical Education	Health & FW
				3. National AYUSH Mission	Ayush
				4. Umbrella ICDS 5. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	WCD
					Tribal Affairs
			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	1. National Health Mission (NRHM RCH Flexible Pool including Health System Strengthening, Routine Immunisation programme, Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc., National Urban Health Mission – Flexible Pool) 2. Mission Indradhanush	Health & FW
				3. National AYUSH Mission	Ayush,
				4. Umbrella ICDS	WCD
			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	1. NHM - Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases 2. National AIDS Control Programme	Health & FW

				3. National AYUSH Mission	Ayush
				4. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Rural 5. National Rural Drinking Water programme	Drinking Water and Sanitation
				6. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Rural 7. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Housing & Urban Affairs
				8. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	RD
				9. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	Petroleum & Natural Gas
				10. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana	Food Processing Industries
				11. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme 12. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	Tribal Affairs
			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	1. NHM- Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma 2. NHM-Human Resources for Health & Medical Education 3. NHM-Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	Health & FW,
				4. National AYUSH Mission	Ayush
				5. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme 6. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	Tribal Affairs
					WCD
			3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	1. Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	Social Justice & Empowerment
				2. National AYUSH Mission	Ayush
				3. Police Infrastructure (Narcotics Control Bureau, etc.)	Home Affairs
					Health & FW
			3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	1. Road Safety Schemes (Publicity and awareness generation, NHARSS-National Highways Accident Relief Service Project, Institute of Driving Training and Research, etc.)	Road Transport & Highways
				2. National Health Mission	Health & FW
				3. National AYUSH Mission	Ayush
			3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	1. National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool) 2. National AYUSH Mission	Health & FW Ayush
				3. Umbrella ICDS	WCD

			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	1. National Health Protection Scheme (Ayushman Bharat) 2. National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool) 3. National Health Mission (Flexible Pool for communicable diseases) 4. National Health Mission (Flexible Pool for non-communicable diseases) 5. National AIDS Control Programme 6. Medical treatment of CGHS pensioners (PORB) 7. NHM-Human Resources for Health & Medical Education	Health & FW,
				8. National AYUSH Mission	Ayush,
				9. Umbrella ICDS	WCD
				10. Umbrella Programme for Development of STs & Minorities	Tribal Affairs
				11. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities including Development of Minorities - Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP)	Minority Affairs,
				12. Jan Aushudhi Scheme	Chemicals & Fertilizers
			3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	1. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development (Pollution Abatement) 2. Decision Support conservation skills and System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation	MoEF&CC,
				3. Urban Transport including Metro Projects, UT Planning Scheme & Capacity Building	Housing & Urban Affairs,
				4. National River Conservation Programme 5. Research & Development and Implementation of National Water Mission	Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
				6. Development of Major and Minor Ports	Shipping
					Health & FW, Ayush,
			3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	1. National Tobacco Control Programme	Health & FW
					Ayush
			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.	1. National Health Mission 2. Setting up of a Network of Laboratories for Managing Epidemics and National Calamities 3. Development of Infrastructure for Promotion of Health Research	Health & FW

				4. National AYUSH Mission and allied schemes related to pharmaceuticals	Ayush
				5. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment 6. Biotechnology Research &Development	Science & Technology
				7. National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs)	Chemicals & Fertilizers
					Commerce
			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	1. NHM - Human Resources for Health & Medical Education 2. Human Resource & Capacity Development	Health & FW
				3. Umbrella ICDS	WCD
					Ayush
			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		Health & FW, Ayush
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	SDGs 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13	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	1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 2. National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDM) 3. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan 4. National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme(NMMSS) 5. Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions 6. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) 7. National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)	HRD (School Education & Literacy)
				8. Pre-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and vulnerable groups 9. Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards 10. Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities 11. Other scholarships & fellowships for SC, OBC Students 12. Free coaching for SC students 13. Hostels for SC & OBC students	Social Justice & Empowerment
				14. Pre-matric scholarships for ST students	Tribal Affairs
				15. Pre-matric scholarships for minority students	Minority Affairs
				16. National Child Labour Project (including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies & reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour)	Labour and Employment
			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	1. Umbrella ICDS (Aganwadi Services)	WCD

					School Education & Literacy
			4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	1. Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan 2. Scholarship for College and University Students 3. Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Funds 4. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (EAP)	HRD
				5. Post-matric scholarships for SC, OBC and other vulnerable community students	Social Justice & Empowerment
				6. Post-matric scholarships for ST students 7. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students 8. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	Tribal Affairs
				9. Post-matric scholarships for minorities students 10. Merit-cum-means based scholarship for minorities students for professional and technical courses undergraduate and postgraduate 11. Free Coaching &Allied Scheme for Minorities 12. Support for minorities students clearing preliminary examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, State PSCs, etc. 13. Interest subsidy on education loans for overseas studies for minorities students 14. Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minorities students 1. Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MsDP) i. Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities: ii. Seekho aur Kamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities iii. Upgrading Skills and Trainingin Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities iv. Nai Manzil- The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives	Minority Affairs
				16. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana: i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme) iii. National Board for Skill Certification iv. National Skill Development Agency v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme) vii. Scheme of Polytechnics	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
			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	1. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana: i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme) iii. National Board for Skill Certification iv. National Skill Development Agency v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme) vii. Scheme of Polytechnics	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
				2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	Tribal Affairs

				3. Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities: i. Seekho aur Kamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities ii. Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities iii. Nai Manzil- The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives	Minority Affairs
			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	1. National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) 2. Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel	HRD (School Education & Literacy)
				3. Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP) 4. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Scholarships for students with disabilities 5. Support to Establishment/ Modernization/ Capacity augmentation of Braille Presses 6. Establishment of Colleges for Deaf 7. National Program for Persons with Disabilities 8. National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) 9. Pre-and post-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities 10. National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities 11. Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students 12. Boys and Girls Hostels 13. SIPDA (Schemes for the Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995	Social Justice & Empowerment
				14. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana: i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme) iii. National Board for Skill Certification iv. National Skill Development Agency v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme) vii. Scheme of Polytechnics	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship,
			4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	1. Saakshar Bharat	HRD (School Education & Literacy)
				2. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana - Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	Tribal Affairs
				3. National Service Scheme (NSS) 4. Schemes for Youth development & Education (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.)	Youth Affairs & Sports

			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	1. Saakshar Bharat	HRD (School Education & Literacy)
				2. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana - Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	Tribal Affairs
				3. National Service Scheme (NSS) 4. Schemes for Youth development & Education (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.)	Youth Affairs & Sports
				5. Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana	Culture
				15. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana: i. Development of Skills (Umbrella Scheme) ii. Development of Entrepreneurship (Umbrella Scheme) iii. National Board for Skill Certification iv. National Skill Development Agency v. Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes vi. Apprenticeship and Training (Umbrella Scheme) vii. Scheme of Polytechnics	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
			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	1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 2. Umbrella Programme for Education of SC, ST, OBC and minorities students	HRD
				3. Umbrella ICDS	WCD
				4. Umbrella Programme for Education of SC, OBC and vulnerable group students	Social Justice & Empowerment
				5. Umbrella Programme for Education of ST students	Tribal Affairs
				6. Umbrella Programme for Education of minorities students	Minority Affairs
			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		School Education & Literacy, Higher Education, External Affairs, Tribal Affairs

			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	1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching 2. Teachers Training and Adult Education	HRD, External Affairs
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	SDGs Goals 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc. 2. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) 3. Umbrella ICDS 4. Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	WCD
				5. National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) 6. PRAGATI (Providing Assistance for Girls' Advancement in Technical Education Initiative)	HRD
			5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including tracking and sexual and other types of exploitation	1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc. 2. Umbrella ICDS	WCD
			5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc. 2. Umbrella ICDS	WCD
			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	1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women	WCD
				2. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	Petroleum & Natural Gas
				3. Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS)	Labour & Employment
			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	1. Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	WCD
				2. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	Panchayati Raj

			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	1. National Health Mission 2. National AIDS Control Programme	Health & FW
				3. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	WCD
			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	1. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	RD
				2. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) -National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	Housing & Urban Affairs
				3. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	Finance Land Resource, WCD
			5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	1. Science &Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building	S & T Telecommunication, WCD, DeiTy,
			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	1. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK), Ujjawala, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, hostels, SWADHAR Greh, gender budgeting etc. 2. Gender Budgeting	WCD, Social Justice & Empowerment
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	1. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	Drinking Water & Sanitation, WCD
			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	1. Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)	Drinking Water & Sanitation
				2. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	Housing & Urban Affairs
				3. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women	WCD RD, Panchayati Raj

			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	1. National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)	MoEF&CC,
				2. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 3. Smart Cities Mission	Housing & Urban Affairs
				4. National Ganga Plan and Ghat Works	MoWR,RD&GR
			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	1. Ground Water Management and Regulation 2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana(PMKSY) 3. Development of Water Resources Information System	MoWR,RD&GR Agriculture & Cooperation, Land Resources
			6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	1. River Basin Management 2. National Water Mission 3. Interlinking of Rivers 4. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme 5. National Hydrology Project	MoWR,RD&GR Agriculture & Cooperation, Land Resources
			6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems 2. National River Conservation Programme 3. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 4. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation	MoEF&CC
				5. Ground Water Management and Regulation	MoWR,RD&GR Land Resources
			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	1. Research & Development and Implementation of National Water Mission 2. National Ganga Plan 3. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme 4. Human Resources Development and Capacity Building in NERIWALM, National Water Academy, RGI-Groundwater, MoWR and IEC	MoWR,RD&GR,
					Drinking Water & Sanitation, HUA, MEA
			6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management		Panchayati Raj, MoWR,RD&GR Drinking Water & Sanitation, HUA

SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	SDGs 9, 10, 12,13	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana 2. Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Urban)- Saubhagya 3. Integrated Power Development Scheme 4. Strengthening of Power Systems 5. Smart Grids 6. Green Energy Corridor	Power
				7. Grid Interactive Renewable Power 8. Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralised Renewable Power 9. Research & Development	New & Renewable Energy
				10. LPG Subsidy 11. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	Petroleum & Natural Gas
					Coal, Tribal Affairs
			7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	1. Grid Interactive Renewable Power 2. Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralised Renewable Power 3. Research & Development	New & Renewable Energy
			7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	1. Bureau of Energy Efficiency 2. Energy Conservation 3. UJALA	Power
				4. Human Resources Development and Training 5. Information, Education and Communication	New & Renewable Energy,
				6. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	Petroleum & Natural Gas
					Coal
			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. Research, Development and International Cooperation	New & Renewable Energy
				8. Bureau of Energy Efficiency 9. Energy Conservation	Power
					Coal Petroleum & Natural Gas,
			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		Power, Petroleum & Natural Gas, New & Renewable Energy

SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable Economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	SDGs 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries		Labour & Employment, Finance, MoSPI, RD, HUA, Tribal Affairs
			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	1. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 2. Employment Promotion Scheme 3. National Career Services	Labour & Employment
				4. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit Support Schemes	MSME
				5. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	Science & Technology
				6. Green Revolution 7. White Revolution	Agriculture & Cooperation
					MoSPI
			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	1. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)	RD
				2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)	HUA
				3. Make in India (Scheme for Investment Promotion, Scheme for implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, etc.) 4. Ease of Doing Business (e-Biz Project) 5. Start up India	Commerce & Industry (DIPP).
				6. Stand-Up India 7. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and allied initiatives 8. Credit Guarantee Funds	Finance
				9. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme and Other Credit Support Schemes 10. Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries 11. Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) & setting up of Khadi plazas 12. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification. 13. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development. 14. Infrastructure Development Programme	MSME
				15. Social Security Schemes for Workers 16. Schemes to implement labour laws	Labour & Employment
					Tribal Affairs

			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	1. Swachh Bharat Mission-Rural	RD
				2. Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 3. Smart Cities Mission 4. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	HUA
				5. National River Conservation Programme	MoEF&CC
				6. Grid Interactive Renewable Power 7. Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralised Renewable Power 8. Research & Development	New & Renewable Energy
			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	4. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
				5. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas 6. National Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe Hub Centre	Labour & Employment,
				7. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (textiles)	Textiles
				8. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women and Girls	WCD
				9. Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities: i. Seekho aur Kamao – Skill Development Initiatives for minorities ii. Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities iii. Nai Manzil- The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives	Minority Affairs
				10. National Program for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities 11. Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups	Social Justice & Empowerment
				Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of ST communities Vulnerable Groups	Tribal Affairs
			8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	1. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship,
				2. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 3. National Career Services (NCS) 4. Employment Promotion Scheme	Labour & Employment
				5. National Service Scheme 6. Schemes for Youth development & Education (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.)	Youth Affairs and Sports

				7. Umbrella Programme for Development of STs	Tribal Affairs
			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	1. National Child Labour Project 2. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers	Labour & Employment,
					Home Affairs WCD
			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	1. Labour Welfare Scheme 2. Social Security for Unorganised Workers 3. Schemes for awareness generation, occupational health and enforcement of labour laws, etc.	Labour & Employment
			8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	1. Tourism Infrastructure 2. Promotion and Publicity 3. Training and Skill Development	Tourism
				4. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (textiles)	Textiles
			8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	1. Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks 2. Support to Financial Institutions	Finance
			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		Commerce
			8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Same as 8.6 above	Labour & Employment, Youth Affairs & Sports
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	SDGs 4, 8, 10, 11, 12	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	1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 2. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	RD

				1. Bharatmala Pariyojana 2. Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE)	Road Transport and Highways,
				3. Railways, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Metro Projects	Railways
				4. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	Home Affairs
				5. Development of Industrial Corridors 6. Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) 7. North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 8. Industrial Development Scheme for Himalayan States - Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand 9. Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme	DIPP
				10. Schemes for upgradation of Airport Infrastructure 11. Schemes for Regional Connectivity	Civil Aviation
				12. National Handloom Development Programme 13. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture	Textiles
				14. Digital India 15. Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)	Electronics & Information Technology
				16. Sagarmala Programme	Shipping
				17. MPLADS	Statistics & Programme Implementation
			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	1. Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building 2. Research and Development 3. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment 4. Biotechnology Research &Development 5. Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development	Science & Technology
				6. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development	MoEF&CC
				7. Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme	DIPP
				8. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification. 9. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development. 10. Infrastructure Development Programme	MSME
					Corporate Affairs, Heavy Industries
			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	1. Make in India (Scheme for Investment Promotion, Scheme for implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, etc.) 2. Ease of Doing Business (e-Biz Project) 3. Start-up India	DIPP
				4. Stand-Up India	Finance

				5. Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries 6. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification. 7. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development. 8. Infrastructure Development Programme	MSME
				9. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and allied initiatives 10. Credit Guarantee Funds	Finance
				11. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	Tribal Affairs
			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	1. Digital India	Science & Technology
				2. Railways, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Metro Projects	HUA
				3. Scheme for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicle in India - (FAME - India). 4. Research and Development project for development of Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) Technology for Thermal Power Plants	Heavy Industries
				5. National Handloom Development Programme 6. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture	Textiles
				7. Make in India	DIPP
			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	1. Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building 2. Research and Development 3. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment 4. Biotechnology Research and Development 5. Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development	Science & Technology,
				6. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU)	Planning
				7. Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative	HRD
			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		External Affairs, RD

			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	1. Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building 2. Research and Development 3. Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment 4. Biotechnology Research &Development 5. Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development	Science & Technology
				6. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	RD
				7. Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)	DIPP
				8. National Handloom Development Programme 9. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture	Textiles
				10. Atal Innovation Mission	Planning
				11. Railways, Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Metro Projects	HUA
				12. Digital India 13. Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)	Electronics & Information Technology
				14. MPLADS	MoSPI
			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	1. Digital India including Promotion of Electronics and IT HW manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters	Electronics & Information Technology
				2. Bharatnet 3. Compensation to Telecom Service Providers	Telecommunication
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries		10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	1. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes (Scholarships for educational empowerment, protection of civil rights, promotion of livelihoods, Special Assistance, etc.) 2. Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups including OBCs 3. Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act, as a part of the Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups 4. National Programme for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities 5. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Scholarships for students with disabilities	Social Justice & Empowerment
				6. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (Tribal Education, Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, Special Central Assistance, etc.)	Tribal Affairs
				7. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities (education empowerment, skill development & Livelihoods, etc.)	Minority Affairs
				8. Stand-Up India	Finance

				9. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme & allied credit support schemes	MSME
				10. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
				11. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Ruraql Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)	RD
				12. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)	HUA
			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	1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Ruraql Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)	
				3. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 4. Employment Promotion Scheme 5. National Career Services	Labour & Employment
				6. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit Support Schemes	MSME
				7. Coaching and Guidance for SC and Other Backward Classes 8. Scheme for educational and economic development of Denotified Nomadic Tribes	Social Justice & Empowerment
				9. Umbrella scheme for development of ST communities	Tribal Affairs
				10. Umbrella scheme for development of minority communities	Minority Affairs
				11. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)	Finance
				12. North East Region Livelihood Project (NERLP)	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
			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	1. Schemes for awareness generation, occupational health and enforcement of labour laws, etc. 2. Common Registration under relevant Central Labour Acts (relating to contract and migrant labour and benefits to workers like Providend Fund, insurance, etc.)	Labour & Employment
					Social Justice & Empowerment, Law & Justice, Tribal Affairs, HRD
			10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality		Social Justice & Empowerment, Tribal Affairs
			10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations		Finance
			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		Finance

			10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies		Overseas Indian Affairs, Labour and Employment
			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		External Affairs, Commerce, DIPP
			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		Finance
			10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent		Finance
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Urban 2. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 3. Smart Cities Mission	Housing and Urban Affairs
				4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Rural	RD
			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	1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2. Smart Cities Mission 3. MRTS and Metro Project	Housing & Urban Affairs
				4. Bharatmala Pariyojan	Road Transport & Highways
				5. Schemes for Railway Infrastructure Development	Railways
				6. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	RD

			11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2. Smart Cities Mission 3. Swachh Bharat Mission	Housing and Urban Affairs
			11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	1. Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana 2. National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	Culture
			11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	1. Infrastructure of Disaster Management 2. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) 3. Other Disaster Management Schemes	Home Affairs
				4. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme 5. Development of Water Resources Information System	M0WR, RD &GR
				6. Atmosphere and Climate Research – Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS) 7. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS) 8. Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE)	Earth Sciences
				9. Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc.	Space
			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	1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2. Smart Cities Mission 3. Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban	Housing and Urban Affairs
				4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development	MoEF&CC
			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	1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Housing and Urban Affairs
			11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	1. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	RD
				2. North Eastern Regional Urban Development Project (NERUDP) and other projects in the North Eastern Region	HUA

				1. Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	Panchayati Raj
			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	1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Housing & Urban Affairs,
				2. Infrastructure of Disaster Management 3. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) 4. Other Disaster Management Schemes	Home Affairs
				5. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme 6. Development of Water Resources Information System	MoWR, RD & GR
				7. Atmosphere and Climate Research – Modelling, Observing Systems and Services (ACROSS) 8. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources, Modelling and Science (OSTORMS) 9. Seismology and Geosciences (SAGE).	Earth Sciences
				10. Design & Development of Applications for EO, Communication, Disaster Management, etc.	Space
			11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials		Finance, External Affairs
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production Patterns	SDGs 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15	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		Agriculture & Cooperation, MoEF&CC, Commerce and Industry, New & Renewable Energy
			12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems 3. National River Conservation Programme 4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development	MoEF&CC,
				5. Science &Technology Programme (Mines)	Mines

			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	1. Consumer Protection (including consumer awareness development)	Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution,
				2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana 3. Storage and Go-downs	Food Processing Industries
			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	1. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 2. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation	MoEF&CC,
				3. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	RD
				4. Swachh Bharat Mission – Rural	Drinking Water & Sanitation
				5. Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban	HUA
					Agriculture & Cooperation, .Chemicals & Fertilisers,
			12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	11. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 12. Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban	Urban Development
				13. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	RD
				14. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 15. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation	MoEF&CC,
			12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle		MoEF&CC, Corporate Affairs
			12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities		Finance
			12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	1. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 2. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation	MoEF&CC,
					Information & Broadcasting

			12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production		MoEF&CC, Science & Technology
			12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	1. Tourism Infrastructure i. Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around specific themes ii. PRASAD - Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive iii. Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development 2. Promotion and Publicity i. Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality ii. Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance 3. Training for Entrepreneurship Development, etc.	Tourism
					MoEF&CC
			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		Finance, Petroleum & Natural Gas
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	SDGs 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems 3. National River Conservation Programme 4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development	MoEF&CC
					Home Affairs
			13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems 3. National River Conservation Programme 4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development	MoEF&CC,
				5. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power (solar, wind, small hydro and biopower, and green energy corridor) 6. Off-Grid/Distributed Renewable Power (solar, wind, small hydro and biopower, biogas and other renewable energy applications) 7. Research and Development	New and Renewable Energy

				8. Power system improvement, Smart Grids, etc.	Power
			13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	1. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 2. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building 3. Human Resources Development and Training 4. Information, Education and Communication	MoEF&CC,
					New and Renewable Energy, Information & Broadcasting
			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 $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		MoEF&CC
			13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, and small islands developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities		MoEF&CC
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	SDGs 9, 12, 13, 15,16	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	1. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 2. National Coastal Management Programme	MoEF&CC,
				3. Neel Kranti Mission (Blue Revolution) – Marine fisheries and aquaculture related components	Agriculture & Cooperation
				4. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS)	Earth Sciences

			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	1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems 2. National Coastal Management Programme 3. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development	MoEF&CC
					Earth Sciences,
			14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	1. National Coastal Management Programme	MoEF&CC
				2. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS) 3. ESSO - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services	Earth Sciences,
			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	1. Neel Kranti Mission (Blue Revolution): Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries) (Core) 2. Fishery Science	Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF)
			14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	1. National Coastal Management Programme 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems	MoEF&CC,
				3. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS)	Earth Sciences
					Dairying & Fisheries (DADF). Science & Technology, Dept. of Animal Husbandry
			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		Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF)

			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		Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF), 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	1. National Coastal Management Programme	MoEF&CC
				2. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS) 3. ESSO - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services	Earth Science
			14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	1. Neel Kranti Mission (Blue Revolution) – Marine fisheries and aquaculture related components	Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF)
			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"	1. Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science (O-STORMS) 2. ESSO - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services	Earth Science
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	SDGs 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16	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	1. National Mission for a Green India 2. (Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 3. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 4. National River Conservation Programme. 5. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 6. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 7. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building	MoEF&CC,

				1. River Basin Management 2. Flood Management & Border Areas Programme	MoWR,RD&GR
				3. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and other relevant components of the umbrella scheme on Green Revolution	Agriculture & Cooperation
			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	1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 3. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 4. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 5. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation 6. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building	MoEF&CC
					Tribal Affairs
			15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world	1. National Mission for a Green India 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 3. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 4. Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation	MoEF&CC
				5. Ground Water Management and Regulation National Hydrology Project 6. Water Resources Information System 7. River Basin management	MoWR, CD & GR
				8. PMKSY – Watershed component	Land Resources
			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	1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 2. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 3. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development 4. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building	MoEF&CC,
			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	1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 2. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.)	MoEF&CC
			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	1. Green Revolution (umbrella scheme) 2. White Revolution (the umbrella scheme includes National Livestock Mission (NLM), National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, etc. 3. Crop science, 4. Animal science, 5. Fishery science	Agriculture & Cooperation,
				6. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 7. Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-System	MoEF&CC
					Tribal Affairs

			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	1. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.)	MoEF&CC
			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	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem	MoEF&CC
			15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem 2. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building	MoEF&CC,
				3. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	Panchayati Raj,
					RD Tribal Affairs
			15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems		MoEF&CC, Finance
			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		MoEF&CC, Ministry of Finance, Tribal Affairs
			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	1. Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.) 2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem	MoEF&CC
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	SDGs 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 17	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		Home Affairs
			16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	1. Umbrella ICDS 2. National Labour Project	Home Affairs, Labour & Employment

			16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		Home Affairs, Law & Justice
			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		Home Affairs
			16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		Home Affairs
			16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	1. Digital India 2. Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme	Science & Technology
				3. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	Panchayati Raj
				4. Modernisation of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)	Home Affairs
				5. Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas and e-courts	Law & Justice
			16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels		Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, HUA, RD, Panchayati Raj
			16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance		External Affairs
			16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	*Aadhaar* Card	UIDAI, Home Affairs, Panchayati Raj
			16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		Home Affairs, MEA
			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		Home Affairs, MEA
			16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		Home Affairs
SDG No.	SDG Description	Linkage with other SDGs	SDG Targets	Centrally Sponsored /Central Sector Schemes (CSS)	Concerned Ministries/ Departments
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable Development		Finance 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection		Finance Corporate Affairs

			17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries		Finance, MEA
			17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources		Finance
			17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress		MEA, Finance
			17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries		MEA, Finance
			Technology 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations Level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism. knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon		MEA Information & Broadcasting

			17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed		MoEF&CC, Science & Technology
			17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology		Science & Technology, Telecommunication
			Capacity-building 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation		MEA, RD
			Trade 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda		Commerce
			17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020		Commerce
			17.12 Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access		Commerce, DIPP
			Policy and institutional coherence 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence		Finance, MoSPI

			17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development		MoEF&CC
			17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development		MEA, Rural Development
			Multi-stakeholder partnerships 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries		MoEF&CC Information & Broadcasting
			17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships		Finance
			Data, monitoring and accountability 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		MoSPI
			17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries		MoSPI RD

Annex iv
Status of Implementation of SDGs in States and Union Territories

Sl.	State/UT	Implementation system	Vision/ mapping of Schemes and departments	SDG indicators/ data/ dashboard/ monitoring	Capacity development	SDG financing (budget linking etc.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	• Nodal department: Planning department • The Vision Management Unit (VMU) is the technical hub • Department of Economics and Statistics conducts surveys for new data	• Vision 2029 and a detailed SDG Framework adopted • Departments, agencies and development programmes/schemes mapped on SDGs and related targets • Detailed programme strategies developed for the SDGs • Action plan for implementation of SDGs prepared	• Planning department worked with line departments for fixing SDG targets and priorities • Monitoring framework encompassing 17 goals, 121 targets, and 212 indicators developed for state level monitoring • Set up the real time outcome monitoring system (ROMS) on progress of SDGs • Status reports on SDGs published annually	• All officials using ROMS trained • Under the Janmabhoomi programme, government officials held 30minutes discussion on SDGs in all villages • Session on SDGs held in State Legislature in November 2017 • The Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Department has initiated capacity building on localizing SDGs • Comics on six SDGs developed for dissemination to school	• SDG priorities aligned with the State's outcome budget for the year 2018-19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	• Nodal department: Finance planning and investment department	• Vision document under preparation • Mapping of State programmes/ schemes on SDG targets completed	• Chief Mnister Dashboard for web-based real-time monitoring system is operational • Satellite-based monitoring and geo-tagging system for all developmental projects being devised	• A sensitization workshop conducted at Itanagar for all Commissioners, Secretaries and nodal officers	
3	Assam	• Nodal Department: Transformation and development Department • Centre for SDGs (CSDG) under the Transformation and Development Department as the knowledge hub • SDG cell in Transformation and Development Department for coordination function • District planning offices being facilitated to function as district SDG centres	• Assam Vision 2030 adopted • Assam Agenda 2030 document prepared, which detailed strategies and actions for achieving SDGs • Goal-wise mapping of Departments and schemes prepared on SDGs grouped into nine thematic clusters	• Assam Agenda 2030 established core monitorable indicators, set baseline as well as final and intermediate targets • 59 core indicators covering 17 goals identified for monitoring the progress of SDGs • An SDG dashboard being developed • A Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation (MLE) system being developed • Assam Human and Sustainability Development Report 2019 being prepared – to be published every three years	• The Centre for SDGs has conducted several training programmes for representatives of Autonomous Councils and middle level officials • The Centre for SDGs coordinating with the Districts and Autonomous Councils for implementation of SDG in terms of capacity building at district level • District level SDG workshops conducted in 19 districts • A manual on SDGs being prepared on SDG-centric Gram Panchayat development plan (GPDP) and SDG monitoring at district level and below	• The Centre for SDGs coordinating for preparation of plan and outcome budget

4	Bihar	• Nodal department: Planning and development Department • SDG Team set up within the planning and development Department • Nodal persons designated for coordination/ monitoring on SDGs	• Mapping of departments/ programmes/ schemes completed on SDGs • The three-year action plan prepared in consultation with the respective departments	• National Indicators adopted for monitoring purposes • An SDG dashboard being developed in collaboration with UNICEF	• Members of State Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly sensitized on SDGs • Capacity Development Plan at the state level being prepared • IEC materials for members of State Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly developed	• Annual Action Plans prepared by State departments including Physical and Financial Targets for each scheme, which directly/ indirectly contributes to achieving SDGs targets
5	Chhattisgarh	• Nodal agency: Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission • SDG Cell being established	• SDGs-based Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) being prepared • Sports Policy and draft Youth and Disability Policy based on SDGs	• SDG dashboard is under progress	• Capacity building interventions include workshops for members of District Planning Committees (DPC) and Divisional level sensitization programmes for newly joined Deputy Collectors • SDG Audio-Visual Songs developed in Hindi language and four local dialects	
6	Gujarat	• Nodal department: General administration department (planning division) and within it, the Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society (GSIDS) • SDGs Steering Committee (SSC) being established to oversee the progress and provide directives on SDGs • A private consultancy entrusted to provide professional expertise on SDGs • Presently, District Planning Coordination Committees co-ordinate on SDGs at the district level	• Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030 adopted with sector-wise visions • District Level Vision 2022 published for two districts (Bharuch & Rajkot) • All the State Government schemes / programmes (700 +) including Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been mapped on the SDGs	• Around 400 indicators identified (including 388 indicators proposed in the Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030) • A MIS/Dashboard expected to be operational by January 2019 • The Planning Division is collecting data from villages, towns, municipalities, etc.	• State level workshop on SDGs held • Capacity building of government officials for SDGs planned at districts, blocks, Gram Panchayat levels with the support of UNICEF • A series of district level sensitization programmes on SDGs planned during December 2018 - March 2019 for (District / Taluka Level Officials, elected representatives, NGOs, private sector organisations, academia, etc.)	• Integration of Outcome Budget (2019-20) with SDGs
7	Haryana	• Nodal department: Finance and planning department. • SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) in collaboration with UNDP set up under the planning and finance department	• Schemes/ programmes/ departments mapped • The VISION 2030 prepared • An action plan being prepared to implement the SDGs • SDG localization strategy will be integrated with GPDP exercise by mid-2019	• A set of indicators prepared and included in the Vision document • Data availability for each of the indicators ascertained • A Monitoring and evaluation framework under preparation	• Capacity building workshop organised for all 55 government departments	• Mapping of schemes/ programmes with the State Budget 2018-19 completed

8	Himachal Pradesh	• Nodal department: Planning Department • The SDG team set up in the Planning Department coordinates SDG implementation	• Mapping completed according to SDGs and related targets • Vision document preparedAction plan for implementation of SDGs prepared	• 138 indicators identified • Dashboard is not yet developed	• Workshops/ training sessions organised for State department officers • Two batches of Training of Trainers already conducted • 26 artists'/folk media groups orientated on SDGs and two folk performances in each of 78 development blocks conducted • A pictorial booklet in Hindi on the schemes mapped on SDG used as resource material.	• Mapping schemes/ programmes with the State Budget initiated
9	Jammu & Kashmir (J&K)	• Nodal department: Planning, development and monitoring department • An Apex Level Committee headed by Chief Secretary to oversee and monitor SDG progress • SDG cell constituted in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics • The district level committees to be headed by District Development Commissioners are being constituted in the state • Committees at block level constituted to coordinate implementation of SDG at panchayat level	• Vision document prepared • SDG Action Plan for J&K State being formulated	• Two monitoring units constituted to coordinate SDG implementation in municipalities/town area committees • Two monitoring committees being constituted in two Municipal Corporations	• A team of 3 officers deputed to undergo training at National Statistical System Training Academy, Noida. The officers will act as Master Trainers • A provision of a crore rupees is being made for meeting expenses on capacity development on SDGs	
10	Jharkhand	• Nodal department: Planning-cum-finance department • Nodal department and within it the nodal officer for each SDG identified for coordination in planning and implementation • State Development Council has oversight on achievement of SDG targets • District Planning Committee and District Planning Unit coordinate planning and implementation at the district level	• Jharkhand Vision and 3-year Action Plan prepared • Mapping of SDG goals with the Vision indicators as well as with the central and state schemes completed	• SDG indicators identified • CM Dashboard being operationalized. This would enable monitoring of SDGS • Department-wise dashboards being rolled out based on available data • Centralised data repository planned	• Capacity building programmes conducted on Goal 2,3,5,6,8,11 and 16 • Training programmes conducted for master trainers and elected representatives • SDG booklet, Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)booklet, a brief report on Gender Budget tracking and resources for Poshan Sakhi (Nutrition Sister) developed	

11	Karnataka	• Nodal department: Monitoring and Coordinating Committee and the State Level Steering Committee formed • A separate technical cell established for monitoring SDGs • Goal Committees on SDGs (1-16) formed to provide technical support	• Karnataka Vision 2025 now being integrated with SDGs • Action plan expected to be completed by the 16 Goal Committees by March, 2019 • Mapping of schemes/ programmes and departments completed	• SDG indicators identified • SDG cell collects and validates data on indicators		
12	Kerala	• Nodal department: Planning & Economic Affairs • Dedicated SDG cell constituted under Central Planning Monitoring Unit • Nodal department and designated Nodal Officer identified for each goal. • State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary constituted for policy development on SDGs • State Level Monitoring Group • (SMG) constituted for monitoring of SDG implementation • Goal-wise task forces constituted for implementation and monitoring • Kerala Institute for Local Administration (KILA) entrusted with capacity development responsibilities	• Mapping of departments/ agencies and development programme/schemes completed	• Available data collected on 133 indicators as per the NIF • A dashboard for monitoring the indicators as per the NIF and the State-specific indicators being planned • Goal-wise task forces collect/analyse data	• A National level training programme on 'Building Capacities for SDGs-Strategies & Action' conducted • Based on an institutional assessment by KILA, necessary training modules for various levels of officials being prepared • A toolkit developed by KILA to provide an implementation framework on SDGs for the Rural Local Governments • Capacity building programmes organised by KILA for different stakeholders	• The State Planning Board (KSPB) given instructions to incorporate components in plan schemes in achieving SDGS, while issuing guidelines for the preparation of Annual Plan 2019-20
13	Madhya Pradesh	• Nodal department: State Planning Commission • Dedicated SDG cell constituted on SDGs • District SDG cells are being set up	• Vision documents prepared with goal wise strategies and disseminated to state departments • Mapping of related schemes/ departments not completed	• Action Plan for implementation with 276 indicators is under preparation • The State intends to develop a web-enabled monitoring dashboard to be updated at the district level on a monthly basis • Monitoring dashboard operational for tracking progress on poverty, health, nutrition, education, infrastructure and agriculture for 50 Aspirational Blocks	• State Level Training Programme organized on integrating SDGs in decentralized integrated planning • All district collectors allocate one session on SDGs in all the training programmes • Master Trainers developed with the Jan Abhiyan Parishad's (A government sponsored NGO) for sensitizing 23000 Panchayats • A village master plan linking schemes with the specific SDG goals prepared • Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya (University) introduced SDGs in the curriculum for the Graduate programme (Bachelor of Arts) on community leadership	

14	Maharashtra	• Nodal department: Planning department • A special cell in collaboration with UN has set up an 'Action Room to Reduce Poverty (ARRP)' for achievement of the SDGs especially in most backward blocks	• Maharashtra Vision 2030 has been prepared • The State schemes have been mapped to SDGs, depending on their level of association	• State Indicator Framework is being created based on the National Indicator Framework • Action Plan based on the National Indicator Framework for SDGs is being drawn	• Funds are being earmarked from the District Annual Plan exclusively for sensitization and capacity building of targeted Stakeholders NGOs /VOs / CSOs at district and panchayat levels	• The software "Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information Management System (MP-SIMS)" has been modified to capture assignment of budget outlays under State Level Schemes & District Level Schemes with SDGs
15	Meghalaya	• SDG cell formed on 29th March, 2018	• Mapping of departments against the Goals completed • Meghalaya Vision 2030 being prepared	• Formulation of the State indicators under process	• All departments sensitized on SDGs	
16	Mizoram	• Nodal department: Planning and programme implementation department • Dedicated SDG cell since 2017	• Mizoram Vision 2030 published • Mapping of State departments, agencies and development programmes/ schemes included in the Vision document	• Schematic indicators and targets given in Chapter 6 of the Vision document • Implementation and Monitoring Framework given as Chapter 3 in the Vision document • State, district and village level Monitoring Committees formed • High Level Monitoring Committee for SDGs involves the Chief Secretary	• Technical committee for SDGs conducts training for nodal officers of line departments, district level officers and selected NGOs • Regional workshop on SDGs for the North Eastern States conducted	• A baseline survey on SDGs focused on State Budget Alignment with SDGs
17	Nagaland	• Nodal department: Planning and co-ordination department • SDG cell set up in planning and co-ordination department headed by Principal Secretary and Development Commissioner • 23 departments identified for SDG implementation and nodal officers appointed			• Two-day State Level workshop on building capacities for taking forward SDGs conducted in collaboration with UNDP	
18	Odisha	• Nodal department: Planning and convergence department • SDG core team set up in Planning and Covergence Department • SDG cells created in all departments • High Power Committee (HPC) with Chief Secretary as Chairperson constituted • 7 thematic working groups (TWGs) formed for strategizing SDGs.	• Mapping completed covering State and central programmes/ schemes according to SDGs • Action plan being prepared	• Data availability on NIF assessed: data available on 144 indicators, which are being collected • 85 indicators identified for state level monitoring	• Brain storming sessions for Secretaries of State departments conducted • Training Programmes on "Convergence for Sustainable Development" conducted for senior and middle level officers • Orientation Programme on SDGs conducted for Nodal Officers and members of Seven Thematic Working Groups	

19	Punjab	• Nodal department: Planning department	• Punjab Vision 2030 document prepared • Mapping of State Departments programmes/ schemes completed • Action Plan for implementation of SDGs under preparation	• The NIF will be adopted for monitoring of SDGs • The Economic & Statistical Organization (ESO) is the nodal department for collection, validation and analysis of data • State level task force for monitoring of SDGs under the Chairmanship of Finance and Planning Minister Punjab with concerned Administrative Secretaries and Economic Adviser Punjab as Members	• The State is organizing a workshop-cum-conference on SDGs with the nodal officers of the implementing departments	
20	Rajasthan	• Nodal department: Planning department • The "Centre for SDG implementation" established at Directorate of Economics & Statistics for data management and monitoring • District level Implementation and Monitoring Committee for SDGs established	• Mapping of State departments, programmes/schemes conducted on SDGs • Mapping of departments and schemes on SDGs, targets and indicators completed • The Action Plan for implementation of SDGs is under preparation • A chapter on SDGs implementation to be included in State Economic Review from the next year onwards	• Baseline data on 205 out of 306 draft national indicators and 59 out of 62 priority indicators collected • Dashboard for monitoring of SDGs under preparation • Existing MIS of all departments/schemes to be integrated with the dashboard for capturing of real time data	• Four workshops organized for sensitization and capacity building of departmental officials • Refresher trainings/ workshops organized for district officials and PRIs • A booklet prepared for sensitization and capacity building on SDGs	• Schematic budget allocations for all schemes being mapped on SDGs by the planning department • Online interface/ module for mapping of state scheme budget allocations with SDGs on Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) is to be developed. An annexure for allocation of budget for each SDGs will be incorporated in budget volume.
21	Tamil Nadu	• High Power Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary constituted • Eight theme-based working groups headed by Secretaries of nodal departments formed	• SDGs/Targets incorporated in respective policy documents of various departments	• Baseline data compiled for 243 indicators • Monitoring Dashboard under progress	• SDG modules prepared by State level training institutes, viz., Anna Institute of Management and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) • Sensitization workshops organized for the Nodal Officers of line departments • SIRD imparted training to District and Sub-District level officials on implementation of SDGs	

22	Telangana	• Nodal department: Planning department • Centre for SDGs set up at Dr. Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute	• Mapped SDGs/targets with departments/ schemes/ programmes • The Action Plan for SDG implementation under preparation	• Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the nodal department for collection of data	• A State level workshop on the vision of 'Bangaru Telangana' and SDGs held for all secretaries and heads of departments • E-learning module developed in local language and English • Development of specific modules on each goal integrating with the 'Aspirational District Program' under progress • Capacity building workshop conducted for field staff on preparation of District Action Plans in three aspirational districts focused on SDGs	• Mapped budget estimates on SDGs (for major departments)
23	Tripura	• Nodal department: Planning and statistics department • High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary constituted	• The State's Vision 2030, 7 Year Strategy, 3 Year Action Plan and Indicators document has been finalized for all SDGs (excluding SDG:14) • Scheduled Tribes (ST) component for each Goal has been emphasized in SDG Vision • Mapping of State Department Schemes completed	• Baseline (2016-17) data collected	• All Additional Chief Secretaries/ Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries and HODs sensitized on SDGs • Best practices compiled	
24	Uttarakhand	• Nodal department: Department of planning • A dedicated team and cell created in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics • Six thematic working groups formed under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries and other Secretaries	• Uttarakhand Vision 2030 Document released • Three Year Action Plan and seven year Strategic Plan prepared	• About 511 Indicators identified	• State level Financial Management and Research Training and Administrative Training Institute identified for the SDG and outcome budget training purposes • Training programmes planned for district and block level functionaries with the support of UNDP	• SDG indicators being linked with outcome budget 2018-19
25	Uttar Pradesh	• Nodal department: Planning department • One Nodal department for each goal identified with Principal Secretaries playing the lead role • SDG taskforce being constituted headed by the Chief Secretary	• Vision 2030 prepared • Mapping completed on departments schemes/ programmes on SDGs • Action Plan is to be finalized • Activities at Gram Panchayat level identified for all SDGs in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs)	• SDG-wise indicators identified • A website being designed to upload information related to SDGs	• Training programmes conducted for State officials on SDGs • A training module on SDGs developed by the State	• Goal wise financials compiled for various Schemes/ Programmes for budget 2018-19 and 2019-20 • •Expenditure incurred on different SDGs being calculated

26	West Bengal	• Nodal department: Department of planning and statistics • Vision Monitoring Cell established, meetings of which are chaired by Sectoral Chairpersons of relevant departments	• State Vision, Mission, short and long term plan with targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030 developed	• 585 SDG indicators identified • Senior officials of different will look after monitoring of relevant SDGs		
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	• Nodal department: Planning department • Dedicated cell for coordinating SDG implementation set up in all departments	• CSS, interventions, nodal and other departments mapped on SDGs and targets • Draft vision 2030, even-year strategy and three-year Action Plan documents with focus on SDGs prepared	• Latest data on indicators being collected as per the NIF	• Line departments localising SDGs through IEC activities • All departments advised to include session on SDGs in every training module/programme	
28	Chandigarh	• Nodal department: Planning & Evaluation Organization, Finance Department	• Mapping of departments/ agencies/schemes completed as per SDGs and related targets • Draft Action Plan completed and shared with NITI Aayog		• Tied up with Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration and for providing training to employees of various departments under capacity building component • Two consultants have been engaged for hand-holding and training on various development schemes • Need based training being provided to the employees	• Budgetary provisions being mapped on SDGs and related targets
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	• Nodal department: Department of planning & statistics	• No details provided.	• No details provided.	• No details provided.	
30	Daman &Diu	• Nodal department: Department of planning & statistics	• No details provided.	• No details provided.	• No details provided.	
31	Delhi	• Nodal department: Planning department • Steering Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for finalisation of Vision Document and implementation of SDGs	• Vision Document – Delhi Vision 2030 prepared • Programmes/projects/ schemes mapped with SDG targets	• 15 goals, 264 indicators identified for monitoring of SDGs targets in the line of NIF • More than 1500 unique and SMART output and outcome indicators linked to schemes/programmes aligned to SDGs		• Comprehensive outcome budget 2017-18 prepared aligning all major projects/ programmes/ schemes with the deliverables
32	Lakshadweep	• Nodal department: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Taxation		• A high-level committee has been constituted to monitor the progress of implementation of SDGs • A dashboard is intended to be developed for monitoring the SDGs	• Training organised to familiarize officials dealing with statistics on SDGs and related targets	
33	Puducherry	• Nodal department: Planning and research department • High Level Steering Committee constituted for implementation and monitoring of SDGs in May, 2018	• Vision and roadmap on SDGs prepared	• NIF adopted • Data availability against the NIF assessed • State High level Steering Committee (SHLSC) would monitor progress on SDGs		

Annex v
List of Reference Documents

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16: India; International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF; Ministry of Health & Family Welfare; 2017

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

- Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2014-16; Sample Registration System; Office of Registrar General, India, May 2018
- NFHS-4 (2015–16), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
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- Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, Central Ground Water Board, June 2017
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme Report, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, March 2018

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- UNDP 2018, http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html last accessed on 7 December 2018
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- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2016
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2018

SDG 14: Life below Water

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- National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2018

SDG 15: Life on Land

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