A Down To Earth ANNUAL

STATE OF INDIA'S ENVIRONMENT 2022 IN FIGURES

AGRICULTURE AND LAND ■ FOREST AND WILDLIFE ■ CLIMATE CHANGE ■ CITIES ■ AIR POLLUTION ■ WATER AND RIVERS ■ WASTE ■ ENERGY ■ HEALTH

FOCUS

State of the states: Sustainable Development Goals ■ Multidimensional poverty in districts ■ Land under degradation ■ Forest fire and climate change ■ Coastal erosion ■ Biomedical and hazardous waste

State of rivers: Toxicity due to heavy metals ■ Polluted river hotspots

India@75 | Stockholm@50

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NOTE

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Foreword

Each year when we put together this report we look for three things: how robust is the data source; how granular is it and what does the data tell us in terms of the trend. Are things getting better or worse? Data is about measurement and the better we measure, the better we will get at management -- this is what we know and this is why we put together this dataset each year. It helps us to make sense of the changes we see in our world; it helps us to understand what needs to be done.

The State of Environment Report 2022: In Figures tells us some revealing facts. Please do read this carefully, as we need to make sure that the sums of these numbers must start adding up to change.

SUNITA NARAIN
Editor, Down To Earth

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Indians will live for an additional 5.9 years if the country meets the WHO levels of PM2.5

Data doesn't die, it regenerates

RICHARD MAHAPATRA
Managing Editor, Down To Earth

Unlike the last two years, when the pandemic was the only headline, the first five months of 2022 have seen several new headlines. In April, food inflation became the "news" across the world, making the Russian invasion of Ukraine just the context. Next month, the pandemic was back in the news, though in a retrospective format. Soon after, in India in mid-May, the formal release of the National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) unexpectedly captured top headlines, dislodging the pandemic and food inflation. By the end of May, weather became the news, pushing everything else to the inside pages.

All of these developments share a powerful number that propels them into the spotlight. The data that pushed the pandemic to the back burner: "40% increase in wheat price, millions go hungry." The data that brought the pandemic back into headlines: "5 million people died of COVID-19 in India... 10 times the official figures." The data that buried both the pandemic and inflation temporarily: "Total fertility rate dips, sharpest decline among Muslims—NFHS." The data that stayed in the headlines for two weeks in May: "Global warming made India's 2022 killer heatwave 30 times more likely."

Every number is a story, and an insight. The data on food inflation made us realise that the victims of the Russia-Ukraine war are also the hungry millions living far away in Africa and Asia. The number of deaths in the pandemic sounded cold till the World Health Organization released its global estimate, and it made a statement on how we record deaths. The population rise in India was a perception that had a definitive influence on public discourse revolving around identity politics, till the numbers showed a contrary situation.

Data re-generates debate and discussions. *The State of India's Environment 2022: In Figures* reiterates this, every year. It brings to you the state of India's environment, quantified. This year marks a milestone, both for India and the planet. India is celebrating its 75th year of Independence and we have a promise of a "New India" with quantified development goals to keep. This year also marks the 50th anniversary of the Stockholm conference, the UN's first meeting on human environment. In this edition of this annual, we have two special datasets: one on India@75, which makes an assessment of whether the promised "New India" would be delivered; the other on how the planet's environment has been in the last 50 years. Besides, we have a special assessment of states on their development performance, district-level poverty analysis, and the state of migration due to disasters.

Every piece of information presented here tells a story, rekindles a stale debate, and ultimately informs you about the state of our environment. We process visuals 60,000 times faster than text. So, every number and word here has been visualised with the hope that we process the state of affairs on the planet faster and with greater effects.

High points

State of Development
Climate action failure is already the most severe global risk. But India's performance on climate action, captured in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, has slipped between 2019 and 2020. The performance of 28 states/UTs remains poor in SDG 13

India@75
India is off target in 15 of the 17 government initiatives that have a deadline this year. These include targets on the economy, employment, research and development, affordable housing, piped water connection, and doubling of farmers' income

Stockholm@50
The Stockholm conference in 1972 started a global debate on the environment. In the 50 years since, the world has seen a 38-fold increase in environmental laws. The condition of the planet, though, continues to worsen. Annual CO_2 emissions have reached 36.7 billion tonnes, which is more than double of what was emitted in 1972. This will have an impact on the planet's health and biodiversity in the next 50 years, unless corrective measures are fast-tracked

State of rivers
74% of river monitoring stations in India have alarming levels of heavy toxic metals. 40% of the stations have high levels of total coliform, and 15% have biochemical oxygen demand beyond permissible limits, which indicate poor wastewater treatment from industry, agriculture and domestic households

State of oceans
More than a third of India's coastline, which is spread across 6,907 km witnessed erosion between 1990 and 2018 due to sea level rise and anthropogenic activities

State of biodiversity
Forest cover in 244 out of 638 assessed districts across 27 states and five UTs has shrunk between 2019 and 2021. By 2050, the entire forest cover might become a climate hotspot

State of land
India has almost 30% of its geographical area under degradation,triggered by climate change and other factors. Soil health remains deficient in key macro- and micro-nutrients that are essential for sustainable agriculture

State of agriculture
While the cost of cultivation has increased by almost 35% between 2012-13 and 2018-19, the share of income from cultivation in an agricultural household has diminished from 48% in 2012-13 to 37% in 2018-19. At the same time, half of all agricultural households are under debt. As per government data, on an average, at least 29 farmers and farm labourers commit suicide in the country daily

State of migration

Climate change is causing more internal displacements than conflicts around the world, and India is the fourth worst hit, trailing only China, the Philippines, and Bangladesh

State of health

Only five large states (Telangana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) and two small states (Mizoram and Telangana) show good overall performance in the Health Index that looks at key health indicators and existing infrastructure

State of food

More than 1.7 million Indians die due to diseases attributable to an unhealthy diet. The diet of an Indian, on an average, lacks in fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts and whole grains

State of employment

In April 2022, five states had an unemployment rate of more than 15%. The unemployment rate in Haryana, Rajasthan and Bihar remained alarmingly high at 34.5%, 28.8% and 21.1%, respectively. Meanwhile, close to 60% of rural households demanded jobs under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2021-22. While payment delays remained the lowest in the previous five years, 25% of the delays were longer than three months

State of climate

In 2022, India recorded its hottest March. This triggered an early onslaught of heatwaves. The country reported 280 heatwave days between March 11 and May 18, the highest in the past 12 years.

State of energy

One-third of all carbon emissions come from burning coal, making it the single largest contributor to climate change in the world

State of cities

Down to Earth's analysis of 14 key indicators under Niti Aayog's Urban Index reveals that waste management, tree cover, health insurance, access to clean fuel, and air quality remain the key challenges for the 56 million-plus and capital cities in the country

State of plastics

India recycled 12% and burnt 20% of the 3.5 million tonnes of plastic waste it generated in 2019-20. There is no information on the remaining 68% of plastic waste, which most likely ends up in dumpsites and landfills

State of air

Reducing air pollution to meet the WHO's levels would add 2.2 years to global life expectancy. In India, life expectancy will go up by 5.9 years if the country meets the WHO levels of PM2.5

STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

GLOBAL RISKS

Climate action failure, extreme weather, and biodiversity loss are the top three long-term global risks

STATE OF THE STATES

Of the 115 SDG indicators that are being monitored in India, states and UTs have regressed in 46 of them between 2019 and 2020

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Every fourth Indian is multidimensionally poor.
In rural areas, every third person is multidimensionally poor

Global risks

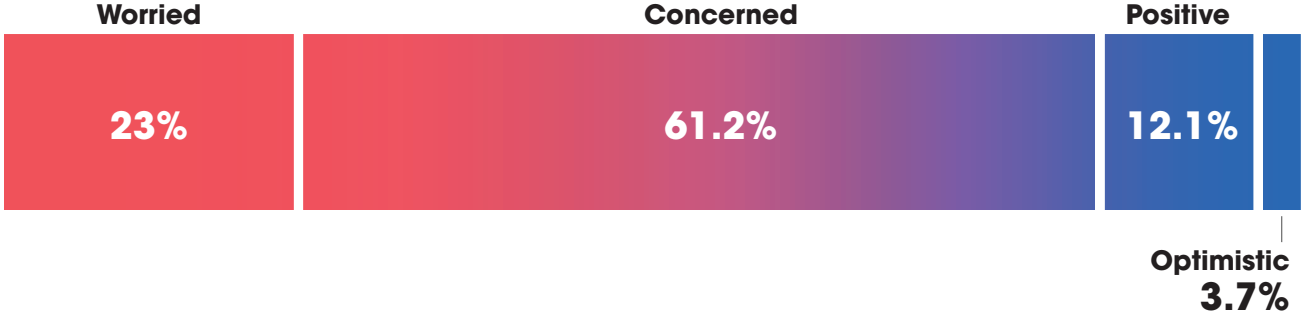
Environmental risks are perceived to be the five most critical long-term threats to the world as well as the most potentially damaging to people and the planet, with climate action failure, extreme weather, and biodiversity loss ranking as the top three most severe risks. Debt crises and geoeconomic confrontations are among the most severe risks over the next 10 years. Geopolitical and geoeconomic tensions will make it more difficult to tackle common global challenges, notably climate change

WHAT IS A GLOBAL RISK

It is the possibility of the occurrence of an event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause significant **negative impact for several countries or industries**

Grim future

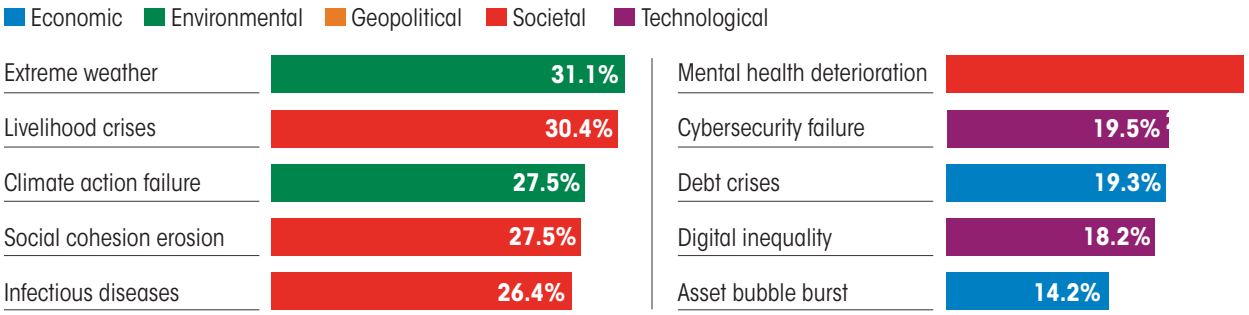
When asked about the outlook of the world, eight out of every 10 respondents* said they were either concerned or worried. This shows a lack of optimism that can lead to a vicious cycle of disillusionment and social unrest



Climate worries

For the next five years, societal and environmental risks will be the biggest challenges globally. Over a 10-year horizon, concerns about the health of the planet will dominate

0–2 years



* Based on survey of over 12,000 global leaders in business, non-profits, governments, academicians and others, carried out between September 8 and October 12, 2021; **Source:** World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2021-2022

2–5 years

Economic Environmental Geopolitical Societal Technological

Climate action failure	35.7%	Human environmental damage	16.4%
Extreme weather	34.6%	Geoeconomic confrontations	14.8%
Social cohesion erosion	23.0%	Cybersecurity failure	14.6%
Livelihood crises	20.1%	Biodiversity loss	13.5%
Debt crises	19.0%	Asset bubble burst	12.7%

5–10 years

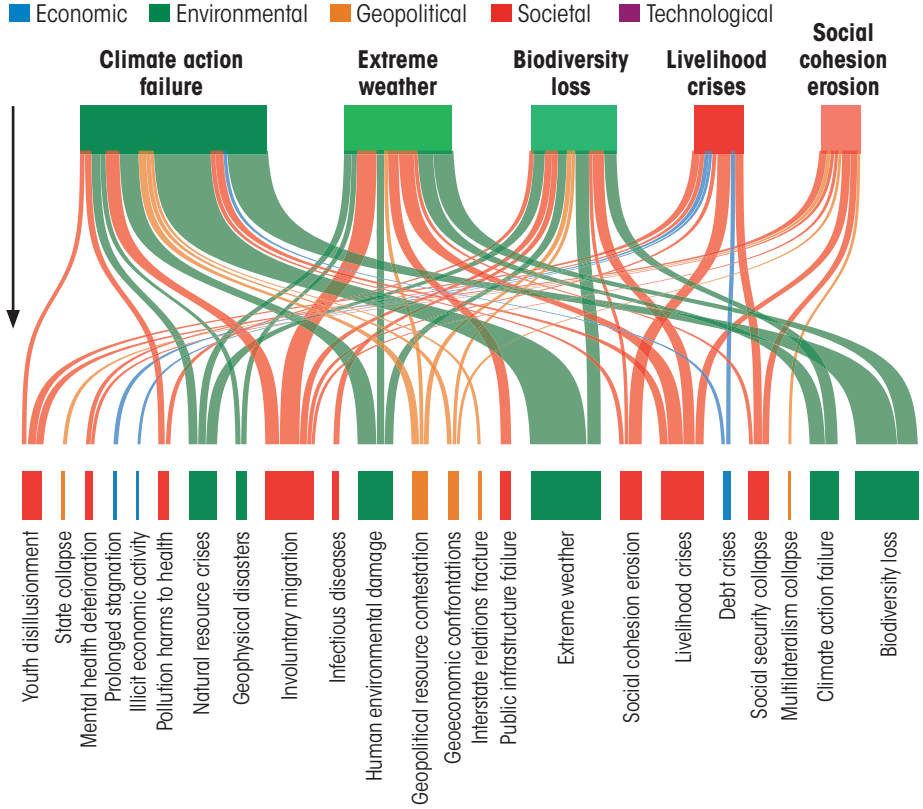
Economic Environmental Geopolitical Societal Technological

Climate action failure	42.1%	Social cohesion erosion	19.1%
Extreme weather	32.4%	Involuntary migration	15.0%
Biodiversity loss	27.0%	Adverse tech advances	14.9%
Natural resource crises	23.0%	Geoeconomic confrontations	14.1%
Human environmental damage	21.7%	Geopolitical resource contestation	13.5%

Trickling effect

Most potentially damaging risks (top row) and risks they will aggravate (bottom row)

Economic Environmental Geopolitical Societal Technological



Based on survey of over 12,000 global leaders in business, non-profits, governments, academicians and others, carried out between September 8 and October 12, 2021; **Source:** World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2021-2022

INDIA

Economy and digital divide, instead of climate change, remain the primary concerns in India

Fracture of interstate relations

Economic, political and/or technological rivalries between geopolitical powers resulting in a fracture of bilateral relations

Debt crises in large economies

Corporate and/or public finances overwhelmed by debt accumulation in large economies, resulting in mass bankruptcies

Widespread youth disillusionment

Youth disengagement, lack of confidence at a global scale, negatively impacting social stability and economic productivity

Failure of technology governance

Lack of globally accepted frame-works, regulations for the use of critical digital networks and technology

Digital inequality

Fractured and/or unequal access to critical digital networks and technology as a result of unequal investment, lack of skills

State of the states

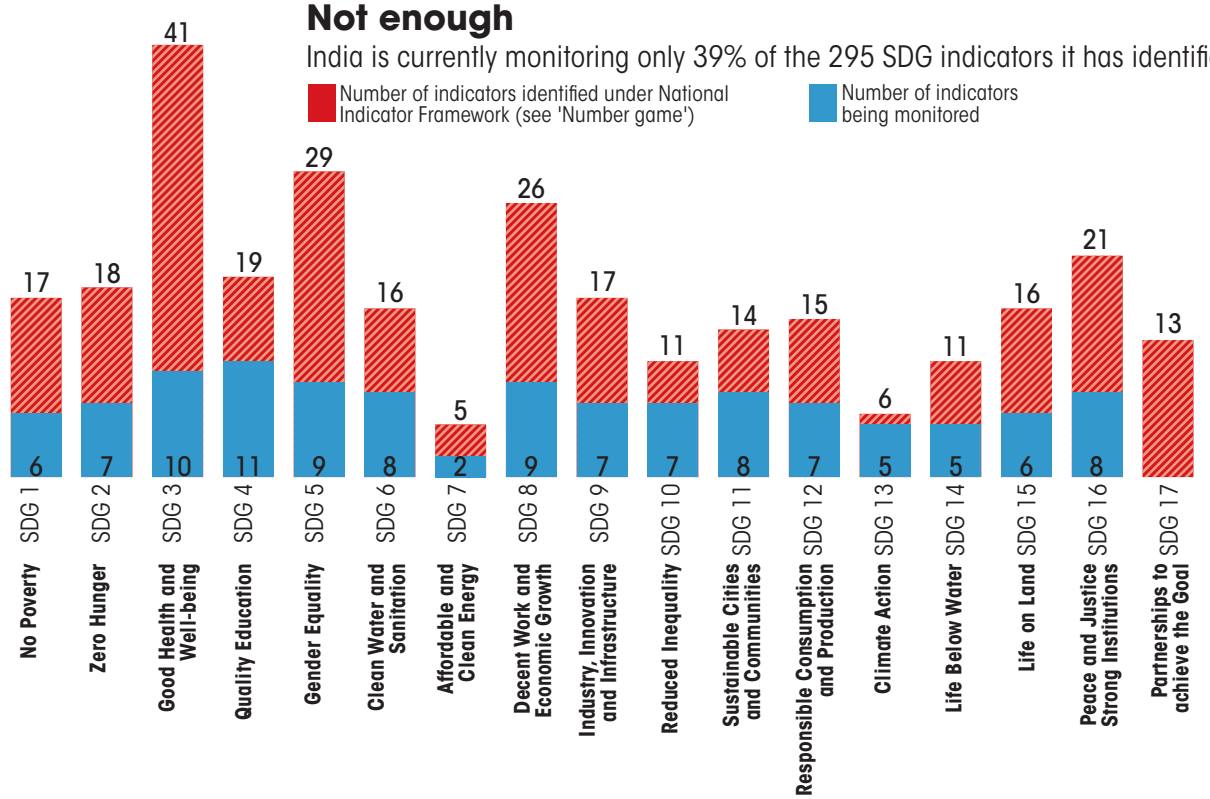
With eight years left to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, **India's preparedness remains far from satisfactory. India has identified 295 primary indicators, but it is monitoring only 115 of these.** In essence, the country is not even monitoring progress on 61 per cent of its indicators. For instance, there are **26 indicators identified under SDG 8**, which deals with sustained and inclusive economic growth and productive employment. **India monitors just nine of them.** It is silent on crucial indicators such as the growth of registered micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Of the **115 indicators** that are being **monitored**, states and Union Territories (UTs) **have regressed in 46 of them** between 2019 and 2020. For example, 22 states and UTs have seen an increase in the gap between wages/salaries of men and women. Twenty five states and UTs have seen an increase in cognisable crimes against children per 100,000 population. While the data for the subsequent years is not yet available, it can only be reasonably assumed that the pandemic must have made the situation worse.

Another hurdle is in the way the data is being collected for monitoring the SDGs. Since the goals are dynamic, data should be collected frequently and comprehensively to aid governments in planning. For certain indicators, the periodicity of data collection is 10 years. This explains why the performance of several indicators remains static. These indicators do not reflect the current situation

Not enough

India is currently monitoring only 39% of the 295 SDG indicators it has identified



Number game How India identifies the indicators to assess the performance of SDGs

June 2018

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 national indicators along with data sources and periodicity of collection

June 2020

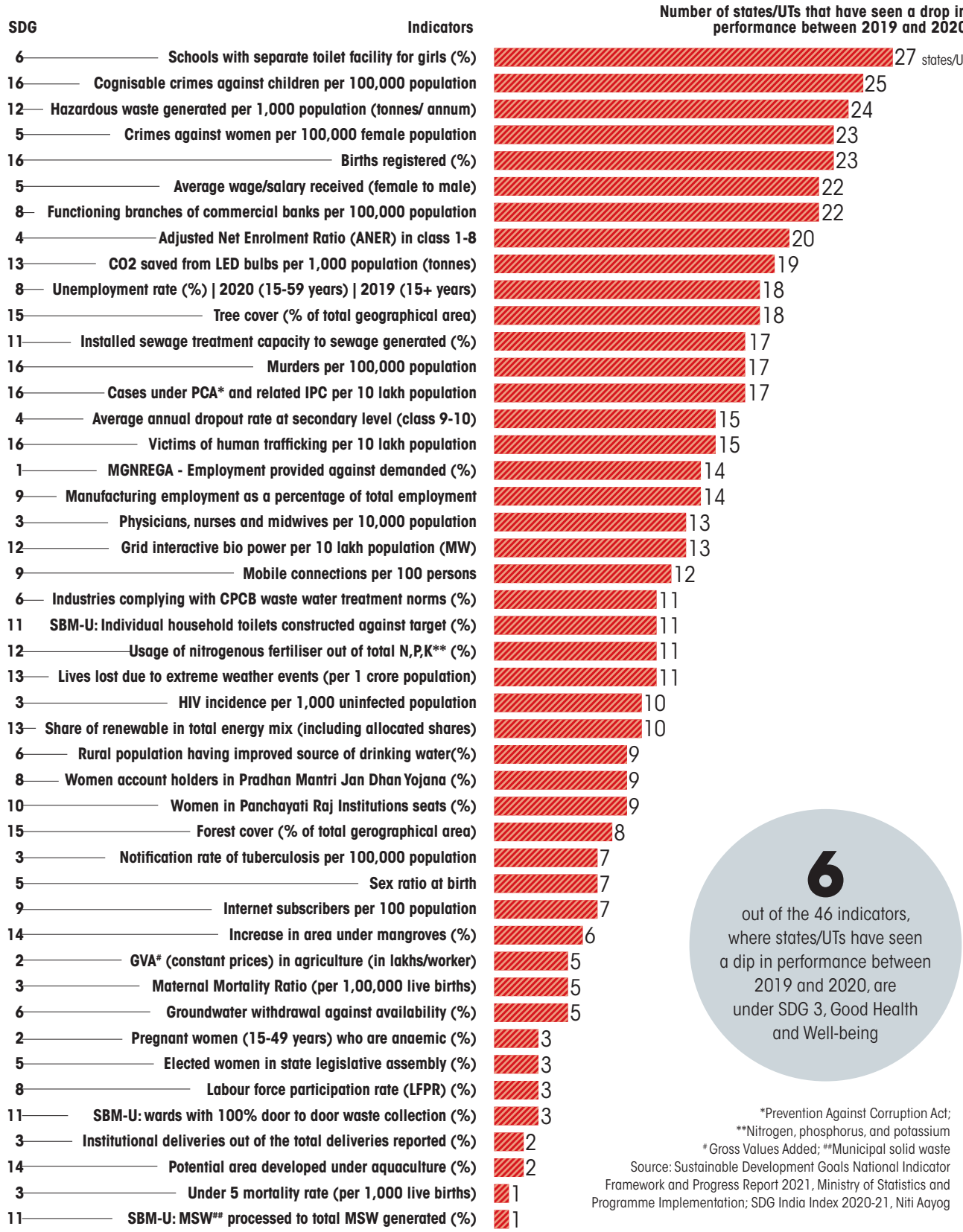
NIF 2.1 released with 302 indicators. NIF is the backbone for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level and provides appropriate direction to the policymakers and implementing agencies

June 2021

NIF 3.1 released with 295 indicators. Presently, at national level, data flow from National Statistical Office and nearly 30 ministries/departments

Poor signs

There are 46 indicators across 15 SDGs where states and UTs have recorded a dip in performance



6

out of the 46 indicators, where states/UTs have seen a dip in performance between 2019 and 2020, are under SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being

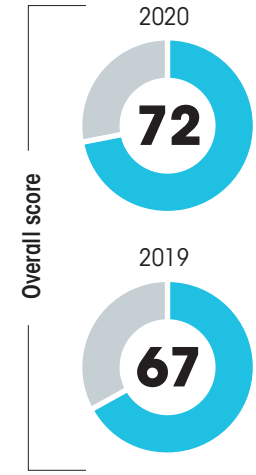
*Prevention Against Corruption Act;
**Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium
#Gross Values Added; ##Municipal solid waste
Source: Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework and Progress Report 2021, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
3

Andhra Pradesh

On April 4, 2022, the state announced 13 new districts to achieve SDGs through decentralised governance. The state government has also decided to assess the performance of district collectors on the basis of the progress made on SDGs.

Still, Andhra Pradesh remains off-track in five of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 13 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include the dropout rate at secondary level, the unemployment rate, per capita hazardous waste generation, and deaths due to extreme weather events, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**52**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	100		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	35.50	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	31.50	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	52.90	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	21.70		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	3729.47	↓	5322.08
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.73	↑	1.22
SDG 4: Quality Education	**50**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	87.98	↑	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	16.37	↔	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	46.84		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	80.15	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	32.40	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	15.40		100
Gender parity index for higher education	0.81	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	65.60		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	91.26		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	75.18		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	16		30
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**58**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	67.90	↑	0
Sex ratio at birth	920	↑	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.71	↑	1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	30.42		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	8	↔	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.55		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	208		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	93.60		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	30.09	↔	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**52**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	98.46	↑	100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	9.58		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	10.60	↑	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	24.19		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.42		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	85.71	↓	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	65.61	↑	100
SDG 13: Climate Action	**63**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	15.57	↓	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	40.73	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	43.87	↑	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3007		1442

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**81**		
Population below poverty line (%)	9.20	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	15.60		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	74.60	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	83.81	↓	13.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	96.40		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	3.20	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**77**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	65	↑	70

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	87		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	189	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.40		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	15.26		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.60	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	95	↑	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**92**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	68.52		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.81	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	97.28	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	96.82	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	44.17	↓	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	6.72	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	101.16		100
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**67**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	3.84		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	52.4	↓	50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	5.70	↓	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	63.50	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	62.50		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	14.40	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	21.01		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	59.31	↑	50
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**74**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	22.40		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	16		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	50	↔	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	20.57	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.99	↔	1

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	24.50		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	12.50		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**78**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	16.11		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	126	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	63.67	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	96.80	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	18.64	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	89.70		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**84**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	158.40		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	59.58	↓	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	11.28	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	75.99	↑	21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	1.274		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	9.64	↑	21.81
SDG 14: Life below Water	**79**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	0	↓	-
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	37.10	↑	-
SDG 15: Life on Land	**69**		
Forest cover (%)	17.88	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	2.40	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	1.41		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	33.81		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.37	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	5	↑	0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**77**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.70	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	16.10	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	7.63	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	17.52		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.21	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.35	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	90.20	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	↑	100

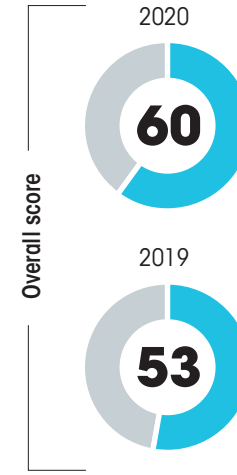
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
13

Arunachal Pradesh

With the distinction of being one of the few states that has aligned its budgetary allocations with the SDGs, Arunachal Pradesh has prepared a draft of the Vision 2030 document with targets for 2019, 2022, and 2030. It has also created an SDG policy cell in the departments of finance, planning, and investment to steer the implementation of the SDGs.

Still, the state remains off-track in nine out of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 21 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include gross value added in the farm sector, availability of doctors/nurses per 10,000 population, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**41**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**80.98**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**35.98**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**38.48**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**59.95**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**29.70**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**10.30**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.99**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**79.90**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**50.94**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**79.04**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**14**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**37**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**43.30**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**		**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.56**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**7.40**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**5**	↑	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.26**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**Null**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**50**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**12.07**	↔	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**31**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**81.75**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**3.20**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**2.05**	↑	**20**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**14.90**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**2.77**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**84**	↑	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**52.34**	↑	**100**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**39**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**8.90**		**0**
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**11.76**		**7.05**
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	**82.43**	↓	**100**
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**80**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	**23.97**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	**48.65**	↑	**100**
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	**0**	↔	**100**
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	**59.40**		**100**
SDG 1: No Poverty	**54**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**34.67**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**24.40**	↔	**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**58.30**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**95.44**	↑	**13.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**92.76**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**29**	↔	**0**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**64**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**Null**	↔	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**Null**		**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**68**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**182**	↓	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.05**	↔	**0**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.40		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	7.23		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	89.60	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	17		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	22	↓	45
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**50**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	2.52		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	0		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	7.70	↓	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	44.80	↓	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	17.30		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	11.83	↓	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	16.36		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.05	↓	50
SDG 13: Climate Action	**58**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	221.03	↑	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	11.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	84.78	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	34.19	↓	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1436		1442
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**64**		
Murders per 100,000 population	4	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	32.70	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.65	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	9.36		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.72	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	8.61	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	100	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	83	↑	100

ON TRACK

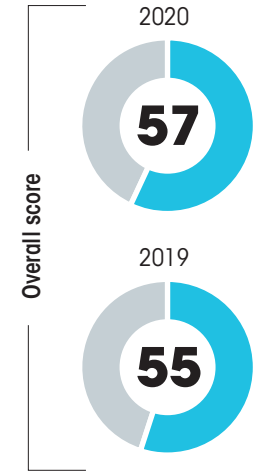
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**66**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	100		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	16	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	28	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	33.80	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	26.40		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	1806.62		5322.08
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	1.29	↓	1.22
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**67**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	34.13		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	92.64	↓	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	70.12	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	70.89	↓	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	0.37	↓	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**85**		
Households electrified (%)	100		100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	84.05		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**69**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	43.60		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	38.99	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	98.33	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	1.39	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	Null		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0		0
SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production	**77**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	179.70		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	0	↔	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	Null	↔	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	Null		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.54		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0		21.81
SDG 15: Life on Land	**93**		
Forest cover (%)	79.63	↓	-
Tree cover (%)	1.01	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11.74		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	12.62	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	4		0

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
14

Assam

It was the first state to adopt the SDGs and to initiate budgeting focused on outcomes, as outlined in Assam Agenda 2030. Assam has also set up a transformation and development department for overall monitoring and coordination of government schemes and to achieve the SDGs.
Still, the state remains off-track on 11 of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 16 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include the enrolment rate in elementary education, the dropout rate in secondary education, the salary disparity between men and women, and crimes against children, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**41**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**94.27**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**29.40**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**32.40**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**44.80**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**36.90**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2147.44**		**5322.08**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.62**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**43**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**96.36**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**31.47**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**30.94**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**79.55**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**18.70**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**16.80**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.95**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**84.90**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**59.51**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**29.29**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**11**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**25**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**177.80**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**925**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.53**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**70.73**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**6.35**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.17**		**1**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**221**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**55.60**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**1.67**	↔	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**39**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**94.38**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**12.25**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**10.55**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**16.38**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**67.51**	↓	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**41.57**	↑	**100**
SDG 1: No Poverty	**51**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**31.98**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**36.20**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**10.40**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**86.11**	↓	**13.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**95.32**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**2.40**	↔	**0**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**59**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**215**	↑	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**47**	↑	**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**85**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**141**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.04**	↔	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**6.90**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**9.43**		**5.81**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	91.10	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	23	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**64**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	25.70		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	74.72	↓	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	75.30	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	90.02	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	11.25	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**50**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.26		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	5.93		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	7.10	↑	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	49.40	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	44.80		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	99.96	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	8.89	↓	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	11.60		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	59.26	↑	50
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**55**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.40		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	24.70		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	87.91	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	97	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	63.24	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	42.74	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0.11	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	58.70		100
SDG 13: Climate Action	**53**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	15.57	↑	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	23		50

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	32.27	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	21.47	↑	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3464		1442
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**62**		
Murders per 100,000 population	3.60	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	55.60	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	7.21	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	11.86		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.35	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.52	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	100	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	45	↑	100

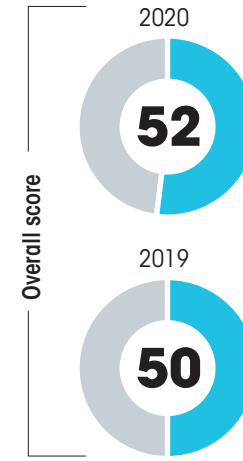
ON TRACK

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**98**		
Households electrified (%)	100		100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	97.61		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**65**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	62.50		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	7.14		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	54.60	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	19.05	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.6	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.9		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.1		0
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**66**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	88		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	66.64	↓	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	1.338	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	20.92		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.948		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	75.05		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0.06		21.81
SDG 15: Life on Land	**78**		
Forest cover (%)	36.11	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	1.80	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	9.45		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	25.23	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	63		0
Wildlife crime cases | 2020 - per mha of protected area | 2019 - absolute number of cases	4		0

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
16

Bihar

India's third most populous state ranks the lowest in the country. Bihar remains off-track in 10 of the 15 SDGs. The state's performance, already among the lowest in the country, has deteriorated on 19 indicators spread across 11 SDGs, over 2019. These include physicians, nurses, and midwifes per 10,000 population, sex ratio, enrolment rate in elementary education, access to safe drinking water in rural areas, and mobile phone density, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**32**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**33.74**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**52.50**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**12.30**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**78.60**	↑	**13.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**87.97**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**8.20**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero hunger	**31**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**99.85**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**38.70**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**42**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**58.30**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**28.10**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2374.02**		**5322.08**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/ worker)	**0.29**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality education	**29**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**86.54**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**28.46**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**26.39**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**78.30**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**13.60**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**18.50**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.79**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**4.70**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**88.66**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**78.44**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**58**		**30**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**48**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**32.30**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**895**	↓	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.75**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**4.58**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**11.52**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.06**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**214**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**51.40**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**14**	↔	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**24**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**97.18**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**7.21**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**5.30**	↓	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**14.48**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**2.85**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**50.65**	↓	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**30.99**	↑	**100**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**48**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**75.20**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**7.50**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**52.02**	↑	**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**16.46**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**0.59**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**39.50**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**7.30**		**0**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**16**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**-**		**0**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	7.91	↓	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	16.65	↓	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	4,308		1,442
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**50**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	7.63		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	2.78		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	10.60	↓	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	41.40	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	23.70		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	6.37	↓	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	6.84		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	56.22	↑	50
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**59**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	50.50		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	68.58	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	0.138	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	28.41		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.582		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	28.83		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.02	↓	21.81
SDG 15: Life on Land	**62**		
Forest cover (%)	7.76	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	2.13	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.37		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	12.66		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	5.35	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	9		0

ON TRACK

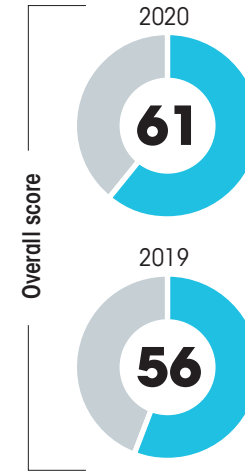
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**66**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	149	↑	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	94		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	100	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	0.50		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	6		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	84.80	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	15		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	17	↓	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**91**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	65.19		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	96.29	↓	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	97.92	↑	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	96.84	↓	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	45.74	↑	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	2.25	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**78**		
Households electrified (%)	100		100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	76.55		100
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**67**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.10		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	21.63		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.44	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	103	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	58.27	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	52.80	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	5.62	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	87.80		100
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**73**		
Murders per 100,000 population	2.60	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	20.80	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.63	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	16.30		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.58	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.59	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	80.30	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	86	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
12

Chhattisgarh

The state planning commission has formed 11 working groups and identified nodal departments for each SDG to augment progress. The nodal departments have to set up annual and half-yearly milestones.
Still, the state remains off-track in nine out of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 16 indicators spread across 11 SDGs over 2019. These include the maternal mortality rate, the enrolment rate in elementary education, the per capita hazardous waste generation, and human trafficking per 1,000,000 population, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**49**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**39.93**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**36.80**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**68.50**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**77.09**	↓	**13.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**94.98**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**2.10**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**37**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**98.39**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**40**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**35.40**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**41.50**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)			**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**1,802.6**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.41**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**60**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**159**	↓	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**45**	↑	**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**95**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**148**	↔	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.10**	↓	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**26.40**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**17.34**		**5.81**
Institutional deliveries of total deliveries reported (%)	**98.30**	↑	**100**
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	**7**		**7.83**
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	**15**	↓	**45**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**55**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**89.25**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**18.29**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**52.08**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**68.90**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**18.60**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**17.20**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.06**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**74.10**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**90.04**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**78.03**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	18		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**64**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**53.50**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**958**	↓	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.64**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**5.09**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**14.44**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.64**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**250**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**79.30**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**13.79**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**64**		
Annual GDP growth rate (constant prices) per capita	**5.36**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**28.71**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**2.60**	↑	**3**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**66.60**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	50.70		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**99.98**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**10.06**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**12.50**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**55.65**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**36**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**97.15**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**12.60**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**5.46**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**15.77**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.01**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**67.99**		**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**44.24**		**100**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**64**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**160.90**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**56.46**	↑	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	**8.56**	↓	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**19.75**		**21.81**
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	**0.211**		**1.27**
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	**28.56**		**100**
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	**8.38**	↓	**21.81**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**38**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**2.46**		**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**14**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**5.94**	↑	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**38.32**	↓	**103.22**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**3667**		**1,442**

ON TRACK

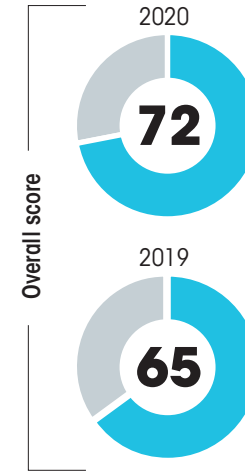
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**89**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	**52.17**		**100**
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	**99.60**	↑	**100**
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	**99.15**	↓	**100**
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	**90.05**	↑	**100**
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	**44.47**	↔	**70**
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	**0**	↔	**0**
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**78**		
Households electrified (%)	**99.67**	↔	**100**
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)			**100**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**72**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**59**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**27.27**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**54.79**	↓	**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**43.33**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**0.81**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**10.40**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**5.50**		**0**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**78**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**0.70**		**0**
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**18.17**		**7.05**
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**108**	↓	**100**
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	**92.97**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	**6.57**	↑	**100**
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	**76.90**		**100**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**65**		
Forest cover (%)	**41.13**	↑	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**3.14**	↑	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**0.19**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**26.85**		**5.46**
Increase in area of desertification (%)	**1.60**	↔	**0**
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	**Null**		**0**
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**71**		
Murders per 100,000 population	**3.20**	↑	**1**
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	**56.40**	↑	**0**
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	**11.72**	↓	**0**
Missing children per 100,000 child population	**31.27**		**0**
Courts per 100,000 population	**1.70**	↔	**4.25**
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	**0.66**	↑	**0.19**
Births registered (%)	**95.30**	↓	**100**
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	**98**	↑	**100**

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
3

Goa

In March, Governor P S Sreedharan Pillai told the state legislative assembly that the state aims to become the first in all SDGs by 2029.
In order to achieve this target, the state will need to focus on five out of 15 SDGs where it remains off-track. Its performance has deteriorated on 12 indicators spread across eight SDGs over 2019. These include notification rate of tuberculosis, enrolment rate in elementary education, crimes against women, human traficking, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**55**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**43.10**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**		**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.78**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**1.18**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**5**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.44**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**197**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**56.50**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**25.69**	↔	**50**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**47**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**547.10**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**43.63**	↑	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	**19.11**	↓	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**4.34**		**21.81**
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	**21.24**		**1.27**
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	**100**		**100**
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	**0.22**		**21.81**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**44**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**Null**	↔	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**13.50**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**1.06**	↑	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**67.78**	↑	**103.2**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**1482**		**1442**
SDG 14: Life below Water	**50**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	**0**	↔	**-**
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	**1.4**		**-**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**59**		
Forest cover (%)	**60.43**	↑	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**7.34**	↓	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**0**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**11.64**		**5.46**
Increase in area of desertification (%)	**3.49**	↔	**0**
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	**101**		**0**
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**63**		
Murders per 100,000 population	**2.10**	↓	**1**
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population		↑	**0**
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	**58.44**	↓	**0**
Missing children per 100,000 child population	**5.96**		**0**
Courts per 100,000 population	**3.25**	↔	**4.25**
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	**5.84**	↓	**0.19**
Births registered (%)	**79.10**	↓	**100**
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	**107**	↑	**100**

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**83**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**5.09**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**5.5**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**15.90**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**97.39**	↑	**98.95**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	93.96		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.40	↔	0
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**78**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	99.94		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	20.30	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	19.60	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	26.70	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	13.60		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	2716.68		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	4.21	↑	1.22
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**72**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	94		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	157	↓	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.80		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	19.38		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	33	↑	45
SDG 4: Quality Education	**71**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	88.26	↓	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	9.4	↑	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	71.95		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	71.65	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	30.1	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	32.40		100
Gender parity index for higher education	1.33	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	88.90		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.97		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	85.70		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	11		30
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**100**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	100		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	↔	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	99.21	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	31.25	↑	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	146.84		100
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**76**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	13.79		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	3.33		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	9.40	↑	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	57.80	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	23.80		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	45.78	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	63.55		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	44.19	↓	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**68**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	100		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	42.50		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	16.39	↓	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	24.92		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	2.78		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	177.45		100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	74.72		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**75**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	5.60		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	36.72	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	2.50	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	Null	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	11.8		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	1.3		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**89**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	5.87		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	94.79	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	70	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	79.72	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	80.48	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	95.60		100

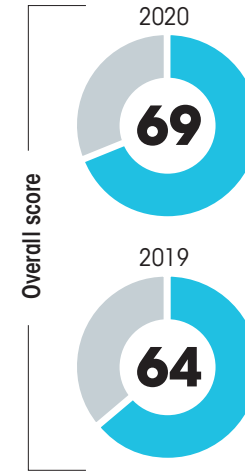
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
6

Gujarat

The state has developed "Gujarat Sustainable Vision 2030", which allocates responsibility to various key organs of the government to develop roadmaps for meeting SDGs. Some of the departments, including health deapartment, have also developed their roadmaps.

In order to achieve this target, the state will need to focus on seven out of 15 SDGs where it remains off-track. Its performance has deteriorated on 17 indicators spread across 11 SDGs over 2019. These include notification rate of tuberculosis, crimes against women, human trafficking, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**46**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	100		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	34.20	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	39.10	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	51.30	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	33.40		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	2640.10		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	1.05	↑	1.22
SDG 4: Quality Education	**52**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	85.38	↓	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	23.84	↑	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	41.20		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	81.10	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	20.40	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	22.80		100
Gender parity index for higher education	0.85	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.70		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.95		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	91.80		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	33		30
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**49**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	27.10	↓	0
Sex ratio at birth	866	↑	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.81	↑	1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	11.17		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	7.56	↑	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.28		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	190		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	67.40		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	16.49	↑	50
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**64**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	7.69		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	20.19		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	3.40	↑	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	54.90	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	50.80		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	12.99	↔	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	17.53		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)		↓	50
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**64**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	25.20		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	23.08		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	49.96	↓	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	21.98	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.39	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	34.8		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	3.6		0
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**50**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	351.40		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	71.03	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	50.12	↓	4.04

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	33.10		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	5.30		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.12	↓	21.81
SDG 14: Life below Water	**57**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	3.25	↑	na
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	10.8	↑	na
SDG 15: Life on Land	**61**		
Forest cover (%)	7.57	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	3.52	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.90		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	30		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.83	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	7		0

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**66**		
Population below poverty line (%)	16.63	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	21.70		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	23.10	↑	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	83.63	↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	92.83		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2	↑	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**86**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	75	↓	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31	↓	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	87		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	232	↓	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.20		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	10.88		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.50	↓	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.5		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	41	↓	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**93**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	97.57		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.87	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	80.60	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	63.91	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	10.08	↑	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**94**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	93.32		100
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**72**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	100	↔	100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	36.74		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	20.84	↑	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	23.63		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.62		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	94.71	↓	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	64.79	↑	100
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**87**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.30		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	6.07		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↓	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	138	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	86.70	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	83.90	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	56.89	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	92.60		100
SDG 13: Climate Action	**67**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore popu- lation)	10.70	↑	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	27		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	34.51	↓	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	62.16	↓	103.2
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3102		1442
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**82**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.50	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	22.70	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.32	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	6.96		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.28	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.74	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	92	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	↑	100

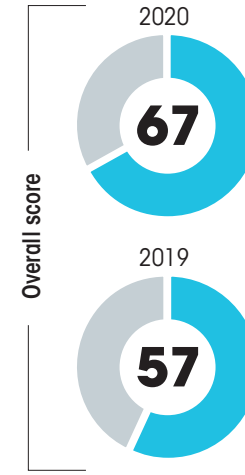
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
8

Haryana

In 2017, the state published its "VISION 2030" which was in alignment with SDGs and the state has progressively increased its budget for meeting SDGs. In 2022-23, the state aligned ₹114,444.77 crore with relevant SDGs. The state has also undertaken schematic mapping of welfare and development schemes, and recurring nature schemes with SDGs.

Still, the state remains off-track in seven of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 17 indicators spread across eight SDGs, over 2019. These include school dropout rate, crimes against women, unemployment rate, per capita hazardous waste generation, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**58**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**99.92**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**28.80**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**34.90**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**55**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**29.90**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**4272.42**		**5322.08**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/ worker)	**1.99**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**64**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**89.31**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**14.79**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**56.05**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**71.60**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**29.20**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**25.10**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.23**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**77.30**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**98.82**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**89.10**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**15**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**43**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**108.50**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**843**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.85**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**36.05**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**10**	↓	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.21**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**236**		**245**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**81.30**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**14.76**	↔	**50**
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	**127.08**		**100**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**59**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**5.99**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**13.24**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**9.80**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**50.40**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**56.10**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)		↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**18.39**	↑	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**23.62**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**49.76**	↑	**50**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**51**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**1.06**		**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**19.50**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**23.23**	↑	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**55.44**	↓	**103.2**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**3928**		**1442**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**48**		
Forest cover (%)	**3.62**	↑	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**3.54**	↑	**-**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.38		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	8.80		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	7.75	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	90		0

ON TRACK

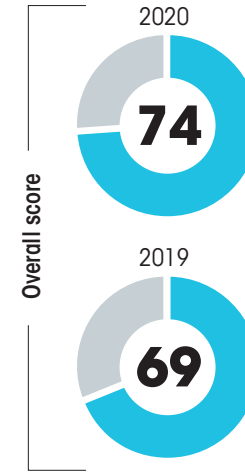
SDG 1: No Poverty	**69**		
Population below poverty line (%)	11.16	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	10.90		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	12.20	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	79.12	↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	97.24		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**72**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	91	↑	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	87		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	255	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.09	↔	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	14.50		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	18.29		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	95.70	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	10.40		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	26	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**80**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	97.41		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.71	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.49	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	96.86	↓	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	136.91	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	60.94	↑	0
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**66**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	100		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	20.22		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	17.60	↓	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	25.81		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.37		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	112.77	↑	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	59.33	↓	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**68**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	9.70		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	10		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	42.12	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	18.89	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.67	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	21.2		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	Null		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**81**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	15.43		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	93.94	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	93	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	49.90	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	64.98	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	115.76	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	97.40		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**77**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	415		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	75.84	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	4.66	↑	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019-Schedule IV hazardous waste	177.46		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.42		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	7.25	↑	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**71**		
Murders per 100,000 population	3.90	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	55.20	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.69	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	30.33		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.97	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.09	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	94	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	109	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
2

Himachal Pradesh

The state has published the "Drishti Himachal Pradesh-2030 Sustainable Development Goals" to implement and monitor the progress of SDGs and has taken several steps for integration of SDGs into the budgetary and planning process. Himachal Pradesh has also shortlisted 138 key indicators and targets for monitoring progress on SDGs, out of which 12 have been achieved, 38 are to be achieved by 2022 and 87 are planned to be achieved by 2030. Still, the state remains off-track in four of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 17 indicators spread across 12 SDGs, over 2019



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**52**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	100		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	22.60	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	28.40	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	50.40	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	16.20		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	1738.76		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.60	↓	1.22
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**62**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	45.40	↓	0
Sex ratio at birth	930	↑	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.80	↑	1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	6.40		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	7.35	↑	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.80		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	222		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	71.70		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	7.43	↔	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**61**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	91.89		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	29.79		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	6.48	↑	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	25.06		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	2.72		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	145.83	↑	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	82.63	↓	100

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 13: Climate Action	**62**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	471.93	↓	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	23		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	93.96	↓	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)		↑	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2318		1442

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**80**		
Population below poverty line (%)	8.06	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	8.10		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	25.70	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	90.30	↓	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	95.86		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**78**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	86		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	235	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	↓	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	15.37		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	92.40	↑	100

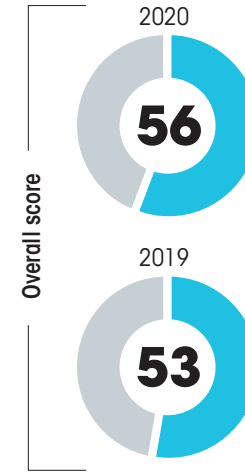
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.4		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	66	↓	45
SDG 4: Quality Education	**74**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	97.82	↑	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	7.81	↓	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	81.79		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	72.8	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	39.60	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	25.60		100
Gender parity index for higher education	1.30	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	84.20		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	97.59		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	79.55		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	9		30
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**85**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	76.57		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	97.87	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	98.92	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	84.78	↑	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	50	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	120.23		100
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**78**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	6.41		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	28.49		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	5.80	↓	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	72.10	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	39.10		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	23.43	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	25.52		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	51.96	↑	50
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**78**	↔	
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	11.70		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0	↔	50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	50.13	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	29.41	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	1.23	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	10.9		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.3		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**79**	↔	
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	43.05		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)		↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	98.1	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)		↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	92.40		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**77**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	227.40		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	62.89	↓	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	3.74	↑	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	65.70		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.51		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.25	↑	21.81
SDG 15: Life on Land	**68**		
Forest cover (%)	27.72	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	1.49	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.17		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	22.99		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	11.81	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	6		0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**73**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	34.60	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.32	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	18.19		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.57	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	8.47	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	85.60	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	108	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
15

Jharkhand

The state has developed its vision document and has identified a nodal officer for each of the SDG.The state is yet to take concrete steps towards SDG budgeting. In order to realise the SDGs by 2030, the state needs to focus on eight of the 15 SDGs where it remains off-track. Its performance has deteriorated on 12 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. Its progress has slowed in areas such as elementary school enrollment, renewable energy share of the total energy mix, crimes against women and children, and birth registry, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**36**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**36.96**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**46.50**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**13.3**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**80.62**	↑	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**89.69**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**6.60**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**19**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**77.80**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**42.90**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**36.20**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**62.60**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**34**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**1890.35**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/ worker)	**0.31**	↔	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**45**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**89.15**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**22.26**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**38.89**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**84**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**19.1**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**16.90**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.96**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**67.30**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**84.75**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**80.12**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**51**		**30**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**51**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**47.80**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**923**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)		↑	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**8.18**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**12.35**	↑	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.28**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**229**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**63.80**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**11.27**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**54**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**5.30**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**29.54**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**5.50**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**50.50**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**60.50**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**8.59**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**9.55**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**55.74**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**37**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**99.86**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**7.68**	↓	**20**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**20.02**		**25**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	17.12		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	2.88		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	57.55		100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	30.99		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**55**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	103.40		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	70.08	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	13	↑	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	2.06		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	1.389		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	52.55		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0.11	↓	21.81
SDG 13: Climate Action	**25**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	Null	↔	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	7.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	9.48	↓	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	37.15	↓	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3117		1442

ON TRACK

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**74**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	71	↑	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	94		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	146	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.40		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	10.11		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	95.80	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	11		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	4	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**83**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	35.49		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.71	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.33	↑	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	79.15	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	27.77	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	1.15	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**77**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	75.79		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**65**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	68		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	14.29		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	51.57	↓	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	45.68	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male		↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	16.3		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	4		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**71**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	18.36		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	96.24	↓	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	135	↔	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	63.98	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	85.62	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	13.01	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	75.10		100
SDG 15: Life on Land	**71**		
Forest cover (%)	29.62	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	3.33	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.29		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	16.56		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.48	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null		0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**70**		
Murders per 100,000 population	4.30	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	12.70	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	6.36	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	2.71		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.87	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.05	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	85.60	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	96	↑	100

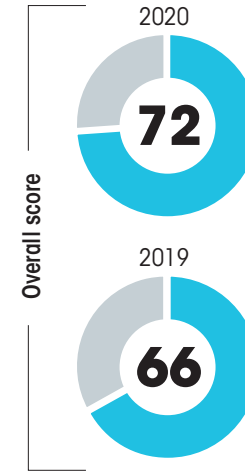
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
3

Karnataka

The state has come out with an SDG vision document for 2025. It has also launched Avalokana, an online platform which maps SDGs and indicators to line departments, and shows specified financial and physical targets for each scheme, as per the state budget.

Still, the state remains off-track in six of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 17 indicators spread across 11 SDGs, over 2019. These include sex ratio, availability of physicians/nurses per 10,000 population, school dropout rate, deaths due to extreme weather events, crimes against women and children, registration of births, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**53**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**99.79**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**32**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**32.50**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**45.40**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**17.20**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2788.37**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/ worker)	**0.64**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**64**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**100**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**23.43**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**44.40**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**83.50**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**28.80**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**20.90**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.04**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**75.70**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**93.80**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**92.13**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**15**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**57**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**42.50**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**924**	↓	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.75**	↑	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**7.70**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**3.14**	↔	**50**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.34**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**209**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**82.50**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**20.07**	↔	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**64**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**100**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**15.88**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**11.74**	↓	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**42.50**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.37**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**100.28**	↓	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**69.35**	↑	**100**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**62**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**10.24**	↓	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**18**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**63.20**	↑	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**37.54**	↑	**103.22**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**2871**		**1442**
SDG 14: Life below Water	**60**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	**0**	↓	**na**
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	**13.4**	↓	**na**
SDG 1: No Poverty	**68**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**20.91**	↔	**10.96**

ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	17.30		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	28.10	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	86.34	↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	92.35		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**78**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	92	↑	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	94		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	135	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.10		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	16.60		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.80		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	70	↓	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**85**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	59.47		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	95.64	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	87.71	↓	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	69.91	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	25.57	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	108.81		100
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**66**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	6.59		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	7.82		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	3.90	↑	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	56.60	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	38.50		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	99.97	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	16.69	↓	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	26.73		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	55.57	↑	50

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**67**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	27.30		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	7.14		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	50.05	↓	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	22.87	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.59	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	14.4		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)			0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**78**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.50		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	12.17		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	112	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	64.05	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	65.33	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	31.92	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	93.70		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**89**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	216		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	52.62	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	6.34	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	54.79		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	4.168		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	28.40	↓	21.81
SDG 15: Life on Land	**67**		
Forest cover (%)	20.11	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	3.26	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.32		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	27.48		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.14	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	2		0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**76**		
Murders per 1,00,000 population	2	↑	1
Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	32.20	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.82	↑	0
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	4.26		0
Courts per 1,00,000 population	2.13	↔	4.25
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.75	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	94	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	97	↑	100

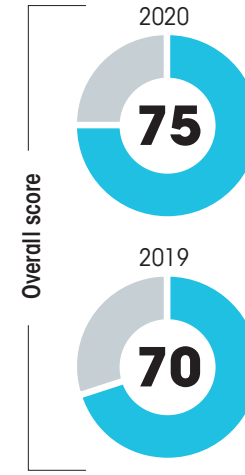
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
1

Kerala

Besides an SDG vision document for 2030, the state has carried out SDG target-wise mapping of departments, agencies and development programme/schemes.

Still, the state remains off-track in four of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 17 indicators spread across 12 SDGs, over 2019. These include deaths due to extreme weather events, maternal mortality rate, enrolment in elementary education, crimes against women and children, murders, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**63**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**62.70**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**957**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.84**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**17.68**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**5.71**		**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.45**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**241**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**75.30**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**22.9**		**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**62**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**6.93**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**1.11**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**10.40**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**55**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**54.40**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**		**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**19.60**	↑	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**27.99**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**58.83**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**60**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**99.50**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**10.76**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**11.77**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**30.58**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.16**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**123.01**	↑	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**77.47**	↓	**100**
SDG 14: Life below Water	**53**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	**0.00**		**na**
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	**4.7**	↓	**na**

ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**83**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**7.05**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**1.1**		**13.95**
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	**47.70**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**88.85**		**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**97.75**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**0.30**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero hunger	**80**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**100**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**18.70**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**20.50**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**22.60**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**9.1**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2,920.1**		**5,322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**2.2**		**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**80**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**92.07**		**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**9.14**		**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**80.26**		**100**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	86.75	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	37	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	24.3		100
GPI for higher education (18-23 years)	1.40	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	94.6		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.24		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	94.53		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	16		30
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**72**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	43	↓	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	↓	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	92		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	75	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	24.30		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	12.42		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	17		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	115	↑	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**89**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	35.29		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.35	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.28	↓	100
Industries complying with CPCB waste water treatment norms (%)	99.22	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	51.25	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0.66	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	110.78		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**69**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	3.20		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	5		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	52.42	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	5.71	↔	50
LFPR: transgender to male	0.99	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	28.2		0
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	28.9		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**75**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	6.40		7.05

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	85.46	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	126	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	74.96	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	4.29	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	75.10		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**65**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	189.90		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	40.22	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	3.05	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	32.64		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	3.809		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	58.67		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	0.06	↑	21.81
SDG 13: Climate Action	**69**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	136.27	↓	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	24.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	40.16	↓	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	45.64	↑	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1698		1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**77**		
Forest cover (%)	54.42	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	7.56	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.05		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	7.66		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	2.45	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	12		0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**80**		
Murders per 100,000 population	0.90	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	50.90	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	6.19	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	23.37		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.61	↑	0.19
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	97.20	↑	100
Births registered (%)	108	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)			

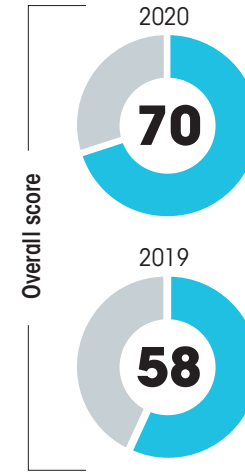
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
11

Madhya Pradesh

Besides a vision document, released in 2018, the state has made its policy and planning commission the nodal agency for implementing SDGs. Madhya Pradesh has also constituted an interdepartmental SDG cell at the state level and dedicated SDGs cells at the district level.

Still, the state remains off-track in eight of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 14 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include enrolment rate in elementary education, dropout rate in secondary education, industries complying with wastewater treatment, hazardous waste generation, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**44**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**31.65**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**41.10**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**17.70**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**79.27**	↑	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**95.86**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**4.50**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**43**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**100**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**38.70**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**39.50**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**54.60**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**21.20**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2656.57**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.69**	↔	**1.22**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**62**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**173**	↑	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**56**	↑	**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**89**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**226**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.04**	↓	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**15.10**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**14.35**		**5.81**
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	**95.60**	↑	**100**
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	**12.20**		**7.83**
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	**33**	↔	**45**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**45**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**81.19**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**24.85**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**43.73**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**70.50**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**21.5**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**17.20**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.97**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**70.50**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**75.34**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**81.19**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**36**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**55**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**69**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**925**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.74**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**14.35**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**9.13**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.36**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**227**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**78**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**11.88**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**60**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**4.30**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**43.44**		**50**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	3.7	↑	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	56.9	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	61.50		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	8.92	↓	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	12.54		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	53.08	↑	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**37**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	99.69		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	8.85		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	6.84	↑	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	20.82		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.21		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	65.29	↓	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	44.24	↑	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**51**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	54.70		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	13.79		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	50	↔	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	35.65	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.56	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	46.7		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	12.5		0

ON TRACK

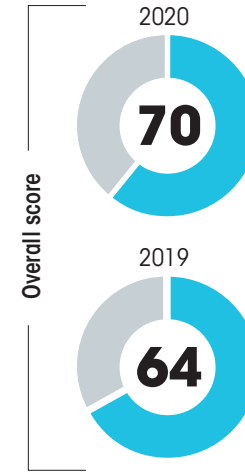
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**88**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	47.95		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.65	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)		↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.50	↑	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	91.12	↓	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	54.77	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	7.03	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**86**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	85.24		100
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**81**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	17.43		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	112	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	89.96	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	98.45	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	15.47	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	89.70		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**78**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	110.30		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	63.04	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	3.03	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	67.06		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.89		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	91.80		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.47	↓	21.81
SDG 13: Climate action	**49**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	3.81		0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.5		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	33.53	↓	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	21.78	↓	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3,809		1,442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**84**		
Forest cover (%)	25.14	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	2.71	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	19.17		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.86	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	20		0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**66**		
Murders per 100,000 population	2.20	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	63.30	↔	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.60	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	36.64		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.51	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	3.85	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	75.20	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
5

Maharashtra

The state has made the planning department the nodal agency and has set up SDG-Implementation & Coordination Centre, under the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Planning Department. The state has also mapped 1,335 state-level and 540 district-level schemes & programmes with SDGs targets. Still, the state remains off-track in seven of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 17 indicators spread across 12 SDGs, over 2019. These include school dropout rate, crimes against women, unemployment rate, per capita hazardous waste generation among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**44**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	100		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	30.90	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	34.10	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	49.30	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	28.30		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	1967.90		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.65	↓	1.22
SDG 4: Quality Education	**64**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	90.92	↓	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	13.29	↓	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	68.93		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	76.30	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	32	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	25.70		100
Gender parity index for higher education	0.9	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.30		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	92.74		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	93.82		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	22		30
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**51**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	63.10	↓	0
Sex ratio at birth	880	↓	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.75	↓	1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	14.57		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	8.33	↑	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.44		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	196		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	84		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	15.46	↔	50
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**62**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	17.5		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	5.40	↓	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	58.20	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	43.30		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	11.39	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	22.30		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	54.08	↑	50
SDG 13: Climate Action	**58**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	8.73	↑	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	27.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	30.18	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	18.53	↓	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2816		1442
SDG 14: Life below Water	**57**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	5.26	↓	na
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	10.6	↑	na
SDG 15: Life on Land	**52**		
Forest cover (%)	16.50	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	3.51	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.12		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	35.72		5.46

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.58	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	40		0

ON TRACK

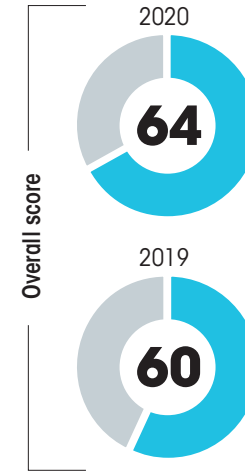
SDG 1: No Poverty	**66**		
Population below poverty line (%)	17.35	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	17.30		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	15	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	84.29	↓	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	92.98		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**83**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	46	↑	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	100		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	183	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	↓	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	15.40		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	11.92		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.30	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.50		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	43	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**90**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	64.39		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)		↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	96.80	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	92.36	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	54.62	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	3.12	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	108.64		100
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**66**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	99.03		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	19.38		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	11.24	↓	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	38.03		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.42		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	101.07	↑	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	74.72	↑	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**71**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	26.60		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	16.67		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	53.47	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	18.75	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.65	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	16.2		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	5.3		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**87**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	7.80		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	90	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	112	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	82.55	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	86.67	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	69.89	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	94.80		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**82**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	187		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	50.70	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	9.24	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	11.57		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	3.374		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	99.55		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	21	↑	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**69**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.70	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	51.80	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	8.05	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	12.05		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.86	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	7.27	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	90	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
10

Manipur

The state has constituted committees at the state and district levels. They also set up interdepartmental committees headed by principal secretary (planning). Still, the state remains off-track in eight of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 11 indicators spread across six SDGs, over 2019. These include tuberculosis notification rate, availability of physicians/nurses per 10,000 population tree cover, human trafficking rate, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**60**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**36.89**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**21**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**3.6**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**97.06**	↑	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**87.84**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**2.50**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**64**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**100**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**13**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**28.90**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**25.20**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**10.50**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**1727.59**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.57**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**63**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**100**	↔	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**13.03**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**54.82**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**72.30**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**33.70**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**28.90**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.01**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**85.60**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**68.92**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**55.50**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**10**		**30**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**41**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**17.20**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**	↔	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.76**	↑	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**0.97**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**3.33**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.36**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**Null**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**23.60**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**6.80**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**36**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**0.74**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**0**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**10.10**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**51.50**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**15.90**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**99.76**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**7**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**11.43**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**55.87**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**35**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**89.26**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**2.42**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**12.11**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**22.78**		**100**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	2.42		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	72.97	↑	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	↑	100
SDG 13: Climate Action	**57**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	81.17		0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	11		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	40.93	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	9.95	↓	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1822		1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**60**		
Forest cover (%)	75.46	↓	-
Tree cover (%)	0.77	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.29		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	38.29		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.49	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	44		0
Elected women in the State/UT (%) (Lok Sabha elections)	13.79		50
Seats held by women in PRIs (%)	50	↔	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	35.65	↔	-
LFPR - Transgender to male	0.56	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	46.7		0
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	12.5		0

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**68**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	82		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population		↓	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.34	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	1.90		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	5.01		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	84.60	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.40		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	38	↓	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**87**	↔	
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	69.55		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	77.84	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	100	↔	100

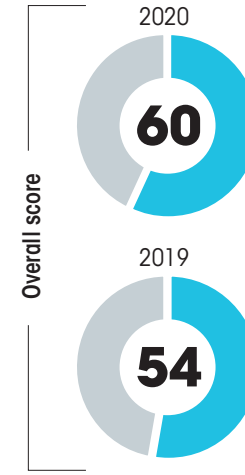
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	2.56	↓	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**96**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	95.64		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**70**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	41.10		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0	↔	50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	50.69	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	33.33	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	Null	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0	↔	0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.2		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**65**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	3.98		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	86	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	69.73	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	67.65	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	18	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	33.30		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**89**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	88.50		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	52.85	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	Null	↔	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	Null	↔	21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	4.043		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	79.37		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**69**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.80	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	15.40	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	60.77	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	11.67		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.93	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.93	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	100		100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	85	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
13

Meghalaya

The state has an SDG cell functional since 2018 and has state-, district- and block-level SDG Indicators framework. Still, the state remains off-track in nine of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 18 indicators spread across 11 SDGs, over 2019. These include HIV incidence, availability of physicians/nurses per 10,000 population, enrolment rate in elementary education, unemployment rate, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**37**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**98.04**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**30**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**40.40**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**49.50**	↑	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**31.80**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**1821.24**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.55**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**48**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**97.43**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**19.47**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**41.64**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**64.50**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**25.80**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**12.30**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.17**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**91.40**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**28.39**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**43.63**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**12**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**51**		
Sex ratio at birth	**34.60**	↑	**0**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**Null**	↔	**950**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**0.73**	↓	**1**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**1.43**		**0**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**5.08**	↑	**50**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**0.69**		**1**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**111**		**245**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**48.10**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**34.32**	↔	**50**
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**50**		
Households electrified (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	**47.50**		**100**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**63**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**7.06**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**0**	↔	**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**2.80**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**65.20**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**42.50**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**11.73**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**12.50**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**58.38**	↓	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**25**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**63.18**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**8.88**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**1.27**	↓	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**12.15**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**2.56**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**70.23**	↑	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**52.34**	↓	**100**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**51**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**0**	↔	**0**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**5.58**		**7.05**
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	**61.40**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**30**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	**65.12**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	**70.18**	↑	**100**
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)		↓	**100**
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	**75.80**		**100**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**62**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**28.13**		**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**16.50**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**73.66**	↓	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**13.84**	↓	**103.22**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**1798**		**1442**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**64**		
Forest cover (%)	**76.33**	↓	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**3.17**	↑	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**0.12**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**28.38**		**5.46**
Increase in area of desertification (%)	**3.35**	↔	**0**
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	**40**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	**12.5**		**0**

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**77**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**11.87**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**32.80**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**34.60**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)		↑	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**96.61**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**2.30**	↔	**0**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**70**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**Null**	↔	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**Null**		**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**99**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**154**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.23**	↓	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**6.10**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**5.45**		**5.81**
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	**60.40**	↑	**100**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	**10.70**		**7.83**
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	**25**	↓	**45**
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**75**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	**23.49**		**100**
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	**100**	↑	**100**
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	**67.98**	↓	**100**
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	**99.38**	↑	**100**
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	**2.44**	↓	**70**
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	**0**	↔	**0**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**88**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**46.90**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**50**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**Null**	↔	**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**91.67**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**1.33**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**0**	↔	**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**0**	↔	**0**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**73**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**166**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**0**	↔	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	**0.152**	↓	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**1.85**		**21.81**
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	**0.395**		**1.27**
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	**100**		**100**
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	**4.23**	↓	**21.81**
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**72**		
Murders per 100,000 population	**2.10**	↑	**1**
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	**37.80**	↔	**0**
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	**9.60**	↑	**0**
Missing children per 100,000 child population	**10.40**		**0**
Courts per 100,000 population	**3.13**	↔	**4.25**
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	**1.55**	↓	**0.19**
Births registered (%)	**100**		**100**
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	**41**	↑	**100**

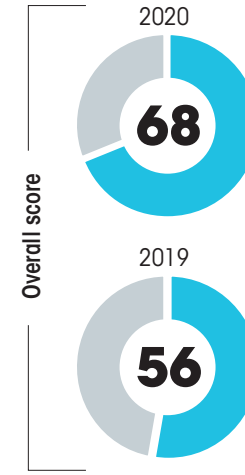
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
7

Mizoram

The state has an SDGs cell, a high-level monitoring committee, a technical committee, besides district planning committee to monitor ground-level progress. The state has line department budgets aligned to SDGs with allocations for specific schemes/ programmes.

Still, the state remains off-track in seven of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 14 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women, forest and tree cover, enrolment in elementary education, share of sewage treatment capacity to total generated, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**60**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**90.08**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**10.64**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**51.87**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**68.3**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**25.7**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**17.40**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.94**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**98.50**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**83.76**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**61.33**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**10**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**54**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**28.70**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**	↔	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.91**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**1.02**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**0**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.42**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**Null**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**63.80**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**11.78**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**51**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**0.97**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**2.99**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**7.30**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**52**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**11.40**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**99.92**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**17.73**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**14.50**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**51.19**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**32**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**67.24**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**0.64**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**5.34**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**16.93**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**2.31**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons		↑	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**52.34**	↑	**100**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**64**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**17**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**0**	↔	**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**23.64**		**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**97.50**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**1.35**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**0**	↔	**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**0.8**		**0**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**61**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**1.30**		**0**
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**5.09**		**7.05**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	18	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	80.08	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	87.12	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	9.80	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	52		100
SDG 15: Life on Land	**48**		
Forest cover (%)	85.41	↓	-
Tree cover (%)	2.09	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.19		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	34.92		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	95.52	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	8		0

ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**80**		
Population below poverty line (%)	20.40	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	9.80		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	45.8	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)		↔	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	93.45		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	6	↔	0
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**72**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	99.98		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	11.30	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	27.40	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	26.60	↓	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	17.90		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	1688.05		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	1.14	↓	1.22
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**79**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	92		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	237	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	1.18	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.90		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	5.27		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	89.90	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.90		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	50	↓	45

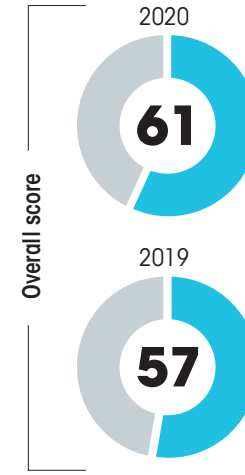
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**85**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	46.17		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	85.48	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	97.14	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	5.26	↓	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	114.07		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**87**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	127.20		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	64.24	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	0	↔	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	50		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.011		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 13: Climate Action	**66**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	Null	↔	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	65.53	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	53.09	↓	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1585		1442
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**81**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.80	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	33.70	↑	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	45	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	0	↔	0
Courts per 100,000 population	5.33	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.67	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	100	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
12

Nagaland

Home to India's longest insurgency, Nagaland is one of the worst-performing northeastern states. It remains off-track in nine of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on eight indicators spread across six SDGs, over 2019. These include HIV incidence, enrolment rate in elementary education, share of schools with separate toilets for girls, human trafficking, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**64**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**94.65**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**16.30**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**26.20**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**28.90**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**8.40**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**1665.91**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.74**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**61**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**Null**	↔	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**Null**		**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**54**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**233**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.73**	↓	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**1.90**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**1.02**		**5.81**
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	**83**	↑	**100**
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	**7.90**		**7.83**
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	**1**	↔	**45**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**39**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**67.38**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**24.08**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**33.92**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**61**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**18.70**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**11.90**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.11**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**93.80**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**63.26**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**36.03**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**11**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**48**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**4.10**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**	↔	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.86**	↑	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**0**	↔	**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**0**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.31**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**167**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**43.50**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**9.85**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**48**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**5.93**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**0**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**18.50**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**47.80**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**17.10**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**99.92**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**8.87**	↑	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**14.33**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**54.75**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**30**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**87.16**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**1.37**		**25**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	8.11	↑	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	14.11		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	2.28		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	74.27	↑	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	52.34	↑	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**46**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	42.90		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0	↔	50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	Null	↔	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	98.33	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.44	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	Null		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0	↔	0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**48**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	1.14		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	63.25	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	68	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	67.87	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	32.48	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0	↔	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	59.50		100
SDG 15: Life on Land	**63**		
Forest cover (%)	75.31	↓	-
Tree cover (%)	2.19	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)			2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	47.05		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	22.48	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null		0

ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**73**		
Population below poverty line (%)	18.88	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	23.70		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	6.10	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	98.96	↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	91.30		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.70	↔	0
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**87**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	40.14		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	90.33	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	100	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	1.01	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**69**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	67.59		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**91**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	77.90		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	0	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	0.01	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	50		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.126		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 13: Climate Action	**69**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	56.23	↑	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	10.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	53.57	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	52.60	↑	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1408		1442
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**79**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.20	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	8.80	↑	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	9.26	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	5.52		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.53	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.46	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	100	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	61	↑	100

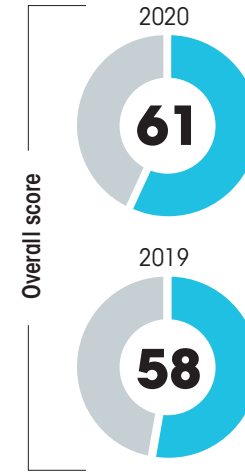
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
12

Odisha

For operationalisation of SDGs, the state has designated the planning and convergence department as the nodal agency. It has also set up an SDGs core team for planning, strategising and formulating action plans and monitoring implementation.

Still, the state remains off-track in seven of the 16 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 21 indicators spread across 13 SDGs, over 2019. These include enrolment rate in elementary education, crimes against women, wastewater and hazardous waste generation, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**41**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**32.59**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**35.90**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**47.70**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**85.51**	↓	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**Null**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**14.20**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**42**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**94.98**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**29.20**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**29.10**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**47.60**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**29.50**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2003.84**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.44**	↓	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**45**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**71.57**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**9.52**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**65.86**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**71.9**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**22.1**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**13.80**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.82**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**72.50**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**68.71**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**75.82**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**22**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**46**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**103.50**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**933**	↓	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.65**	↑	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**12.79**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**8.90**	↑	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.32**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**206**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**64.10**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**4.06**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**48**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**5.49**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**0**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**7.60**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**55.20**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**54.30**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**99.85**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**11.92**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**15.72**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**55.48**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**46**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**98.51**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**19.61**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**8.15**	↑	**20**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	18.94		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.18		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	75.09	↑	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	44.87	↓	100
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**59**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	3.10	↓	1
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	49.90	↓	0
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	20.03	↓	0
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	22.44		0
LFPR: transgender to male	2.16	↔	4.25
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	8.07	U	0.19
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	86	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	97	↑	100

ON TRACK

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**67**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	150	↑	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	44	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	88		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population		↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.50		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	11.82		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	97.20	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13.10		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	39	↓	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**86**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	51.73		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	98.13	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.04	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	83.16	↓	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	42.20	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**80**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	79.52		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**66**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	63.80		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	33.33		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	52.68	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	39.04	↑	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.74	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	26.2		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	6		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**70**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	2.80		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	26		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	104	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	80.02	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	90.02	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	29.49	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	65.70		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**73**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	141.40		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	60.63	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	20.68	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	62.81		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.013		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.30	↓	21.81
SDG 13: Climate Action	**70**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	22.78	↓	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	22		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	31.40	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	120.07	↓	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3201		1442
SDG 14: Life below Water	**82**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	3.29	↓	na
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	41.7	↑	na
SDG 15: Life on Land	**83**		
Forest cover (%)	33.15	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	2.98	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	2.46		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	38.32		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-0.33	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	4		0

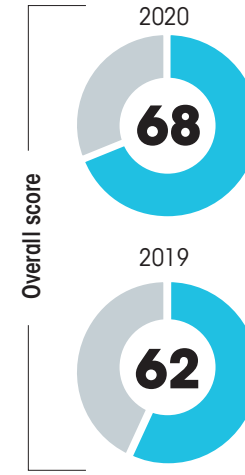
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
7

Punjab

Besides an SDGs document vision document for 2030, the state has initiated several special schemes for empowerment of women-led households and persons with disabilities.

Still, the state remains off-track in five of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 20 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include maternal mortality ratio, HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population, access to improved source of drinking water in rural areas, share of renewables in energy mix, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**60**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**71.50**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**11.52**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**68.14**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**61.6**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**29.50**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**23.40**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.35**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**79.40**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**99.93**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**86.85**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**13**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**45**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**41.50**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**890**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.67**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**11.40**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**5.13**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.26**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**190**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**80.90**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**1.55**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**57**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**4.61**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**7.61**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**8**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**51.90**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**70.30**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**22.94**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**24.39**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**52.32**	↑	**50**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**51**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**4.71**	↓	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**18**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**37.72**	↓	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**10.42**	↑	**103.2**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**3523**		**1442**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**48**		
Forest cover (%)	**3.67**	↑	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**3.16**	↓	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**0.14**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**3.15**		**5.46**
Increase in area of desertification (%)	**55.35**	↔	**0**
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	**26**		**0**

ON TRACK	SDG 1: No Poverty	69		
Population below poverty line (%)		**8.26**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)		**6.1**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)		**21.20**	↔	**100**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)		↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	96.46		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.50	↔	0
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**73**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	99.20		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	19.70	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	24.30	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	42	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	25.90		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	4693.24		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	2.57	↑	1.22
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**77**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	129	↓	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	89		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	196	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.08	↓	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.90		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	15.41		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.50	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	13.50		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	56	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**66**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	80.68		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	92.41	↓	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.06	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	94.11	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	165.80	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	78.99	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	141.66		100
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**69**	↔	
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	100		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	13.78		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	19.39	↑	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	22.54		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.46		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	122.19	↓	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	84.32	↑	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**68**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	5.20		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	15.38		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	41.79	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	29.06	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.2	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	1.9		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	Null		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**91**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.10		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	14.65		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.52	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	102	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	76.02	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	93.40	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	88.79	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	97		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**71**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	255		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	78.89	↓	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	4.11	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	18.02		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	4.02		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	16.04	↑	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**76**		
Murders per 100,000 population	2.30	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	29.90	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.63	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	10.19		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.54	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.64	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	91.70	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	107	↑	100

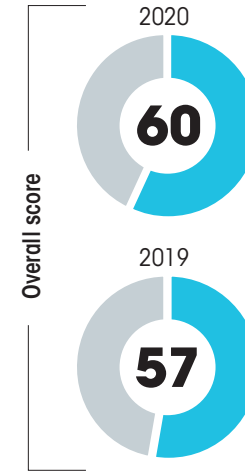
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
13

Rajasthan

The state has mapped all welfare schemes with key SDGs and introduced a module, Integrated Financial Management System, to map all budget heads with welfare schemes.

Still, the state remains off-track in 10 of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 18 indicators spread across 11 SDGs, over 2019. These include enrolment rate in elementary education, availability of separate toilets for girls in schools, installed sewage treatment capacity to total generated, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**63**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**14.71**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**32**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**18.70**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**84.24**	↑	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**98.15**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**2.80**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**53**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**100**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**31.50**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**36.80**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**46.60**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**26**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**3423.23**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.86**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**60**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**83.29**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**12.69**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**56.51**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**88.10**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**23**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**14.90**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**67.10**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**83.23**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**92.23**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**12**	↔	**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**39**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**110.40**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**871**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.79**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**49.03**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**12**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.43**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**181**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**74.30**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**10.12**	↔	**50**
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**54**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	**35.25**		**100**
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	**92.28**	↓	**100**
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	**90.44**	↓	**100**
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	**65.79**	↓	**100**
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	**139.87**	↔	**70**
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	**62.71**	↑	**0**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**57**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**5.45**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**25.92**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**6.20**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**56.60**	↑	**68.3**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	65.20		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	99.99	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	10.21	↓	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	14.16		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	59.85	↑	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**45**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	100.01		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	10.39		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	7.50	↓	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	20.83		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.16		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	81.89	↓	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	53.79	↑	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**45**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	41.70		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	12		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	51.32	↓	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	29.50	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.36	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	55.6		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	19.5		0
SDG 13: Climate Action	**49**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	2.22		0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	18.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	46.04	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	22.64	↑	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	4528		1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**43**		
Forest cover (%)	4.86	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	2.37	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.13		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	52.69		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-0.46	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	7		0

ON TRACK

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**70**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	164	↑	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	69		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	223	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	↔	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.80		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	13.61		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.20	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	11.80		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	49	↓	45
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	108.88		100
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**81**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.30		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	13.52		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	102	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	77	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	82	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	29.60	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	89.10		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**74**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	166.20		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	70.63	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	8.15	↑	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	99.19		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	1.367		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	75.98		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	1.54	↓	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**73**		
Murders per 100,000 population	2.10	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	25.90	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	8.56	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	12.81		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.90	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	5.46	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	96.60	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	92	↑	100

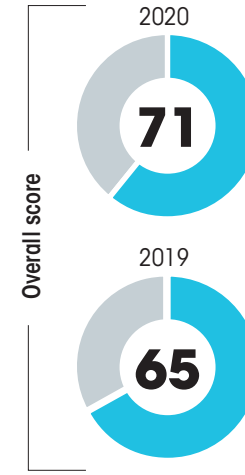
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
4

Sikkim

The state has completed SDG-wise mapping of government departments and has carried out campaigns to ensure universal health check-up, financial support to meritorious students to study outside the state, and ensure jobs for at least one member per household.

Still, the state remains off-track in five of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 13 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include notification rate of tuberculosis, individual household toilets construction, hazardous waste generation, share of renewables in total energy mix, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**62**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	62		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	218	↓	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.03	↔	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	33.10		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	12.63		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.40	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	Null		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	25	↑	45
SDG 4: Quality Education	**58**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	72.91	↑	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	23.67	↑	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	58.22		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	64.40	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	53.9	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	20.40		100
Gender parity index for higher education	1	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	86.20		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.15		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	63.92		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	13		30
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**58**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	39.80	↑	0
Sex ratio at birth	Null	↔	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.88	↓	1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	0.32		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	9.38	↔	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.68		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	67.10		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	6.29	↔	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**52**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	93.71		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	45.43		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	3.31	↓	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	20.28		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	2.90		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	99.44	↑	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	51.74	↑	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**61**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	7.60		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0	↔	50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	50.3	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	43.75	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.07	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	14.1		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	1		0

ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**80**		
Population below poverty line (%)	8.19	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	4.9		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	30.3	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	91.30	↓	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	92.17		100

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.60	↔	0
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**69**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	100		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	11	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	21.80	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	23.60	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	25.80		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	1842.55		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.95	↑	1.22
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**89**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	37.42		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.34	↑	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	96.77	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	0.06	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**85**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.20		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	8.70		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	67	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	70.67	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	94.34	↔	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	92.68	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	89.30		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**76**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	207.10		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	0	↔	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	2.23	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	0	↔	21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	0.01		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	73.35		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 13: Climate Action	**65**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	45.52		0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16		50

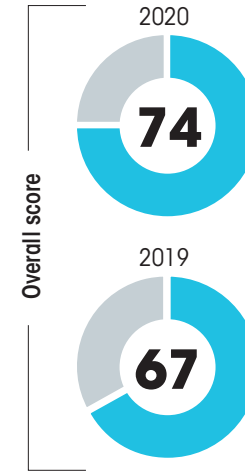
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	84.84	↓	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	25.45	↓	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1620		1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**73**		
Forest cover (%)	47.10	↓	-
Tree cover (%)	0.51	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.05		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	10.75		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	0.34	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null	↔	0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**72**		
Murders per 100,000 population	2.60	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	80.30	↑	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.99	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	19		0
Courts per 100,000 population	4.18	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0	↔	0.19
Births registered (%)	65.20	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	91	↑	100
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	104.86		100
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**71**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	4.97		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	0		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	3.3	↑	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	66.10	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	36.20		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	24.55	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	28.72		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	50.93	↓	50

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
2

Tamil Nadu

The state has set up a high power committee headed by the chief secretary to oversee SDGs implementation. Tamil Nadu has also constituted eight thematic working groups and SDGs units in every department and SDGs cells at every district. It has also rolled out child and gender budget for inclusive growth. Still, the state remains off-track in four of the 16 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 19 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include enrolment rate in elementary education, dropout rate in secondary education, hazardous waste generation, installed sewage treatment capacity to total generation, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**59**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	15.6	↓	0
Sex ratio at birth	908	↑	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.73	↑	1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	2.06		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	8.51	↓	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.49		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	185		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	83		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	19.65	↔	50
SDG 13: Climate Action	**61**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	12.85		0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	24.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	51.59	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	5.97	↔	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2412		1442
SDG 14: Life below Water	**11**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	-8.16	↓	na
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	15.0	↑	na
SDG 15: Life on Land	**63**		
Forest cover (%)	20.27	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	3.71	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.25		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	18.76		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	1.80	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	42		0

ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**86**		
Population below poverty line (%)	11.28	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	7.30		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	64	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	94.44	↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	88.42		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.40	↔	0
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**66**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	93.30		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	23.50	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	19.70	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	44.30	-	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	16.40		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	3561.89		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.87	↑	1.22
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**81**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	60	↑	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	84		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	138	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.80		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	13.88		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.90	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9.10		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	65	↓	45

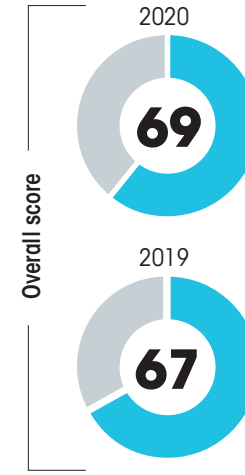
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**69**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**85.49**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**13.02**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**72.32**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**71.30**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**49**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**19.10**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.97**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**80.70**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**96.08**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**93.31**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**18**		**30**
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**87**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	**73.05**		**100**
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	**99.39**	↓	**100**
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	**98.39**	↓	**100**
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	**98.23**	↓	**100**
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	**80.93**	↔	**70**
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	**39.62**	↑	**0**
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	**100.29**		**100**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**71**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**7.45**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**13.61**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**7.2**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**60.4**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**45.50**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**16.07**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**35.47**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**58.53**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**71**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**100**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**20.58**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**18.74**	↓	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**37.91**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.40**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**101.75**	↓	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**65.68**	↑	**100**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**74**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**19.90**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**7.89**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**52.99**	↑	**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**19.66**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**0.74**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**7.9**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**3.9**		**0**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**79**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**0.80**		**0**
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**9.17**		**7.05**
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	**97**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**116**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	**69.99**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	**84.99**	↑	**100**
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	**25.68**	↓	**100**
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	**86**		**100**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**78**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**199.90**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**49.22**	↑	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	**17.26**	↓	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**48.73**		**21.81**
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	**5.315**		**1.27**
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	**100**		**100**
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	**13.38**	↓	**21.81**
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**71**		
Murders per 100,000 population	**2.30**	↓	**1**
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	**20.50**	↓	**0**
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	**1.02**	↑	**0**
Missing children per 100,000 child population	**22.37**		**0**
Courts per 100,000 population	**1.71**	-	**4.25**
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	**5.51**	↓	**0.19**
Births registered (%)	**88.80**	↓	**100**
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	**97**	↑	**100**

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
6

Telangana

The state has established a Centre for SDGs and appointed the chief planning officer at the nodal role in districts. It has mapped budget allocations for various development schemes to SDGs.
Still, the state remains off-track in five of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 13 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include availability of physicians/nurses per 10,000 population, crimes against women, hazardous waste generation, installed sewage treatment capacity to total generation, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**50**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**97.98**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**30.80**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**29.30**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**49.80**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**32.10**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**3448.32**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**Null**	↔	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**63**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**93.69**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**13.47**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**56.49**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**69.80**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**36.20**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**20.80**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.02**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**67.40**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**91.52**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**90.96**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**11**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**41**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**99.30**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**901**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.68**	↑	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**46.10**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**5.04**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.52**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**128**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**88.20**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**23**	↔	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**59**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**99.66**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**11.54**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**12.86**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**33.23**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.22**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**109.90**		**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**65.61**		**100**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**43**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**Null**	↔	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**13**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**41.12**	↑	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**6.07**	↓	**103.2**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**2710**		**1442**

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**68**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**Null**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**17.500**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**66.4**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)		↓	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**Null**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**1.50**	↔	**0**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**67**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**63**	↑	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**30**	↑	**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**98**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**192**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.08**	↑	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**20.60**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**18.68**		**5.81**
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	**99.90**	↑	**100**
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	**14.40**		**7.83**
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	**10**	↓	**45**
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**96**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	**100**		**100**
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	**100**	↑	**100**
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	**100**	↑	**100**
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	**96.23**	↓	**100**
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	**98.22**	↑	**100**
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	**65.40**	↔	**70**
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	**11.99**	↑	**0**
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	**120.43**		**100**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**73**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**8.45**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**48.6**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**8.80**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**60.20**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**62.20**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**15.08**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**28.93**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**57.45**	↑	**50**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**67**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**26**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**5.88**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**50.35**	↑	**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**26.05**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**1.06**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**31.1**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**16.1**		**0**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**76**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**0.30**		**0**
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**17.37**		**7.05**
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	**100**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**92**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	**77.99**	↔	**100**
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	**53.15**	↑	**100**
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	**31.11**	↓	**100**
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	**96.10**		**100**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**73**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**198.40**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**66**	↑	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	**9.93**	↓	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**52.25**		**21.81**
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	**4.94**		**1.27**
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	**100**		**100**
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	**5.49**	↑	**21.81**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**81**		
Forest cover (%)	**18.36**	↑	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**2.24**	↓	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**4.37**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**28.85**		**5.46**
Increase in area of desertification (%)	**-1.63**	↔	**0**
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	**5**		**0**
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**71**		
Murders per 100,000 population	**2.30**	↓	**1**
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	**37.70**	↓	**0**
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	**8.96**	↑	**0**
Missing children per 100,000 child population	**29.62**		**0**
Courts per 100,000 population	**1.17**	↔	**4.25**
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	**4.75**	↓	**0.19**
Births registered (%)	**100**	↑	**100**
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	**103**	↑	**100**

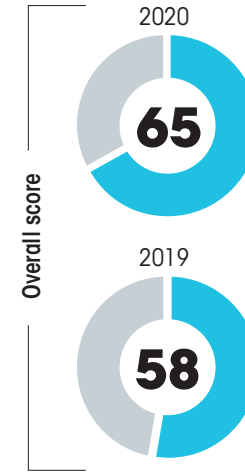
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
9

Tripura

With the planning (statistics) department as the nodal agency, the state has set up a high level monitoring committee on SDGs, headed by the chief secretary.

Still, the state remains off-track in six of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 14 indicators spread across seven SDGs, over 2019. These include crimes against women, access to improved drinking water to rural households, deaths to extreme weather events, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**52**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**99.96**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**23.80**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**31.90**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**54.40**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**41.40**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2943.91**		**5322**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**1.26**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**42**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**100**	↔	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**29.55**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**38.62**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**71.30**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**19.20**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**13.40**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.83**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**89.90**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**57.12**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**45.80**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**18**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**39**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**54.50**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**	**Null**	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.72**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**22.94**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**5**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.23**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**Null**		**245**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**57.20**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**12.30**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**57**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**8.84**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**0**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**10.50**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**50.80**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**33.20**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**14.60**	↑	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**14.65**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**50.99**	↓	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**35**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**95.87**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**3.31**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**6.38**	↓	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**12.84**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**2.95**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**75.78**	↑	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**52.34**	↓	**100**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**41**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**55.51**	↓	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**22.50**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**12.41**	↔	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**27.04**	↓	**103.2**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3598		1442

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	82		
Population below poverty line (%)	14.05	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	20.300		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	58.1	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	96.38	↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	86.58		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	2.60	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**67**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	95		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	70	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.11	↓	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	18.20		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	5.97		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	93.50	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	14.20		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	22	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**82**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	63.05		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	84.84	↓	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	88.18	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	100	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	8.06	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**83**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	82.40		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**85**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	55.70		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	50		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	45.23	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	50	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	Null	Null	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0	↔	0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0.2		0

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**67**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	2.20		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	5.69		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	96.13	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	101	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	62.81	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	88.71	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	4.57	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	44.40		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**99**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	64		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	0	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	0.07	↔	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	93.17		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	07		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	Null	21.81
SDG 15: Life on Land	**69**		
Forest cover (%)	73.68	↔	-
Tree cover (%)	2.20	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.46		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	9.80		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	33.55	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	33		0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**80**		
Murders per 100,000 population	3.60	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	25.10	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.50	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	13.63		0
Courts per 100,000 population	3.10	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	1.50	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	100	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	94	↑	100

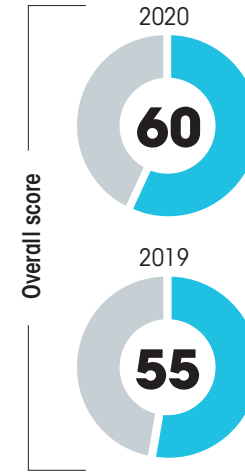
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
13

Uttar Pradesh

The state has set up a taskforce, headed by the chief secretary, and goal-wise working groups besides mapping SDGs indicators with schemes and government departments.

Still, the Uttar Pradesh remains off-track in 10 of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 17 indicators spread across 11 SDGs, over 2019. These include employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, dropout rate at secondary level, crimes against women, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**44**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**29.43**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**40.80**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**6.1**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**82.15**	↓	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**93.48**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**6.40**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**41**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**99.23**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**36.80**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**38.80**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**51**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**31.60**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**3158.46**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.59**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**60**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**197**	↑	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**47**	↑	**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**95**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**213**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.03**	↔	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**2.40**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**10.30**		**5.81**
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	**87.60**	↑	**100**
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	**16.60**		**7.83**
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	**14**	↑	**45**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**51**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**84.54**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**15.51**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**46.12**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**67.35**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**25.8**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**17.80**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.14**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**68.20**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**81.48**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**73.86**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**34**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**50**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**55.40**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**880**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.94**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**17.22**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**10.61**	↑	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.19**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**243**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**49.90**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**7.65**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**53**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**3.74**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**50.09**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**6.2**	↔	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**44.40**	↓	**68.3**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.40		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	8.07	↓	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	9.61		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	54.74	↑	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**42**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	99.99		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	14.54		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	10.51	↓	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	22.85		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.08		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	67.62	↓	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	38.73	↑	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**41**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	54.10		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	13.75		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	33.34	↓	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	21.29	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.42	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	28.6		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	63.6		0
SDG 13: Climate Action	**39**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	4.71	↑	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	16.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	25.77	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	11.91	↓	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)			1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**61**		
Forest cover (%)	6.15	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	3.05	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.21		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	11		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	-16.69	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	19		0

ON TRACK

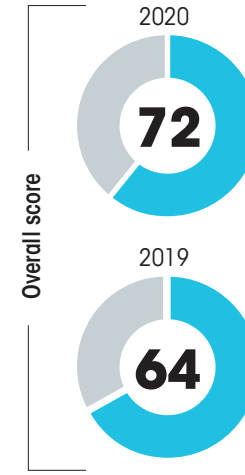
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**83**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	20.35		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.63	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	95.51	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	96.27	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	70.18	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	10.96	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	106.83		100
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**77**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.40		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	18.18		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	99.18	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	107	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	68.26	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	74.32	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	41.19	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	92.10		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**79**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	91.10		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	73.72	↓	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	1.12	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	60.40		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	1.14		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	9.25	↓	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**79**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.70	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	21.40	↑	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0.61	↓	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	3.59		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.58	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.59	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	80.10	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	90	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
3

Uttarakhand

The state has set up six working groups for guiding SDGs implementation and has established district-level cells that are headed by the chief development officers for decetralised monitoring.
Still, the state remains off-track in four of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 18 indicators spread across 11 SDGs, over 2019. These include sex ratio, crimes against women, unemployment rate, maternal mortality rate,among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**61**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**100**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**18.70**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**29.90**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**43.90**	↑	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**15.70**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2691.48**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.71**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**46**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**46.50**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**840**	↓	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.71**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**11.79**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**8.45**	↑	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.29**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**234**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**71.60**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**11.93**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**63**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**5.46**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**19.72**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**9.50**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**48.60**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**40.30**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**20.01**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**24.64**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**53.06**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**56**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**84.67**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**37.52**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**12.81**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**23.50**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**2.85**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**113.58**		**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**38.73**		**100**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**60**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**62.42**	↓	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**19.50**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**71.52**	↑	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**52.03**	↑	**103.22**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**3300**		**1442**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**64**		
Forest cover (%)	**45.44**	↑	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**1.57**	↑	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**0.40**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**17.68**		**5.46**
Increase in area of desertification (%)	**11.53**	↔	**0**
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	**63**		**0**

ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**74**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**11.26**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**17.30**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**19.50**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)		↓	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**89.02**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**74.00**	-	**0**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**77**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**99**	↓	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**33**	↑	**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**90**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**227**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.04**	↑	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**4.60**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**7.75**		**5.81**
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	**88.80**	↑	**100**
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	**12.50**		**7.83**
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	**15**	↔	**45**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**70**		
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**96.38**	↑	**100**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**10.95**	↓	**8.8**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**66.20**		**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**74.95**	↔	**100**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**39.1**	↔	**50**
Gender parity index for higher education	**24.70**		**100**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**1**	↔	**1**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**79**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**87.72**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**89.78**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**15**		**30**
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**85**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	**52.46**		**100**
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	**99.26**	↑	**100**
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	**95.36**	↓	**100**
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	**78.39**	↓	**100**
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	**56.75**	↔	**70**
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	**0**	↔	**0**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	**115.40**		**100**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**77**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**23.10**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**20**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**56.02**	↓	**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**21.43**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**0.65**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**4.4**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**2.7**		**0**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**76**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**0.30**		**0**
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**9.97**		**7.05**
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	**100**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**75**	↓	**100**
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	**56.50**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	**78.66**	↑	**100**
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	**26.88**	↓	**100**
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	**97.40**		**100**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**82**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**170.60**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**78.35**	↑	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	**2.17**	↑	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**96.33**		**21.81**
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	**2.813**		**1.27**
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	**99.12**		**100**
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	**11.51**	↓	**21.81**
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**86**		
Murders per 100,000 population	**1.80**	↓	**1**
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	**31.50**	↓	**0**
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	**3.22**	↑	**0**
Missing children per 100,000 child population	**14**		**0**
Courts per 100,000 population	**2.73**	↔	**4.25**
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	**1.16**	↑	**0.19**
Births registered (%)	**100**	↓	**100**
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	**102**	↑	**100**

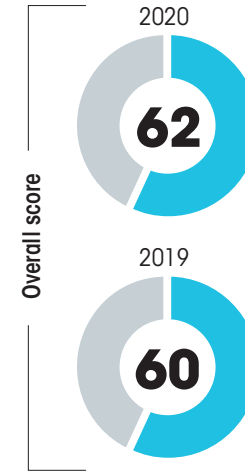
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
11

West Bengal

The state has set up a monitoring cell to coordinate and implement the SDGs. It is also closely monitoring the progress in North Bengal, Paschimanchal and Sundarbans region, which account for 73 per cent of the state's population.

Still, the state remains off-track in 10 of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 14 indicators spread across 11 SDGs, over 2019. These include maternal mortality rate, access to improved drinking water in rural households, death due to extreme weather events, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**59**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**19.98**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**26.3**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**33.40**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)	**87.59**	↓	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**71.57**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**6**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**46**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**100**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**30.90**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**25.30**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**53.60**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**45.50**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2947.70**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**0.96**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**54**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**93.21**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**19.49**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**51.73**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**70.55**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**19.30**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**16.60**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**0.94**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**79**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**92.62**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**81.14**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**36**		**30**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**41**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**64**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**941**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.53**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**36.13**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**13.61**	↓	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.28**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**166**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**72.70**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**3.17**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**57**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**5.36**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**22.85**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**4.10**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**54.90**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**59.20**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**9.75**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**12.63**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**55.17**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**53**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**99.13**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**12.34**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**18.66**	↑	**20**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	21.69		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	2.99		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	80.99	↑	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	51.74	↓	100
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**45**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	1.70		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	5.73		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	86.01	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	55	↓	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	9.09	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	18.99	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	10.52	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	68		100
SDG 13: Climate Action	**39**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	27.56	↓	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	17.76	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	9.88	↓	103.2
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3761		1442
SDG 14: Life below Water	**50**		
Increase in area under mangroves (%)	-0.09	↓	na
Potential area developed under aquaculture (%)		↑	na
SDG 15: Life on Land	**53**		
Forest cover (%)	19.04	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	2.26	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)			2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	5.56		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	3.08	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	115		0

ON TRACK

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**76**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	98	↓	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	97		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	111	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.04	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	5.89		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.60	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	16.90		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	27	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**81**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	39.75		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	95.48	↓	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.84	-	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	74.07	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	44.58	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**98**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	98.13		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**71**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	53.50		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	26.19		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	51.42	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	28.57	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.48	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.6		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	1.9		0
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**79**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	96.20		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	50.20	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	1.92	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	49.91		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	3.11		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	3.27	↓	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**81**		
Murders per 100,000 population	2	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	21.40	↑	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	2.70	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	27.94		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.12	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.09	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	100	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	96	↑	100

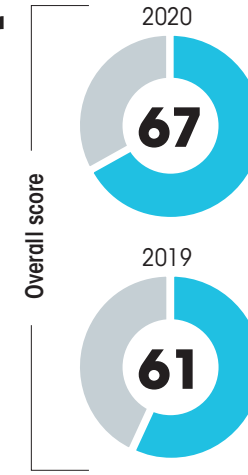
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
4

Andaman & Nicobar

The Union Territory has prepared "Vision 2030" plan, along with a seven-year strategy and three-year action agenda to implement SDGs. It has also mapped all welfare schemes and government departments with SDGs targets.

Still, the state remains off-track in five of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 11 indicators spread across 17 SDGs, over 2019. These include low enrolment rate, crimes against women, usage of fertilisers, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**45**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	100		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	Null	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	Null	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	61.40	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	2122.08		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	Null		1.22
SDG 4: Quality Education	**57**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	74.10	↓	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	22.22	↓	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	56.44		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	65.50	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	23.2	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	28.50		100
Gender parity index for higher education	1.29	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	88.30		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	96.01		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	85.05		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	10		30
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**59**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Null		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	4.64		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	13.80	↑	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	62.50	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.30		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	18.80	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	29.82		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	47.94	↓	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**23**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	0	↔	100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	1.09		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	7.19	↑	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	18.89		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	Null		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	87.87		100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	Null	↔	100
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**46**		
Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.2		1
Congnisable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	112.5		0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0		0
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	30.71		0
Courts per 1,00,000 population	0		4.25
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	7.5		0.19
Births registered (%)	71.8		100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98		100

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**71**		
Population below poverty line (%)	1	↔	10.96

Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	6.90		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	5.7	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)		↓	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	96.73		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**68**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	66		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	151	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.05	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	45.50		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	5.03		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	98.20	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	↔	45
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**68**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	72.20	↓	0
Sex ratio at birth	Null	↔	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.95	↑	1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	0.53		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	Null	↔	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.39		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	73		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	29.80	↔	50
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**87**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	88.89		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	99.28	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	60	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	3.03	↓	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	Null	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	115.15		100

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**67**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	16		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	35.66		33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	Null	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	Null		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	10.5		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**85**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	4.17		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	95.56	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0	↔	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	88.40		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**73**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	558		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	46.99	↓	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	00	↔	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	0	↔	21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	4.672		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 13: Climate Action	**77**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	Null	↔	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	20.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	46.26	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	104.93	↑	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Null		1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**72**		
Forest cover (%)	81.74	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	0.50	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.09		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	6.42		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	13	↓	0

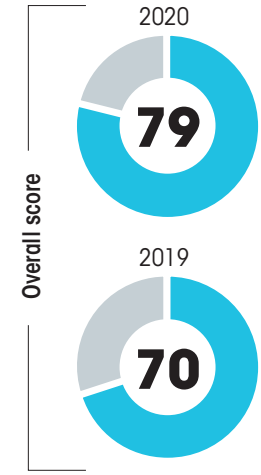
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
1

Chandigarh

The Union Territory has created an SDG dashboards for administrators and rolled out several welfare schemes that promise housing for all and social pensions.

Still, the state remains off-track in three of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 10 indicators spread across eight SDGs, over 2019. These include crimes against women, industry compliance with wastewater treatment norms, murders, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**58**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**95.20**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**	↔	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.96**	↑	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**32.78**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**Null**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.35**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**274**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**72.50**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**10.83**	↔	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**45**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**Null**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**3.24**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**8.47**	↓	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**38.57**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.45**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**136.42**		**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**Null**	↔	**100**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**61**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 100 million population)	**Null**	↔	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**24.50**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**69.40**	↑	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**48.11**	↑	**103.22**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**Null**		**1442**

ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**75**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**21.81**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**4.800**		**13.95**
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	**21.30**	↔	**100**
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)		↔	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**96.220**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**0**	↔	**0**
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**97**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**100**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**Null**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**Null**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**Null**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**Null**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**4973.62**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**3.11**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**74**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	**Null**	↔	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**Null**		**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**77**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	**606**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.08**	↑	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**11.10**		**3.5**
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	**8.78**		**5.81**
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	**99.90**	↓	**100**
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	**10**		**7.83**
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	**1**	↔	**45**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**79**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**85.78**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**4.52**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**83.43**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**81.55**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**50.6**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**37.40**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.54**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**89.10**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**100**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**89.49**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**12**		**30**
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**99**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	**Null**		**100**
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	**Null**		**100**
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	**98.45**	↓	**100**
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	**75**	↑	**70**
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	**0**	↔	**0**
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	**Null**	↔	**100**
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	**143.22**		**100**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**70**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**6.11**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**0**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**7.80**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**54.90**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**47.70**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**39.40**	↑	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**61.77**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**46.42**	↓	**50**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**100**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**3.40**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**100**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**34.32**		**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**Null**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**Null**	↔	**1**

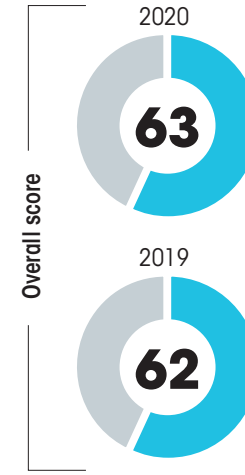
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**0.5**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**Null**		**0**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**98**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**0**		**0**
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**8.32**		**7.05**
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**143**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW generated (%)	**91.91**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	**96.15**	↑	**100**
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	**123.57**	↓	**100**
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	**98.90**		**100**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**78**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**412.60**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**0**	↔	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	**1.537**	↑	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**43.94**		**21.81**
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	**10.013**		**1.27**
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	**100**		**100**
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	**Null**	↔	**21.81**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**85**		
Forest cover (%)	**19.32**	↑	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**22.34**	↑	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**1.54**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**0.50**		**5.46**
Increase in area of desertification (%)	**Null**	↔	**0**
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	**Null**		**0**
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**73**		
Murders per 100,000 population	**2.20**	↓	**1**
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	**66**	↑	**0**
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	**0**	↔	**0**
Missing children per 100,000 child population	**50.50**		**0**
Courts per 100,000 population	**2.54**	↔	**4.25**
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	**4.24**	↓	**0.19**
Births registered (%)	**100**	↓	**100**
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	**108**	↑	**100**

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
6

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

The Union Territory has assigned the department of planning and statistics as the nodal agency. The state remains off-track in eight of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 14 indicators spread across nine SDGs, over 2019. These include crimes against women and children, availability of separate toilets for girls in schools, use of nitrogenous fertilisers, share of renewables in total energy mix, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**27**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**64.21**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**Null**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**Null**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**67.90**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**Null**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**2,105.1**		**5,322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**Null**	↔	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**56**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**88.75**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**20.52**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**53.46**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**79.20**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**9.30**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**12.20**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.70**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**77.70**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**100**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**89.34**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**28**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**53**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**21.60**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**	↔	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.64**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**1.30**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**Null**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.50**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**184**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**66**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**20.75**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**57**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**Null**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**3.37**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**1.50**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**69.90**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**22.40**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**10.89**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**33.56**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**38.99**	↓	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**47**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**Null**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**Null**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**59.30**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**22.74**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.23**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**70.02**		**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**Null**	↔	**100**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**62**		
Forest cover (%)	**42.16**	↔	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**5.75**	↓	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**0.41**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**11.87**		**5.46**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null		0
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	62		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	1160.5		
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	65.22	↓	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ annum)	-	-	
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	-	-	
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.117		
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	-	-	-

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	65		
Population below poverty line (%)	39.31	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	34.10		13.95
Households under health scheme/insurance (%)	30.80	↔	100
Employment provided against demanded under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (%)		↔	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	94.94		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.10	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	80		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	75		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	205	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.17	↓	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.10		3.5
Road accident deaths per 100,000 population	8.81		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.60	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	6		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	95		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	Null		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null		100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	94.80		100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	Null		100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	28.57	↑	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	71		
Households electrified (%)	Null	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	89.29		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	66		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	39.30		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	31.97	↓	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	Null	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	16.2		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	89		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	2.23		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	98	↑	100
SBM-U: MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	↔	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	44.83	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	82.10		100
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	75		
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.30	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	41.70	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	↔	0
Missing children per 1,00,000 child population	2.31		0
Courts per 1,00,000 population	0.54	↔	4.25
Cases under PCA and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0	↔	0.19
Births registered (%)	90	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	106	↑	100
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore popu- lation)	Null	↔	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	17		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	1.10	↓	40
CO_2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	27.66	↓	103.2
DALY rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	Null		1442

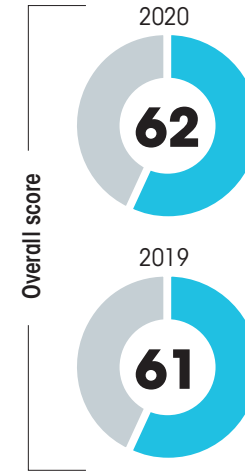
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
6

Daman and Diu

The Union Territory has assigned the department of planning and statistics as the nodal agency.

Still, the state remains off-track in eight of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 11 indicators spread across eight SDGs, over 2019. These include dropout rate in secondary education, crimes against children, use of nitrogenous fertilisers, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**27**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**96.61**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**Null**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**Null**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**Null**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**Null**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**1272.73**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**Null**	↔	**1.22**
SDG 4: Quality Education	**56**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**79.13**	↓	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**21.66**	↓	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**33.21**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**65.50**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**5.5**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**37.40**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**2.34**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**88.30**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**100**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**83.84**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**15**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**53**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**25.20**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**Null**	↔	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.56**	↔	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**3.08**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**Null**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.22**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**156**		**245**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**60.80**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**18.92**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**57**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**Null**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**7.74**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**0**	↑	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**59.20**	↓	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**39.10**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**100**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**10.89**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**20.84**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**30.83**	↓	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**47**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**Null**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**Null**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**62.57**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**26.76**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.16**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**70.02**		**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**Null**	↔	**100**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**62**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**909.70**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**93.33**	↓	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ Annum)	**Null**	↔	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**Null**		**21.81**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.117		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	100		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 13: Climate Action	**18**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	↔	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	11		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	14.21	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	30.93	↓	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Null		1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**62**		
Forest cover (%)	18.46	↔	-
Tree cover (%)	4.87	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.14		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	7.81		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null		0

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**65**		
Population below poverty line (%)	9.86	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	6		13.95
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	17	↔	100
Persons who demanded work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	Null	↔	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	90.21		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.10	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**80**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	66		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	173	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.07	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.90		3.5
Death rate due to road accidents per 100,000 population	6.86		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	100	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	5		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**95**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	Null		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null		100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	↔	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	78.26	↓	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	50	↑	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**71**		
Households electrified (%)	Null	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	78.02		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**66**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	16		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	47.92	↑	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	Null	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	16.3		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**89**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	2.31		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	178	↑	100
SBM-U: MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	75	↔	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	↔	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	43.06	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	94.50		100
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**75**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.40	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	47.30	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	18.89		0
Courts per 100,000 population	0.95	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	2.38	↓	0.19
Births registered (%)	56.70	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	103	↑	100

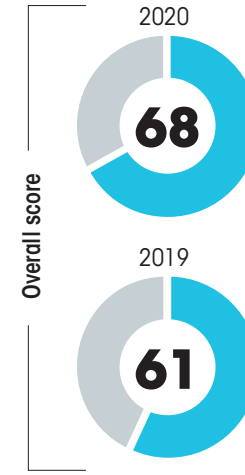
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
2

Delhi

The Capital has set up nine working groups constituted and a steering committee for review and monitoring of SDGs. The Union Territory has also aligned its budget with SDGs.

Still, the state remains off-track in six of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 13 indicators spread across eight SDGs, over 2019. These include dropout rate at secondary education, crimes against women, sex ratio, and share of industries complying with waste water treatment norms, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑), deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**63**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**100**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**28.10**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**28.80**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**46.10**	↔	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**29.20**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**3977.23**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**2.67**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**33**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**144**	↓	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**844**	↓	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.75**	↑	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**40.76**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**11.43**	↑	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.25**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**188**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**69.50**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**13.65**	↔	**50**
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**61**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	**Null**		**100**
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	**Null**		**100**
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**100**	↔	**100**
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	**100**		**100**
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	**100**	↔	**100**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	**53.44**	↓	**100**
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	**120**	↔	**70**
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	**64.71**	↑	**0**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**50**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**291.90**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**89.01**	↑	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ Annum)	**2.176**	↓	**4.04**
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	**0.05**		**21.81**
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	**11.493**		**1.27**
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	**100**		**100**
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	**2.56**	↑	**21.81**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**55**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	**Null**	↔	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**25**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**12.56**	↓	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**67.57**	↑	**103.22**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**1890**		**1442**
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**62**		
Murders per 100,000 population	**2.60**	↓	**1**
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	**139**	↑	**0**
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	**30.49**	↓	**0**
Missing children per 100,000 child population	**113.48**		**0**
Courts per 100,000 population	**4.31**	↔	**4.25**
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	**0.90**	↓	**0.19**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Births registered (%)	100	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	125	↑	100

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	81		
Population below poverty line (%)	9.91	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	4.3		13.95
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	15.70	↔	100
Persons who demanded work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	Null	↔	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	96.5		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80	↔	0
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**90**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	92		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	575	↑	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.15	↑	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.70		3.5
Death rate due to road accidents per 100,000 population	7.56		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	96	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	9		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	50	↑	45
SDG 4: Quality Education	**75**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	100	↔	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	14.93	↓	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	70.07		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	67.35	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	46.3	–	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	41		100
Gender parity index for higher education	1.16	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	86.40		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	100		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	89.33		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	29		30
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	147.34		100
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**65**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.63		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	19.17		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	10.70	↓	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	53.50	↑	68.3

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	59.90		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	19.26	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	41.10		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	47.07	↑	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**66**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Null		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	5.20		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	22.99	↓	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	46.60		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	3.36		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	190.61	↓	100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	199.88	↑	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**72**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	2.30		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	14.29		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	Null	↔	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	17.14	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.67	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	2.7		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	Null		0
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**65**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.80		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	7.08		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	15	↑	100
SBM-U: MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	55.24	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	20.07	↔	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	70.23	↑	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	97.50		100
SDG 15: Life on Land	**81**		
Forest cover (%)	13.18	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	8.73	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	Null		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	4.92		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	22.25	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null		0

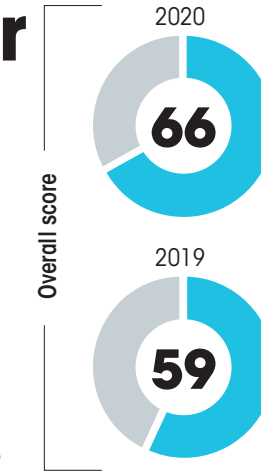
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
5

Jammu and Kashmir

The Union Territory has an apex level committee, an SDGs cell and district-level committees to oversee and monitor progress. It has also constituted two monitoring units to coordinate SDGs implementation in municipalities/ town area.

Still, it remains off-track in seven of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 13 indicators spread across 11 SDGs, over 2019. These include notification rate of tuberculosis, average wage/salary received (Female to male), availability of toilets for girls in schools, unemployment rate and density of mobile connections, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**49**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**67.88**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**17.81**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**42.31**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**59.75**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**30.9**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**19.70**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.09**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**76.40**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**80.14**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**80.09**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**12**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**46**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**47.80**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**927**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.78**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**5.42**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**2.3**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.45**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**100**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**66.30**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**7.60**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**47**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**4.50**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**5**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**5.60**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**58.50**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**44.40**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**99.71**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**13.73**	↓	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**19.42**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**54.26**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**42**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**89.20**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**8.09**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**9.10**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**18.62**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**2.87**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**85.02**	↓	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**55.23**	↑	**100**
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**57**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	**0.40**		**0**
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	**6.92**		**7.05**
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	**85.09**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	**84**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	**16.25**	↑	**100**
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	**12.45**	↑	**100**
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	**21.43**	↓	**100**
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	**94.40**		**100**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**63**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	**23.6**	↓	**0**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	12		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	73.84	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	66.42	↑	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3029		1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**52**		
Forest cover (%)	39.66	↑	-
Tree cover (%)	3.57	↑	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.05		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	46.22		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	5.71	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null		0

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**69**		
Population below poverty line (%)	10.35	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	15.2		13.95
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	4.20	↔	100
Persons who demanded work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	84.32	↓	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	96.69		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	4.30	↔	0
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**71**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	97.01		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	13	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	15.50	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	38.10	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	15.80		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	2339.65		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.88	↑	1.22
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**70**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	109		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	81	↓	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	↔	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	2.10		3.5
Death rate due to road accidents per 100,000 population	7.62		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	94.60	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	19		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	16	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**88**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	52.87		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	99.89	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	89.02	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	97.31	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	29.23	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	131.30		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**65**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	26.40		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	33.18	↓	33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	8.05	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	0.25	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	0.2		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0		0
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**95**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	119.70		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	62.49	↓	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ Annum)	0.207	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	1264.49		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.616		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	95.47		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**74**		
Murders per 100,000 population	0.90	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	10.50	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	6.16		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.27	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	6.06	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	78.50	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	82	↑	100

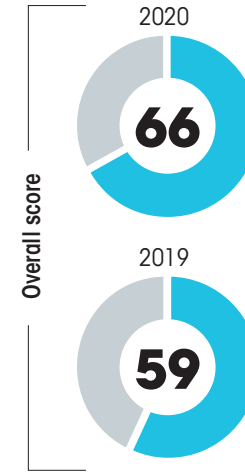
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
5

Ladakh

The Union Territory, in August 2021, announced the setting up of SDGs coordination centre on the lines of Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Nagaland.

Still, it remains off-track in six of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 11 indicators spread across 10 SDGs, over 2019. These include notification of tuberculosis, share of installed sewage treatment capacity to total generated, hazardous waste generation, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 4: Quality Education	**49**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	**67.88**	↑	**100**
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	**17.81**	↑	**8.8**
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	**42.31**		**100**
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	**59.75**	↔	**100**
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	**30.90**	↔	**50**
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	**19.70**		**100**
Gender parity index for higher education	**1.09**	↔	**1**
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	**76.40**		**100**
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	**80.14**		**100**
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	**80.09**		**100**
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	**12**		**30**
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**46**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	**47.80**	↑	**0**
Sex ratio at birth	**927**	↑	**950**
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	**0.78**	↓	**1**
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	**5.42**		**0**
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	**2.30**	↔	**50**
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	**0.45**		**1**
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	**100**		**245**
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	**66.30**		**100**
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	**7.60**	↔	**50**
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**59**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	**4.50**		**7**
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	**5**		**50**
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**5.60**	↓	**3**
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	**58.50**	↑	**68.3**
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	**44.40**		**0**
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	**99.71**	↔	**100**
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	**24.66**	↑	**31.26**
ATMs per 100,000 population	**51.69**		**42.65**
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	**57.87**	↑	**50**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**48**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**98.46**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**8.09**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**9.10**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**18.62**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**2.87**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**153.20**	↑	**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**55.23**	↑	**100**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**65**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**26.40**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**0**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**33.18**	↓	**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**8.05**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**0.25**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**0.2**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**0**		**0**
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**95**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	**119.70**		**64.1**
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	**62.49**	↓	**57**
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ Annum)	**0.207**	↓	**4.04**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	1264.49		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.616		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	95.47		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 15: Life on Land	**27**		
Forest cover (%)	1.47	↓	-
Tree cover (%)	Null		-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0.05		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	46.22		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	5.71	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null		0

ON TRACK

SDG 1: No Poverty	**79**		
Population below poverty line (%)	10.35	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	15.2		13.95
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	4.20	↔	100
Persons who demanded work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act		↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	96.69		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	4.30	↔	0
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**71**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	99.11		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	13	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	15.50	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	38.10	↔	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	15.80		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	2339.65		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	0.88	↑	1.22
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**70**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	↑	25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	109		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	81	↓	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	↔	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	2.10		3.5
Death rate due to road accidents per 100,000 population	7.62		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	94.60	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	19		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	16	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**84**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	29.80		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	↑	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	89.02	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	97.31	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	29.23	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**100**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	169.81		100
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**57**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.40		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	6.92		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	85.09	↑	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	84	↑	100
SBM-U: MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	16.25	↑	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	12.45	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	21.43	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	94.40		100
SDG 13: Climate Action	**66**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	23.60	↓	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	12		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	73.84	↑	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	81.41	↑	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3029		1442
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**74**		
Murders per 100,000 population	0.90	↑	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 1 00,000 population	10.50	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	6.16		0
Courts per 100,000 population	2.27	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	6.06	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	78.50	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	82	↑	100

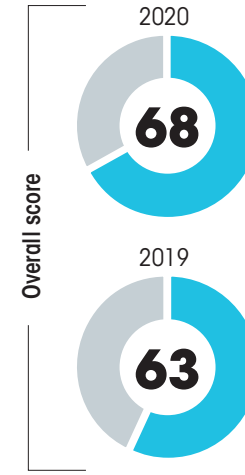
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
2

Lakshadweep

The Union Territory has constituted a high-level committee to monitor the progress on SDGs and has undertaken various welfare measures for the vulnerable communities.

Still, it remains off-track in seven of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on nine indicators spread across eight SDGs, over 2019. These include share of pregnant women who are anaemic, crimes against women, enrolment in elementary education, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**61**		
Population below poverty line (%)	2.77	↔	10.96
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	1.80		13.95
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	2.90	↔	100
Persons who demanded work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	91.85	↑	98.95
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	26.41		100
Households living in katcha houses (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 4: Quality Education	**62**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	75.27	↓	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	4.56	↑	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	73.50		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	65.25	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	7.4	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	18		100
Gender parity index for higher education	3.4	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	95.70		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	100		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	86.21		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	7		30
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**58**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	115.20	↓	0
Sex ratio at birth	Null	↔	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.98		1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	0		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	Null	↔	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.25		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	Null		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	33.60		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	41.03	↔	50
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**62**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	Null		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	13.33		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	32	↓	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	50.10	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	14		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	20.59	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	97.06		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	52.65	↓	50
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**40**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Null		100
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	Null		25
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	4.79	↑	20
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	11.71		100
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	Null		5
Mobile connections per 100 persons	124.28		100
Internet subscribers per 100 population	Null	↔	100
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**56**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	0		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Null	↔	100

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	Null	↔	100
SBM-U: MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	Null	↔	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	Null	↔	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	0	↔	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	48.10		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**63**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	235		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	0	↔	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ Annum)	0.716	↓	4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	0		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	2.209		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	20.87		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81

ON TRACK

SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**74**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	91.10		100
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	Null	↔	1.9
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	Null	↔	6
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)		↓	25.2
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	Null		14.2
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	Null		5322.1
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	Null	↔	1.22
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**78**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	Null	↔	70
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Null		25
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	92		100
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	23	↓	242
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	Null	↔	0
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	0		3.5
Death rate due to road accidents per 100,000 population	0		5.81
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	99.80	↑	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	10		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	↔	45
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**100**		
ITC Avant Garde Gothic Std (bold) 9pt	Null		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null		100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↑	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	↔	100

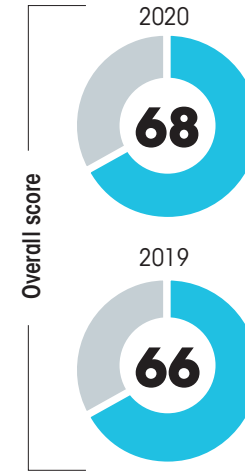
	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	Null	↔	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	50	↑	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**83**		
Households electrified (%)	Null	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	90.91		100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**75**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	1.20		4.67
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	0		50
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	37.27		33
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	Null	↔	-
LFPR: transgender to male	Null	↔	1
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	Null		0
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	0		0
SDG 13: Climate Action	**68**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	Null	↔	0
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	9.50		50
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	100	↔	40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	309.38	↑	103.22
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Null		1442
SDG 15: Life on Land	**67**		
Forest cover (%)	90.33	↔	-
Tree cover (%)	0.97	↓	-
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	0		2.74
Degraded land over total land area (%)	1.40		5.46
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null	↔	0
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null		0
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**77**		
Murders per 100,000 population	0	↔	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	144.40	↓	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	↔	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	0		0
Courts per 100,000 population	4.29	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0	↔	0.19
Births registered (%)	64.60	↑	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	103	↑	100

Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

★ ★ ★
Rank in India
3

Puducherry

The Union Territory has set up a steering committee and prepared a vision and roadmap on SDGs for the implementation and monitoring. Still, the state remains off-track in five of the 15 SDGs. Its performance has deteriorated on 12 indicators spread across eight SDGs, over 2019. These include pregnant women who anaemic, schools with separate toilets for girls, among others



SDG RATING

Not on track (score 0-64) | On track (65 or more)

Indicators where performance have improved (↑),deteriorated (↓), or not changed (↔) from 2019

NOT ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	**59**		
National Food Security Act beneficiaries (%)	**56.34**		**100**
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	**Null**	↔	**1.9**
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	**Null**	↔	**6**
Pregnant women (15-49 years) who are anaemic (%)	**27.80**	↓	**25.2**
Adolescents (10–19 years) who are anaemic (%)	**Null**		**14.2**
Rice and wheat produced annually (kg/hectare)	**3546.34**		**5322.1**
GVA (constant prices) in agriculture (in lakhs/worker)	**1.10**	↑	**1.22**
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	**59**		
% of habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	**Null**		**100**
Gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	**29.65**		**25**
Manufacturing's share in total employment (%)	**20.85**	↑	**20**
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	**25.23**		**100**
Logistics Ease Across Different States report score	**3.28**		**5**
Mobile connections per 100 persons	**72.97**		**100**
Internet subscribers per 100 population	**Null**	↔	**100**
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	**62**		
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	**12.70**		**4.67**
Elected women in Lok Sabha from state/UT (%)	**0**		**50**
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions seats (%)	**Null**	↔	**33**
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assembly (%)	**16.67**	↔	**-**
LFPR: transgender to male	**Null**	↔	**1**
Crimes against SCs (per 100,000 SC population)	**2**		**0**
Crimes against STs (per 100,000 ST population)	**Null**		**0**
SDG 13: Climate Action	**23**		
Lives lost due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore population)	**Null**	↔	**0**
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	**21**		**50**
Share of renewable in total energy mix (including allocated shares)	**2**	↑	**40**
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (tonnes)	**40.46**	↑	**103.22**
Disability-adjusted life year rate attributable to air pollution (per 100,000 population)	**Null**		**1442**
SDG 15: Life on Land	**50**		
Forest cover (%)	**10.70**	↓	**-**
Tree cover (%)	**4.66**	↓	**-**
Area covered under afforestation schemes (%)	**0.13**		**2.74**
Degraded land over total land area (%)	**3.37**		**5.46**
Increase in area of desertification (%)	**Null**	↔	**0**
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	**Null**		**0**

ON TRACK

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 1: No Poverty	**75**		
Population below poverty line (%)	**9.69**	↔	**10.96**
Multidimensional poverty index head count ratio (%)	**3.4**		**13.95**
Households covered by health scheme/insurance (%)	**32.8**	↔	**100**
Persons who demanded work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act		↑	**98.95**
% population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	**96.0**		**100**
Households living in katcha houses (%)	**2.20**	↔	**0**
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	**70**		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	**Null**	↔	**70**
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	**Null**		**25**
Children (9-11 months) fully immunised (%)	**54**		**100**
Notification rate of tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	**314**	↑	**242**
HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	**0.16**	↓	**0**
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	**32.50**		**3.5**
Death rate due to road accidents per 100,000 population	**9.70**		**5.81**

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
Institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	100	↓	100
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health (%)	7		7.83
Physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	Null	↔	45
SDG 4: Quality Education	**70**		
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in class 1-8	84.15	↑	100
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	12.73	↓	8.8
Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in class 11-12	69.78		100
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	61.30	↔	100
GER in higher education (18-23 years)	46.4	↔	50
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	28.60		100
Gender parity index for higher education	1.24	↔	1
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	89.50		100
Schools with access to electricity, drinking water (%)	99.93		100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	92.57		100
Pupil teacher ratio at secondary level (class 9-10)	11		30
SDG 5: Gender Equality	**66**		
Crimes against women per 100,000 female population	12.10	↑	0
Sex ratio at birth	Null	↔	950
Average wage/salary received (female to male)	0.75	↓	1
Cruelty by husband/ relatives (per 100,000 women)	1.01		0
Elected women in state legislative assembly (%)	13.33	↔	50
Female to male in labour force participation rate (LFPR)	0.41		1
Women in managerial positions in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	615		245
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (15-49 years)	87.10		100
Operational land holding gender wise (%)	22.80	↔	50
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	**91**		
Rural population getting drinking water within premises through piped water supply (%)	95.17		100
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	95.89	↓	100
SBM-Gramin: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	100	↔	100
SBM-G: Districts verified open defecation free (%)	100	↔	100
Schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	98.74	↓	100
Industries complying with Central Pollution Control Board waste water treatment norms (%)	95.35	↑	100
Groundwater withdrawal against availability (%)	75	↔	70
Blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	25	↔	0
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	**98**		
Households electrified (%)	100	↔	100
Liquefied petroleum gas and piped natural gas connections against number of households (%)	97.90		100

	2020 score	Change from 2019	India Target 2030
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	**68**		
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.83		7
Ease of Doing Business score (feedback score)	2.22		50
Unemployment rate (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	8.70	↑	3
LFPR (%), 2020 (15-59 years), 2019 (15+ years)	58	↑	68.3
Regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without social security benefits (%)	37.10		0
Households covered with a bank account against target under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	100	↔	100
Functioning branches of commercial banks per 100,000 population	17.88	↑	31.26
ATMs per 100,000 population	39.83		42.65
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	57.07	↑	50
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	**76**		
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0.20		0
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas per 1,00,000 population	2.56		7.05
Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U): % of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	100	↔	100
SBM-U: Individual household toilets constructed against target (%)	91	↑	100
SBM-U: MSW processed to total MSW generated (%)	12.42	↓	100
SBM-U: Wards with 100% source segregation (%)	100	↑	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated (%)	44.19	↓	100
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	83.20		100
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	**66**		
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	435.60		64.1
Usage of nitrogenous fertiliser out of total nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (%)	71.63	↑	57
Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/ Annum)	24.072		4.04
Hazardous waste recycled/utilised to waste generated 2019 - Schedule IV hazardous waste	33.12		21.81
Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (tonnes/annum)	5.694		1.27
Biomedical waste treated to generated (%)	135.05		100
Grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	Null	↔	21.81
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	**86**		
Murders per 100,000 population	1.90	↓	1
Congnisable crimes against children per 100,000 population	10.80	↑	0
Victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	↑	0
Missing children per 100,000 child population	10.21		0
Courts per 100,000 population	1.71	↔	4.25
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC per 10 lakh population	0.66	↑	0.19
Births registered (%)	100	↓	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	98	↑	100

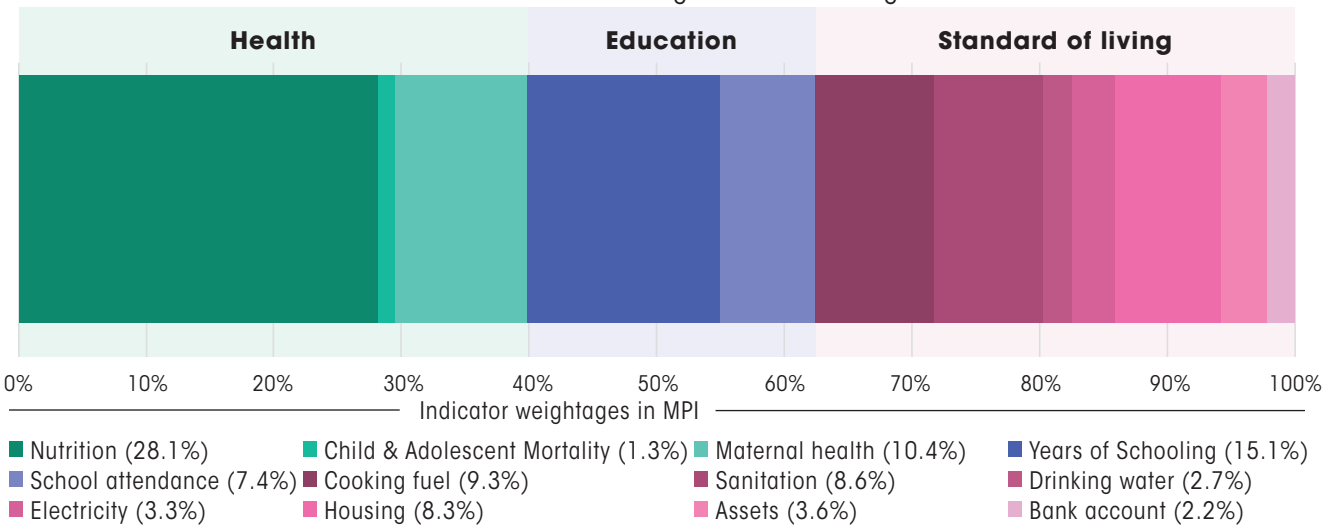
Source: SDG India Index 2020-21, Niti Aayog

Multidimensional poverty

32.75 per cent, or almost one out of every three people in rural India, is multidimensionally poor. In contrast, 8.1 per cent urban population is multidimensionally poor

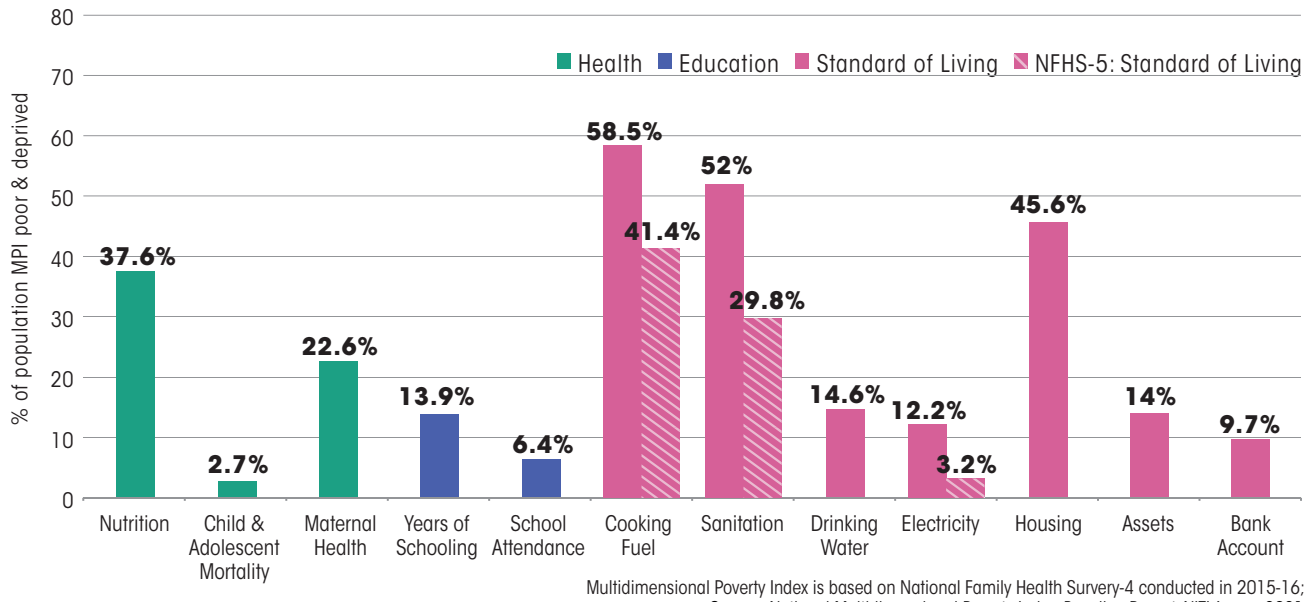
What is multidimensional poverty and how is it measured

India's multidimensional poverty index (MPI), the most widely used non-monetary poverty index in the world, looks at three dimensions and 12 indicators. The indicators are given different weights



Share of population deprived in each indicator

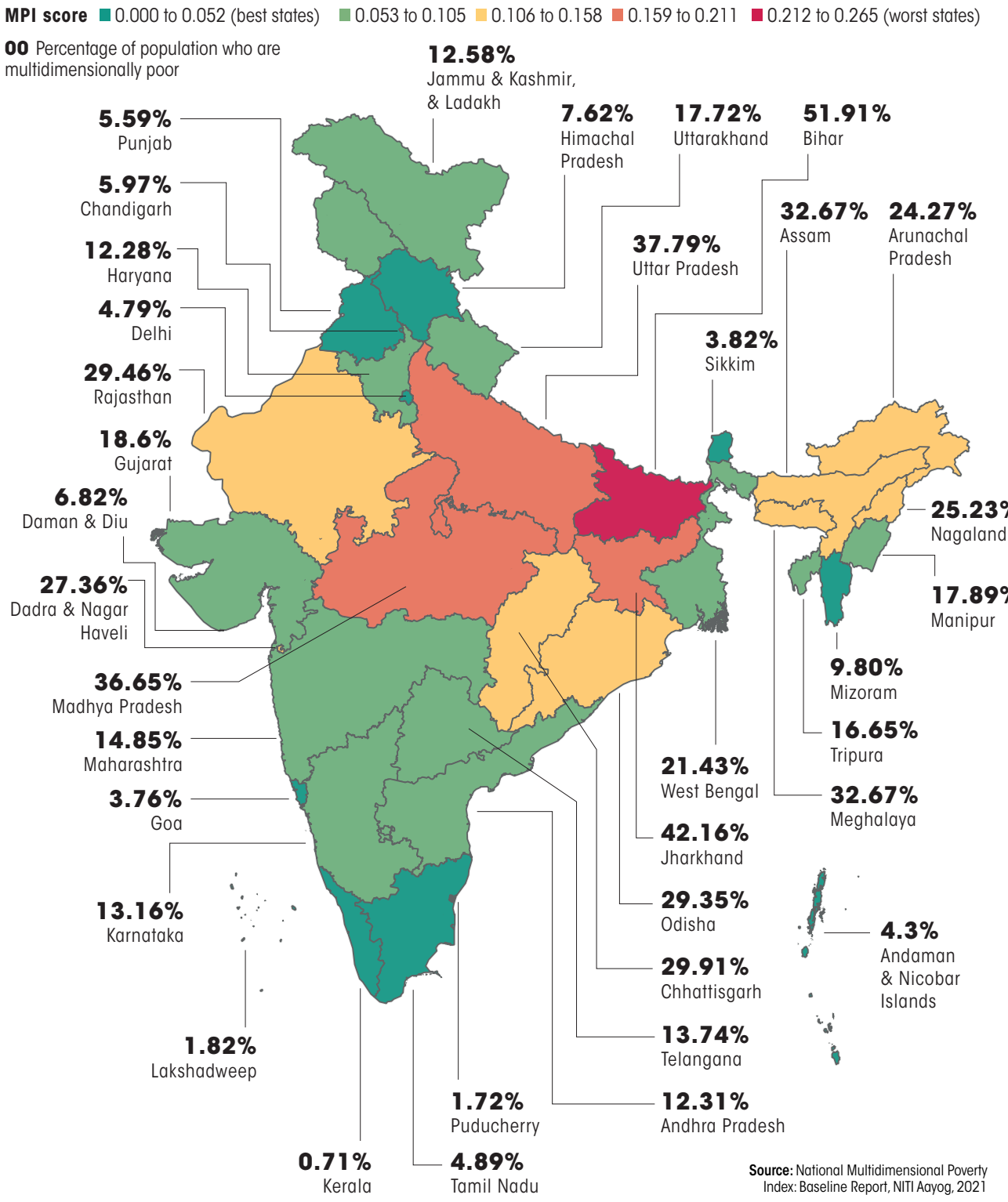
The country identifies people as poor or not poor based on a dual-cutoff counting method. The first order cut-off within each indicator is applied to determine which person is "deprived" in that indicator, irrespective of whether they are multidimensionally poor or not. This is called the **uncensored headcount ratio**



Multidimensional Poverty Index is based on National Family Health Survery-4 conducted in 2015-16;
Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

The poor lot

After the uncensored headcount ratio, the second order cut-off is applied to identify individuals who are multidimensionally poor. This is called the **headcount ratio. Currently, 25.01 per cent of the population is multidimensionally poor**. The **MPI** (denoted by the colour of the states) is a score that is calculated on the basis of how many are poor (headcount ratio) and how poor are the poor (intensity of poverty). The **intensity of poverty**, which changes with each state/UT, is the average proportion of deprivations experienced by multidimensionally poor individuals.



Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

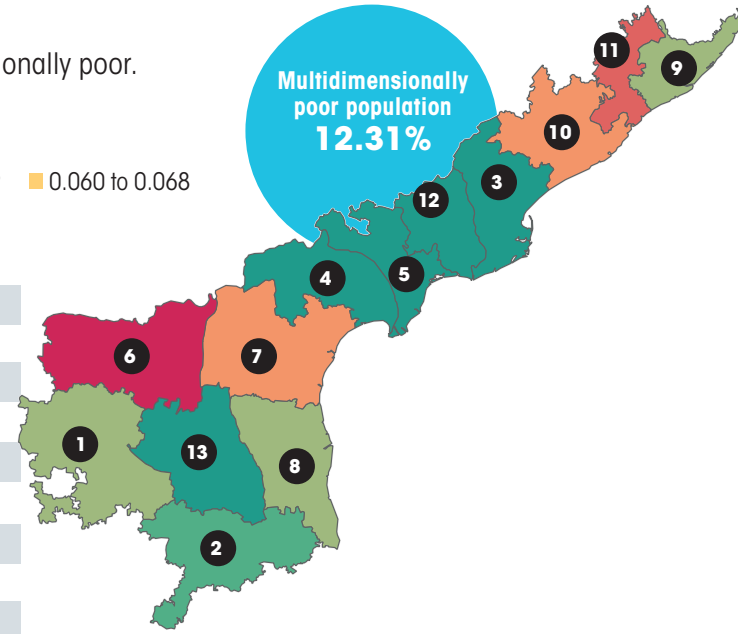
Andhra Pradesh

In rural areas 15.37% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 4.91% in urban areas

MPI SCORE

0.034 to 0.042 | 0.043 to 0.050 | 0.051 to 0.059 | 0.060 to 0.068
0.069 to 0.076 | 0.077 to 0.085 | 0.086 to 0.094

Districts	% poor population
1. Anantapur	**13.24**
2. Chittoor	**10.34**
3. East Godavari	**8.55**
4. Guntur	**8.31**
5. Krishna	**8.98**
6. Kurnool	**20.69**
7. Prakasam	**15.63**
8. SPSR Nellore	**11.67**
9. Srikakulam	**14.01**
10. Visakhapatnam	**15.10**
11, Vizianagaram	**19.00**
12. West Godavari	**9.11**
13. YSR Kadapa	**9.96**



Districts of **Andhra Pradesh** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green,through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

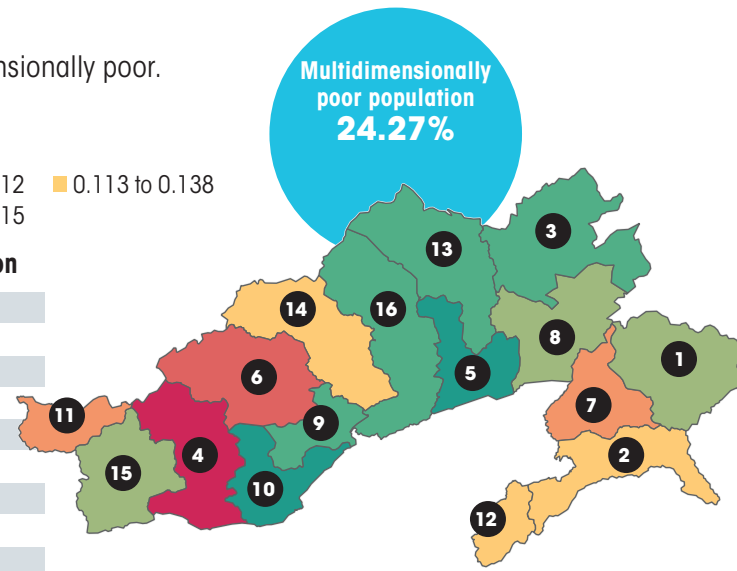
Arunachal Pradesh

In rural areas 29.23% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 8.15% in urban areas

MPI SCORE

0.037 to 0.061 | 0.062 to 0.087 | 0.088 to 0.112 | 0.113 to 0.138
0.139 to 0.163 | 0.164 to 0.189 | 0.190 to 0.215

Districts	% poor population
1. Anjaw	**22.86**
2. Changlang	**26.53**
3. Dibang Valley	**17.13**
4. East Kameng	**44.08**
5. East Siang	**8.84**
6. Kurung Kumey	**39.69**
7. Lohit	**31.97**
8. Lower Dibang Valley	**23.56**
9. Lower Subansiri	**15.97**
10. Papum Pare	**12.85**
11. Tawang	**31.30**
12. Tirap	**28.30**
13. Upper Siang	**15.95**
14. Upper Subansiri	**29.8**
15. West Kameng	**22.56**
16. West Siang	**14.55**



Districts of **Arunachal Pradesh** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

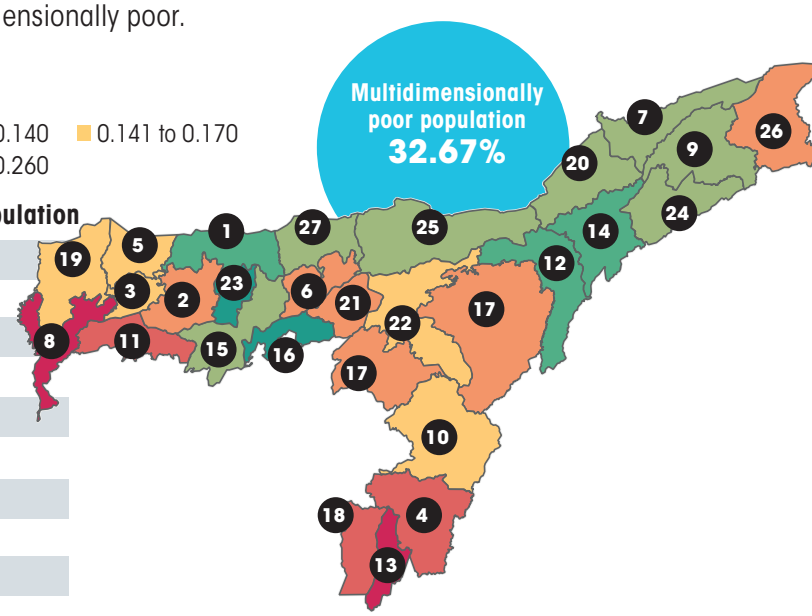
Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

Assam

In rural areas 36.16% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 9.97% in urban areas

MPI SCORE

0.052 to 0.081 | 0.082 to 0.110 | 0.111 to 0.140 | 0.141 to 0.170
0.171 to 0.199 | 0.200 to 0.229 | 0.230 to 0.260



Districts	% poor population
1. Baksa	**23.59**
2. Barpeta	**39.41**
3. Bongaigaon	**33.8**
4. Cachar	**42.37**
5. Chirang	**36.20**
6. Darrang	**38.22**
7. Dhemaji	**27.71**
8. Dhubri	**51.06**
9. Dibrugarh	**28.97**
10. Dima Hasao	**31.24**
11. Goalpara	**40.15**
12. Golaghat	**20.60**
13. Hailakandi	**51.07**
14. Jorhat	**20.24**
15. Kamrup	**26.22**
16. Kamrup Metropolitan	**11.04**
17. Karbi Anglong	**37.73**
18. Karimganj	**46.02**
19. Kokrajhar	**32.14**
20 Lakhimpur	**24.23**
21. Marigaon	**36.75**

Districts	% poor population
22. Nagaon	**30.51**
23. Nalbari	**16.94**
24. Sivasagar	**25.69**
25. Sonitpur	**25.32**
26. Tinsukia	**36.70**
27. Udalguri	**29.46**

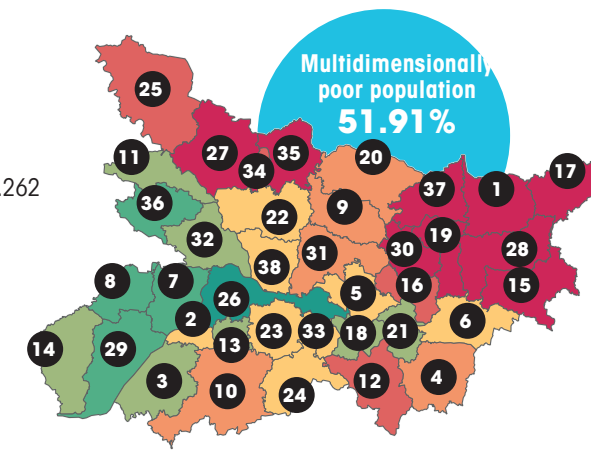
Districts of **Assam** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Bihar

In rural areas 56.01% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 23.91% in urban areas

MPI SCORE

0.138 to 0.168 | 0.169 to 0.199 | 0.200 to 0.231 | 0.232 to 0.262
0.263 to 0.293 | 0.294 to 0.324 | 0.325 to 0.356



Districts	% poor population
1. Araria	**64.65**
2. Arwal	**52.18**
3. Aurangabad	**43.94**
4. Banka	**57.83**
5. Begusarai	**50.68**
6. Bhagalpur	**45.60**
7. Bhojpur	**40.50**
8. Buxar	**41.84**

Districts of **Bihar** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Districts	% poor population
9. Darbhanga	**56.45**
10. Gaya	**54.67**
11. Gopalganj	**42.75**
12. Jamui	**64.01**
13. Jehanabad	**45.41**
14. Kaimur	**44.48**
15. Katihar	**62.38**
16. Khagaria	**58.23**
17. Kishanganj	**64.75**
18. Lakhisarai	**43.90**
19. Madhepura	**64.43**
20. Madhubani	**55.47**
21. Munger	**40.99**
22. Muzaffarpur	**48.00**
23. Nalanda	**46.61**

Districts	% poor population
24. Nawada	**51.72**
25. Pashchim Champaran	**57.50**
26. Patna	**29.20**
27. Purba Champaran	**64.13**
28. Purnia	**63.29**
29. Rohtas	**40.74**
30. Saharsa	**61.48**
31. Samastipur	**55.87**
32. Saran	**42.80**
33. Sheikhpura	**52.70**
34. Sheohar	**60.03**
35. Sitamarhi	**63.46**
36. Siwan	**40.55**
37. Supaul	**64.10**
38. Vaishali	**47.64**

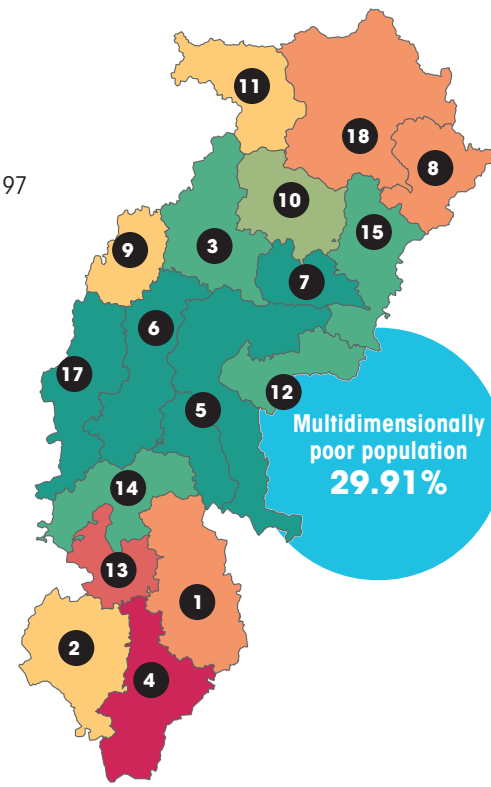
Chhattisgarh

In rural areas 35.73% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 10.2% in urban areas

MPI SCORE

0.076 to 0.105 | 0.106 to 0.136 | 0.137 to 0.166 | 0.167 to 0.197
0.198 to 0.227 | 0.228 to 0.257 | 0.258 to 0.289

Districts	% poor population
1. Bastar	**46.95**
2. Bijapur	**41.20**
3. Bilaspur	**25.66**
4. Dantewada	**54.59**
5. Dhamtari	**18.59**
6. Durg	**20.00**
7. Janjgir-Champa	**23.16**
8. Jashpur	**45.85**
9. Kabeerdham	**39.56**
10. Korba	**31.86**
11. Koriya	**38.24**
12. Mahasamund	**29.85**
13. Narayanpur	**51.52**
14. North Bastar Kanker	**27.03**
15. Raigarh	**30.82**
16. Raipur	**21.82**
17. Rajnandgaon	**23.14**
18. Surguja	**47.37**



Districts of **Chhattisgarh** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

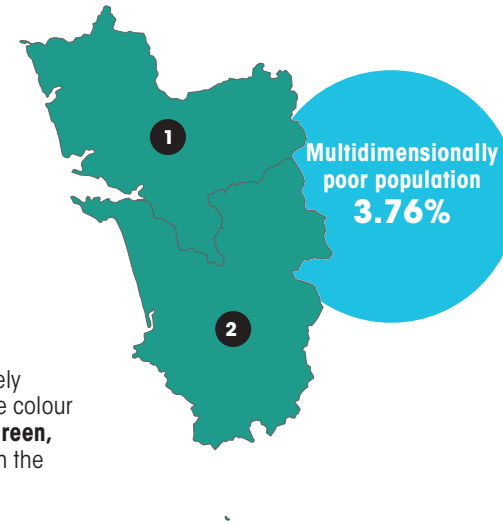
Goa

In rural areas 4.44% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 3.34% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163

Districts	% poor population
1. North Goa	**3.33**
2. South Goa	**4.37**



Districts of **Goa** are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

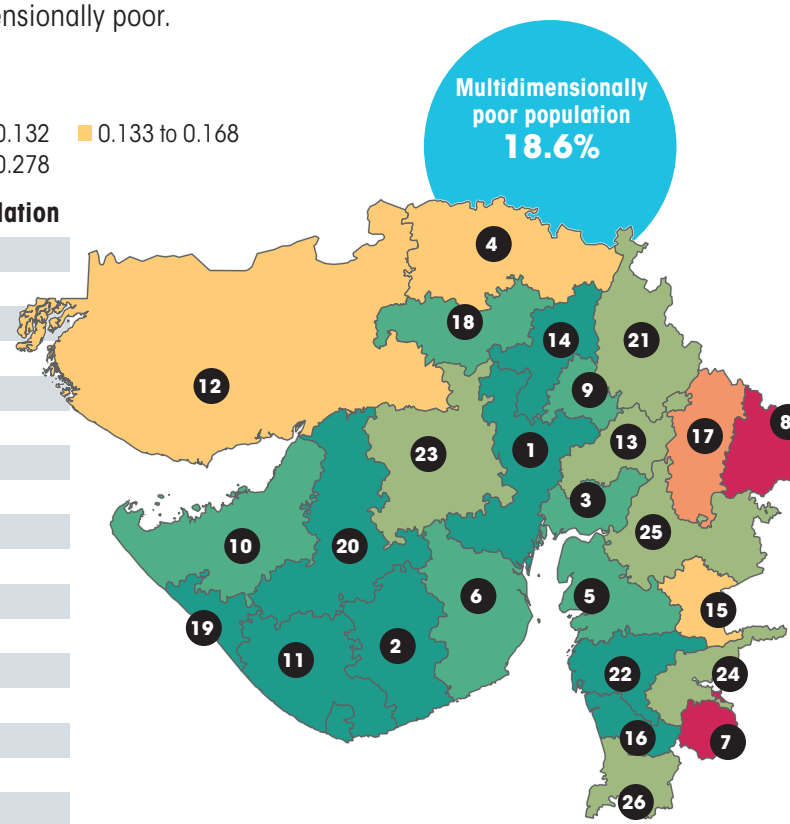
Gujarat

In rural areas 27.4% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 6.59% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.024 to 0.059 | 0.060 to 0.095 | 0.096 to 0.132 | 0.133 to 0.168
0.169 to 0.205 | 0.206 to 0.241 | 0.242 to 0.278

Districts	% poor population
1. Ahmadabad	**5.87**
2. Amreli	**11.94**
3. Anand	**14.81**
4. Banas Kantha	**31.24**
5. Bharuch	**17.85**
6. Bhavnagar	**17.90**
7. Dang	**57.33**
8. Dohad	**55.05**
9. Gandhinagar	**16.57**
10. Jamnagar	**13.18**
11. Junagadh	**10.28**
12. Kachchh	**28.60**
13. Kheda	**25.50**
14. Mahesana	**10.51**
15. Narmada	**37.11**
16. Navsari	**11.68**
17. Panch Mahals	**41.62**
18. Patan	**21.19**
19. Porbandar	**8.94**
20. Rajkot	**8.74**
21. Sabar Kantha	**24.85**
22. Surat	**9.22**
23. Surendranagar	**25.16**
24. Tapi	**27.76**
25. Vadodara	**21.24**
26. Valsad	**20.16**



Districts of **Gujarat** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

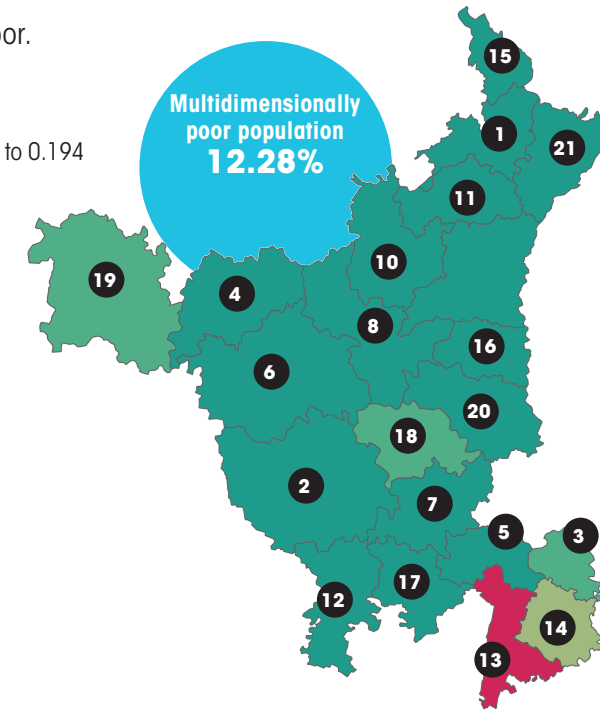
Haryana

In rural areas 14.86% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 8.16% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.008 to 0.054 | 0.055 to 0.100 | 0.101 to 0.147 | 0.148 to 0.194
0.195 to 0.241 | 0.242 to 0.287 | 0.288 to 0.335

Districts	% poor population
1. Ambala	**1.99**
2. Bhiwani	**13.14**
3. Faridabad	**13.09**
4. Fatehabad	**11.02**
5. Gurgaon	**10.68**
6. Hisar	**9.96**
7. Jhajjar	**5.96**
8. Jind	**9.27**
9. Kaithal	**7.92**
10. Karnal	**6.40**
11. Kurukshetra	**6.42**
12. Mahendragarh	**6.76**
13. Mewat	**63.18**
14. Palwal	**26.98**
15. Panchkula	**2.47**
16. Panipat	**8.24**
17. Rewari	**11.59**
18. Rohtak	**13.72**
19. Sirsa	**14.58**
20. Sonipat	**7.16**
21. Yamunanagar	**4.47**



Districts of **Haryana** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

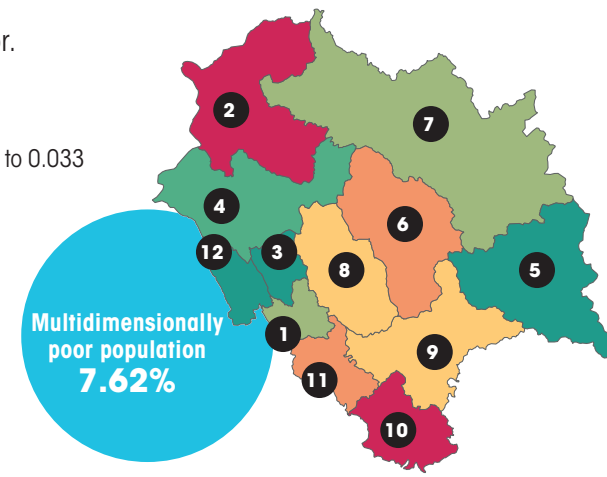
Himachal Pradesh

In rural areas 8.24% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 1.46% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.017 to 0.020 | 0.021 to 0.024 | 0.025 to 0.029 | 0.030 to 0.033
0.034 to 0.037 | 0.038 to 0.042 | 0.043 to 0.047

Districts	% poor population
1. Bilaspur	**7.54**
2. Chamba	**11.27**
3. Hamirpur	**4.60**
4. Kangra	**5.88**
5. Kinnaur	**5.10**
6. Kullu	**8.97**
7. Lahul & Spiti	**7.72**
8. Mandi	**8.35**
9. Shimla	**7.46**
10. Sirmaur	**10.88**
11. Solan	**9.24**
12. Una	**5.12**



Districts of **Himachal Pradesh** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

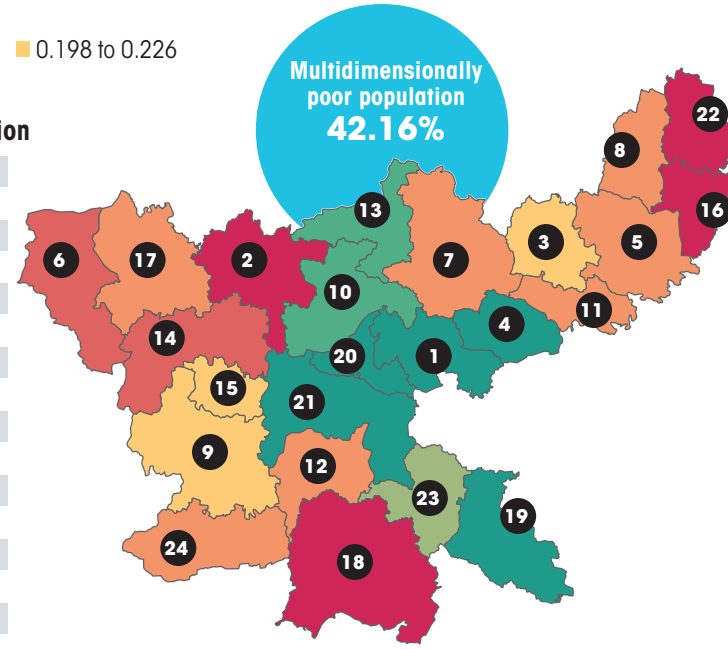
Jharkhand

In rural areas 50.93% people are multidimensionally poor.
This drops to 15.26% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.110 to 0.138 | 0.139 to 0.168 | 0.169 to 0.197 | 0.198 to 0.226
0.227 to 0.255 | 0.256 to 0.285 | 0.286 to 0.315

Districts	% poor population
1. Bokaro	**29.49**
2. Chatra	**60.74**
3. Deoghar	**47.40**
4. Dhanbad	**28.57**
5. Dumka	**52.93**
6. Garhwa	**53.26**
7. Giridih	**47.88**
8. Godda	**51.81**
9. Gumla	**46.70**
10. Hazaribagh	**35.75**
11. Jamtara	**50.56**
12. Khunti	**48.65**
13. Kodarma	**32.68**
14. Latehar	**52.71**
15. Lohardaga	**45.37**
16. Pakur	**60.66**
17. Palamu	**45.54**
18. Pashchimi Singhbhum	**57.60**
19. Purbi Singhbhum	**23.99**
20. Ramgarh	**29.80**
21. Ranchi	**27.70**
22. Sahibganj	**55.93**
23. Saraikela-Kharsawan	**41.79**
24. Simdega	**49.98**



Districts of **Jharkhand** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

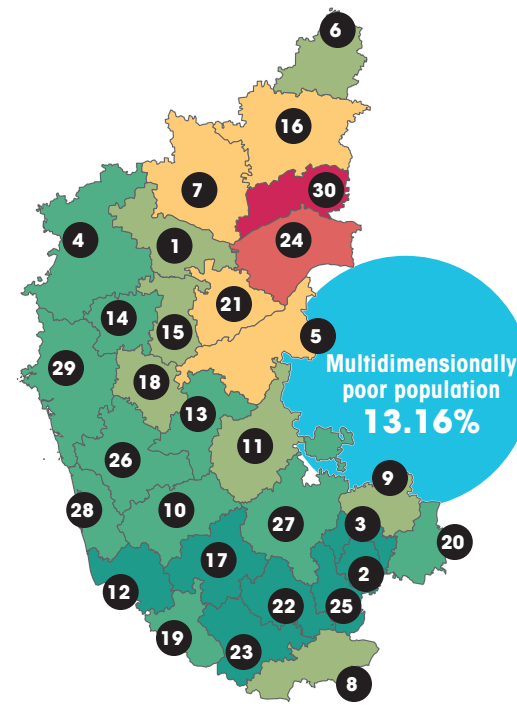
Karnataka

In rural areas 19.01% people are multidimensionally poor.
This drops to 5.07% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.009 to 0.035 | 0.036 to 0.062 | 0.063 to 0.088 | 0.089 to 0.115
0.116 to 0.142 | 0.143 to 0.168 | 0.169 to 0.196

Districts	% poor population
1. Bagalkot	**20.23**
2. Bangalore	**2.31**
3. Bangalore Rural	**8.39**
4. Belgaum	**12.26**
5. Bellary	**23.44**
6. Bidar	**19.42**
7. Bijapur	**22.40**
8. Chamrajnagar	**18.91**
9. Chikkaballapura	**15.16**



Districts	% poor population
10. Chikmagalur	**11.19**
11. Chitradurga	**15.79**
12. Dakshina Kannada	**6.69**
13. Davanagere	**11.71**
14. Dharwad	**9.65**
15. Gadag	**20.27**
16. Gulbarga	**21.75**
17. Hassan	**6.64**
18. Haveri	**15.61**
19. Kodagu	**8.74**
20. Kolar	**10.30**

Districts	% poor population
21. Koppal	**24.56**
22. Mandya	**6.62**
23. Mysore	**7.79**
24. Raichur	**32.19**
25. Ramanagara	**8.77**
26. Shimoga	**12.72**
27. Tumkur	**14.00**
28. Udupi	**10.32**
29. Uttara Kannada	**13.21**
30. Yadgir	**41.67**

Districts of **Karnataka** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

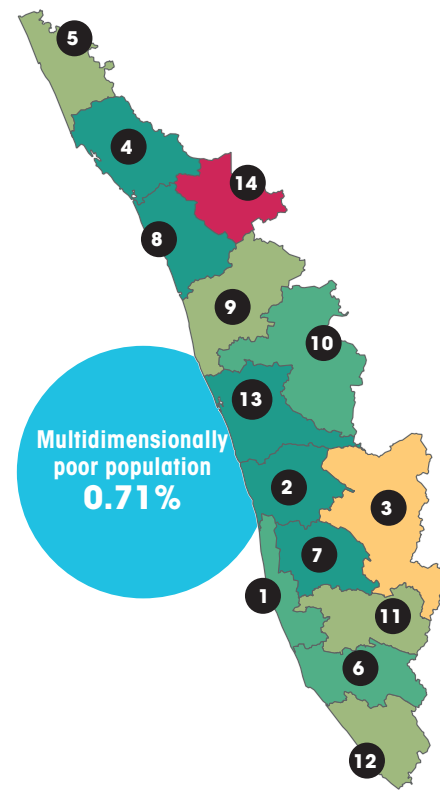
Kerala

In rural areas 0.95% people are multidimensionally poor.
This drops to 0.43% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.001 | 0.002 to 0.003 | 0.004 to 0.005 | 0.006 to 0.007
0.008 to 0.009 | 0.010 to 0.011 | 0.012 to 0.014

Districts	% poor population
1. Alappuzha	**0.71**
2. Ernakulam	**0.10**
3. Idukki	**1.65**
4. Kannur	**0.44**
5. Kasaragod	**1.00**
6. Kollam	**0.72**
7. Kottayam	**0.00**
8. Kozhikode	**0.26**
9. Malappuram	**1.11**
10. Palakkad	**0.62**
11. Pathanamthitta	**0.83**
12. Thiruvananthapuram	**1.08**
13. Thrissur	**0.33**
14. Wayanad	**3.48**



Districts of **Kerala** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

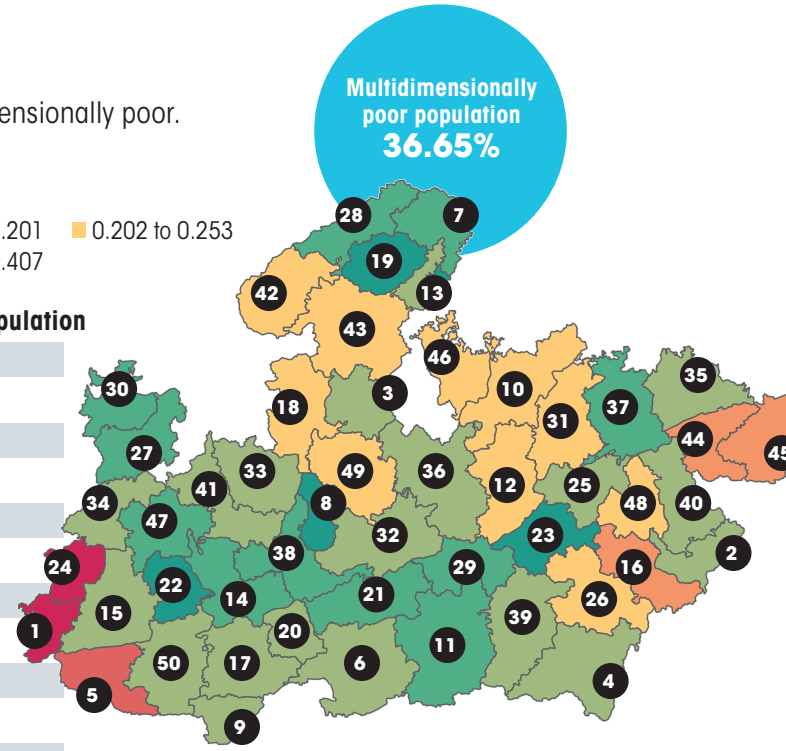
Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

Madhya Pradesh

In rural areas 45.96% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 13.82% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.049 to 0.099 | 0.100 to 0.150 | 0.151 to 0.201 | 0.202 to 0.253
0.254 to 0.304 | 0.305 to 0.355 | 0.356 to 0.407



Districts	% poor population
1. Alirajpur	**71.31**
2. Anuppur	**41.70**
3. Ashoknagar	**42.78**
4. Balaghat	**40.14**
5. Barwani	**61.60**
6. Betul	**34.50**
7. Bhind	**33.18**
8. Bhopal	**12.91**
9. Burhanpur	**36.99**
10. Chhatarpur	**48.95**
11. Chhindwara	**30.14**
12. Damoh	**46.31**
13. Datia	**34.31**
14. Dewas	**29.67**
15. Dhar	**40.51**
16.Dindori	**56.23**
17. East Nimar	**42.53**
18. Guna	**45.67**
19. Gwalior	**22.38**
20. Harda	**33.11**
21. Hoshangabad	**24.73**
22. Indore	**10.86**
23. Jabalpur	**19.50**
24. Jhabua	**68.86**
25. Katni	**39.94**
26. Mandla	**48.09**
27. Mandsaur	**33.27**
28. Morena	**32.50**
29. Narsimhapur	**30.55**
30. Neemuch	**31.87**
31. Panna	**42.63**

Districts	% poor population
32. Raisen	**34.52**
33. Rajgarh	**41.99**
34. Ratlam	**41.67**
35. Rewa	**37.04**
36. Sagar	**40.47**
37. Satna	**34.12**
38. Sehore	**26.80**
39. Seoni	**42.55**
40. Shahdol	**43.47**
41. Shajapur	**33.59**
42. Sheopur	**49.83**
43. Shivpuri	**46.09**
44. Sidhi	**52.68**
45. Singrauli	**51.92**
46. Tikamgarh	**47.52**
47. Ujjain	**29.80**
48. Umaria	**45.58**
49. Vidisha	**47.19**
50. West Nimar	**35.80**

Districts of **Madhya Pradesh** are as per the 2011 Census of India. **The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases**. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

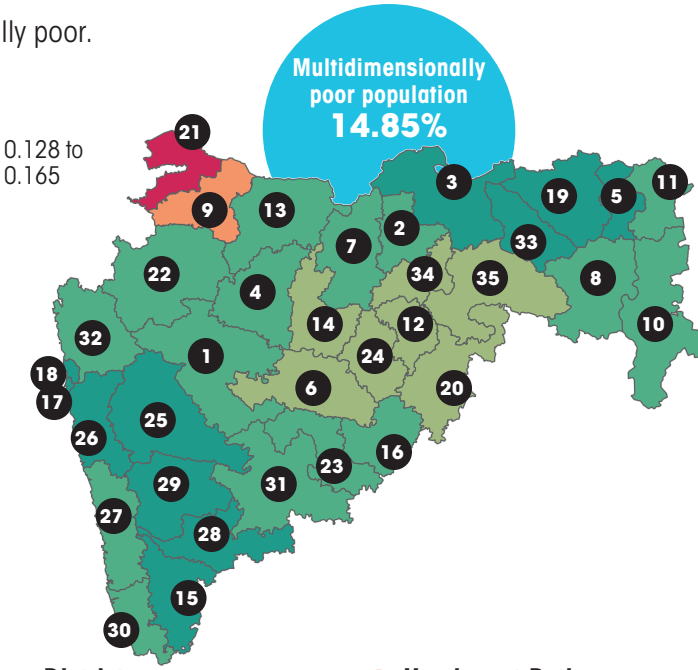
Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

Maharashtra

In rural areas 22.83% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 5.55% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.014 to 0.051 | 0.052 to 0.089 | 0.090 to 0.127 | 0.128 to 0.165
0.166 to 0.203 | 0.204 to 0.241 | 0.242 to 0.280



Districts	% poor population
1. Ahmadnagar	15.45
2. Akola	13.38
3. Amravati	12.24
4. Aurangabad	14.86
5. Bhandara	8.19
6. Bid	22.66
7. Buldana	18.22
8. Chandrapur	17.65
9. Dhule	33.23
10. Garhchiroli	20.58
11. Gondiya	18.75
12. Hingoli	28.05
13. Jalgaon	18.60
14. Jalna	29.41
15. Kolhapur	10.17
16. Latur	17.90
17. Mumbai	3.59
18. Mumbai Suburban	4.65
19. Nagpur	6.72
20. Nanded	27.48
21. Nandurbar	52.12
22. Nashik	18.31
23. Osmanabad	17.84
24. Parbhani	23.39
25. Pune	5.29

Districts	Headcount Ratio
26. Raigarh	10.19
27. Ratnagiri	18.47
28. Sangli	10.18
29. Satara	11.02
30. Sindhudurg	15.39
31. Solapur	12.60
32. Thane	15.24
33. Wardha	8.82
34. Washim	22.53
35. Yavatmal	23.54

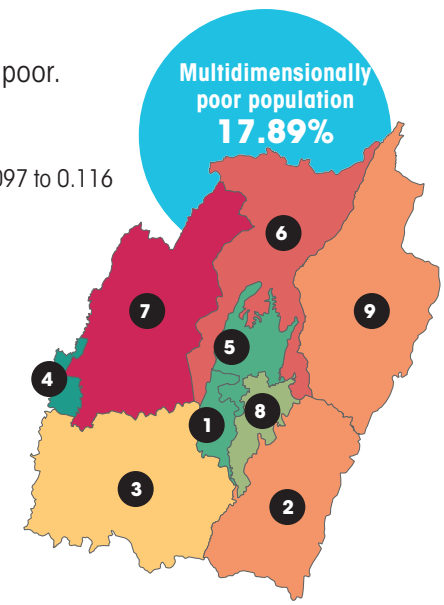
Districts of **Maharashtra** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Manipur

In rural areas 22.95% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 9.9% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.034 to 0.054 | 0.055 to 0.075 | 0.076 to 0.096 | 0.097 to 0.116
0.117 to 0.137 | 0.138 to 0.158 | 0.159 to 0.180



Districts	% poor population
1. Bishnupur	14.75
2. Chandel	27.09
3. Churachandpur	21.24
4. Imphal East	14.47
5. Imphal West	8.47
6. Senapati	33.58
7. Tamenglong	37.66
8. Thoubal	17.74
9. Ukhrul	28.52

Districts of **Manipur** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

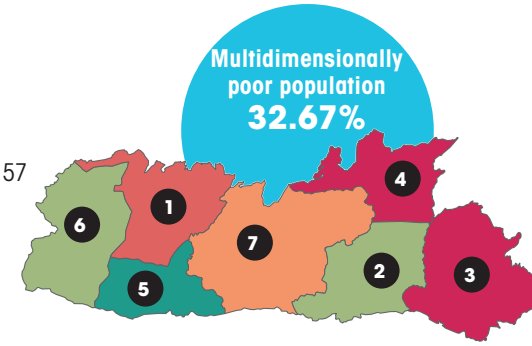
Meghalaya

In rural areas 38.6% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 8.62% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.047 to 0.074 | 0.075 to 0.102 | 0.103 to 0.129 | 0.130 to 0.157
0.158 to 0.185 | 0.186 to 0.212 | 0.213 to 0.241

Districts	% poor population
1. East Garo Hills	**41.78**
2. East Khasi Hills	**23.68**
3. Jaintia Hills	**46.16**
4. Ri Bhoi	**46.31**
5. South Garo Hills	**11.27**
6. West Garo Hills	**27.33**
7. West Khasi Hills	**39.78**



Districts of **Meghalaya** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

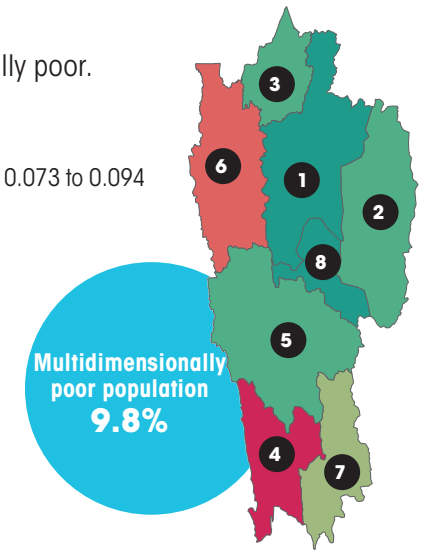
Mizoram

In rural areas 20.48% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 1.42% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.007 to 0.028 | 0.029 to 0.050 | 0.051 to 0.072 | 0.073 to 0.094
0.095 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.138 | 0.139 to 0.161

Districts	% poor population
1. Aizawl	**1.76**
2. Champhai	**10.12**
3. Kolasib	**8.69**
4. Lawangtlai	**30.50**
5. Lunglei	**10.16**
6. Mamit	**25.29**
7. Saiha	**12.74**
8. Serchhip	**3.45**



Districts of **Mizoram** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

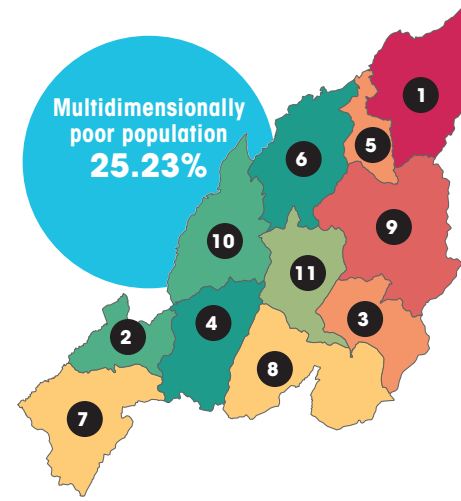
Nagaland

In rural areas 32.8% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 10.75% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.033 to 0.059 | 0.060 to 0.086 | 0.087 to 0.114 | 0.115 to 0.141
0.142 to 0.169 | 0.170 to 0.196 | 0.197 to 0.224

Districts	% poor population
1. Mon	**45.56**
2. Dimapur	**17.33**
3. Kiphire	**37.33**
4. Kohima	**11.18**
5. Longleng	**33.88**
6. Mokokchung	**8.14**
7. Peren	**24.58**
8. Phek	**27.25**
9. Tuensang	**38.62**
10. Wokha	**15.35**
11. Zunheboto	**23.71**



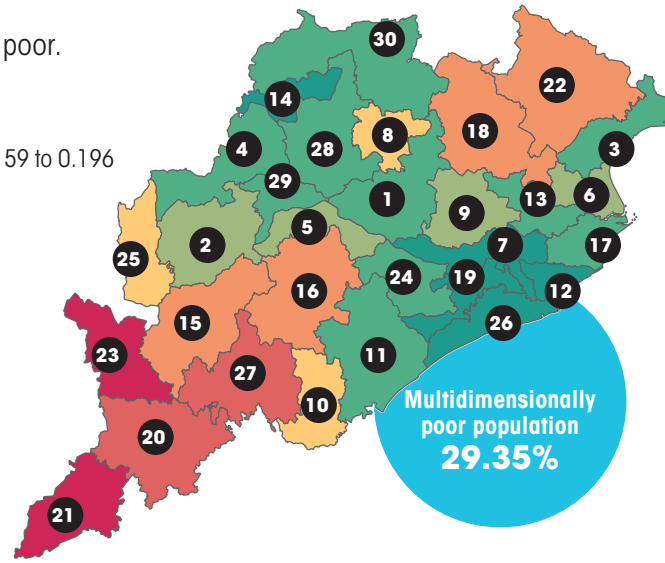
Districts of **Nagaland** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Odisha

In rural areas 32.66% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 12.33% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.046 to 0.083 | 0.084 to 0.120 | 0.121 to 0.158 | 0.159 to 0.196
0.197 to 0.233 | 0.234 to 0.271 | 0.272 to 0.310



Districts	% poor population
1. Anugul	**24.57**
2. Balangir	**27.49**
3. Baleshwar	**24.42**
4. Bargarh	**24.90**
5. Bauda	**33.03**
6. Bhadrak	**28.43**
7. Cuttack	**14.97**
8. Debagarh	**37.10**
9. Dhenkanal	**30.08**
10. Gajapati	**38.76**
11. Ganjam	**21.88**
12. Jagatsinghapur	**11.83**
13. Jajapur	**20.75**
14. Jharsuguda	**18.62**
15. Kalahandi	**47.28**
16. Kandhamal	**44.75**
17. Kendrapara	**21.67**
18. Kendujhar	**41.78**
19. Khordha	**15.49**
20. Koraput	**51.14**
21. Malkangiri	**58.71**
22. Mayurbhanj	**44.90**
23. Nabarangapur	**59.32**
24. Nayagarh	**20.49**
25. Nuapada	**37.98**
26. Puri	**11.64**
27. Rayagada	**48.14**
28. Sambalpur	**24.53**
29. Subarnapur	**28.05**
30. Sundargarh	**24.75**

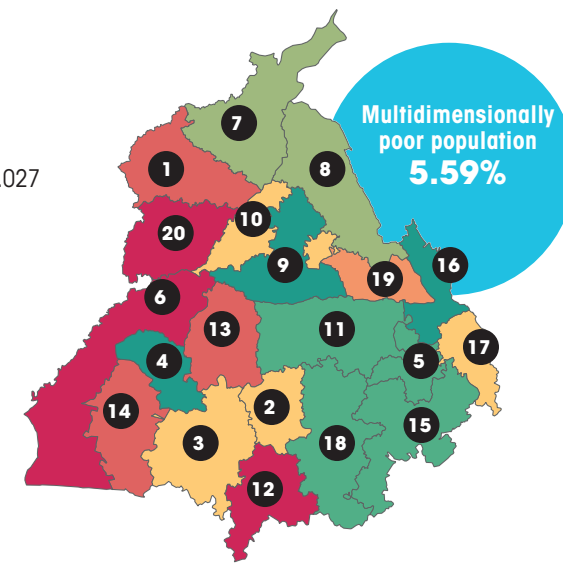
Districts of **Odisha** are as per the 2011 Census of India. **The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Punjab

In rural areas 6.4% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 4.32% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.009 to 0.012 | 0.013 to 0.017 | 0.018 to 0.022 | 0.023 to 0.027
0.028 to 0.031 | 0.032 to 0.036 | 0.037 to 0.042



Districts	% poor population
1. Amritsar	**7.42**
2. Barnala	**5.81**
3. Bathinda	**5.62**
4. Faridkot	**2.96**
5. Fatehgarh Sahib	**3.49**
6. Firozpur	**9.42**
7. Gurdaspur	**5.11**

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

Districts	% poor population
8. Hoshiarpur	**4.49**
9. Jalandhar	**3.31**
10. Kapurthala	**5.19**
11. Ludhiana	**3.83**
12. Mansa	**9.99**
13. Moga	**8.01**
14. Muktsar	**7.71**

Districts	% poor population
15. Patiala	**3.75**
16. Rupnagar	**2.01**
17. Sahibzada Ajit Singh	**5.05**
18. Sangrur	**3.56**
19. Shaheed Bhagat Singh	**7.24**
20. Tarn Taran	**8.31**

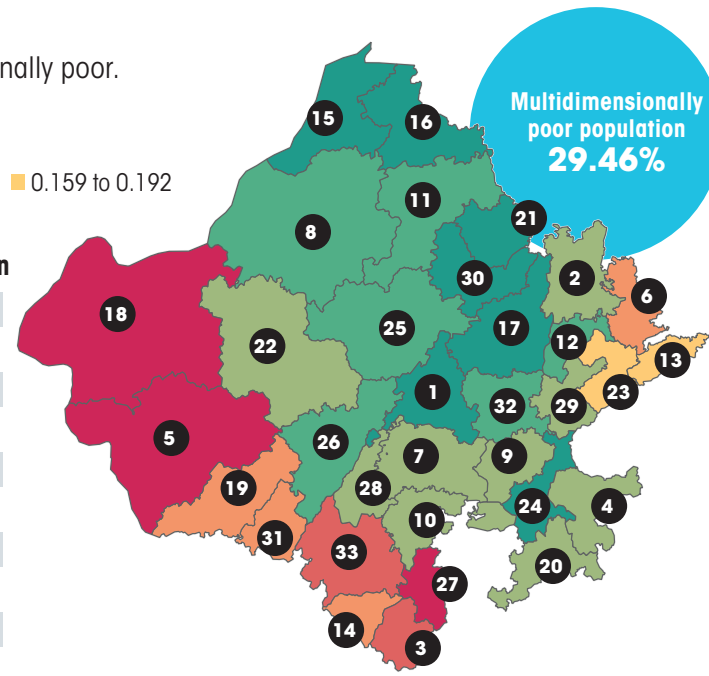
Districts of **Punjab** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Rajasthan

In rural areas 35.22% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 11.52% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.056 to 0.089 | 0.090 to 0.123 | 0.124 to 0.158 | 0.159 to 0.192
0.193 to 0.226 | 0.227 to 0.260 | 0.261 to 0.295



Districts	% poor population
1. Ajmer	**18.51**
2. Alwar	**29.96**
3. Banswara	**50.97**
4. Baran	**32.50**
5. Barmer	**56.13**
6. Bharatpur	**40.83**
7. Bhilwara	**27.69**
8. Bikaner	**24.02**
9. Bundi	**33.43**
10. Chittaurgarh	**28.02**
11. Churu	**23.49**
12. Dausa	**27.26**
13. Dhaulpur	**39.82**
14. Dungarpur	**44.69**
15. Ganganagar	**18.43**
16. Hanumangarh	**19.43**
17. Jaipur	**15.48**
18. Jaisalmer	**53.06**
19. Jalor	**41.19**
20. Jhalawar	**32.74**
21. Jhunjhunun	**12.80**
22. Jodhpur	**28.32**

Districts	% poor population
23. Karauli	**39.92**
24. Kota	**13.30**
25. Nagaur	**22.31**
26. Pali	**24.56**
27. Pratapgarh	**52.54**
28. Rajsamand	**29.70**
29. Sawai Madhopur	**33.25**
30. Sikar	**14.67**
31. Sirohi	**42.08**
32. Tonk	**25.23**
33. Udaipur	**47.86**

Districts of **Rajasthan** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases**. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

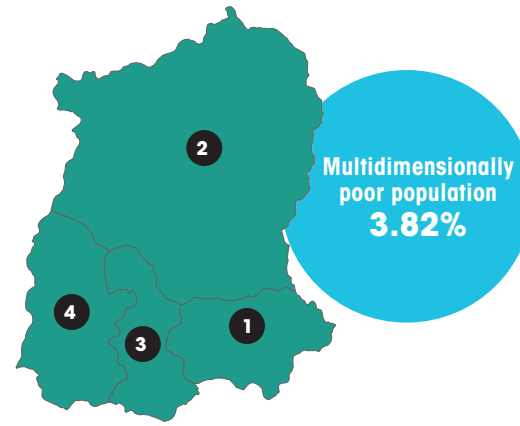
Sikkim

In rural areas 4.25% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 2.8% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163

Districts	% poor population
1. East Sikkim	**3.90**
2. North Sikkim	**4.47**
3. South Sikkim	**2.74**
4. West Sikkim	**4.66**



Districts of **Sikkim** are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. **The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

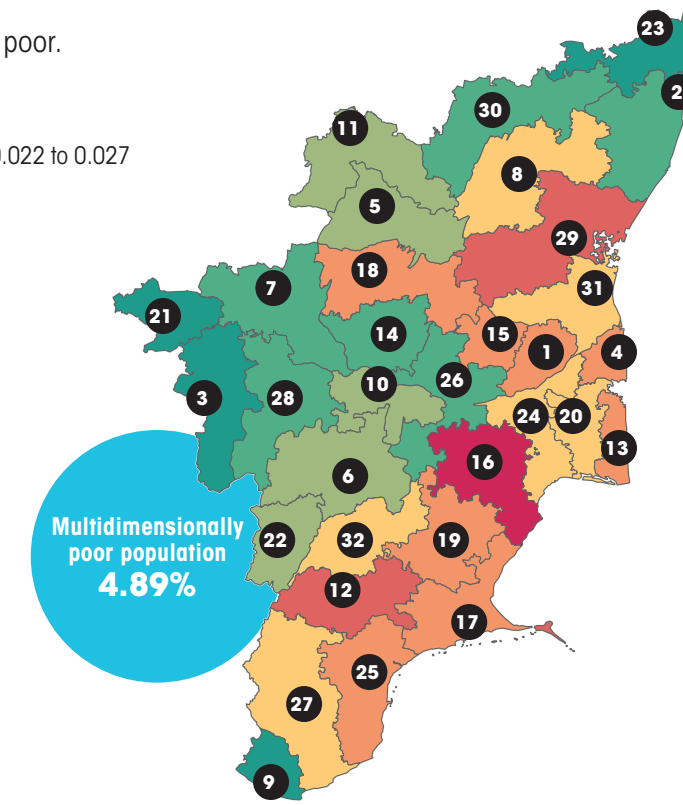
Tamil Nadu

In rural areas 7.32% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 2.49% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.004 to 0.009 | 0.010 to 0.015 | 0.016 to 0.021 | 0.022 to 0.027
0.028 to 0.033 | 0.034 to 0.039 | 0.040 to 0.046

Districts	% poor population
1. Ariyalur	**8.71**
2. Chennai	**0.96**
3. Coimbatore	**2.29**
4. Cuddalore	**6.29**
5. Dharmapuri	**5.26**
6. Dindigul	**4.16**
7. Erode	**2.73**
8. Kancheepuram	**3.02**
9. Kanniyakumari	**1.52**
10. Karur	**4.60**
11. Krishnagiri	**5.11**
12. Madurai	**6.15**
13. Nagappattinam	**8.18**
14. Namakkal	**2.73**
15. Perambalur	**7.61**
16. Pudukkottai	**11.71**
17. Ramanathapuram	**7.21**
18. Salem	**6.56**
19. Sivaganga	**8.64**
20. Thanjavur	**7.23**



Districts of **Tamil Nadu** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

Districts	% poor population
21. The Nilgiris	**2.03**
22. Theni	**4.76**
23. Thiruvallur	**2.53**
24. Thiruvarur	**6.79**
25. Thoothukkudi	**8.23**
26. Tiruchirappalli	**3.73**

Districts	% poor population
27. Tirunelveli	**5.52**
28. Tiruppur	**3.11**
29. Tiruvannamalai	**5.92**
30. Vellore	**3.80**
31. Viluppuram	**9.35**
32. Virudunagar	**9.18**

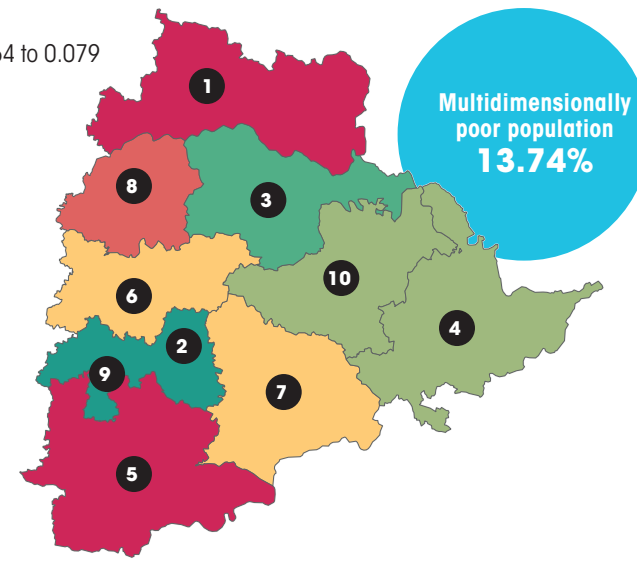
Telangana

In rural areas 20.35% people are multidimensionally poor.
This drops to 5.1% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.018 to 0.032 | 0.033 to 0.048 | 0.049 to 0.063 | 0.064 to 0.079
0.080 to 0.094 | 0.095 to 0.110 | 0.111 to 0.126

Districts	% poor population
1. Adilabad	**27.43**
2. Hyderabad	**4.27**
3. Karimnagar	**9.20**
4. Khammam	**13.75**
5. Mahbubnagar	**26.11**
6. Medak	**17.87**
7. Nalgonda	**15.34**
8. Nizamabad	**21.44**
9. Rangareddy	**5.83**
10. Warangal	**12.45**



Districts of **Telangana** are as per the 2011 Census of India (erstwhile Andhra Pradesh). **The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Tripura

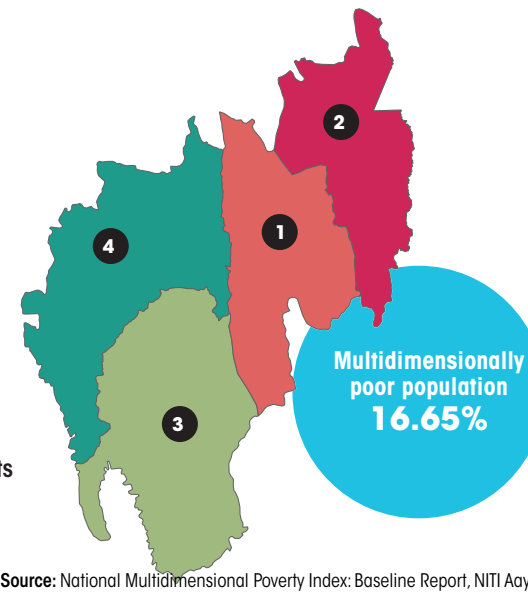
In rural areas 20.93% people are multidimensionally poor.
This drops to 5.6% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.039 to 0.053 | 0.054 to 0.068 | 0.069 to 0.084 | 0.085 to 0.099
0.100 to 0.114 | 0.115 to 0.129 | 0.130 to 0.146

Districts	% poor population
1. Dhalai	**26.23**
2. North Tripura	**30.65**
3. South Tripura	**17.03**
4. West Tripura	**9.03**

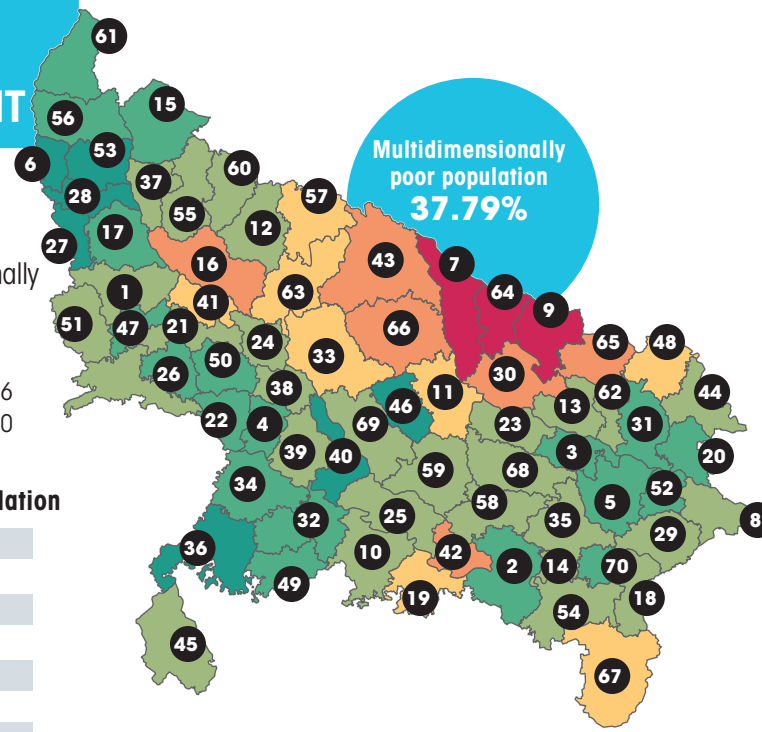
Districts of **Tripura** are as per the 2011 Census of India. **The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green,** through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.



Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog, 2021

Uttar Pradesh

In rural areas 44.32% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 18.07% in urban areas



POVERTY INDEX SCORE

- 0.054 to 0.104
- 0.105 to 0.155
- 0.156 to 0.206
- 0.207 to 0.257
- 0.258 to 0.309
- 0.310 to 0.360
- 0.361 to 0.412

Districts	% poor population
1. Aligarh	**37.40**
2. Allahabad	**32.77**
3. Ambedkar Nagar	**34.13**
4. Auraiya	**29.82**
5. Azamgarh	**32.77**
6. Baghpat	**21.08**
7. Bahraich	**71.88**
8. Ballia	**37.11**
9. Balrampur	**69.45**
10. Banda	**40.29**
11. Bara Banki	**44.77**
12. Bareilly	**38.60**
13. Basti	**43.26**
14. Bhadohi	**42.19**
15. Bijnor	**29.78**
16. Budaun	**57.10**
17. Bulandshahr	**32.88**
18. Chandauli	**37.91**
19. Chitrakoot	**52.86**
20. Deoria	**31.36**
21. Etah	**38.47**
22. Etawah	**27.44**
23. Faizabad	**38.73**
24. Farrukhabad	**39.18**
25. Fatehpur	**42.66**
26. Firozabad	**32.01**
27. Gautam Buddha Nagar	**17.08**
28. Ghaziabad	**17.47**
29. Ghazipur	**41.04**
30. Gonda	**59.26**
31. Gorakhpur	**26.26**
32. Hamirpur	**30.92**
33. Hardoi	**51.16**
34. Jalaun	**27.67**
35. Jaunpur	**40.78**
36. Jhansi	**20.27**
37. Jyotiba Phule Nagar	**34.84**
38. Kannauj	**43.50**
39. Kanpur Dehat	**37.98**
40. Kanpur Nagar	**14.34**
41. Kansiram Nagar	**47.81**
42. Kaushambi	**56.06**
43. Kheri	**59.95**
44. Kushinagar	**42.94**
45. Lalitpur	**35.98**
46. Lucknow	**12.16**
47. Mahamaya Nagar	**32.47**
48. Maharajganj	**49.12**
49. Mahoba	**35.29**
50. Mainpuri	**31.32**
51. Mathura	**35.33**
52. Mau	**32.70**
53. Meerut	**21.11**
54. Mirzapur	**42.73**
55. Moradabad	**36.86**
56. Muzaffarnagar	**29.85**
57. Pilibhit	**43.26**
58. Pratapgarh	**36.94**
59. Rae Bareli	**34.10**
60. Rampur	**38.89**
61. Saharanpur	**28.52**
62. Sant Kabir Nagar	**43.79**
63. Shahjahanpur	**50.52**
64. Shrawasti	**74.38**
65. Siddharth Nagar	**57.24**
66. Sitapur	**56.83**
67. Sonbhadra	**48.46**
68. Sultanpur	**36.34**
69. Unnao	**40.79**
70. Varanasi	**26.03**

Districts of **Uttar Pradesh** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

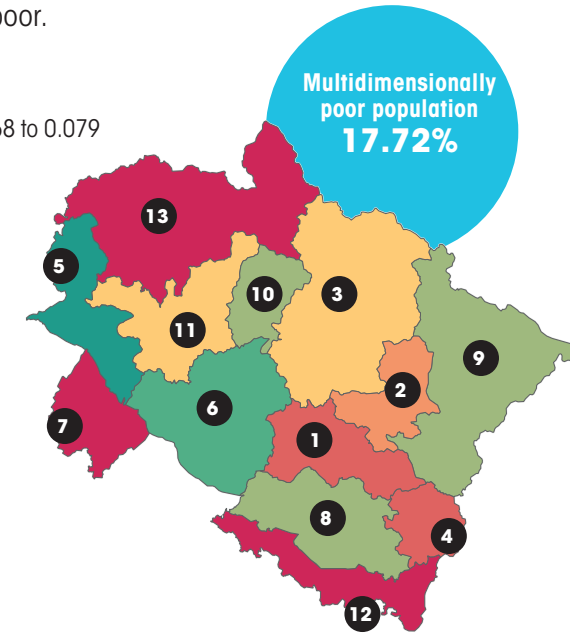
Uttarakhand

In rural areas 21.94% people are multidimensionally poor.
This drops to 9.89% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.031 to 0.043 | 0.044 to 0.055 | 0.056 to 0.067 | 0.068 to 0.079
0.080 to 0.092 | 0.093 to 0.104 | 0.105 to 0.117

Districts	% poor population
1. Almora	**25.65**
2. Bageshwar	**19.99**
3. Chamoli	**16.78**
4. Champawat	**22.41**
5. Dehradun	**6.88**
6. Garhwal	**11.93**
7. Haridwar	**24.76**
8. Nainital	**13.41**
9. Pithoragarh	**13.96**
10. Rudraprayag	**13.91**
11. Tehri Garhwal	**19.53**
12. Udham Singh Nagar	**23.20**
13. Uttarkashi	**24.28**



Districts of **Uttarakhand** are as per the 2011 Census of India. **The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

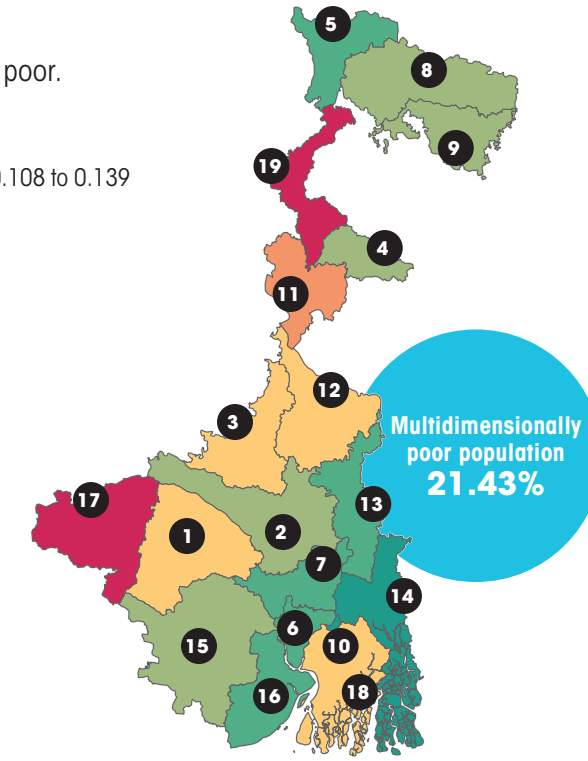
West Bengal

In rural areas 25.8% people are multidimensionally poor.
This drops to 11.67% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.013 to 0.044 | 0.045 to 0.075 | 0.076 to 0.107 | 0.108 to 0.139
0.140 to 0.171 | 0.172 to 0.203 | 0.204 to 0.236

Districts	% poor population
1. Bankura	**27.42**
2. Barddhaman	**20.33**
3. Birbhum	**27.61**
4. Dakshin Dinajpur	**22.42**
5. Darjeeling	**11.41**
6. Howrah	**12.84**
7. Hugli	**14.93**
8. Jalpaiguri	**22.02**
9. Koch Bihar	**22.28**
10. Kolkata	**2.80**
11. Maldah	**35.70**
12. Murshidabad	**27.23**
13. Nadia	**11.34**
14. North 24 Parganas	**9.80**
15. Pashchim Medinipur	**23.82**
16. Purba Medinipur	**14.19**
17. Puruliya	**49.69**
18. South 24 Parganas	**28.27**
19. Uttar Dinajpur	**42.84**



Districts of **West Bengal** are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. **The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.** Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

In rural areas 6.76% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 0.97% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163

Districts	% poor population
1. North & Middle Andaman	**9.36**
2. Nicobar	**5.28**
3. South Andaman	**2.20**

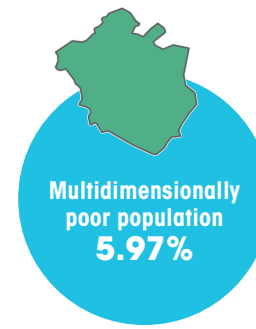
Districts of **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Chandigarh

In rural areas 18.56% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 5.45% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163



Districts of **Chandigarh** are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

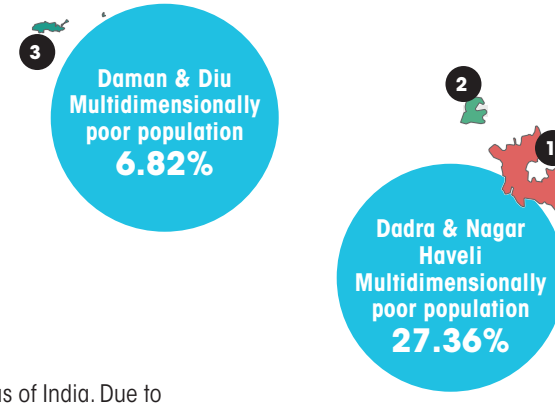
Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu

In rural areas 44.67% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 4.89% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163

Districts	% poor population
1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	**27.36**
2. Daman	**7.46**
3. Diu	**4.34**



Districts of **Dadra & Nagar Haveli, & Daman & Diu** are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

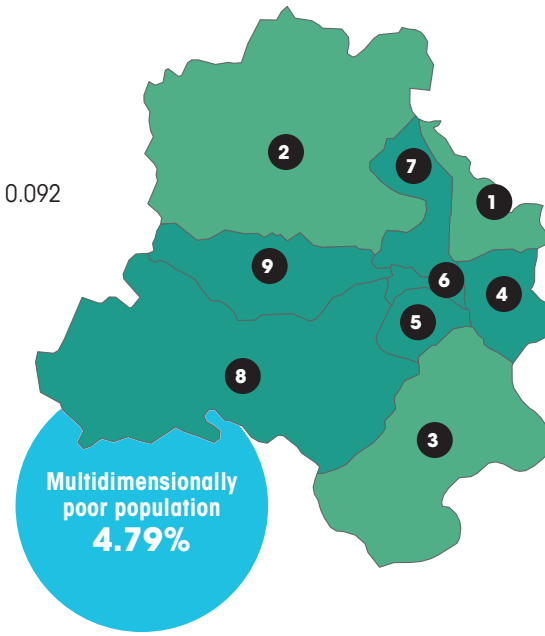
Delhi

In rural areas 3.41% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 4.8% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163

Districts	% poor population
1. North East	**7.35**
2. North West	**6.98**
3. South Delhi	**6.06**
4. East Delhi	**4.28**
5. New Delhi	**4.26**
6. Central Delhi	**3.84**
7. North Delhi	**2.86**
8. South West	**2.41**
9. West Delhi	**2.29**



Districts of **Delhi** are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

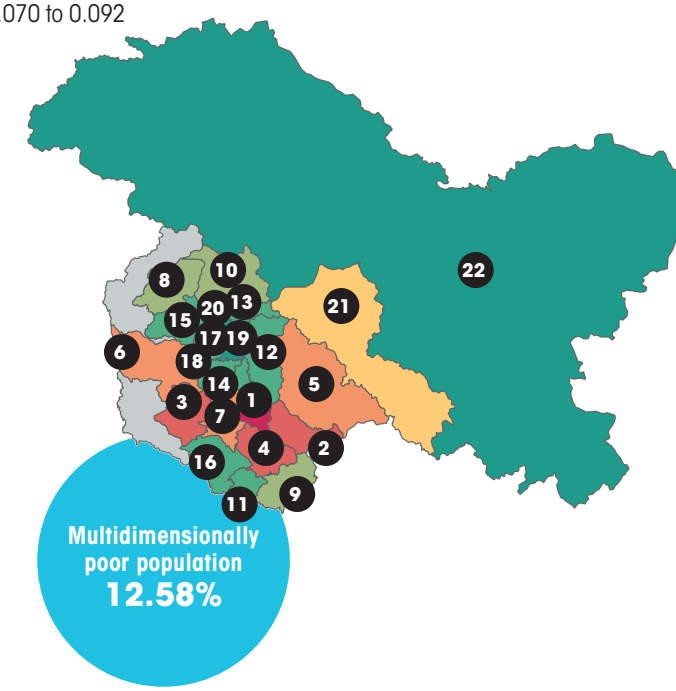
Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh

In rural areas 16.39% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 3.5% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163

Districts	% poor population
1. Ramban	**35.26**
2. Doda	**28.92**
3. Rajouri	**27.52**
4. Udhampur	**26.83**
5. Kishtwar	**24.29**
6. Punch	**24.27**
7. Reasi	**21.92**
8. Kupwara	**16.08**
9. Kathua	**13.08**
10. Bandipore	**11.07**
11. Samba	**9.67**
12. Anantnag	**8.36**
13. Ganderbal	**7.82**
14. Kulgam	**7.43**
15. Baramula	**7.06**



Districts	Headcount Ratio
16. Jammu	**6.97**
17. Badgam	**6.84**
18. Shupiyan	**6.51**
19. Pulwama	**3.79**

Districts	Headcount Ratio
20. Srinagar	**1.51**
21. Kargil	**19.4**
22. Leh (Ladakh)	**5.36**

Districts of **Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh** are as per the Political Map of India 10th Edition (Survey of India). Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Lakshadweep

In rural areas 1.16% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 2% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163

Districts of **Lakshadweep** are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Puducherry

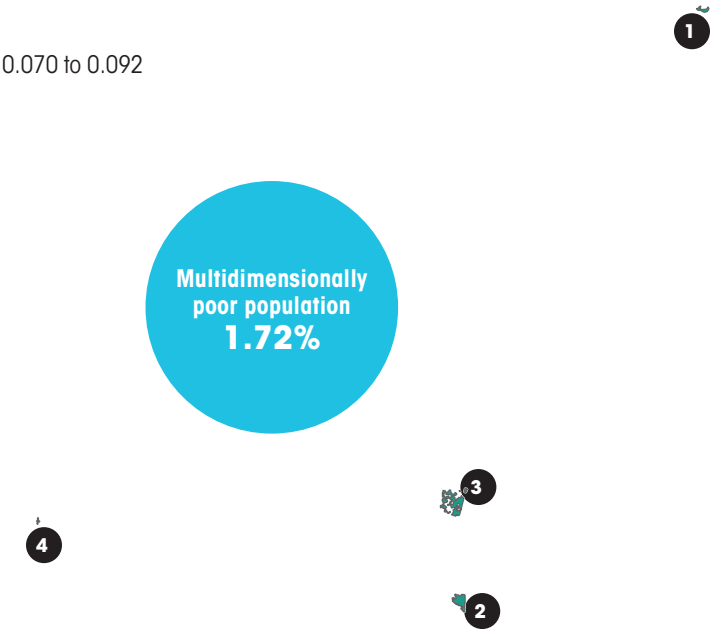
In rural areas 3.33% people are multidimensionally poor. This drops to 0.99% in urban areas

POVERTY INDEX SCORE

0.000 to 0.023 | 0.024 to 0.046 | 0.047 to 0.069 | 0.070 to 0.092
0.093 to 0.116 | 0.117 to 0.139 | 0.140 to 0.163

Districts	% poor population
1. Yanam	**5.18**
2. Karaikal	**3.13**
3. Puducherry	**1.30**
4. Mahe	**0.08**

Districts of **Puducherry** are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

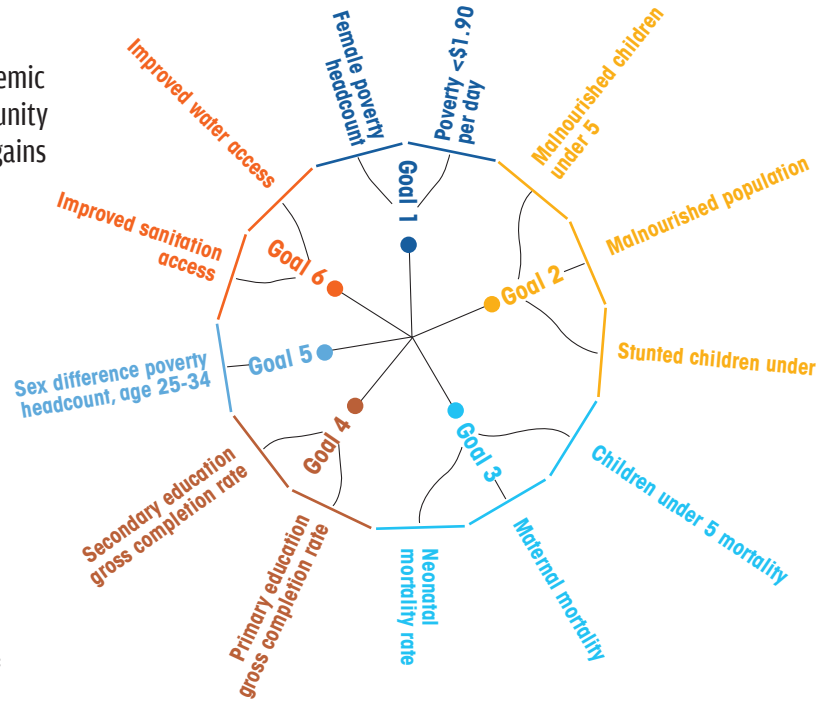


COVID-19 & SDGs

While the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can help India and the world recover from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, human development challenges such as poverty and undernutrition will continue to plague countries even in 2050

The wonder six

If countries focus on these six of the 17 SDGs, they can turn the COVID-19 pandemic from a short-term crisis into an opportunity for transformation towards long-term gains



Three growth scenarios

SDGs Push scenario outlines the impact of targeted policy interventions that can accelerate progress towards a more fair, resilient and green future

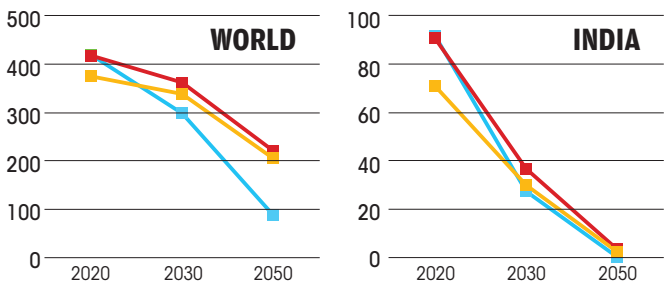
Baseline COVID-19 scenario represents significant pandemic-period increases in poverty and hunger and substantial longer-term negative consequences

No COVID-19 scenario describes economic growth without the impact of the pandemic

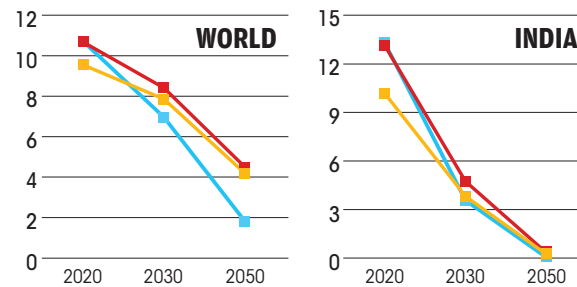
GOAL 1 India to have half a million women in poverty in 2050 even in the SDG push scenario

No COVID-19 scenario | Baseline COVID-19 scenario | SDGs Push scenario

INDICATOR FEMALE POVERTY HEADCOUNT (number of people in million)



INDICATOR POVERTY <$1.90 PER DAY (% of population)



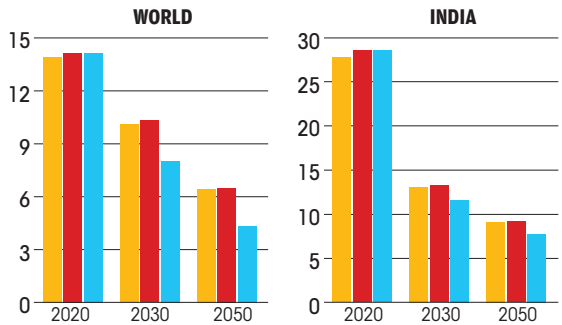
Source: Assessing COVID-19 impact on the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP

GOAL 2

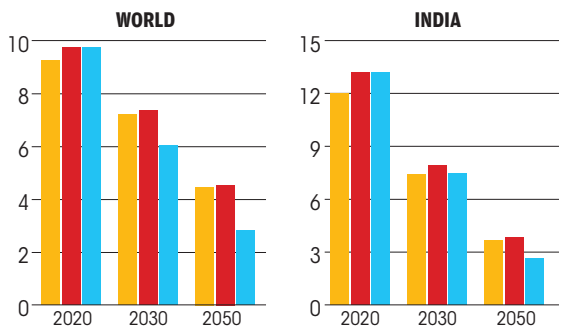
India likely to have almost 8% children malnourished in 2050 even through SDG push

No COVID-19 scenario
Baseline COVID-19 scenario
SDGs Push scenario

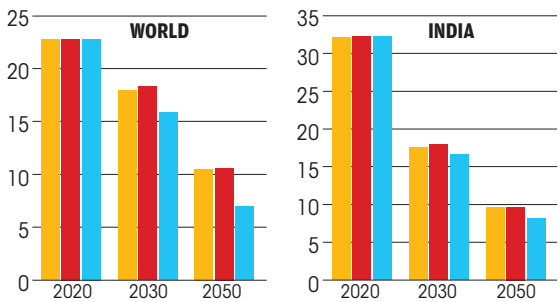
INDICATOR MALNOURISHED CHILDREN UNDER 5 (%)



INDICATOR MALNOURISHED POPULATION (per cent)



INDICATOR STUNTED CHILDREN UNDER 5 (rate)

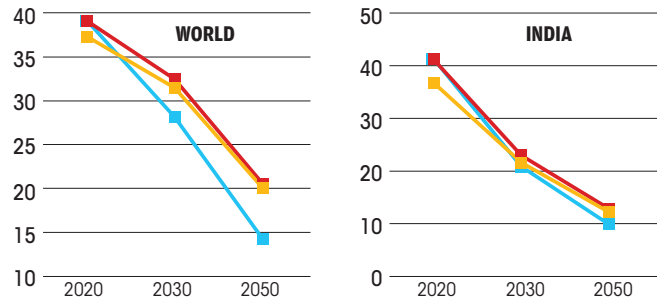


GOAL 3

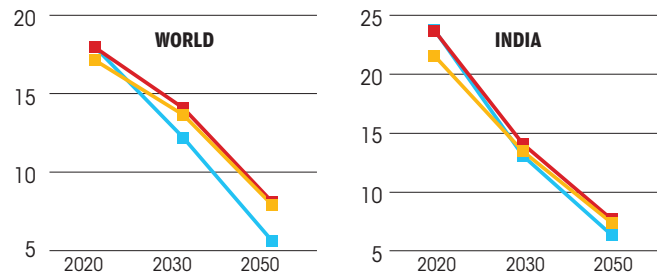
In India, 10 out of 1,000 children will continue to die in 2050

No COVID-19 scenario
Baseline COVID-19
SDGs Push scenario

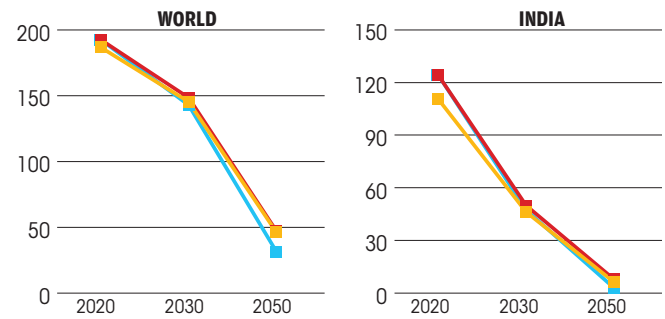
INDICATOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 live births)



INDICATOR NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (number of neonatal deaths per 1000 live births)



INDICATOR MATERNAL MORTALITY (ratio)

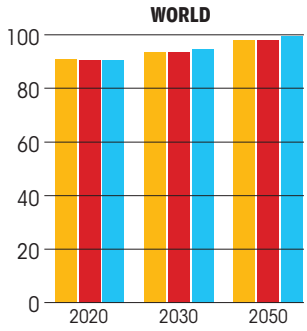


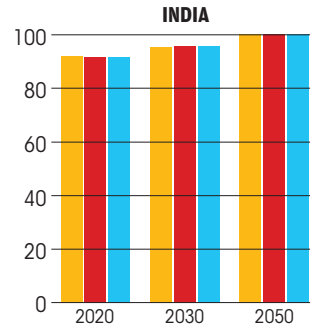
Source: Assessing COVID-19 impact on the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP

GOAL 4 SDGs push will help India reach a secondary education gross completion rate of almost 100% by 2050

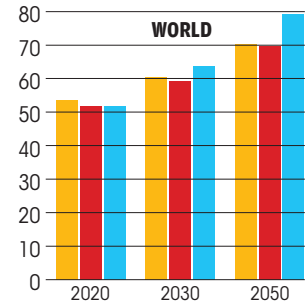
No COVID-19 scenario Baseline COVID-19 scenario SDGs Push scenario

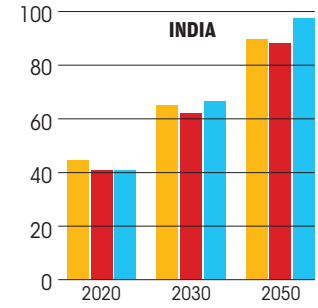
INDICATOR PRIMARY EDUCATION GROSS COMPLETION RATE (%)





INDICATOR SECONDARY EDUCATION GROSS COMPLETION RATE (%)

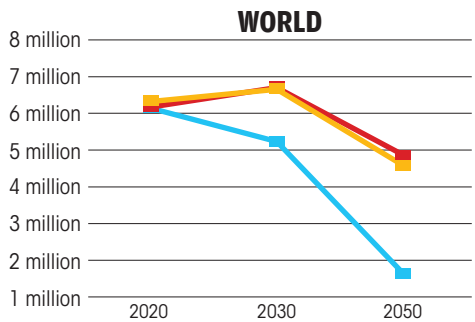


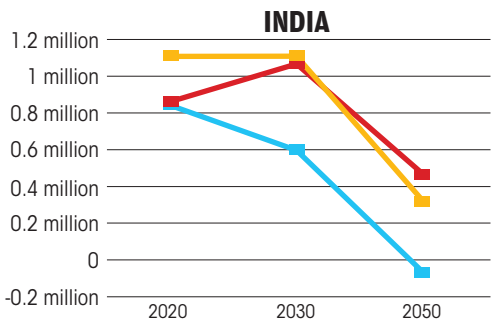


GOAL 5 India can have more female population by 2050 through SDG push

No COVID-19 scenario
Baseline COVID-19 scenario
SDGs Push scenario

INDICATOR SEX DIFFERENCE POVERTY HEADCOUNT, AGE 25-34 (female minus male, number of people)

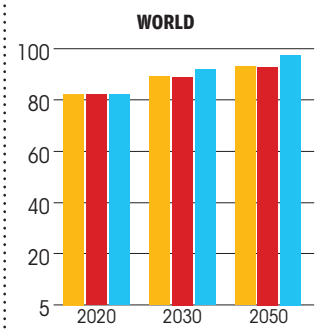


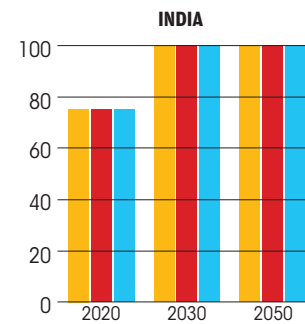


GOAL 6 India will be able to provide clean water and sanitation to all by 2030

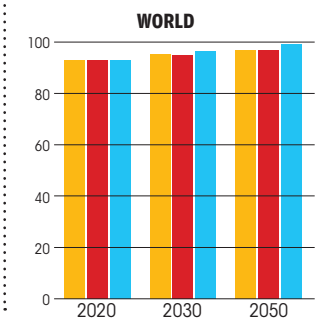
No COVID-19 scenario
Baseline COVID-19 scenario
SDGs Push scenario

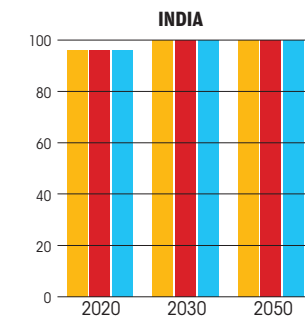
INDICATOR IMPROVED SANITATION ACCESS (%)





INDICATOR IMPROVED WATER ACCESS (%)





Source: Assessing COVID-19 impact on the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP

IN NEWS

Bottomless pyramid: It takes only Rs 25,000 a month to be among India's top 10% earners
What run-away food inflation is doing to inequality can be anybody's guess

India's poverty: There is no end to Surjit Bhalla's imagination
The IMF executive director has just declared that India was nearly free of extreme poverty in 2020 and inequality was lowest in 40 years due to the Modi government's free food distribution

Child labour: When do we start to rewrite their story
The day people really start believing that there can be no reason that justifies child labour, not even poverty — is the day the real change will come

After selling a minor girl to buy food, a prime ministerial visit, India's face of poverty is drowned in debt
Phanas Punji's next generations have the same level of poverty in what is called inter-generational chronic poverty

Union Budget 2022-23: Just 70 weeks left for India@75 targets, will Modi deliver the 'New India'
From the promised $4 trillion economy to employment for women to doubling of farmers' income to poverty eradication this year, most of the government targets have fallen behind by decades

Food poverty growing among older adults in India: LASI study
Nearly 6% of individuals in India aged 45 and above studied consumed smaller portions or skipped meals; 5.3% did not eat even when they were hungry

Mass poverty is back in India
After 45 years, the world's fastest poverty-reducing country adds the maximum poor in a year

MGNREGA help villages beat poverty in Bundelkhand
Meegni&Himmatpura were troubled by water scarcity like several other villages of the region

Structural pitfalls of MGNREGA
It's time to remove inherent flaws of the guaranteed wage programme MGNREGA that limit its poverty alleviation potential

Kalahandi's Kutia Kondhs: Subsistence a struggle for this tribe of nature worshippers
Despite living in abject poverty and depending on natural resources for survival, the Kondhs do not use wood from the forests for fuel and also prevent illegal tree

Stockholm+50: How do we prepare for the next half century
When we mark the 50th anniversary of the 1972 Stockholm conference, we need to discuss consumption and production in a globalised world

STATE OF INDIA@75

ECONOMY

India has a target of becoming a US$ 4 trillion economy by 2022-23. It had reached US$ 2.5 trillion in 2020 at the start of the pandemic

EMPLOYMENT

India's women labour force participation rate in urban areas has shrunk to 16 per cent. Its target is to increase the participation rate to 30 per cent by 2022-23

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

India has been spending less than 1 per cent of its GDP on R&D since 2014-15. Its target is to increase the share to at least 2 per cent of GDP

HITS AND MISSES

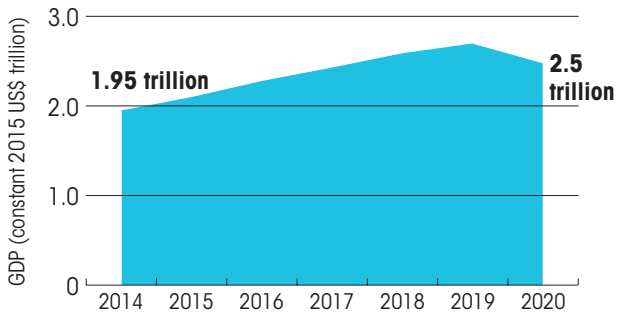
At least 17 government targets have a deadline in 2022, when India celebrates its 75th Independence Day. The country, unfortunately, is most likely to miss almost all of the targets because of the slow progress made so far

Economy

TARGET

To raise GDP to nearly US **$4 trillion by 2022-23**

OFF TARGET



Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices refers to the volume level of GDP obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period

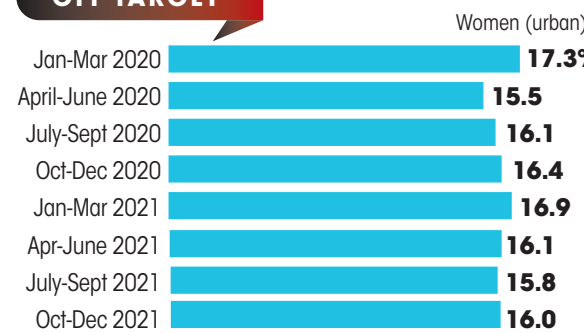
Source: World Bank

Employment

TARGET

Increase female labour force participation to at least **30 per cent by 2022-23**

OFF TARGET



Labour force refers to the part of the population which supplies or offers to supply labour for pursuing economic activities for the production of goods and services and therefore, includes both 'employed' and 'unemployed' persons. **Labour Force Participation Rate** is defined as the percentage of population in the labour force

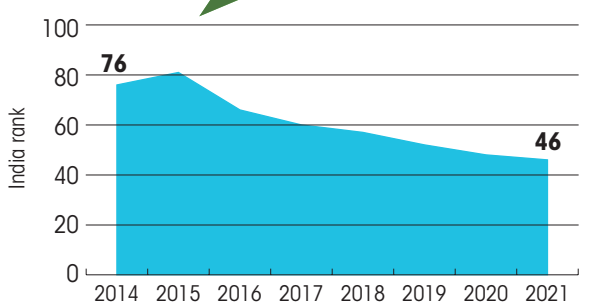
Source: PLFS Quarterly Bulletin July-Sept 2021, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Technology and Innovation

TARGET

India should be among the top **50 countries in the Global Innovation Index** by 2022-23

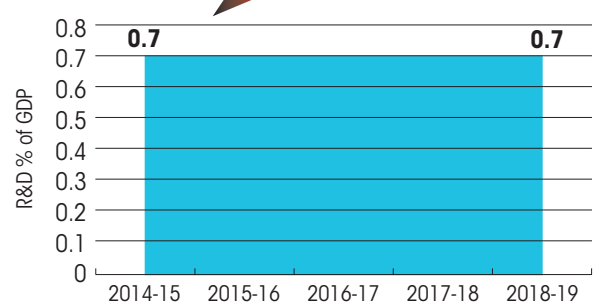
ACHIEVED



TARGET

India should spend **at least 2 per cent of GDP on research and development** with equal share from public and private sector

OFF TARGET



Source: Ministry of Science and Technology; August 10, 2021

TARGET

Under Atal Innovation Mission, set up at least **10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs and 100** world-class **incubation centres by 2020**

MISSED

India had 8,700 Atal Tinkering

Labs and 68 incubation centres set up till October 2021

Housing for all

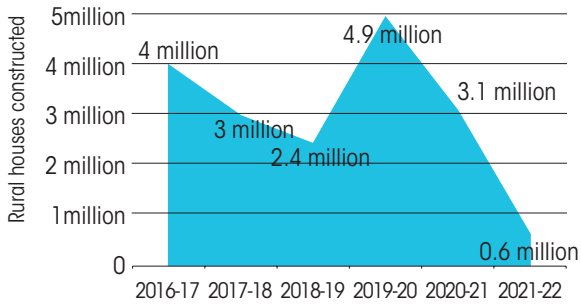
TARGET

Construct **29.5 million housing** units under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-**Rural***

OFF TARGET

61.2% of the target achieved

18.04 million houses constructed in rural areas



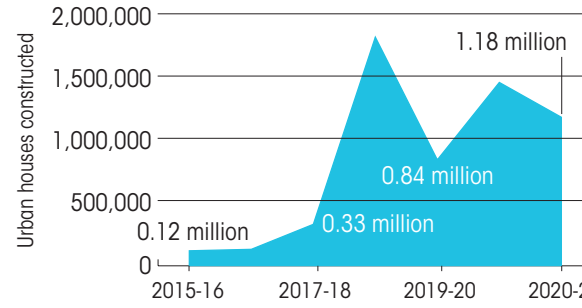
TARGET

Construct **12 million housing units** under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-**Urban**

OFF TARGET

49% of the target achieved

5.87 million houses constructed in urban areas



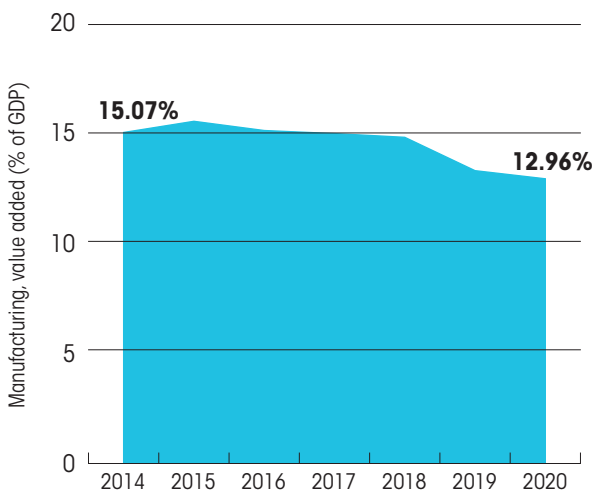
*target revised to 2024; source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; As on May 2022

Industry

TARGET

Double the current **growth rate of the manufacturing** sector by 2022

OFF TARGET



Source: World Bank

Agriculture

TARGET

Double farmers' income by 2022

OFF TARGET

2012-13 2018-19

An agricultural household's

Average monthly income ₹6,426 | ₹10,218

Income from wages

32%

39.8%

Income from non-farm business

8%

6.3%

Income from farming of animals

12%

15.5%

Income from crop production

48%

37.2%

Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019

Average debt of an agricultural household

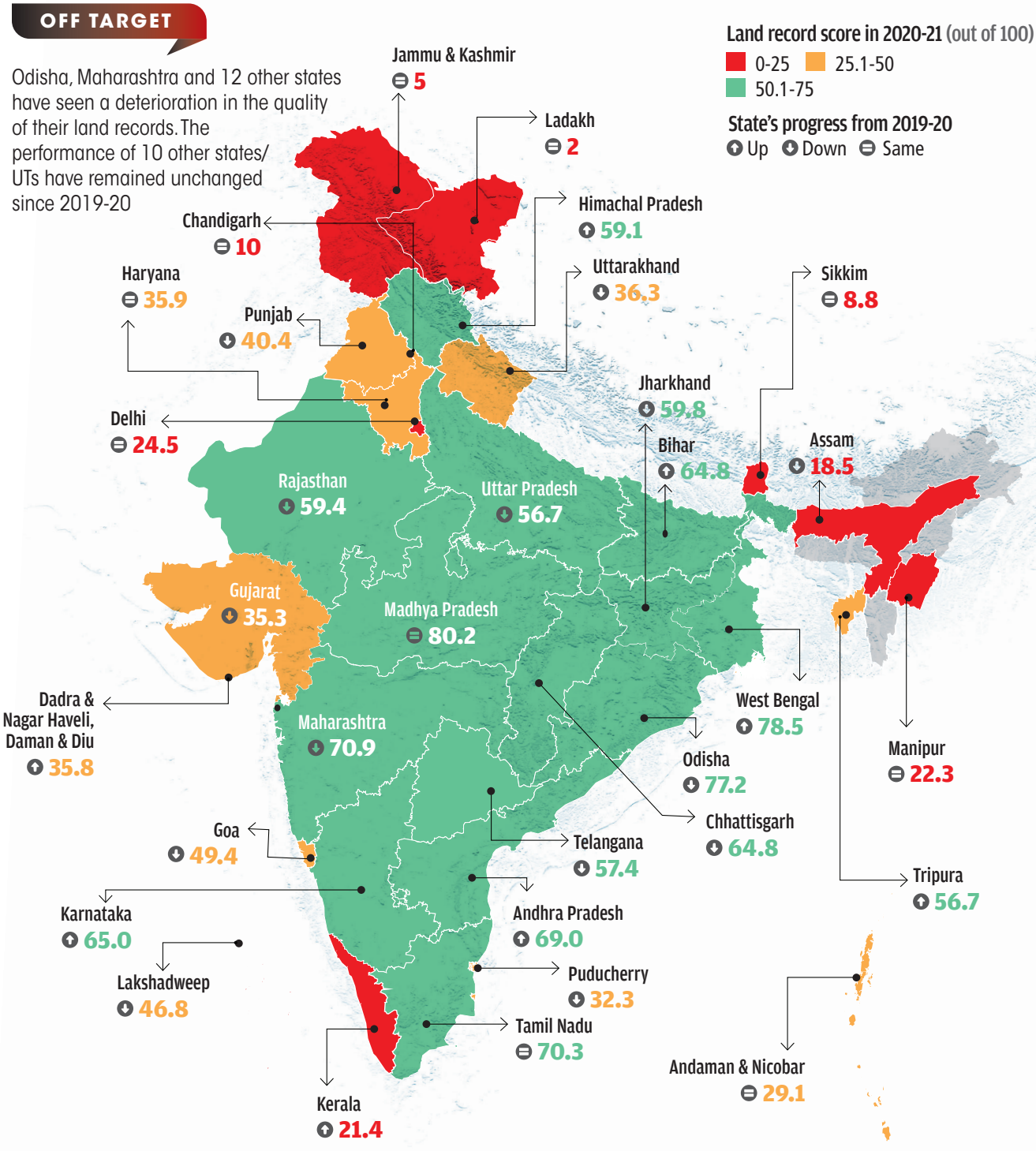
₹47,000 | ₹74,121

Land records

TARGET
Digitise land records by 2022

OFF TARGET

Odisha, Maharashtra and 12 other states have seen a deterioration in the quality of their land records. The performance of 10 other states/ UTs have remained unchanged since 2019-20



Source: National Council of Applied Economic Research

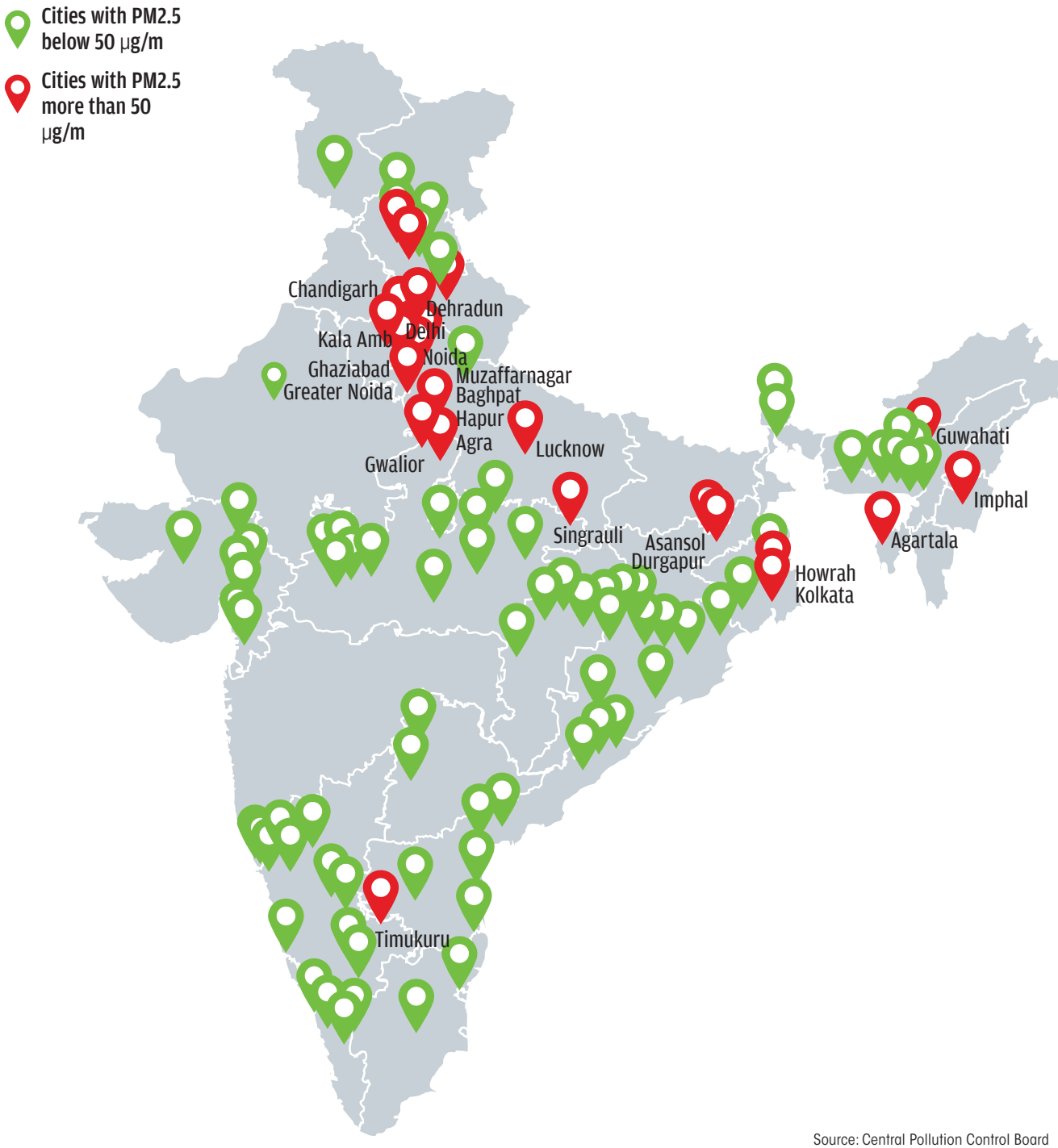
Sustainable environment

TARGET

Bringing down **PM2.5 levels in Indian cities** to less than 50 µg/m

OFF TARGET

In 2020, when vehicular movement was restricted due to the pandemic, 23 of the 121 cities monitored for PM 2.5 exceeded 50 µg/m

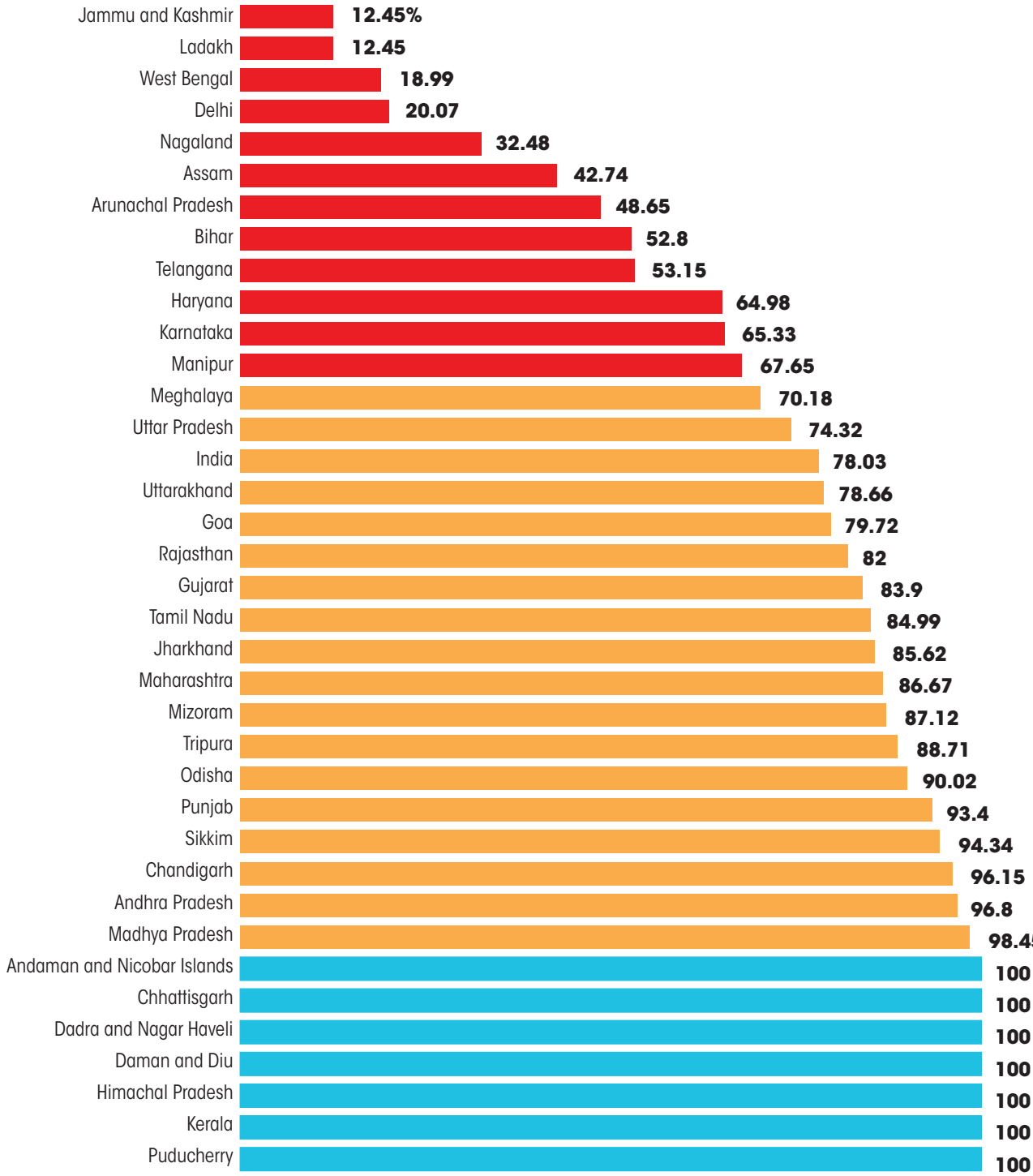


Source: Central Pollution Control Board

TARGET
Achieve **100 per cent source segregation** in all households

OFF TARGET

87% of wards reported 100 per cent source segregation of municipal solid waste



Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; Updated till March 2022; states data as on November 2020

TARGET
Increase forest and tree cover to a minimum of **33.3 per cent of the geographical area**, as envisaged in the National Forest Policy, 1988

OFF TARGET

Forest and tree cover as share of total geographical area

23.81% 2011	24.01% 2013	24.16% 2015
23.34% 2017	24.56% 2019	24.62% 2021

Source: Forest Survey of India

Energy

TARGET
Achieve **175 GW of renewable energy** generation capacity by 2022

OFF TARGET

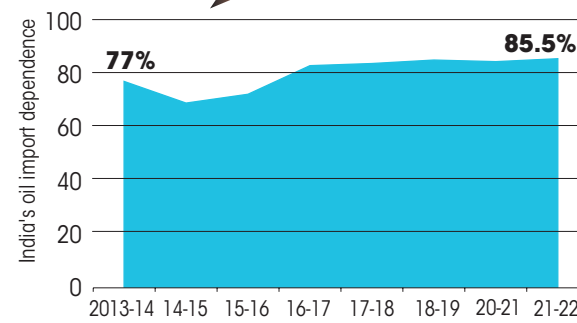
62.8% of renewable target met

Solar target	Wind target	Small hydropower target	Biomass target
100 GW	60GW	5 GW	10GW
54% target achieved	67.3% target achieved	97% target met	106% target met

Source: Ministry of Renewable Energy, as on May 2, 2022

TARGET
Bring down oil import **dependence to 67% by 2022**

OFF TARGET



*Provisional Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

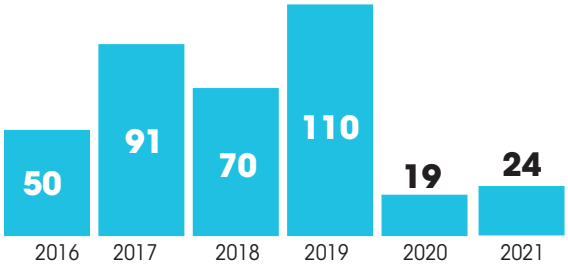
Sanitation

TARGET
Eradicate manual scavenging

OFF TARGET

66,692 manual scavengers in India (2021)

Deaths of manual scavengers



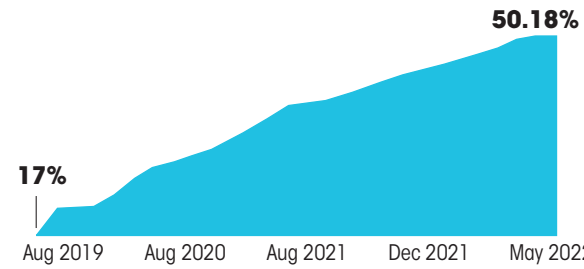
Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (As on March 30, 2022)

Water Resources

TARGET
Provide **100% piped safe drinking water** by 2022-23*

OFF TARGET

% rural households with tap connections



*target revised to 2024; source: Jal Jeevan Mission

RESOURCES

IN NEWS

A just, robust economy needs upskilling and reskilling of women
Gender gap at workplace is starker in India than comparable south Asian economies

Economic survey 2022: India saw 47 new space start-ups
At present, India accounts for only about 2% of global space economy

Just 70 weeks left for India@75 targets, will Modi deliver the 'New India'
From the promised $4 trillion economy to employment for women to doubling of farmers' income to poverty eradication this year, most of the government targets have fallen behind by decades

Drying up of MGNREGA allocation will shrink the rural economy further
The focus of MGNREGA has shifted from employment to asset creation

How technology can help save India's groundwater
Technology-guided decision-making would help distinguish groundwater abuse and promote efficient use

A farmer becomes a labourer
The challenge for doubling farmers' income is this foundational change in the economy of an agricultural household

Agriculture sustains growth, but what about the whole year?
All sectors of Indian economy, except farm, remain below 2019-20 levels

Lessons from COVID-19: Need better demand estimation factors to provide housing for all
Physical distancing and home quarantining have changed the housing standardisation game; an overhaul is needed

COVID-19 unemployment: Make agri-food systems equitable for youth, says UN report
The report emphasised on the role of youth as agents of change in food systems

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

Indian agriculture towards 2030| Springer| April 2022
It brings together varying perspectives for transformational change needed in India's agriculture and allied sectors

Assessments relating to agricultural income: Public Accounts Committee (2021-22)|
Lok Sabha Secretariat| April 2022
A parliamentary panel has pushed the government for greater scrutiny and devising of specific codes for assessment of agricultural incomes

STOCKHOLM@50

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

The world has seen a 38-fold increase in environmental laws since the Stockholm declaration in 1972

GLOBAL WARMING

The world is set to exceed 1.5°C by the end of the century. This will increase biodiversity loss, extreme weather events and trigger unprecedented air, water and food challenges

WATER SCARCITY

1 in 5 developing countries will face water shortages as water demand is expected to increase by 55 per cent by 2050

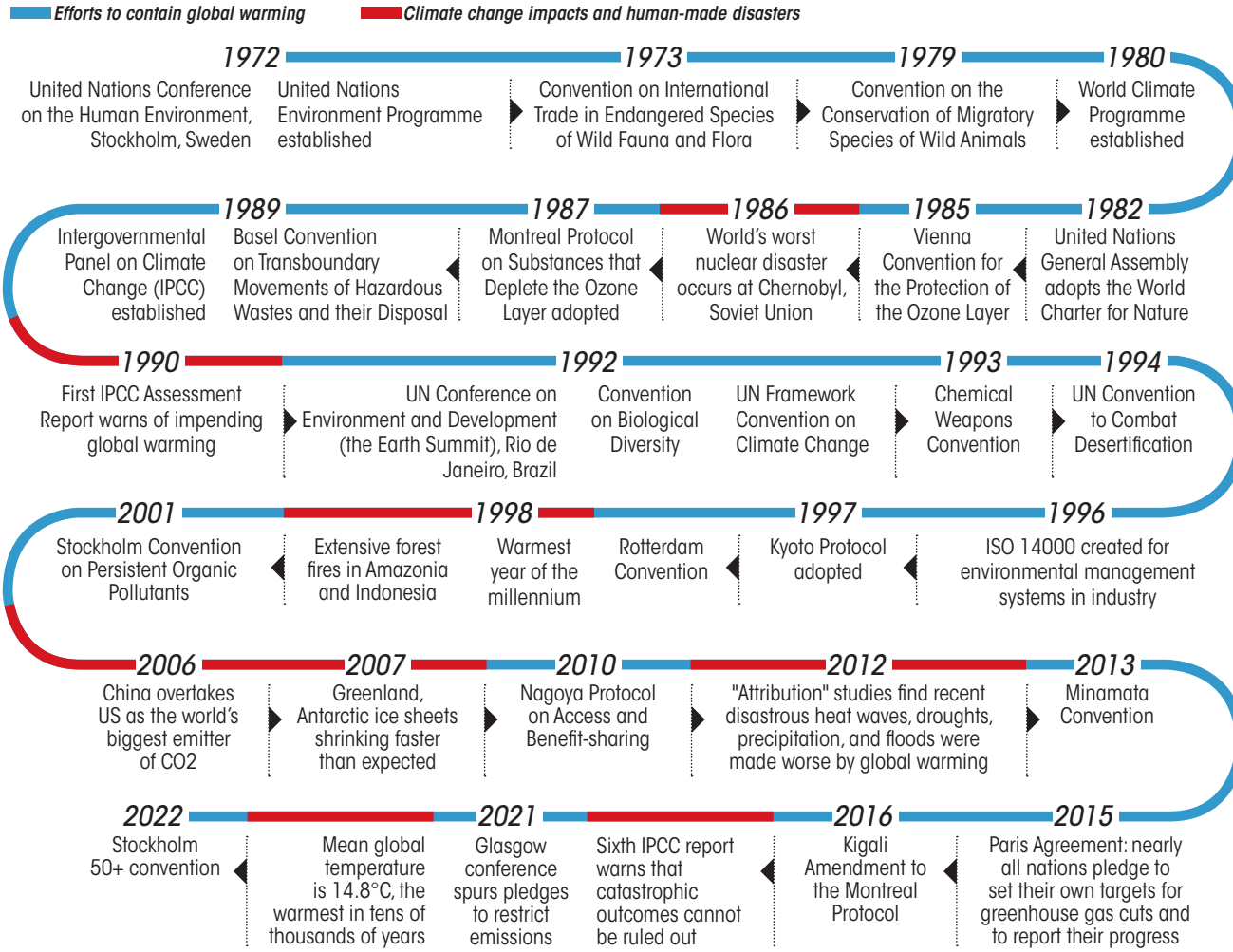
Environmental governance

It was the 1972 Stockholm conference, held exactly 50 years ago, which put environmental issues on the global agenda for the first time. It paved the way for other international conventions on the preservation of the environment. India passed its legislations on air (1981), water (1974) pollution, and forests conservation (1980) to give effect to the Stockholm convention. Today, over 176 countries have environmental framework laws; 150 countries have enshrined environmental protection or the right to a healthy environment in their constitutions; and 164 countries have created cabinet-level bodies responsible for environmental protection, as per the United Nations. The number of environmental laws has increased 38-fold globally since the declaration.

While the environment has now become an important agenda for most countries, the condition of the planet continues to worsen. Annual CO_2 emissions have reached 36.7 billion tonnes, which is more than double of what was emitted in 1972. This results in greater global warming, which has detrimental effects. The world has recorded a disaster related to weather, climate or water hazard every day on average over the past 50 years and each such event has killed 115 people and caused losses worth US$202 million, as per the World Meteorological Organization. The world has recorded over 11, 000 extreme disasters between 1970 and 2019 which have cumulatively claimed more than 2 million lives

What the world did after Stockholm

Major environmental conferences, treaties and disasters



Human development

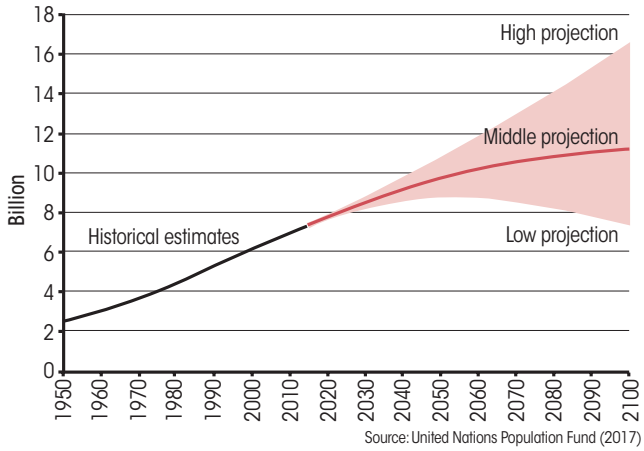
Population growth can affect the environment not only through the use of natural resources, but also through indirect impacts such as unplanned urbanisation

- Trend in the opposite direction of what is desired
- Trend in the right direction, but at a pace slower than desired
- Trend in the right direction and at the desired pace

World population

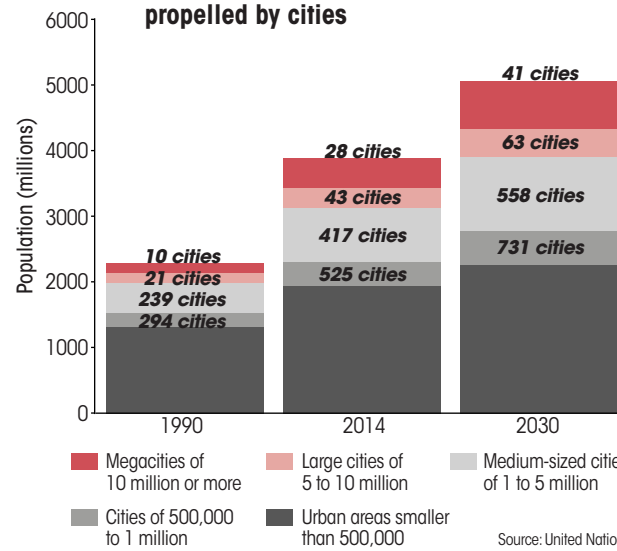
The world's population increased from about 3.85 billion people in 1972 to 7.8 billion in 2022. The world population will continue to grow, average age will increase, populations will become more urban, and household sizes will become smaller

Projected world population



Source: United Nations Population Fund (2017)

Global urban population growth propelled by cities

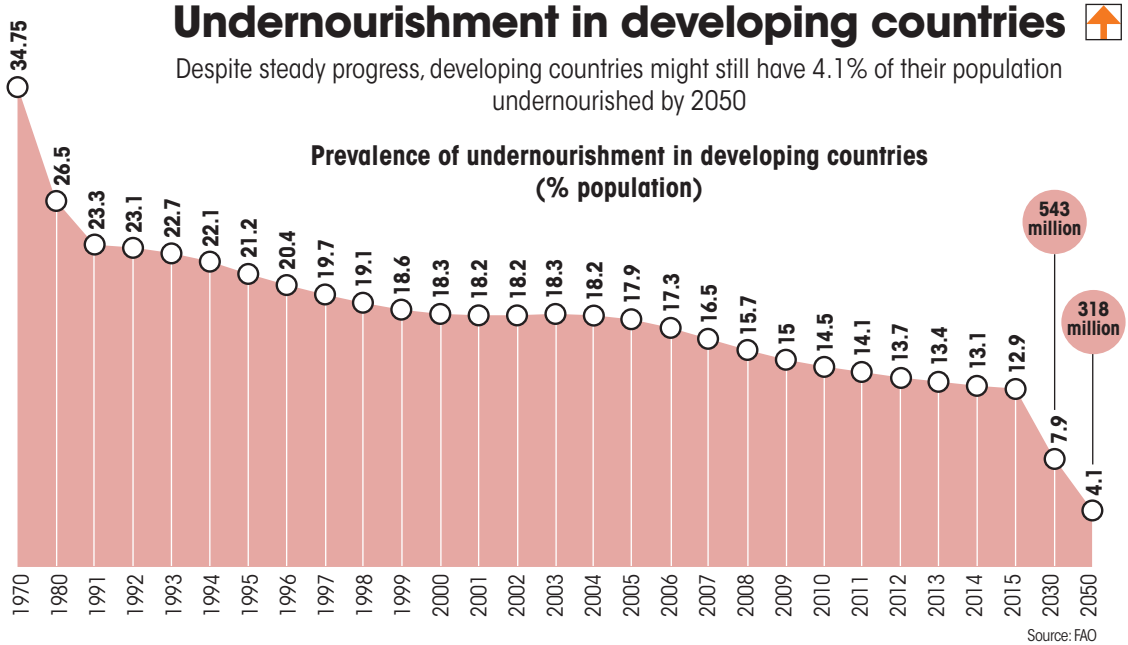


Source: United Nations

Undernourishment in developing countries

Despite steady progress, developing countries might still have 4.1% of their population undernourished by 2050

Prevalence of undernourishment in developing countries (% population)



Source: FAO

Air

Globally, the highest annual average concentrations of PM 2.5 are seen in areas affected by windblown sand and dust (northern Africa and west Asia), fires (Central Africa and Latin America) and anthropogenic pollution (South and East Asia). Cities with the highest levels were clustered in east-central China and the Indo-Gangetic Plain

Trend in the opposite direction of what is desired

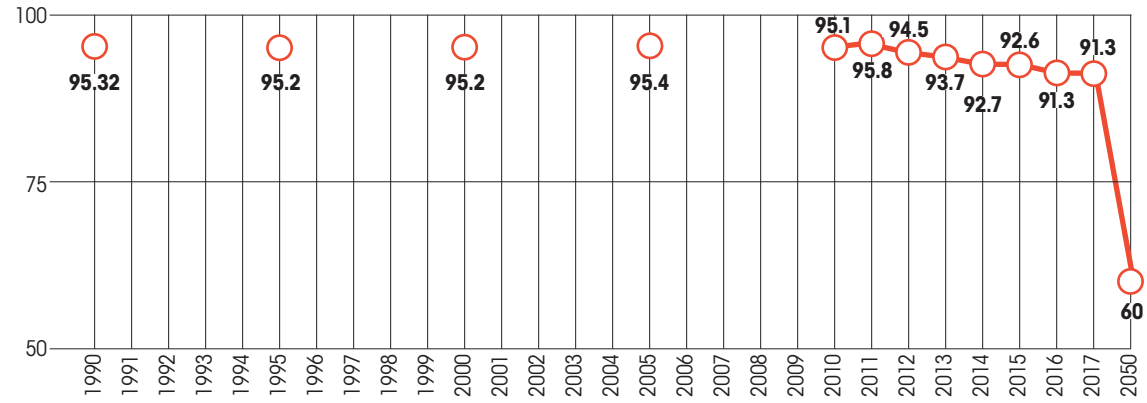
Trend in the right direction, but at a pace slower than desired

Trend in the right direction and at the desired pace

PM 2.5 exposure

Even in 2050, a perceptibly high population of the world will continue to remain exposed to PM2.5, which remains the highest environmental risk factor for global burden of diseases

% population exposed to PM2.5 levels exceeding WHO guideline value of 10 µg/m3



Source: WHO and GEO-6

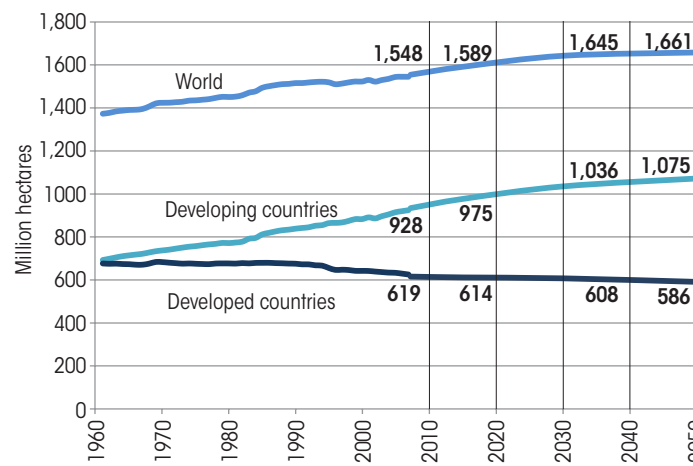
Land

Agricultural and food production are still responsible for most of the changes on land, including forests and other types of ecosystems. Human-induced land degradation remains a fundamental environmental problem affecting food security, livelihoods, and lives of the people on this planet

Agriculture

By 2050, the world needs to produce at least 50 per cent more food to feed the projected global population of 10 billion people. Current land management cannot achieve this while preserving ecosystem services, the loss of natural capital, combating climate change, addressing energy and water security, and promoting gender and social equality

Arable land and land under permanent crops



Area equipped for irrigation*

The area equipped for irrigation could expand by 20 million ha (or 6.6 percent) over the period from 2005/2007 to 2050, nearly all of it in the developing countries. The annual growth rate, though, is slowing

	Area equipped for irrigation Million ha				Annual growth (% p.a.)		
	1961/1963	2005/2007	2030	2050	1961-2007	1997-2007	2005/2007-2050
World	142	302	314	322	1.8	1.3	0.1
Developed countries	38	68	69	69	1.5	0.1	0.0
Developing countries	103	235	246	253	1.9	1.7	0.2

* Includes irrigated land that is being used for farming and that is temporarily or permanently closed

Major crops

Despite the increases in land under cultivation in the land-abundant countries, much of the agricultural production growth will be based on the growth of yields that will be dependent on innovations and use of fertilisers

	Production (million tonnes)			Harvested area (million hectares)			Yield (tonnes/hectares)		
	1961/1963	2005/2007	2050	1961/1963	2005/2007	2050	1961/1963	2005/2007	2050
Wheat	235	614	858	206	222	225	1.1	2.8	3.8
Rice (paddy)	230	644	827	118	158	155	1.9	4.1	5.3
Maize	210	736	1178	106	155	194	2.0	4.7	6.1
Soybeans	27	217	390	24	94	124	1.1	2.3	3.2
Pulses	44	60	100	69	73	62	0.6	0.8	1.6
Millet	25	32	60	43	37	42	0.6	0.9	1.4
Seed cotton	30	71	100	32	36	39	0.9	2.0	2.6
Groundnuts	15	36	68	17	24	35	0.9	1.5	2.0
Sugarcane	428	1452	2822	9	21	27	49	68	104
All cereals	843	2069	3009	654	704	763	1.3	2.9	3.9
All crops				**978**	**1,256**	**1,380**	**439**	**924**	**1,296**

Fertiliser consumption

Overall, fertiliser consumption could increase from 166 million tonnes in 2005/2007 to 263 million tonnes in 2050, but there will be a continuing slowdown in the growth of fertiliser consumption

	Million tonnes of nutrient (N, P and K)				% increase per annum		
	1961/1963	2005/2007	2050	1961-2007	1997-2007	2005/2007-2030	2030-2050
World	34.3	166	263	3.0	2.4	1.4	0.7
Per harvested hectare							
World	35.0	132	191	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.5

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

Extreme events

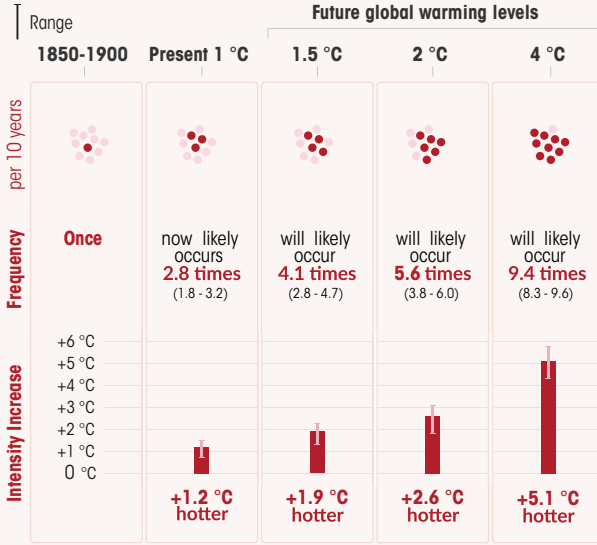
A warmer climate will intensify very wet and very dry weather and climate events, with implications for flooding or drought, but the location and frequency of these events depend on projected changes in regional atmospheric circulation

- Trend in the opposite direction of what is desired
- Trend in the right direction, but at a pace slower than desired
- Trend in the right direction and at the desired pace

Hot temperature extremes over land

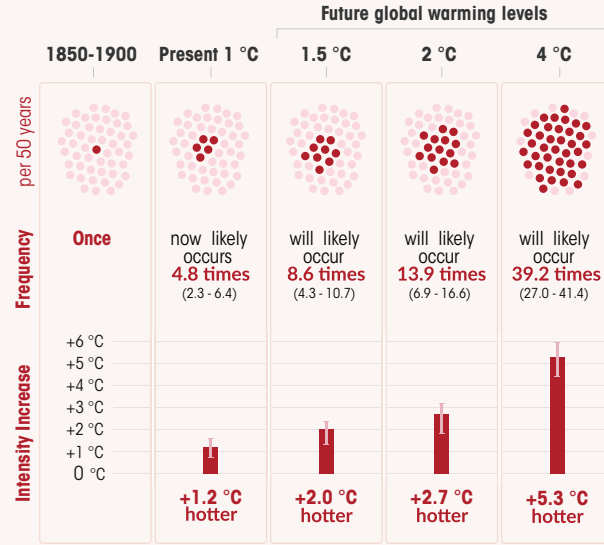
10-year event

Frequency and increase in intensity of extreme temperature event that occurred once in 10 years on average in a climate without human influence



50-year event

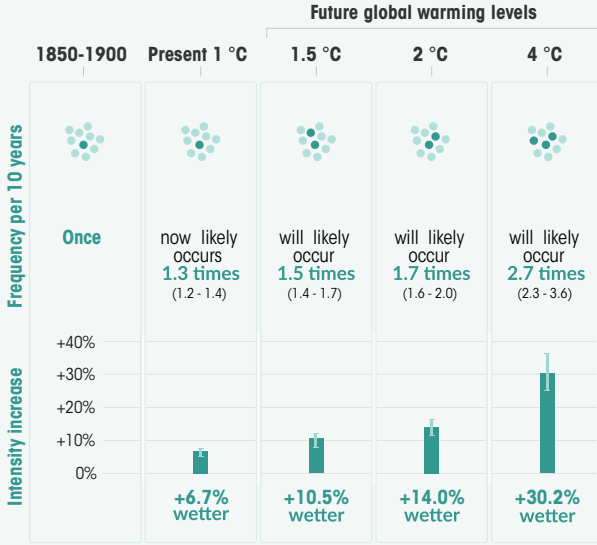
Frequency and increase in intensity of extreme temperature event that occurred once in 50 years on average in a climate without human influence



Heavy precipitation over land

10-year event

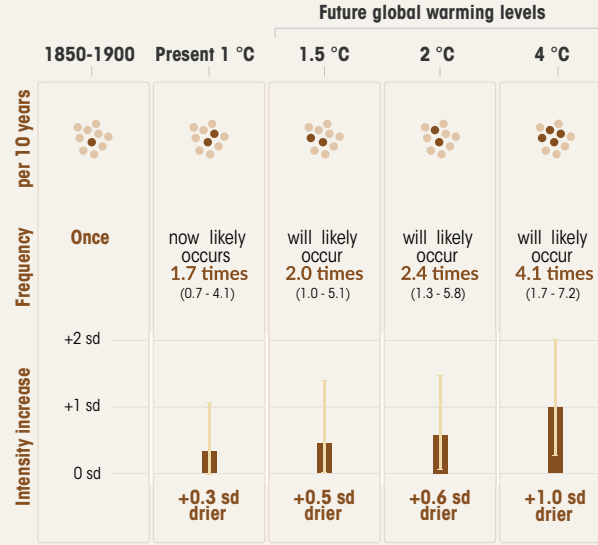
Frequency and increase in intensity of heavy 1-day precipitation event that occurred once in 10 years on average in a climate without human influence



Agricultural & ecological droughts in drying regions

10-year event

Frequency and increase in intensity of an agricultural and ecological drought event that occurred once in 10 years on average across drying regions in a climate without human influence



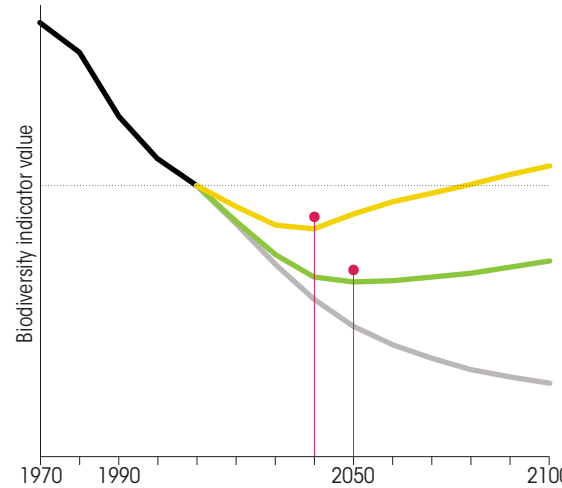
Source: *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis*, the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Biodiversity

The world saw an average 68% decrease in population sizes of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and fish between 1970 and 2016, suggesting that biodiversity is being destroyed by humans at an unprecedented rate

Biodiversity loss

Conservation is critical but not enough to restore biodiversity. The world now needs to also transform food production and consumption patterns. Such a transformation would also provide large co-benefits for the environment, through reduced greenhouse gas emissions, fertiliser application and irrigation water consumption



* combines all three single interventions: increased conservation measures, sustainable production and consumption

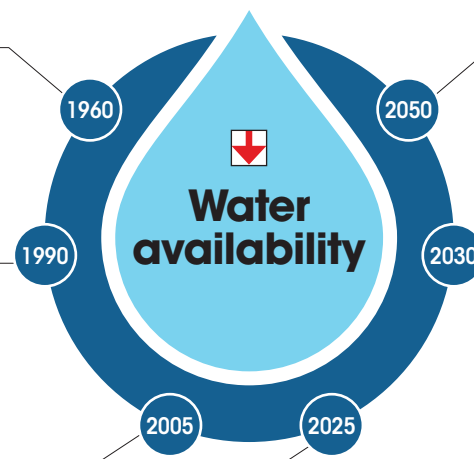
Water

Per capita freshwater availability is decreasing with population growth, coupled with agricultural, industrial and energy requirements, while continents are becoming drier in many places due to climate change impacts

9% of the world population live in areas facing chronic water shortages (>1,000 m3/capita/yr), as per paper published in *Environmental Research Letters*

20 nations become water scarce, as per UN

35% of the world population living in areas under chronic water shortage



1 in 5 developing countries will face water shortages as water demand is expected to increase by 55 per cent, as per FAO

60% of the water the world needs will be available by 2030, if the current usage trends do not change

30 nations will be water scarce. An estimated 1.8 billion people will live in areas plagued by water scarcity, with two-thirds of the world's population living in water-stressed regions

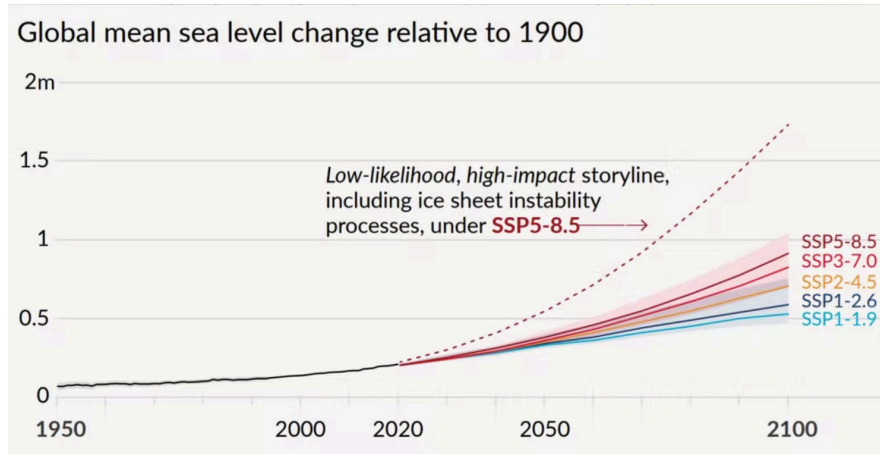
Oceans and marine life

Global sea level has been rising at an accelerating rate since about 1970, and over the last century, it has risen more than in any century in at least 3,000 years. This trend will only worsen with time

- Trend in the opposite direction of what is desired
- Trend in the right direction, but at a pace slower than desired
- Trend in the right direction and at the desired pace

Sea level rise

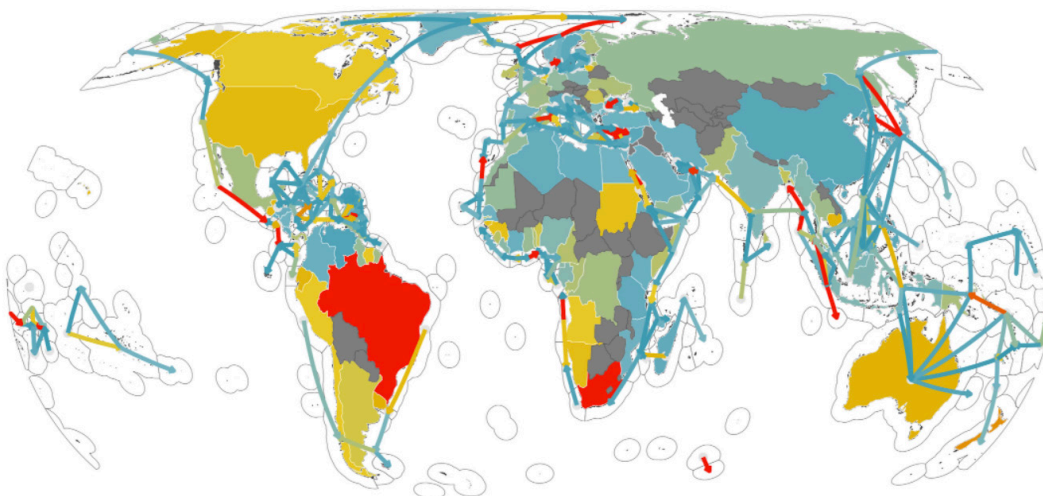
Over the last decade, global average sea level has risen at a rate of about 4 millimetres per year (1.5 inches per decade). This increase is due to two main factors: the melting of ice in mountain glaciers and at the poles, and the expansion of water in the ocean as it takes up heat

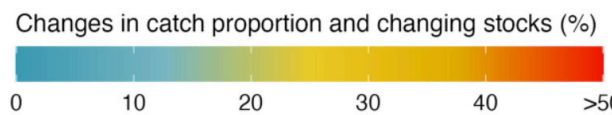


*SSP1-1.9 is the most sustainable path; SSP 5-8.5 is the lease sustainable path; Source: IPCC Sixth Assessment Report

Dwindling fish stocks

By 2030, 23 per cent of the transboundary fish stocks would have shifted. By 2100, a total of 45 per cent of fish stocks are expected to shift from their historical habitats and migration paths globally and 82 per cent of exclusive economic zone waters will experience at least one shifting stock



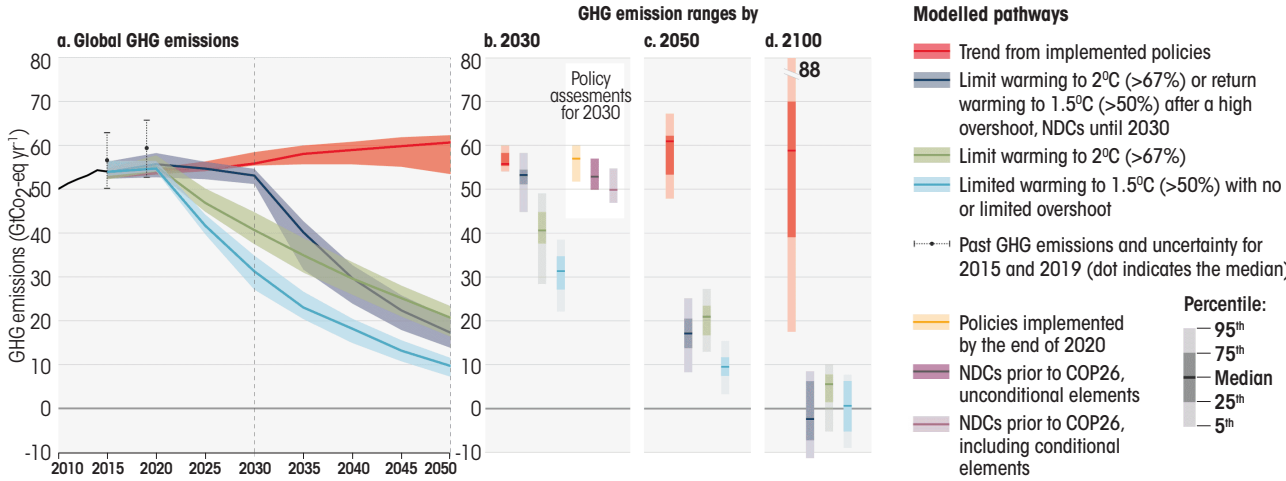


Source: 'Timing and magnitude of climate-driven range shifts in transboundary fish stocks challenge their management', published in *Global Change Biology*

Changes in stock proportion of neighboring Exclusive Economic Zones by 2030 (2021–2040) relative to 1951–2005. Lines represent the average change in transboundary stock share ratio with arrows going from EEZs with projected decreases in stock share (point) to those gaining shares (arrowhead). Land polygons depict the percentage of stocks that are projected to change their stock share ratio beyond the identified threat point

Greenhouse gases

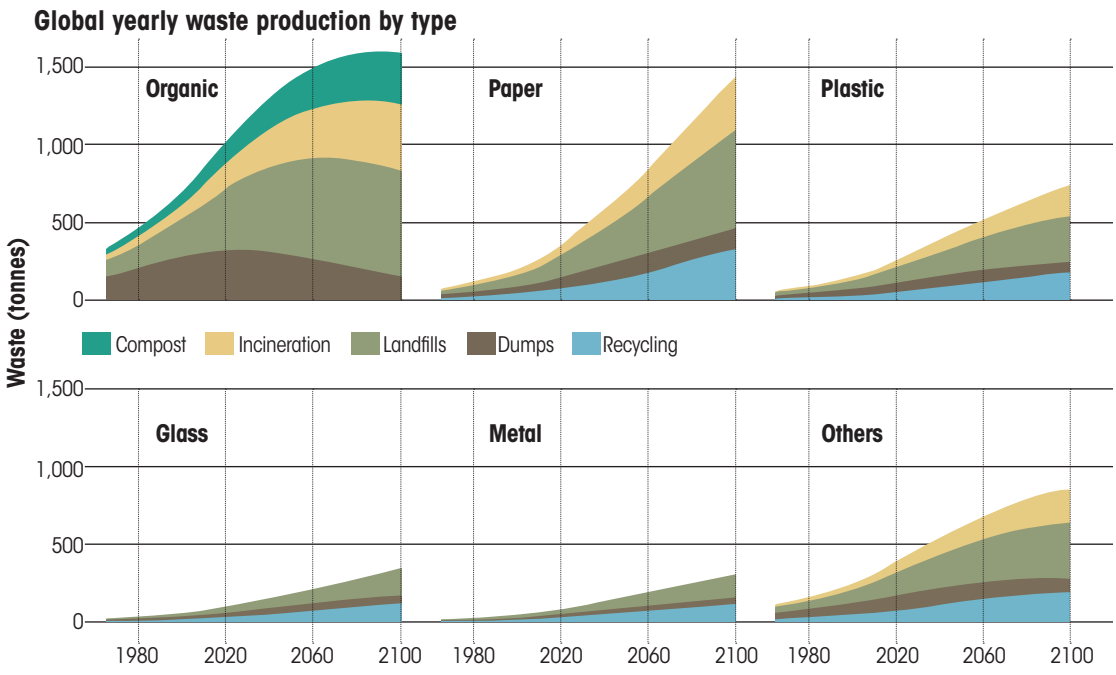
Global GHG emissions in 2030 associated with the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), announced prior to COP26 would make it likely that warming will exceed 1.5°C during the 21st century. Likely limiting warming to below 2°C would then rely on a rapid acceleration of mitigation efforts after 2030. Policies implemented by the end of 2020 are projected to result in higher global GHG emissions than those implied by NDCs



Municipal solid waste

Global municipal waste production causes multiple environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions, ocean plastic accumulation, and nitrogen pollution

Global waste generation has increased from 635 tonnes in 1965 to 1999 tonnes in 2015 and is projected to reach 3,539 tonnes by 2050. From 2015 to 2050, the global share of organic waste declines from 47% to 39%, while all other waste types' shares increase, especially paper. This means environmental loads will continue to increase in the future



Source: 'The world's growing municipal solid waste: trends and impacts', published in *IOP Science*

IN NEWS

Food systems under scrutiny as 12 million ha of lands lost annually
The Conference of Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification started May 9 to chalk out plans to restore 1 billion Ha of degraded land in the next eight years

En route to climate catastrophe? 4 major indicators broke records in 2021, says WMO
Greenhouse gas concentrations, sea-level rise, ocean heat and ocean acidification were the highest since record keeping began

Convention on Biological Diversity: Draft recommendation to focus on One Health approach, COVID-19
The draft also addressed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health, well-being and biodiversity

Mercury pollution: Parties to Minamata Convention discuss non-binding declaration but can it help
United Nations, Indonesia call for support from parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

20 years of talks later, half the Earth's surface area to have binding environment treaty
United Nations members negotiate instrument under UN Convention on Law of the Sea to conserve, sustainably use marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction

175 countries commit to forge internationally binding treaty on plastic pollution by 2024
The resolution establishes an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to complete a draft global legally binding agreement by the end of 2024

UNEA 5.2: UN assembly to come up with an agreement on plastic pollution
The agreement will seek to track the lifespan of plastic products right from the source and into the seas

Food Systems Summit: 'Supports to farmers keeping the world away from SDGs and the Paris Agreement'
United Nations calls for repurposing and reforming price-distorting and environmentally harmful supports to farmers

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

Global annual to decadal climate update| WMO| May 2022
The report reveals a 93 per cent likelihood of at least one year between 2022 to 2026 becoming the warmest on record, thus knocking 2016 from the top spot

STATE OF RIVERS

HEAVY METALS CONTAMINATION

74% river monitoring stations have alarming levels of heavy toxic metals, such as iron and nickel, which have severe health impacts

All river stations monitored in Gujarat, Haryana, Manipur and Tripura had high levels of toxic metals

RIVER POLLUTION HOTSPOTS

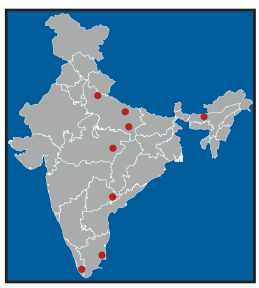
40% of the river monitoring stations have unhealthy levels of total coliform that signify the presence of feacal matter contamination in them

Heavy metals contamination

Three out of every four river monitoring stations in India have alarming levels of heavy toxic metals—lead, iron, nickel, cadmium, arsenic, chromium and copper. In one-fourth of the monitoring stations, which are spread across 117 rivers and tributaries, high levels of two or more toxic metals were reported.
Of the 33 monitoring stations in Ganga, 10 had high levels of contaminants. The river has high levels of lead, iron, nickel, cadmium and arsenic.
The country has 764 river quality monitoring stations across 28 states. Of these, the Central Water Commission tested water samples from 688 stations for heavy metals between August 2018 and December 2020

of the 688 monitored river water quality stations between August 2018 and December 2020 contaminated

or 187 of the monitored river water quality stations were contaminated with two or more toxic metals



ARSENIC

8 monitoring stations contaminated

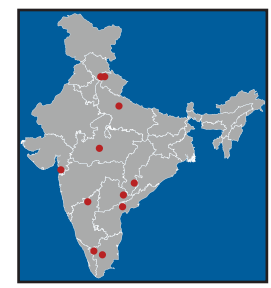
Permissible limit | **10 µg/L**

Polluted rivers: **8 rivers in six states**

Most polluted site | river | state: **Porakudi** (13.33 µg/L or 1.3 times the safe levels) **| Arasalar river (a tributary of Cauvery) | Tamil Nadu**

Pollution sources: **Arsenic containing fungicides, pesticides and herbicides, metal smelters, byproducts of mining activities, chemical wastes**

Health effects: **Conjunctivitis, hyperkeratosis, hyperpigmentation, cardiovascular diseases, disturbance in the peripheral vascular and nervous systems, skin cancer, gangrene, leucomelonisis, non pitting swelling, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly**



CADMIUM

11 monitoring stations contaminated

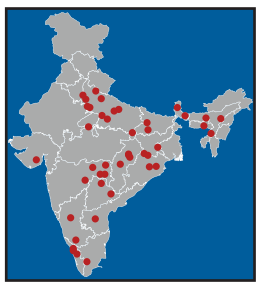
Permissible limit | **3 µg/L**

Polluted rivers: **11 rivers in nine states**

Most polluted site | river | state: **Todarpur** (12.57 µg/L or 4.19 times the safe levels) **| Sukheta | Uttar Pradesh**

Pollution sources: **Cadmium-producing industries, electroplating, welding**

Health effects: **Skeletal damage, renal tubular dysfunction, high blood pressure, and lung damage and cancer**



CHROMIUM

46 water quality monitoring stations contaminated

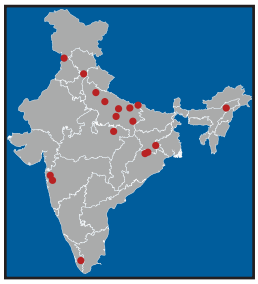
Permissible limit | **50 µg/L**

Polluted rivers: **33 rivers in 19 states**

Most polluted site | river | state: **MBPL** (180.47µg/L or 3.6 times the safe levels) **| Hasdeo River | Chhattisgarh**

Pollution sources: **Chromium metallurgical and chemical industries and cement and asbestos units**

Health effects: **Skin rashes, upset stomach and ulcers, respiratory problems, weakened immune systems, kidney and liver damage and lung cancer**



COPPER

17 water quality monitoring stations contaminated

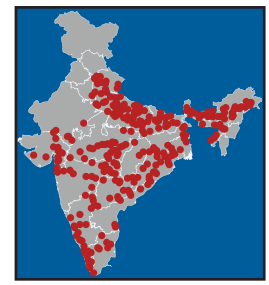
Permissible limit | **50 µg/L**

Polluted rivers: **17 rivers in 10 states**

Most polluted site | river | state: **Badlapur** (132.64 µg/L or 2.6 times the safe levels) **| Ulhas | Maharashtra**

Pollution sources: **Copper, iron, steel and fertilizer industries, burning of wood, discharge of mine tailings, fly ash, municipal and industrial wastes**

Health effects: **Irritation of the nose, mouth and eyes, headaches, stomachaches, dizziness, vomiting and diarrhoea, liver and kidney damage, brain damage, renal disease**



IRON

414 water quality monitoring stations contaminated

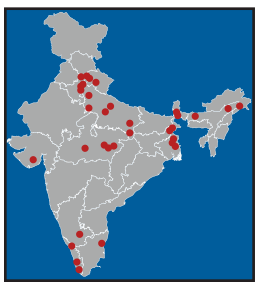
Permissible limit | **300 µg/L**

Polluted rivers: **227 rivers in 24 states**

Most polluted site | river | state: **Farakka** (11,240µg/L or 37.4 times the safe levels) **| Feeder Canal | West Bengal**

Pollution sources: **Iron, steel, alloys, construction, transportation, machine manufacturing**

Health effects: **Liver cirrhosis, diabetes, and susceptibility to heart attacks**



LEAD

34 water quality monitoring stations contaminated

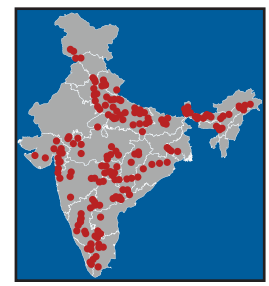
Permissible limit | **10µg/L**

Polluted rivers: **24 rivers in 12 states**

Most polluted site | river | state: **Chopan** (67.55 µg/L or 6.7 times the safe levels) **| Sone | Uttar Pradesh**

Pollution sources: **Automobile emissions, lead smelters, burning of coal, mining**

Health effects: **Anaemia, kidney disease, nausea, anorexia, and severe abdominal cramps, muscle aches and joint pain, lung damage, difficulty in breathing**



NICKEL

199 water quality monitoring stations contaminated

Permissible limit | **20µg/L**

Polluted rivers: **121 rivers in 25 states**

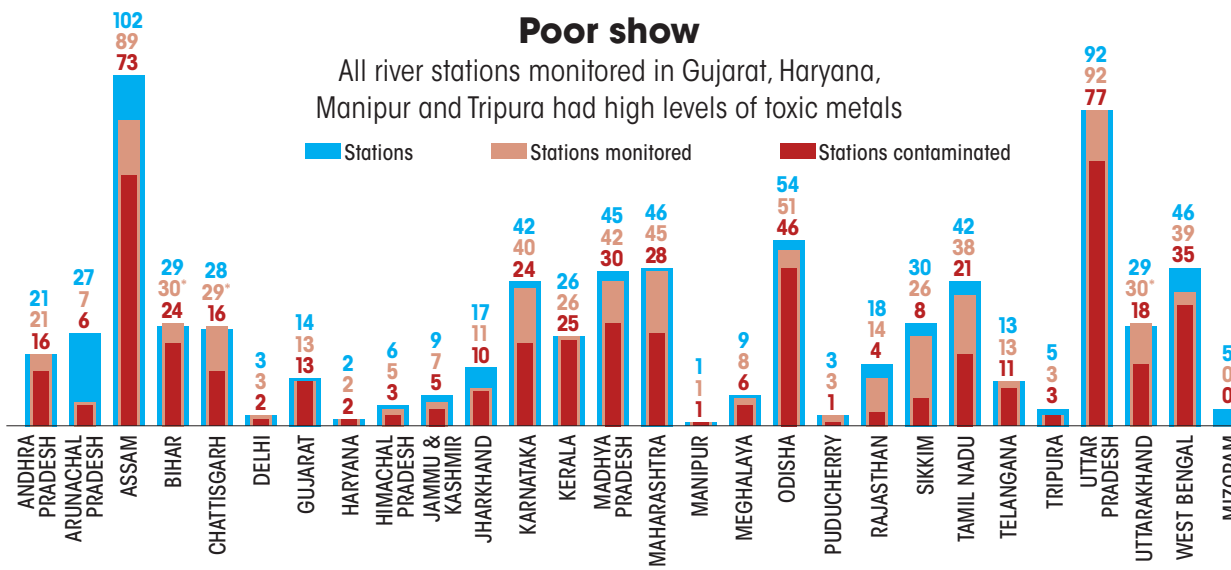
Most polluted site | river | state: **Elunuthimangalam** (242.90 µg/L or 12 times the safe levels) **| Noyyal river |Tamil Nadu**

Pollution sources: **Metallurgical industries, burning of coal**

Health effects: **Chest constriction, chills and sweating, shortness of breath, coughing, muscle pains, fatigue, gastrointestinal discomfort and in severe cases, convulsions and delirium**

Poor show

All river stations monitored in Gujarat, Haryana, Manipur and Tripura had high levels of toxic metals



*Data discrepancy at source

Source: Status of Trace & Toxic Metals In Indian Rivers, December 2021by Central Water Commission

Heavy dose of metals

187 river monitoring stations across 117 rivers and tributaries reported two or more metal contaminants

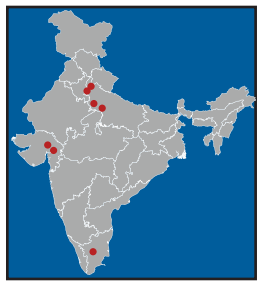
RIVER/TRIBUTARY	CONTAMINANTS* FOUND	NUMBER OF STATIONS
Achankovil	Ni, Fe	1
Alaknanda	Fe, Ni	**1**
Aliyar	Ni, Fe	1
Ambika	Fe, Ni	**1**
Bahgul	Fe, Ni	1
Barak	Ni, Fe	**1**
Bata	Fe, Ni	1
Beki	Fe, Ni	**1**
Bhadar	Fe, Ni	1
Bhagirathi	Pb, Fe	**2**
Bharathapuzha	Cr, Ni, Fe	1
Bhima	Cd, Fe, Ni, Fe	**2**
Brahmani	Ni, Cr, Fe, Cu	5
Brahmaputra	Fe, Ni	**2**
Burhner	As, Fe	1
Buridehing	Pb, Fe, Ni	**2**
Chandrabhaga	Ni, Fe	1
Chulband	Cr, Fe	**1**
Churni	Pb, Fe	1
Damanganga	Cd, Ni, Fe	**1**
Desang	Fe, Ni	1
Dhadhar	Fe, Ni	**1**
Dhansari(South)	Cr, Fe	1
Diana	Fe, Ni	**1**
Digaru	Cr, Fe	1
Dikhow	Cu, Fe	**1**
Feeder Canal	Pb, Fe	1
Ganga	Pb, Fe, Ni, Cu, As	**10**
Gaur	Fe, Pb	1
Ghaghra	Ni, Fe, Cr, Cu	**5**
Giri	Ni, Fe, Pb, Fe	2
Godavari	As, Cd, Ni, Fe	**5**
Gomti	Cr, Ni, Fe	2
Gumra	Fe, Ni	**1**
Hagari	Ni, Fe	1
Hasdeo	Cr, Ni	**3**
Hindon	Ni, Fe	1
Indravati	Cd, Fe, Ni	**4**
Iruvazhinjipuzha	Cr, Fe	1
Jam	Ni, Fe	**1**
Kabini	Fe, Pb	1
Kadalundi	Fe, Cr	**1**
Kagna	Cr, Ni, Fe	1
Kali	Ni, Fe	**2**
Kaljani	Ni, Fe	1
Kallada	Ni, Pb, Fe	**1**
Kalodiya	Ni, Fe	1
Kamla-Balan	Fe, Ni	**1**
Kanhan	Ni, Fe	1
Khannaut	Cu, Fe	**1**
Kharkai	Cr, Fe	1
Khobragarhi	Ni, Fe	**1**
Kim	Fe, Ni	1
Kinnerasani	Cr, Ni	**1**
Koel	Cu, Fe	1
Kolong	Ni, Fe	**1**
Kopili	Fe, Ni	1
Krishna	Fe, Ni	**2**
Kundi	Ni, Fe	1

RIVER/TRIBUTARY	CONTAMINANTS* FOUND	NUMBER OF STATIONS
Kwano	Fe, Ni	2
Lohit	Fe, Ni	**2**
Mahanadi	Fe, Cr	1
Mahananda	Ni, Fe, Pb	**2**
Mahi	Ni, Fe	3
Manas	Ni, Fe	**1**
Moyar	Cd, Ni	1
Munneru	Cd, Ni, Fe	**1**
Myntdu	Fe, Ni	1
Narmada	Cd, Fe, Pb	**3**
Nayar	Ni, Fe	1
Noa-dehing	Pb, Fe	**1**
Noyyal	Fe, Ni, Cd	1
Orsang	Fe, Ni	**1**
Paleru	Ni, Fe	1
Pamba	As, Fe	**1**
Peddavagu	Fe, Ni	1
Pench	Ni, Fe	**1**
Penganga	Fe, Ni	2
Periyar	Cu, Ni, Fe	**1**
Phalgu	Fe, Cr	1
Ponnaiyar	Fe, Ni	**1**
Pranhita	Ni, Fe	1
Purna	Fe, Ni	**2**
Raidak-i	Ni, Fe	1
Ramganga	As, Cu, Ni, Fe	**4**
Rangpochu	Fe, Ni	1
Rapti	Cu, Ni, Fe	**3**
Sabari	Ni, Fe	1
Sabarmati	Fe, Ni	**2**
Sai	Fe, Cu	1
Sankosh	Ni, Fe	**1**
Sarayan	Fe, Pb	1
Sarda	Ni, Fe	**1**
Sarju	Fe, Ni	1
Sengar	Ni, Fe	**1**
Sharda	Ni, Fe	1
Sher	Fe, Ni	**1**
Shetruni	Cr, Pb, Ni, Fe	1
Sind	Cr, Ni	**1**
Som	Ni, Fe	1
Sone	Cr, Fe, Ni, Pb	**2**
Subarnarekha	Fe, Cu, Ni	5
sukheta	Fe, Cd	**1**
Teesta	Cr, Fe	1
Tel	Ni, Fe	**1**
Thodupuzha	Fe, Pb	1
Tons	Cu, Fe, Cd, Pb	**2**
Torsa	Cr, Fe	1
Tungabhadra	Fe, Ni, Cr	**3**
Ulhas	Cu, Ni	1
Umsohrynkiew	Cr, Fe	**1**
Wagh	Fe, Cu, Ni	1
Wainganga	Ni, Cr, Fe	**3**
Wardha	Ni, Fe, Cr	2
Wunna	Ni, Fe	**1**
Wyra	Ni, Fe	1
Yamuna	Ni, Cr, Pb, Fe	**11**

*Ni: nickel; Fe: iron; Cd: cadmium; Cr: chromium; Cu: copper; Pb: lead; As: Arsenic; **Source:** Status of Trace & Toxic Metals In Indian Rivers, December 2021by Central Water Comission

River pollution hotspots

Of the 588 water quality stations monitored for pollution, total coliform and biochemical oxygen demand remain high in 239 and 88 stations across 21 states. This indicates poor wastewater treatment from industry, agriculture and domestic households and demands attention. India dumps 72 per cent of its sewage waste without treatment. Ten states do not treat their sewage at all, as per the Central Pollution Control Board



AMMONIA

A colourless gas with a characteristic pungent smell, which dissolves in water to give a strongly alkaline solution

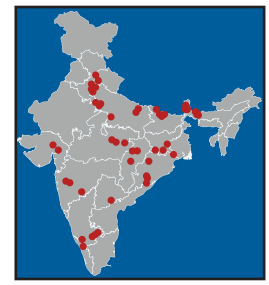
Permissible limit | **1.2 mg/l or less**

Polluted stations: **8 in 4 states**

Most polluted site: **Vautha, Sabarmati river, Gujarat**

Primary sources: **Agricultural sources including accidental releases of ammonia-rich fertiliser during transport and livestock waste**

Why it matters: **Cause loss of equilibrium, convulsions, coma, and death in humans and also impacts freshwater organisms, and affects hatching and growth rates in fishes.**



DISSOLVED OXYGEN (DO)

It is a measure of how much oxygen is dissolved in the water—the amount of oxygen available to living aquatic organisms

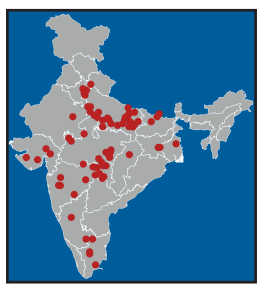
Permissible limit: **5 mg/l or more**

Polluted stations: **58 in 20 states**

Most polluted site: **Roorkie, Solani river, Uttarakhand**

Primary sources: **If there is an excess of decaying organic material, in a body of water with infrequent or no turnover, the oxygen at lower water levels will get used up quicker**

Why it matters: **Dissolved oxygen is necessary to many forms of life including fish, invertebrates, bacteria and plants.**



BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD)

It is the amount of dissolved oxygen (DO) needed by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period

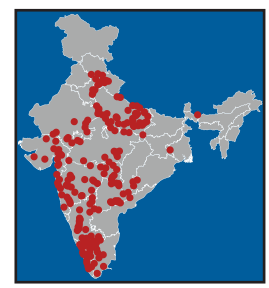
Permissible limit: **Up to 3 mg/l**

Polluted stations: **88 in 16 states**

Most polluted site: **Roorkie, Solani river, Uttarakhand**

Primary sources: **Domestic and industrial wastes**

Why it matters: **BOD test is widely used to determine the pollution strength of domestic and industrial wastes in terms of the oxygen that they will require if discharged into natural watercourses in which aerobic conditions exist. The test is one of the most important in stream-pollution-control activities.**



TOTAL COLIFORM (TC)

Total coliforms include bacteria that are found in the soil, in water that has been influenced by surface water, and in human or animal waste

Permissible limit: **500 MPN/100 ml or less**

Polluted stations: **239 in 19 states**

Most polluted site: **Galeta, Hindon river, Uttar Pradesh**

Primary sources: **Sewage discharge, open defecation, cattle wallowing, disposal of animal caracass and unburnt bodies**

Why it matters: **Aids in the spread of water-borne diseases.**

Analysis includes both monsoon and non-monsoon seasons

Source: Report on Water Quality Hot-Spots in Rivers of India, Ministry of Jal Shakti, November 2021

IN NEWS

Take waste out of water
We cannot manage our rivers sustainably unless we fix our waste management system

Bengal government plans to turn part of Ganga in Kolkata into drain in name of rejuvenation
Activists cry contradiction as hundreds of crores recently approved to clean river

World Water Day: Water management, dead rivers seminal issues in India's groundwater debate
We can revive India's groundwater if we make dead rivers come alive and manage and conserve water

CSE alumnus impact: How a green entrepreneur helped restore Kham river
Principles of a decentralised wastewater treatment system was put to use to bring about transformation

Wastewater, seasons, tides: How Ganga water quality in Bengal changes every year
Pollution is less in the monsoon and post monsoon due to dilution of river water with rainwater; it is the opposite in pre-monsoon

Punjab Assembly Elections 2022: The rivers that gave Punjab its name, are dying; But is anybody paying attention
The Sutlej and its tributaries in Punjab are extremely polluted; but politicians have only kowtowed to corporate interest

Encroachment, concretisation, pollution killing Mandakini river near Chitrakoot
Political leaders abetting the Mandakini's death by building hotels along its banks in Chitrakoot

Medical waste incineration plant in Bihar's Sone river bed faces public flak
The waste generated from 98 industrial units across Bihar will be transported to the proposed unit for burning, posing health risks to residents nearby

Coal mining, waste discharge, encroachment: River Bhogdoi has been dying a slow death
The inter-state river is one of Assam's most polluted

Bhitarkanika will die if freshwater extraction by industries continues
Bhitarkanika, the second-largest mangrove forest in India will be destroyed if freshwater continues to be extracted from the Brahmani river basin

Centre asks Gujarat to look into clean-up drive in Vishwamitri
Activist fighting battle against Vishwamitri river front says the Vadodara civic body has done mischief by entering the river

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

Status of trace and toxic metals in Indian rivers | Central Water Commission| December 2021
The report attempts to provide the water quality scenario of Indian rivers in respect of trace and toxic metals

Water and Related Statistics-2021 | Central Water Commission| October 2021
The report covers a wide range of data on water and related resources in the country

STATE OF OCEANS

COASTAL EROSION

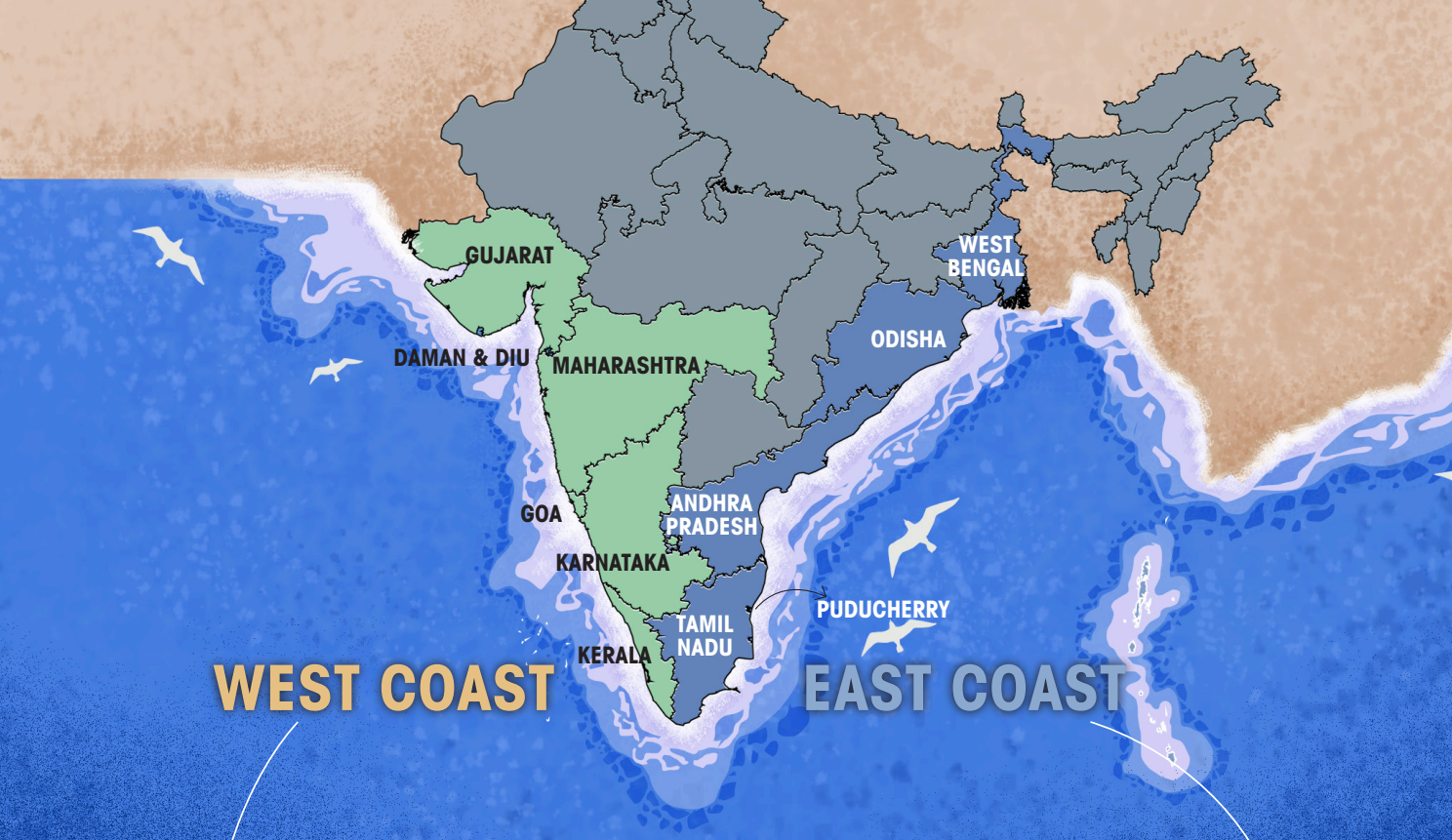
More than a third of India's coastline that is spread across 6,907 km witnessed some degree of erosion between 1990 and 2018

VULNERABLE COASTLINES

West Bengal is the worst hit with over 60 per cent of its shoreline under erosion

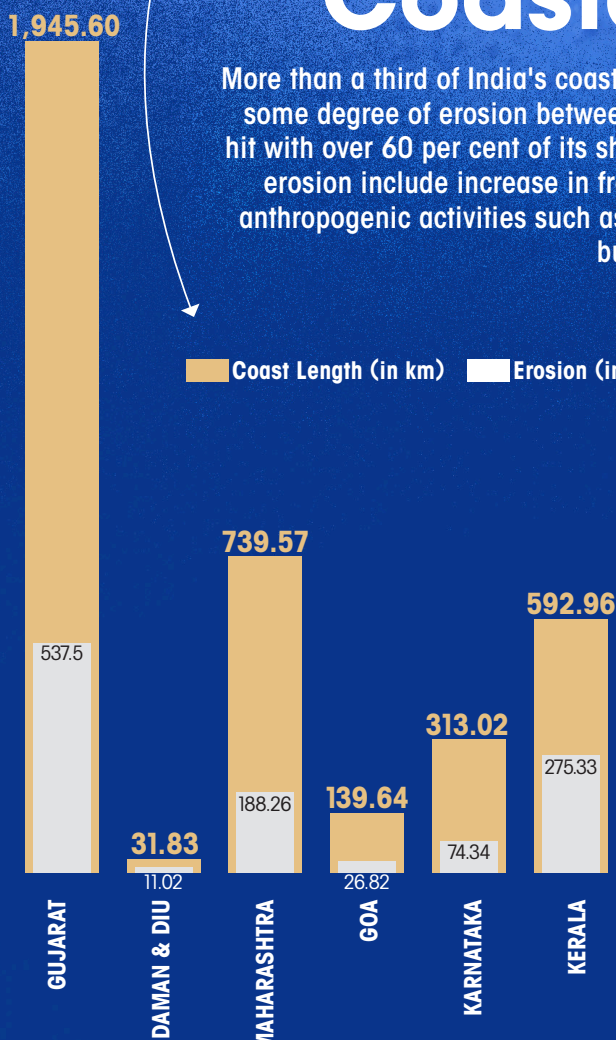
OCEAN HEALTH

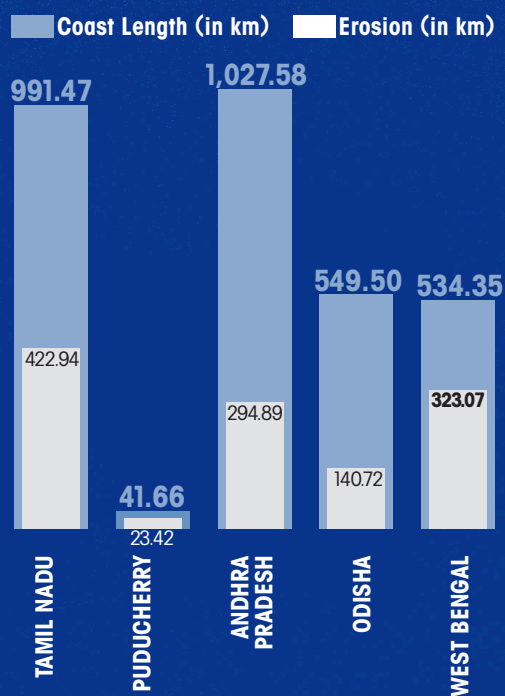
India's score in the Ocean Health Index, a measure that looks at how ocean resources are being exploited, is on the decline



Coastal erosion

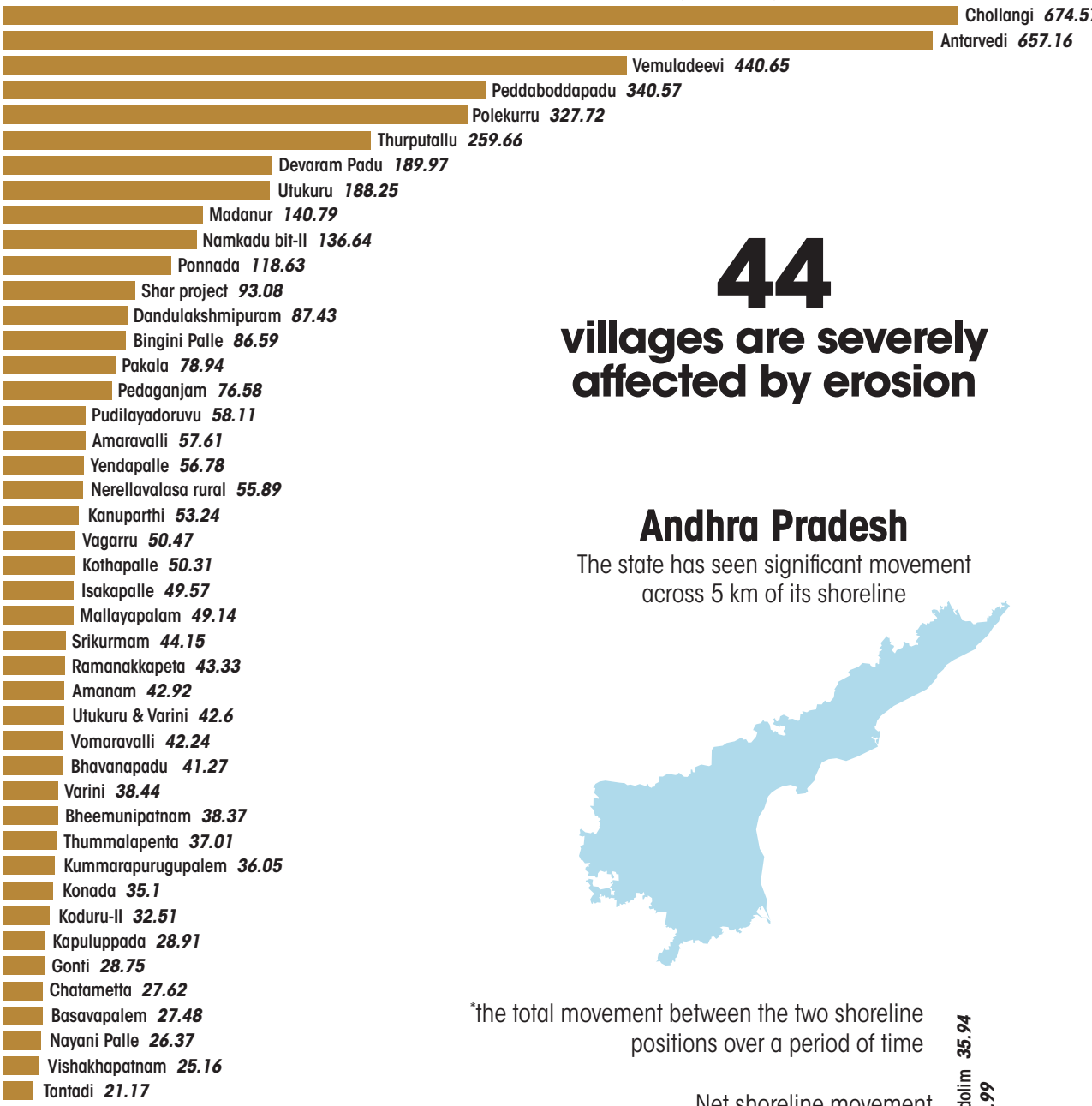
More than a third of India's coastline that is spread across 6,907 km witnessed some degree of erosion between 1990 and 2018. West Bengal is the worst hit with over 60 per cent of its shoreline under erosion.The reasons for coastal erosion include increase in frequency of cyclones and sea level rise and anthropogenic activities such as construction of harbours, beach mining and building of dams





Source: National Centre for Coastal Research, Ministry of Earth Sciences

Net shoreline movement *
(in metres) in about 38 years



44
villages are severely affected by erosion

Andhra Pradesh

The state has seen significant movement across 5 km of its shoreline

*the total movement between the two shoreline positions over a period of time

Net shoreline movement
(in metres) in about 38 years

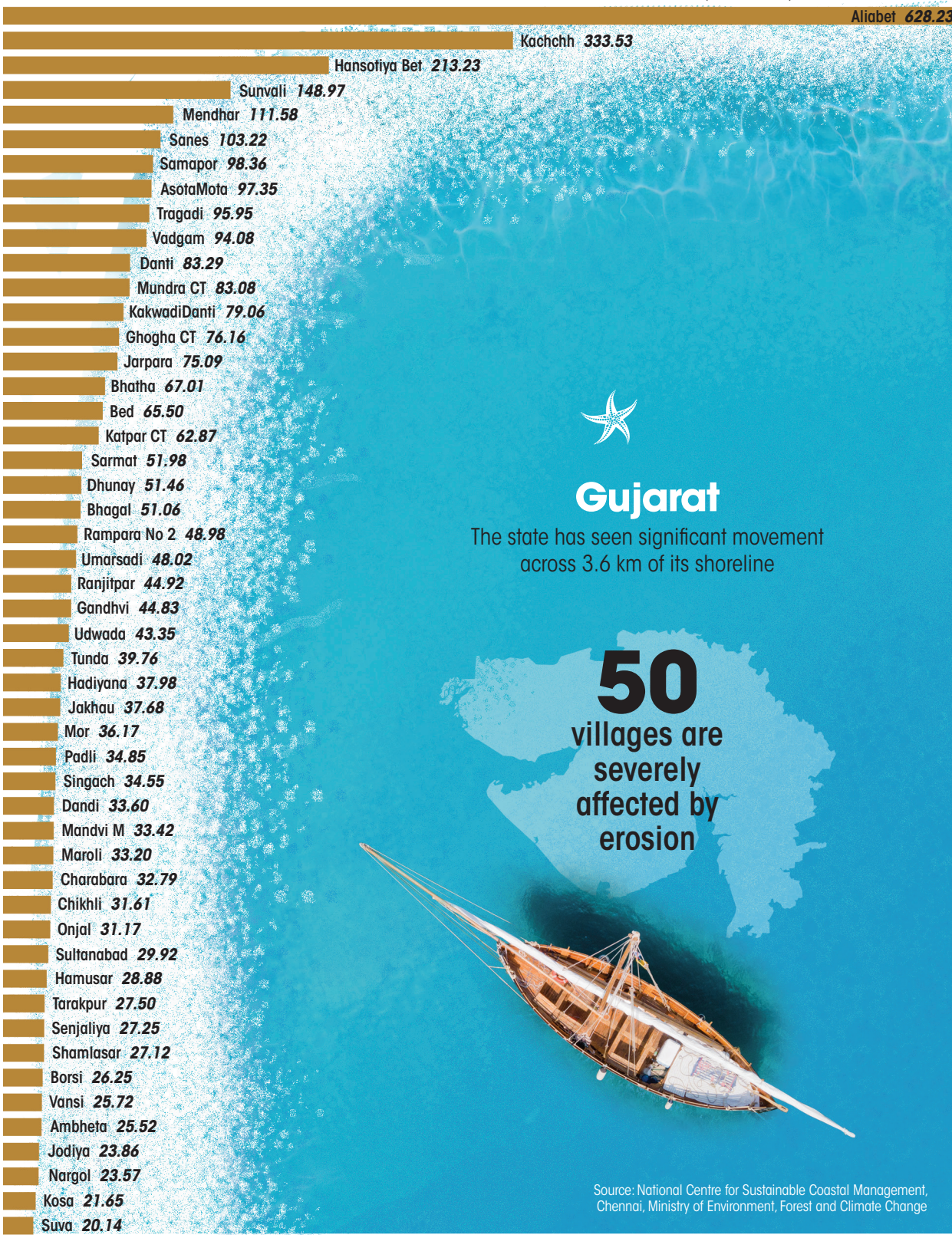
2
villages are severely affected by erosion

Goa

The state has seen significant movement across 65 m of its shoreline

Source: National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Net shoreline movement (in metres) in about 38 years



Source: National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

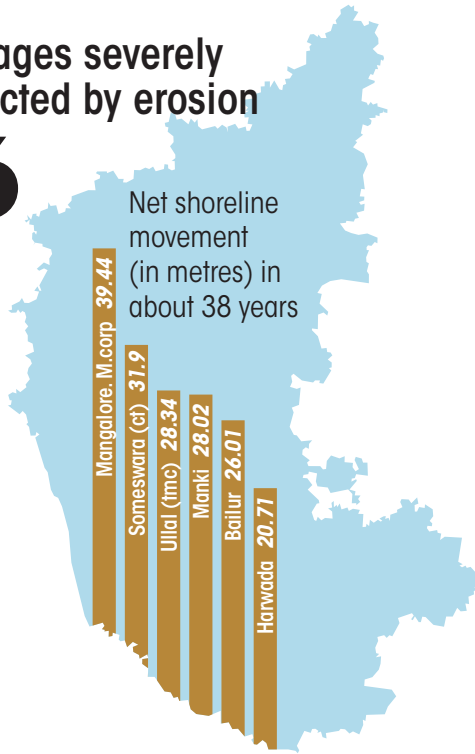
Karnataka

The state has seen significant movement across 174 m of its shoreline

Villages severely affected by erosion

6

Net shoreline movement (in metres) in about 38 years



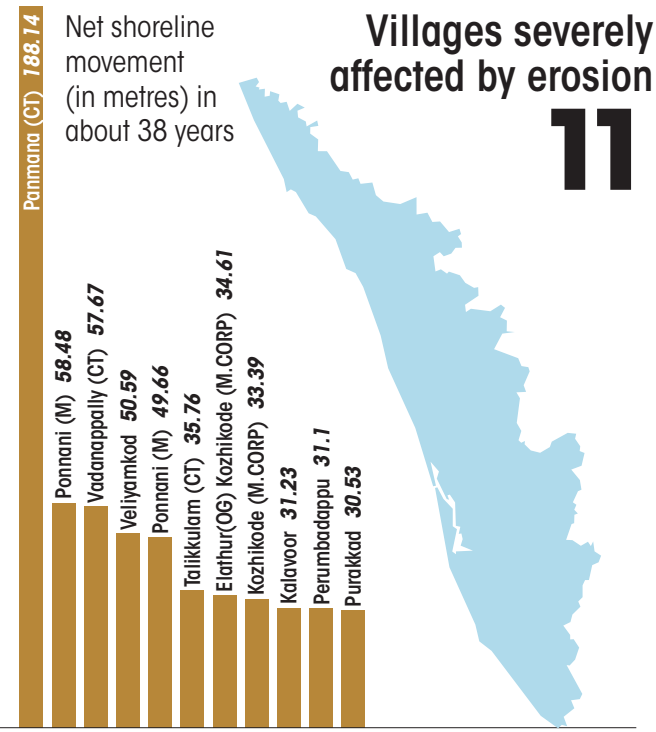
Kerala

The state has seen significant movement across 601 m of its shoreline

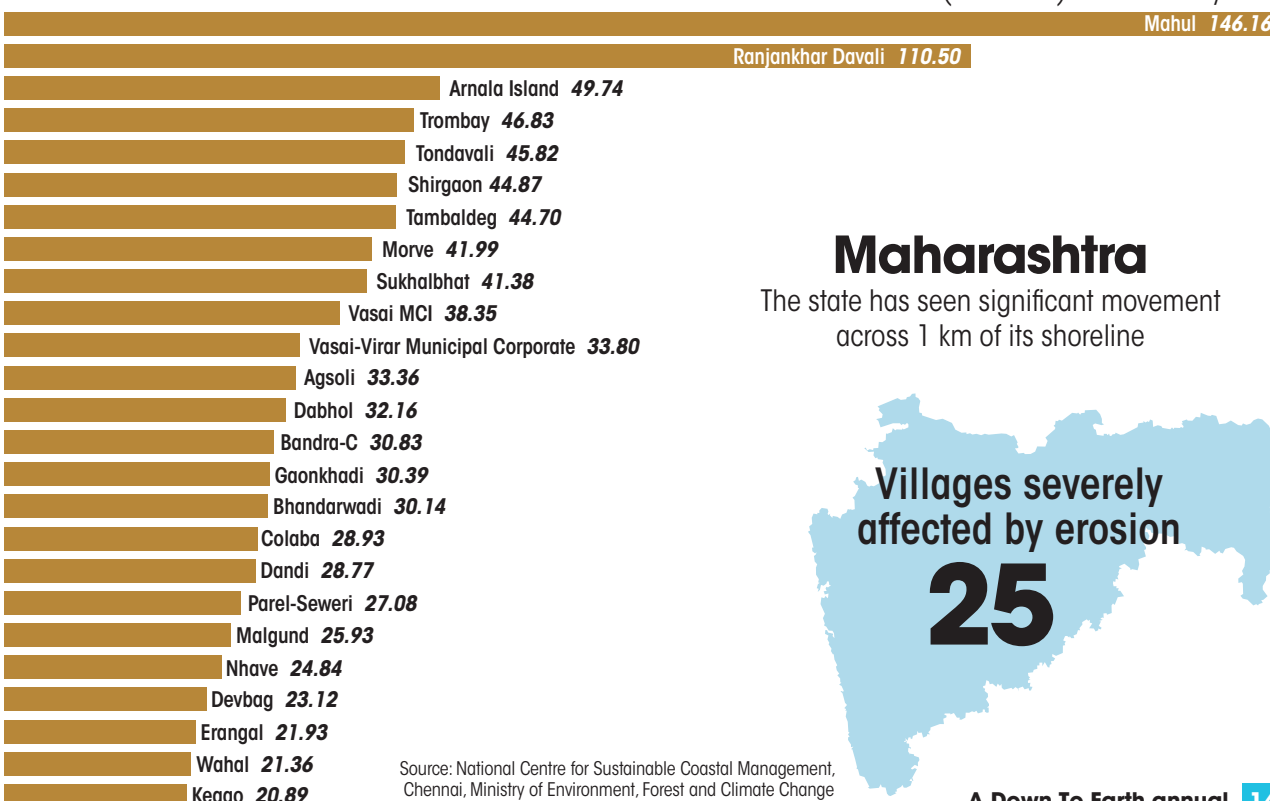
Villages severely affected by erosion

11

Net shoreline movement (in metres) in about 38 years



Net shoreline movement (in metres) in about 38 years



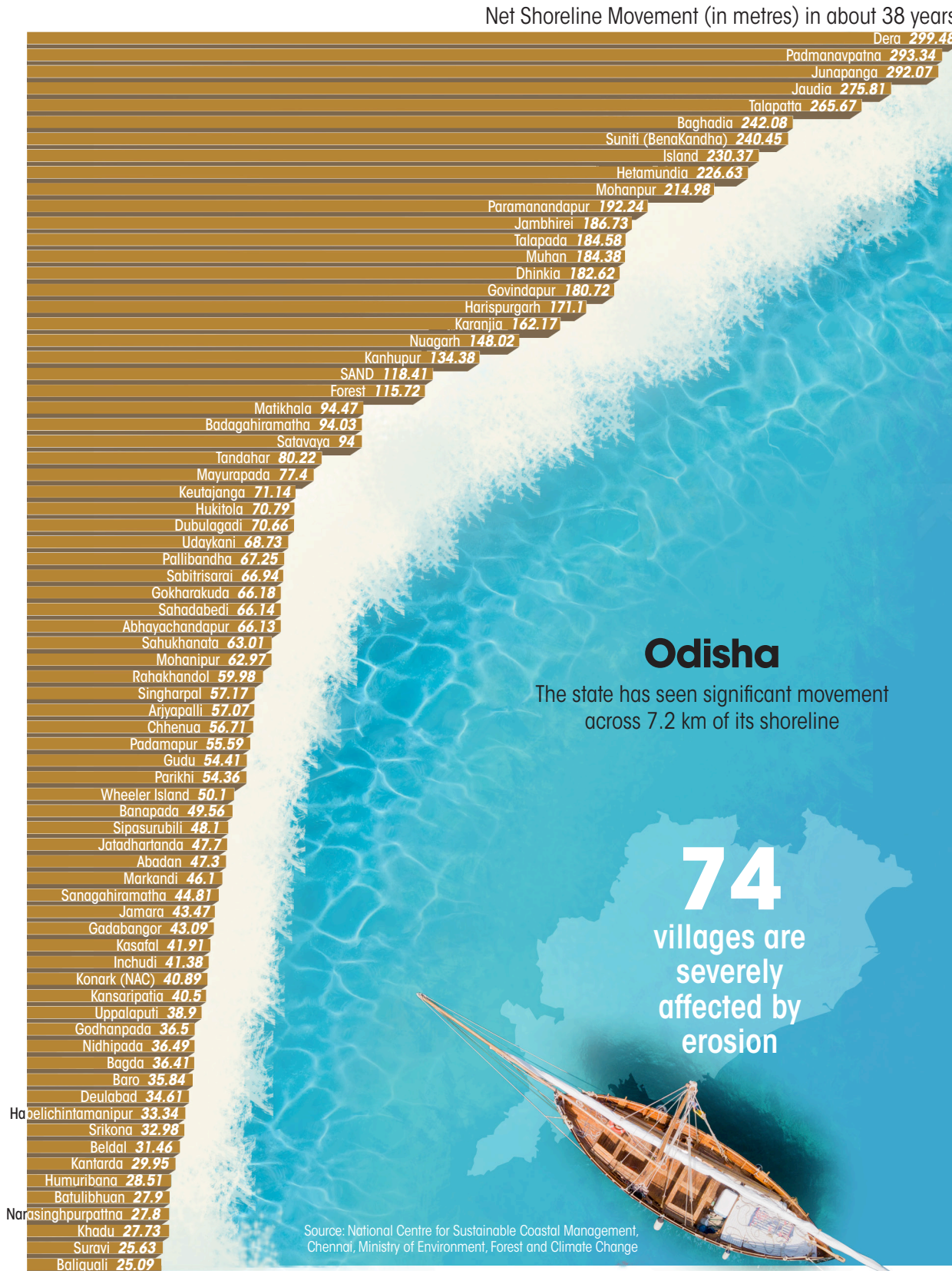
Maharashtra

The state has seen significant movement across 1 km of its shoreline

Villages severely affected by erosion

25

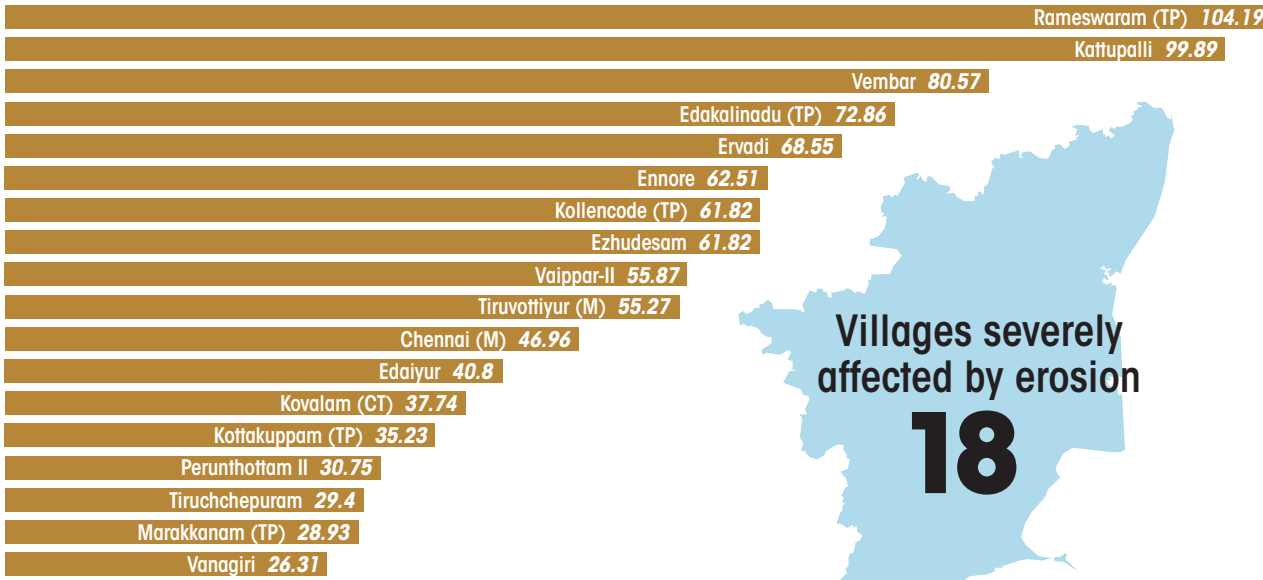
Source: National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

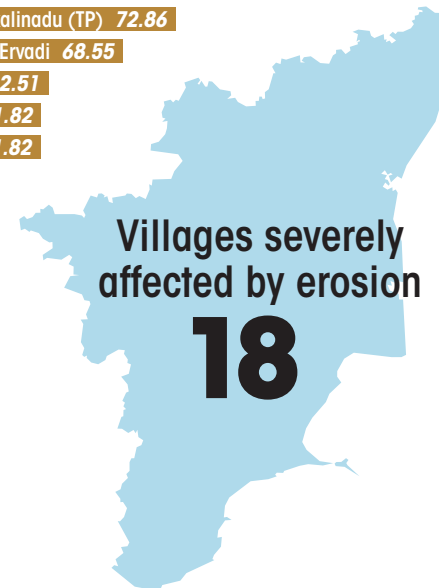

Net Shoreline Movement (in metres) in about 38 years
Dera 299.48
Padmanavpatna 293.34
Junapanga 292.07
Jaudia 275.81
Talapatta 265.67
Baghadia 242.08
Suniti (BenaKandha) 240.45
Island 230.37
Hetamundia 226.63
Mohanpur 214.98
Paramanandapur 192.24
Jambhirei 186.73
Talapada 184.58
Muhan 184.38
Dhinkia 182.62
Govindapur 180.72
Harispurgarh 171.1
Karanjia 162.17
Nuagarh 148.02
Kanhupur 134.38
SAND 118.41
Forest 115.72
Matikhala 94.47
Badagahiramatha 94.03
Satavaya 94
Tandahar 80.22
Mayurapada 77.4
Keutajanga 71.14
Hukitola 70.79
Dubulagadi 70.66
Udaykani 68.73
Pallibandha 67.25
Sabitrisarai 66.94
Gokharakuda 66.18
Sahadabedi 66.14
Abhayachandapur 66.13
Sahukhanata 63.01
Mohanipur 62.97
Rahakhandol 59.98
Singharpal 57.17
Arjyapalli 57.07
Chhenua 56.71
Padamapur 55.59
Gudu 54.41
Parikhi 54.36
Wheeler Island 50.1
Banapada 49.56
Sipasurubili 48.1
Jatadhartanda 47.7
Abadan 47.3
Markandi 46.1
Sanagahiramatha 44.81
Jamara 43.47
Gadabangor 43.09
Kasafal 41.91
Inchudi 41.38
Konark (NAC) 40.89
Kansaripatia 40.5
Uppalaputi 38.9
Godhanpada 36.5
Nidhipada 36.49
Bagda 36.41
Baro 35.84
Deulabad 34.61
Ha elichintamanipur 33.34
Srikona 32.98
Beldal 31.46
Kantarda 29.95
Humuribana 28.51
Batulibhuan 27.9
Nar asinghpurpattna 27.8
Khadu 27.73
Suravi 25.63
Baliguali 25.09
Odisha
The state has seen significant movement across 7.2 km of its shoreline
74
villages are severely affected by erosion
Source: National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Tamil Nadu

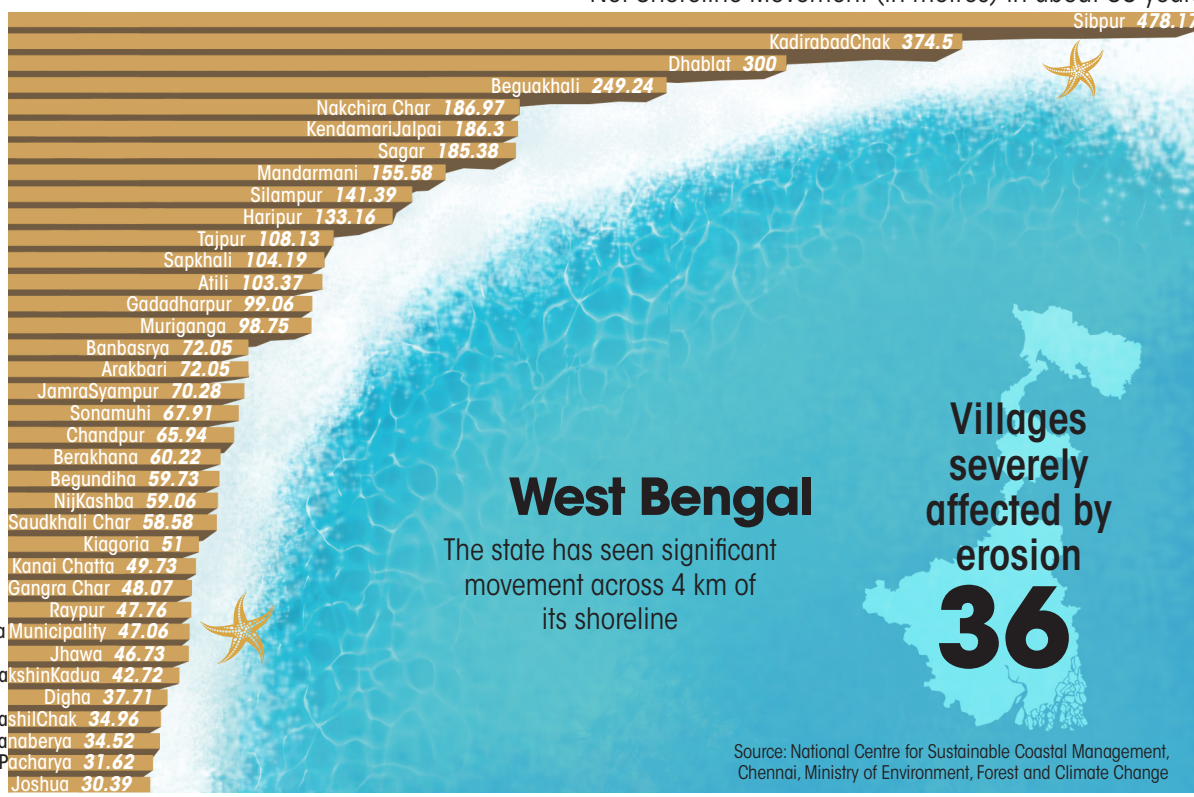
The state has seen significant movement across 1 km of its shoreline

Net Shoreline Movement (in metres) in about 38 years





Net Shoreline Movement (in metres) in about 38 years



Source: National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

OCEAN HEALTH

While the **global average** of the Ocean Health Index, a measure that looks at how sustainably humans are exploiting ocean resources, **has improved** between 2012 and 2021, **India's score** in the index **has declined** over the same period

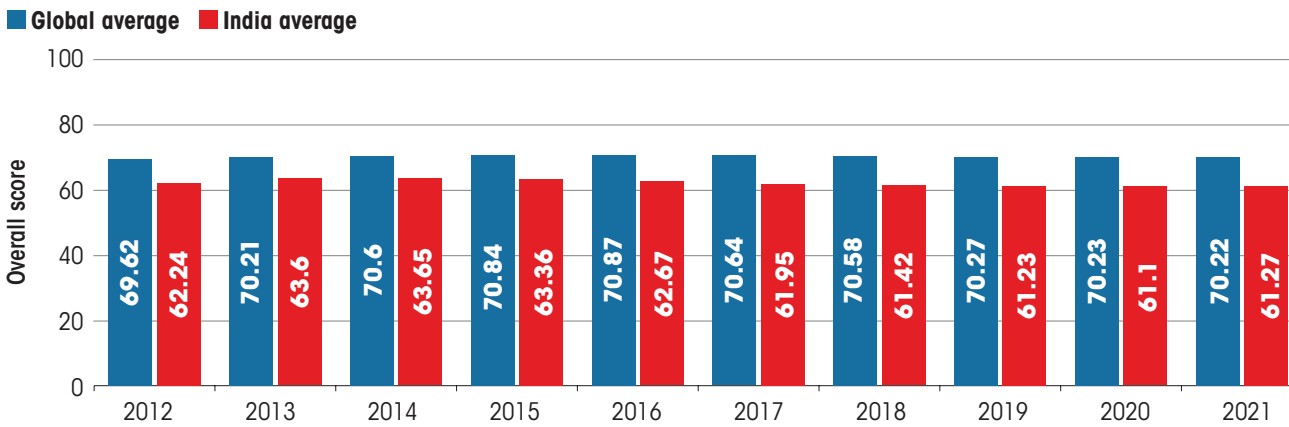
10
benefits that people want and need from the ocean and how they are expoited by humans are measured in the index

49.69
is the global score under food provision, which suggests sea food is being harvested unsustainably. India's score is 31.32

50.82
is the global score under tourism and recreation, which means tourism activities are being carried out in an unsustainable way. India's score is 49.85

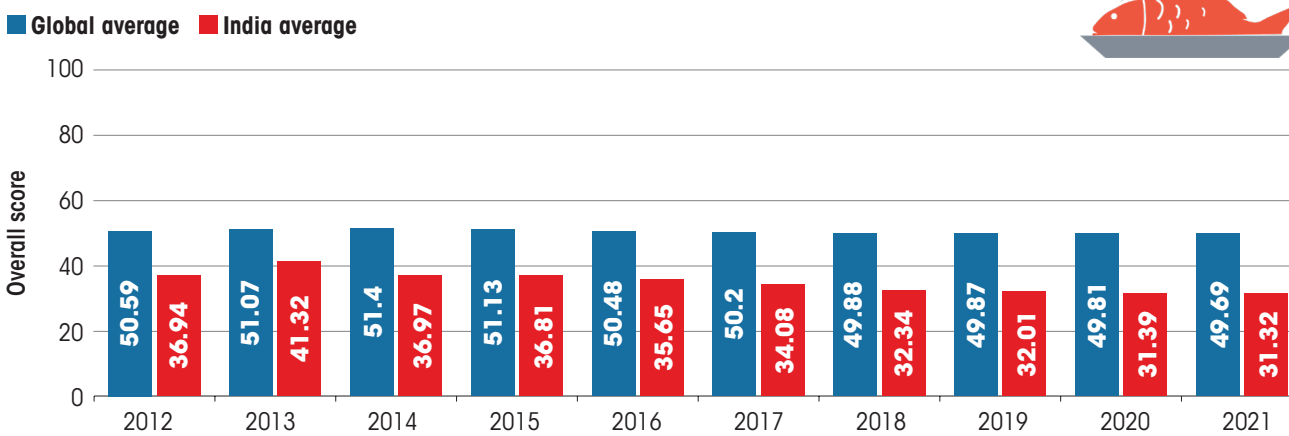
Overall health of our oceans

Ocean health index is a framework for assessing the sustainable provisioning of benefits and services people expect from healthy oceans, such as food, cultural and social value, and jobs. Each ocean benefit for humans is a goal within the index



Goal 1: **Food provision**

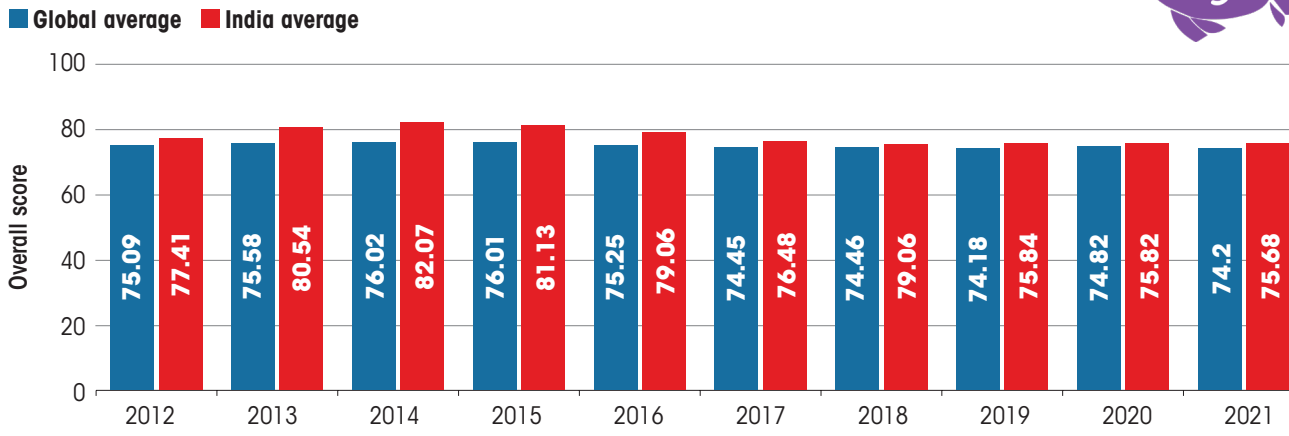
The sustainable harvest of seafood from wild-caught fisheries and mariculture



Source: Ocean Health Index, 2021

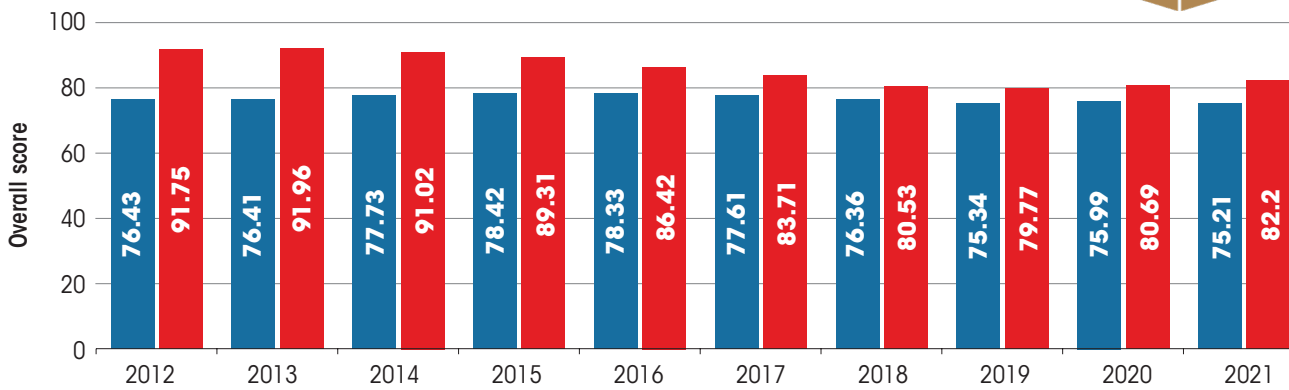
Goal 2: **Artisanal fishing opportunity**

The opportunity for small-scale fishers to supply catch for their families, local communities or sell in the local market



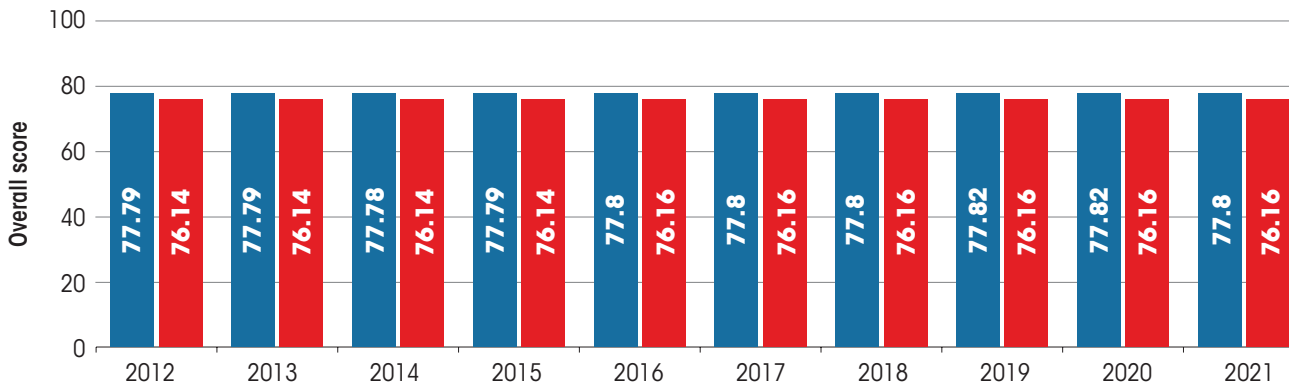
Goal 3: **Natural products**

The natural resources that are sustainably extracted from living marine resources



Goal 4: **Carbon storage**

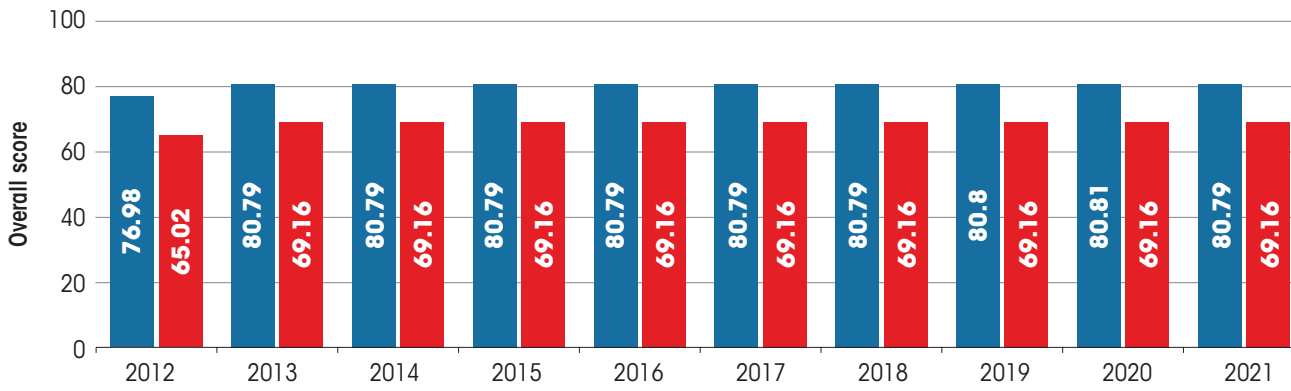
The condition of coastal habitats that store and sequester atmospheric carbon



Source: Ocean Health Index, 2021

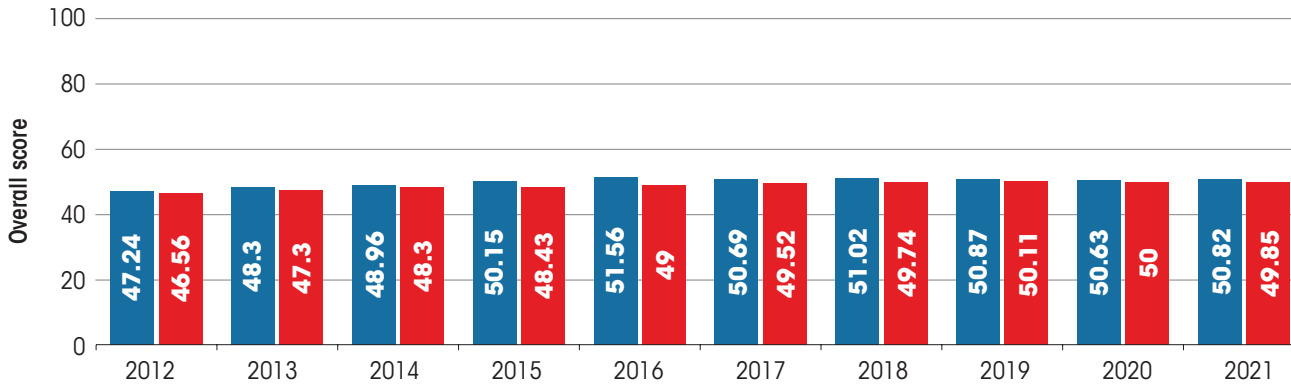
Goal 5: **Livelihoods and economies**

Coastal and ocean-dependent livelihoods and economies (revenues) produced by marine sectors



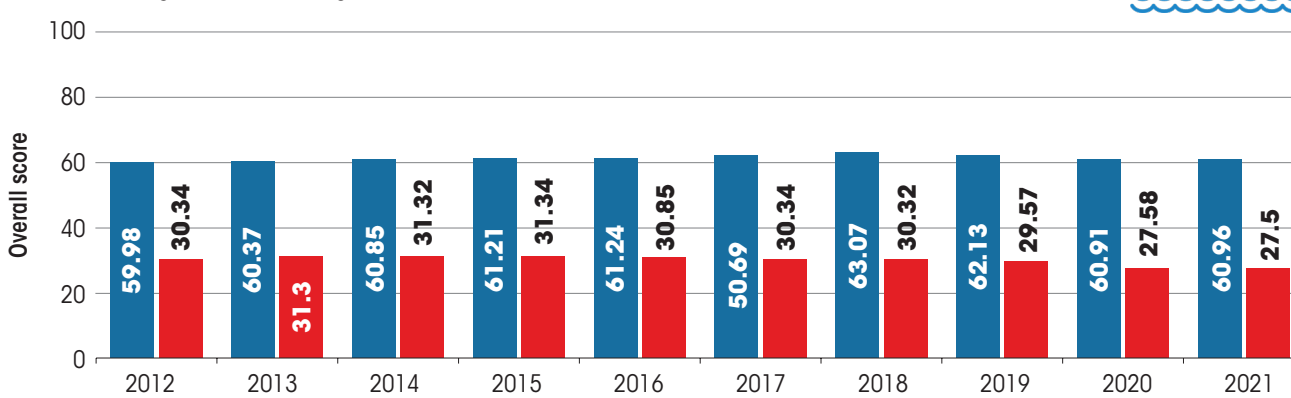
Goal 6: **Tourism and recreation**

Value people have for experiencing and enjoying coastal areas through activities such as sailing, beach-going



Goal 7: **Sense of place**

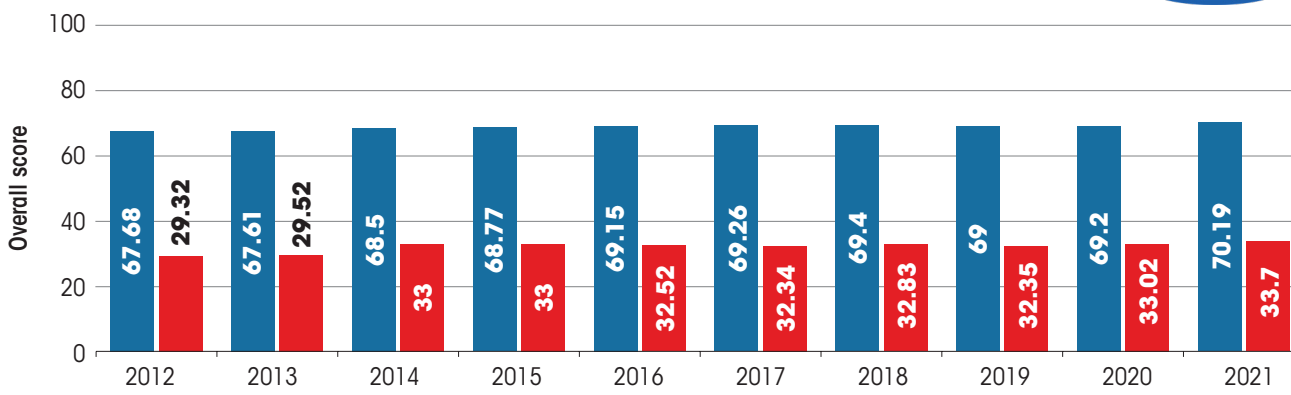
Conservation status of iconic species (such as salmon) and locations that contribute to cultural identity



Source: Ocean Health Index, 2021

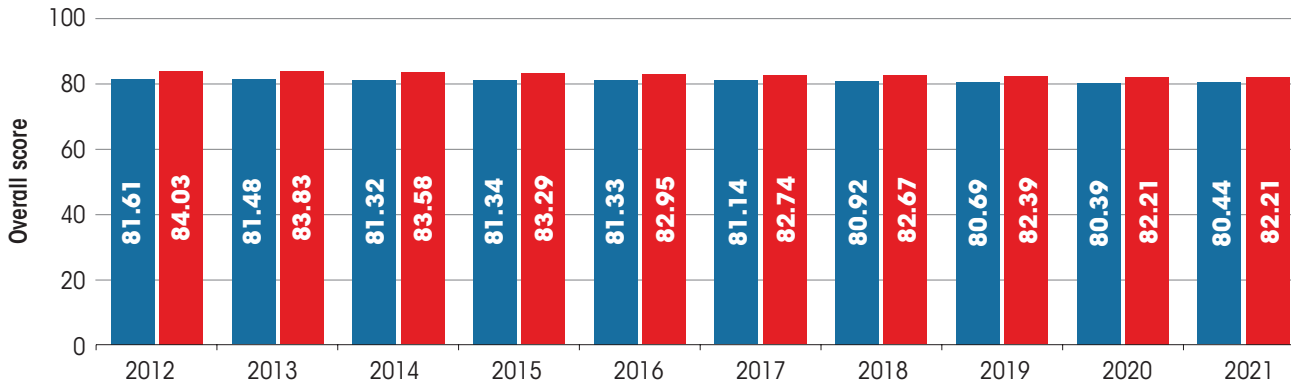
Goal 8: **Clean waters**

The degree to which ocean regions are free of contaminants such as chemicals, eutrophication and trash



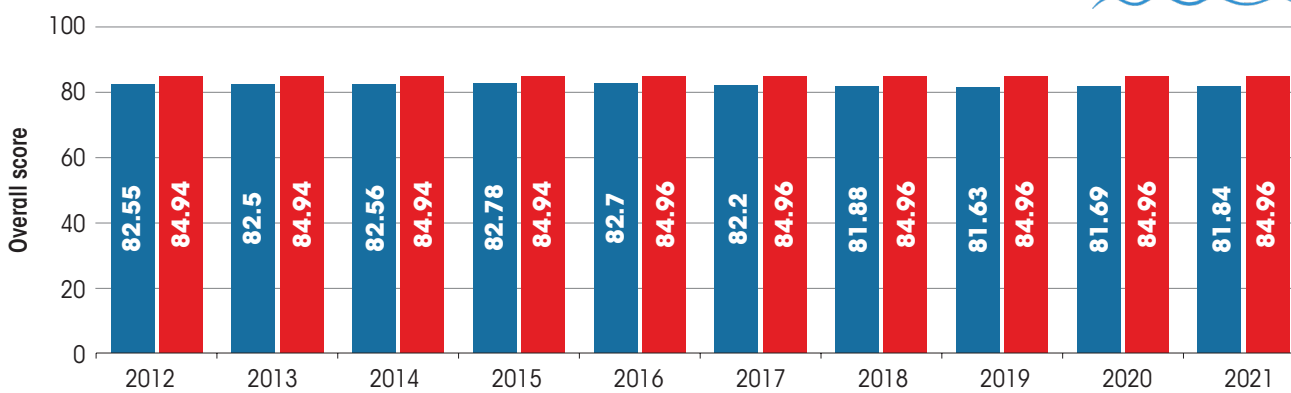
Goal 9: **Biodiversity**

Status of native species and key habitats that serve as a proxy for the suite of species that depend upon them



Goal 10: **Coastal protection**

Amount of protection provided by marine and coastal habitats serving as natural buffers against waves



Source: Ocean Health Index, 2021

IN NEWS

Stolen Shorelines: Journalist's powerful documentary about dangers facing Kerala's coastal towns
The 30-minute English-language film will be released end of May 2022

Land-based pathogens may hitch a ride on microplastics to oceans: Study
Microplastics can either float over long distances, spreading pathogens; or they can sink to oceanic depths, where filter-feeding animals reside and spread pathogens

Thazhampettai: Climate change, erratic ocean currents make fishing in this Tamil Nadu village unpredictable
More frequent and deadlier cyclones as well as the construction of private harbours in Tharangambadi has only added to the woes of the fisherfolk

Understanding oceans: Why UNESCO wants to map 80% of the world's seabed
A total funding of $5 billion (over Rs 37,600 crore) will be required for the project

Plastic pollution in aquatic systems may triple by 2040: UNEP
Around 23-37 million tonnes of waste could end up in the ocean a year by 2040, up from 9-14 million tonnes a year in 2016

'No govt support', villagers of Majuli river island build bamboo embankment to prevent erosion
The flood prevention measures by the state of inferior quality

Why plastic piling in oceans post COVID-19 needs urgent attention
At least 400 million tonnes of plastic is produced every year globally, 40% of which is single-use plastic

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

Contributions of regional seas conventions and action plans to a healthy ocean | UNEP| March 2022
A series of regional conventions and policies are playing an essential role in monitoring climate change and preparing for extreme weather events, preventing oil spills and providing overall ocean protection says this report

Impacts of plastic pollution in the oceans on marine species, biodiversity and ecosystems | WWF| February 2022
Microplastic concentrations above a threshold level of 1.21 x 105 items per cubic metre have now been estimated in several regions around the world

Navigating ocean risk: value at risk in the global blue economy| WWF| October 2021
Investors in 66% of listed companies are collectively at risk of losing US$8.4 trillion due to declining ocean health and climate change if business as usual continues

The second World Ocean Assessment| United Nations| April 2021
The report warned that many benefits the ocean provides are increasingly being undermined by human actions

Guidelines for preparation of DPR for Coastal Management Projects under climate change scenario| Central Water Commission| December 2020
The document provides the holistic approach to address the manifold social, economic, and environmental dimensions required to protect the Indian coastline

STATE OF BIODIVERSITY

FOREST COVER

India's forest cover has shrunk in 244 out of 638 assessed districts across 27 states and five UTs between 2019 and 2021

CLIMATE HOTSPOTS

By 2030, 45 to 64% of India's forest cover is likely to become a climate hotspot

WILDLIFE POACHING

In the first three months of 2022, at least 73 wild animals have been poached

FOREST COVER

India's total forest cover has registered a little more than 0.5% increase between 2017 and 2021. But the seemingly good news has a caveat. The bulk of the increase has taken place in the open forest category, which includes commercial plantations. This has happened at the cost of moderately dense forest, which is normally the area closest to human habitations. At the same time, very dense forests, which absorb maximum carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, occupy just 3% of total forest cover

CATEGORIES

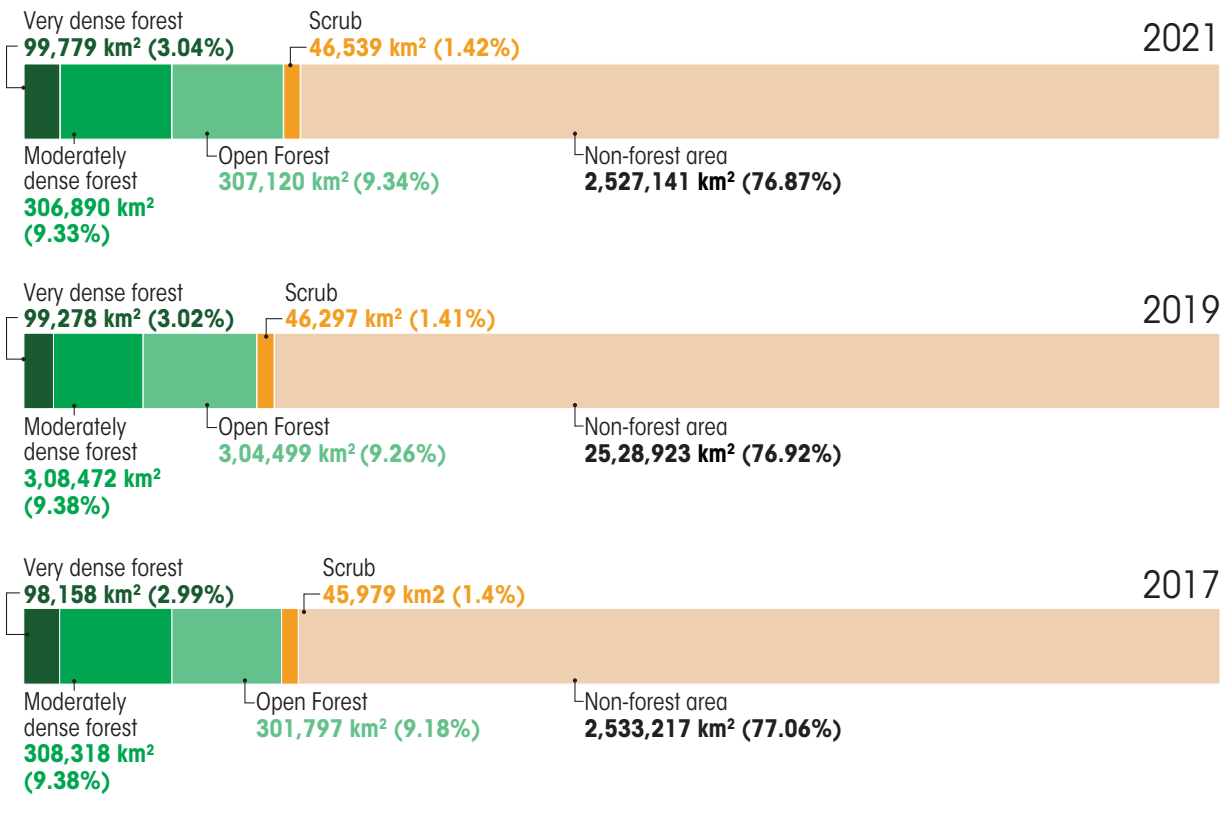
713,789 km² or 21.71% of geographical area is under forests

Very dense forest:
All lands with tree canopy density of 70% and above

Moderately dense forest
All lands with tree canopy density of 40% and more but less than 70%

Open forest
All lands with tree canopy density of 10% and more but less than 40%

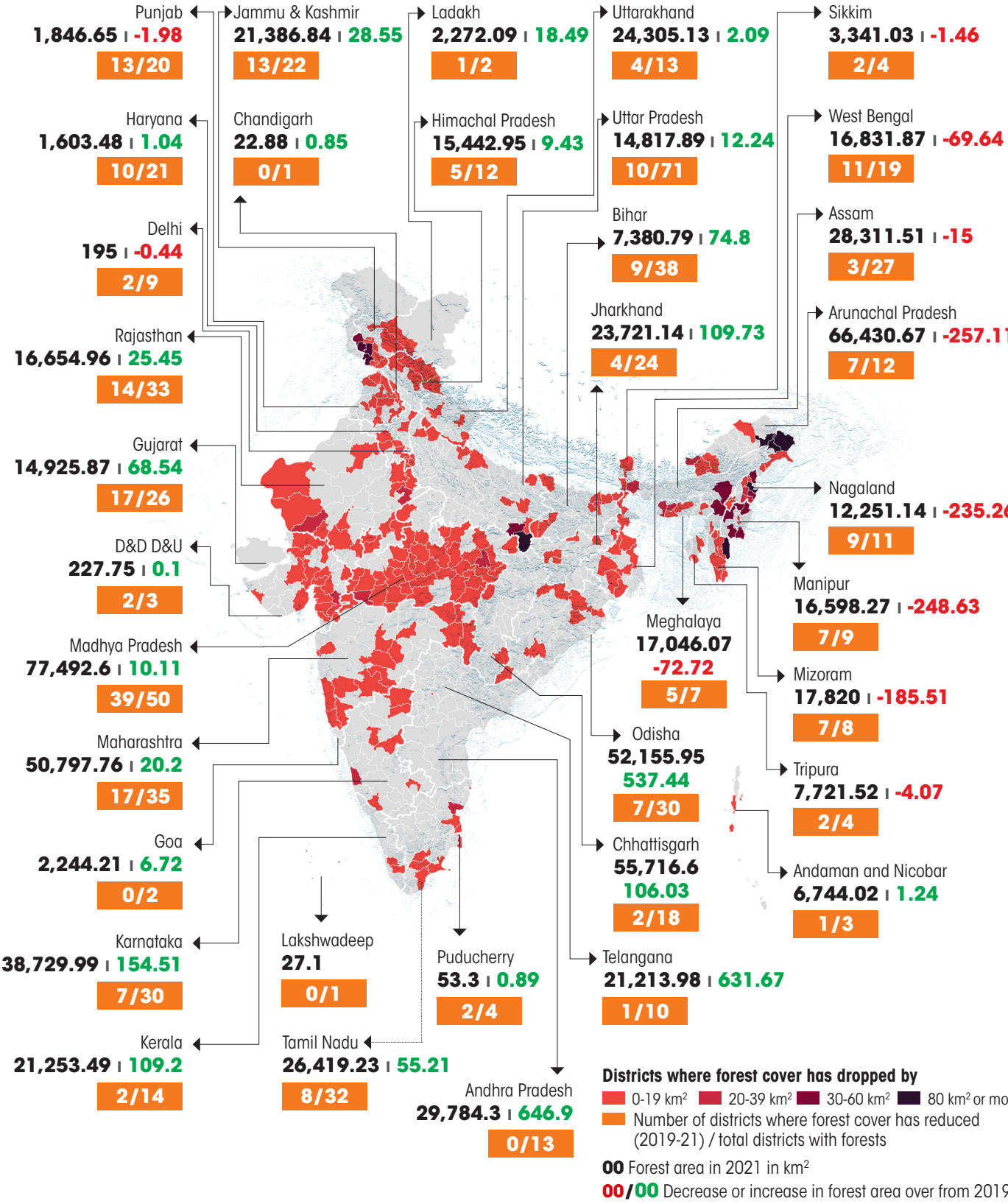
Scrub
Degraded forest lands with canopy density less than 10%



Source: India State of Forest Report 2021, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

A DOWNWARD TREND

Forest cover in 244 out of 638 assessed districts across 27 states and five UTs has shrunk. The districts have a combined forest cover of 325,274 km^2, which is almost 46% of India's forests



MISSING FORESTS

India has a forest cover of 77.53 million ha. But recorded forests—the area under the forest department— with forest cover are only 51.66 million. This gap of 25.87 million ha—a size bigger than Uttar Pradesh— remains unaccounted

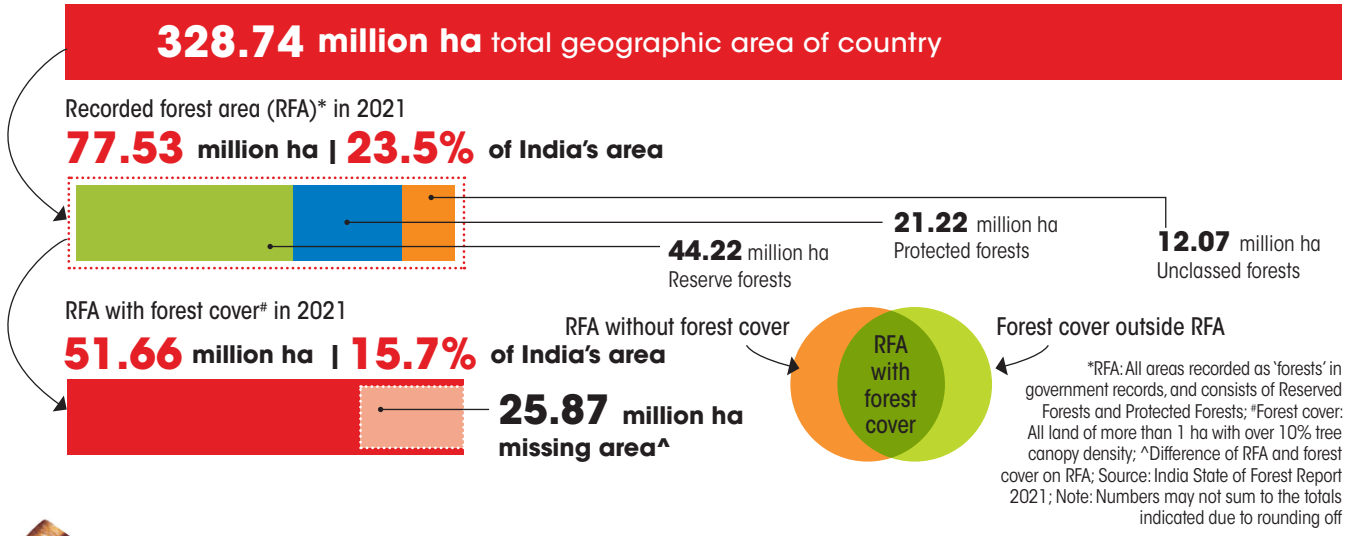
77.53 million
hectares (ha) is the recorded forest area of the country

29.32 million ha
is the area covered by forest and trees outside recorded forest area

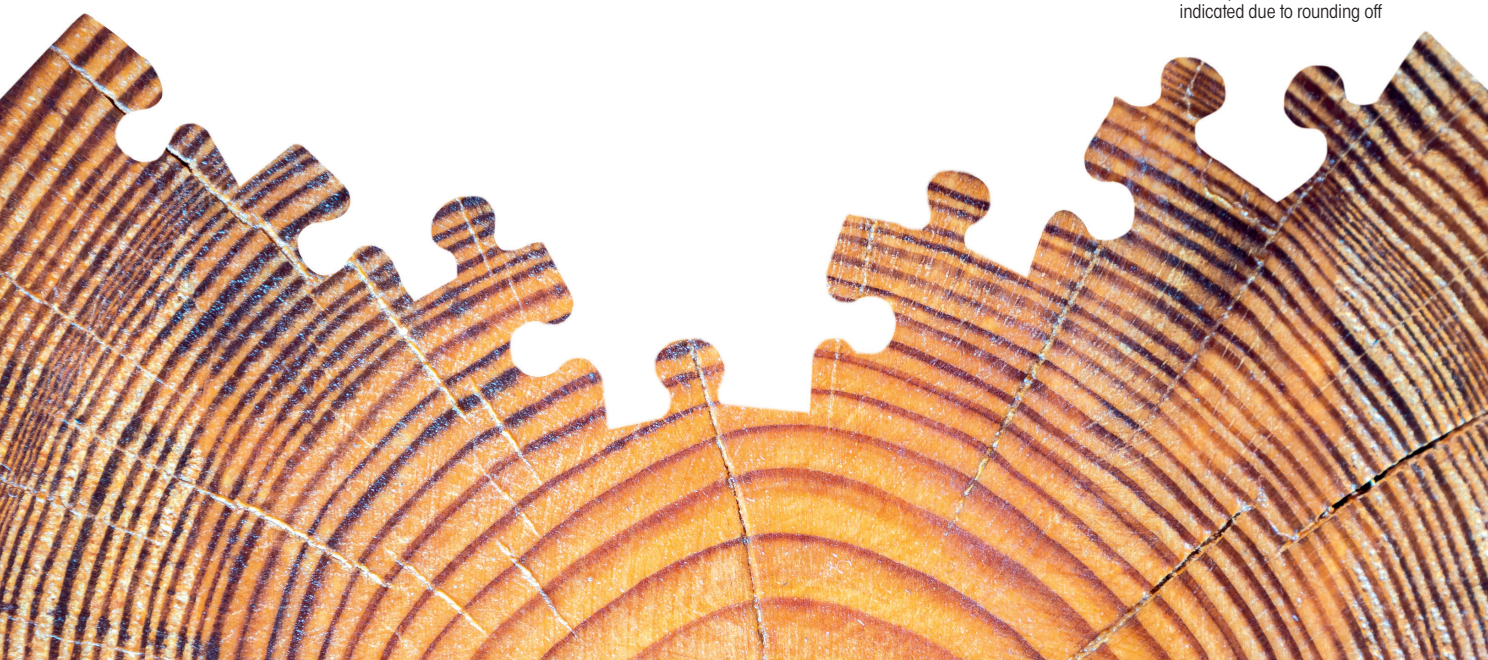
12%
of the very dense category of forests is outside recorded areas

PAPER FORESTS

A massive 25.87 million ha forests, or one-third of India's recorded forest area, has not been assessed in the government's latest survey



*RFA: All areas recorded as 'forests' in government records, and consists of Reserved Forests and Protected Forests; #Forest cover: All land of more than 1 ha with over 10% tree canopy density; ^Difference of RFA and forest cover on RFA; Source: India State of Forest Report 2021; Note: Numbers may not sum to the totals indicated due to rounding off

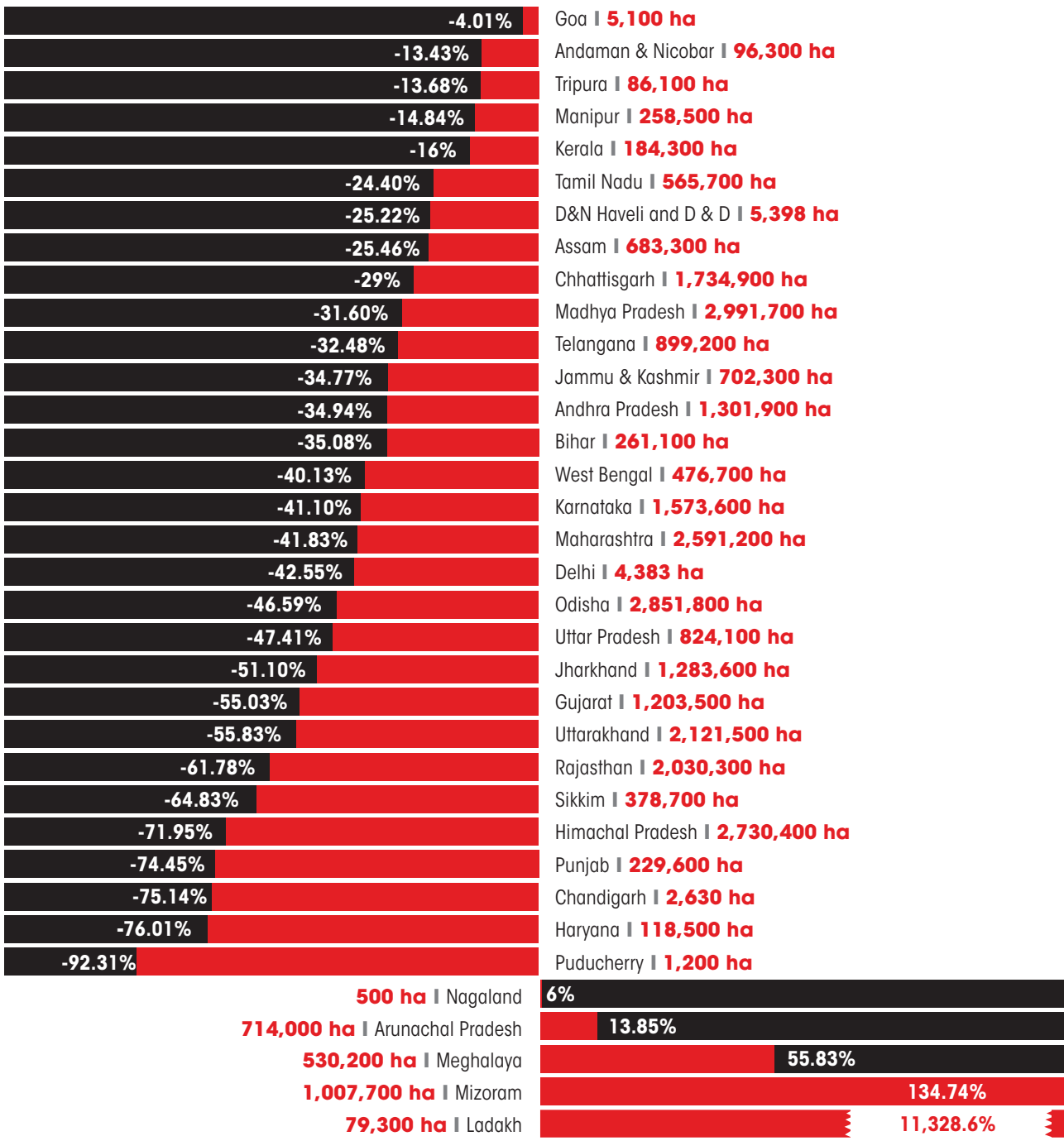


PRIME LOSERS

State-wise break-up of 25.87 million ha forests gone missing

Missing forest cover* as % of the state's recorded forest area#

00 Missing forest cover (in hectare) from recorded forest area



*Missing forest cover is the difference of recorded forest area (RFA) and the forest cover on RFA; Forest cover: All land of more than 1 ha with over 10% tree canopy density; #RFA: All areas recorded as "forests" in government records, and consists of Reserved Forests and Protected Forests;
Source: Down To Earth analysis based on India State of Forest Report 2021

CLIMATE HOTSPOTS

By 2030, 45 to 64% of India's forest cover is likely to become a climate hotspot. Almost the entire forest cover of the country is likely to become a climate hotspot by 2050. The severity, in terms of damage due to climate change, is set to increase in 2085

A hotspot refers to an area that is likely to face severe impacts of climate change. To understand the impact of climate change on Indian forests, the projected change in hotspot areas has been identified for 2030 (short-term), 2050 (mid-term) and 2085 (long-term) under two scenarios: RCP 4.5 (moderate emissions scenario) and 8.5 (highest emissions scenario), which are projections of greenhouse gas concentration trajectories adopted by the UN IPCC

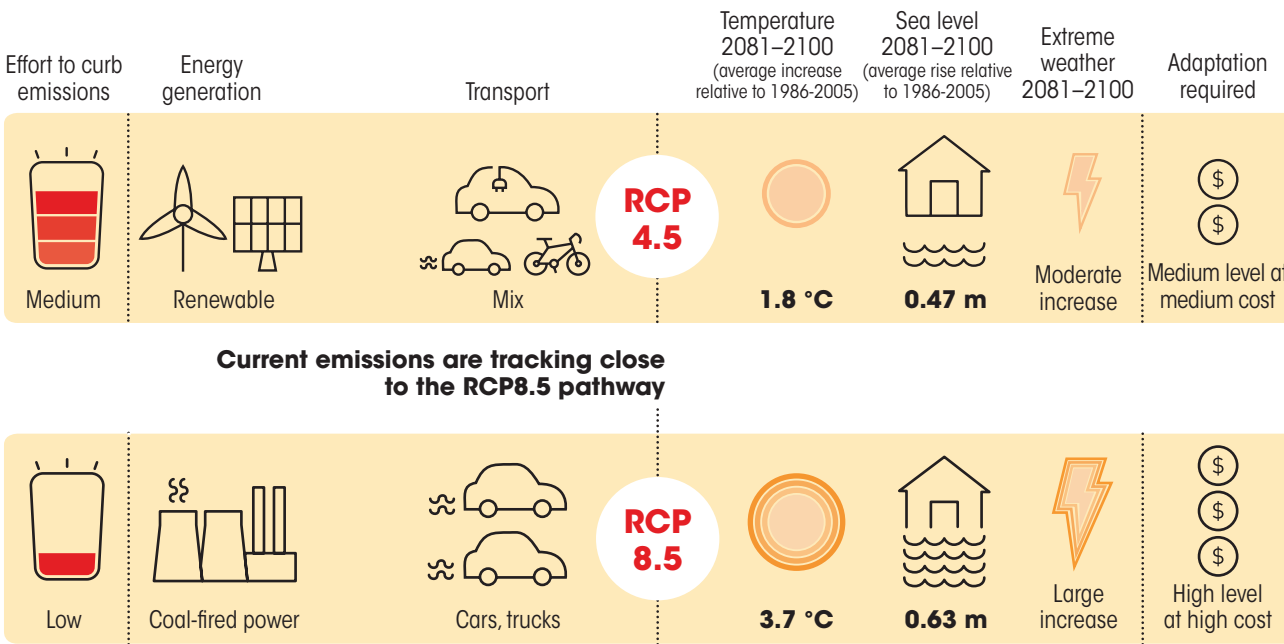
Identifying climate change hotspots in Indian forests

A hotspot is identified on the basis of projected temperature rise and precipitation change in a forest due to climate change. A **temperature hotspot** has been defined as any forested grid that is projected to experience a temperature rise over 1.5°C by 2100 compared to 1860-1900 scenario. A **precipitation hotspot** refers to the change of rainfall greater or less than 20% with respect to the 1860-1990 scenario. Thereafter, a **composite score** combining the temperature and precipitation variables were computed assigning 75% weightage to temperature and 25% to precipitation and classified into:

- **High** 0.75 to 3
  Forests in this category will see temperature rise of 1.5-2.1°C (compared to 1860-1900) and precipitation change of 20-26%, compared to 1960-1990
- **Very High** 3 to 4.25
  Forests in this category will see temperature rise of 2.1-3.3 °C and precipitation change of 26-32%
- **Extremely High** 4.25 to 6.75
  Forests in this category will see temperature rise of 3.3-5.1°C and precipitation change of 32-38%
- **Critical** 6.75 to 8.75
  Forests in this category will see temperature rise of 5.1-6.6 °C and precipitation change of 38-41%

The four categories have been further sub-divided into 10 classes depending on their severity

In RCP 4.5 scenario, the global temperature would increase by 1.8°C by 2100, compared to 1986-2005. In RCP 8.5, the temperature increase will be 3.7°C



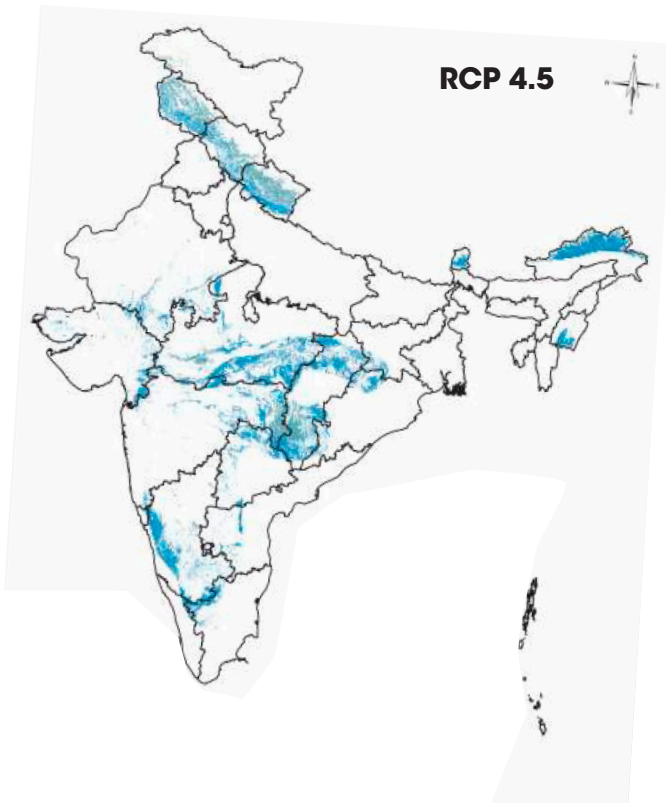
Source: India State of Forest Report 2021, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Coastadapt

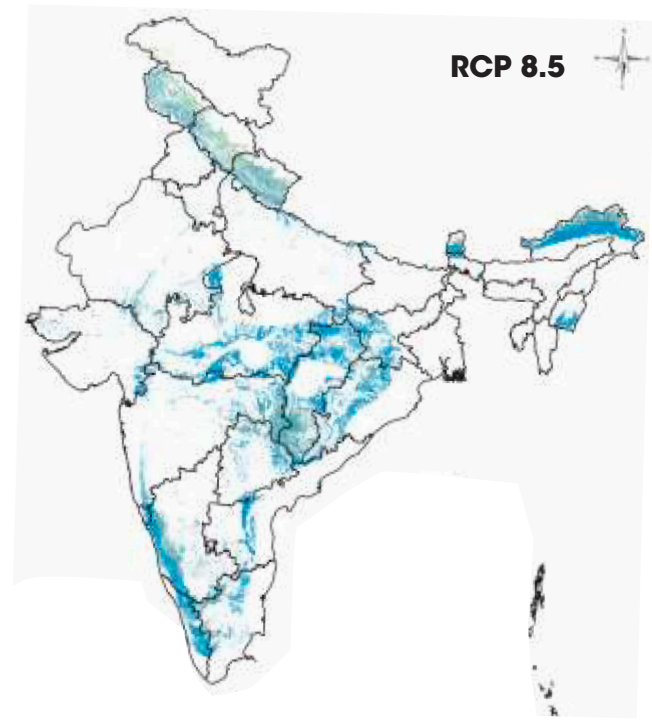
By 2030

- **Under RCP 4.5 scenario, about 315,667 km² of forest cover will fall under climate hotspots, while under RCP 8.5 scenario, about 449,919 sq km of forest cover will fall under the same. These occupy almost 45% and 64% of India's forest cover respectively**
- **Under both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, almost all the states, except Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, are coming under "High" category**
- **Some parts of Ladakh is coming under "Very High" category of climate hotspot**

INCREASING DEGREE OF SEVERITY

Severity 1 (High) Severity 2 Severity 3 Severity 4 (Very High) Severity 5 Severity 6 Severity 7 (Extremely High)
Severity 8 Severity 9 Severity 10 (Critical)





HOTSPOT EXPOSURE	AREA UNDER SEVERITY CLASS (KM²)
High	**314,969**
Very High	**698**
Extremely High	**0**
Critical	**0**
Total	**315,667**

HOTSPOT EXPOSURE	AREA UNDER SEVERITY CLASS (KM²)
High	**448,367**
Very High	**1,552**
Extremely High	**0**
Critical	**0**
Total	**449,919**

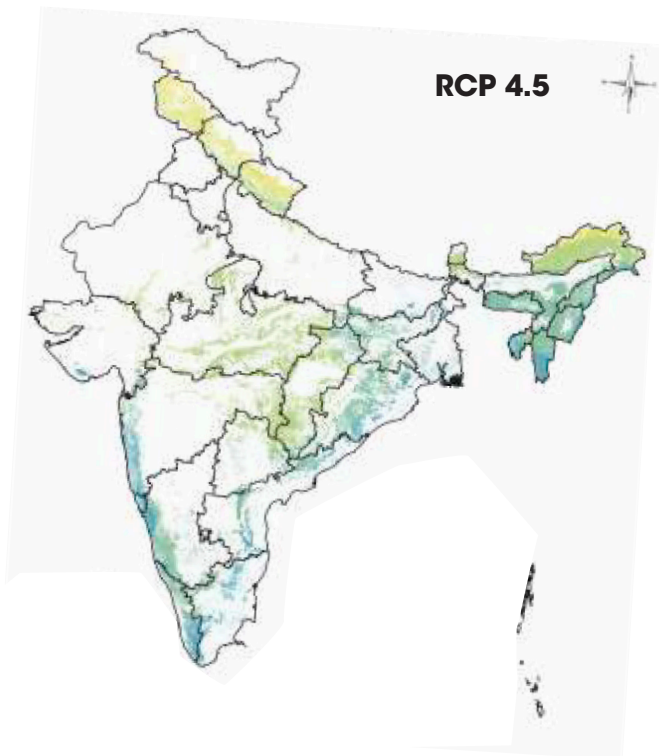
Source: India State of Forest Report 2021, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

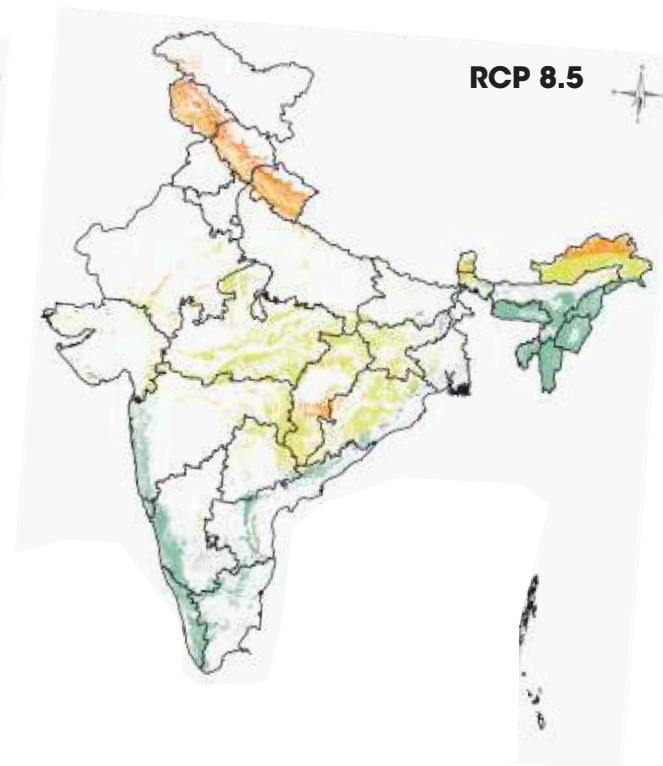
BY 2050

- **Under RCP 4.5 scenario, about 367,334 km², 330,602 km² and 6,899 km² of forest cover will fall under "High", "Very High" and "Extremely High" severity classes of climate hotspots respectively, thereby covering 52%, 47% and 1% area of the same**
- **Under RCP 8.5 scenario, about 260,883 km², 343,726 km² and 100,569 km² of forest cover will fall under "High", "Very High" and "Extremely High" severity classes of climate hotspots respectively, thereby covering 37%, 49% and 14% area of the same**
- **By 2050, entire forest cover of the country is projected to be under climate change hotspots with varying severity classes**
- **Under RCP 8.5 scenario, 14% of India's forests come under "Extremely High" severity class. No climate hotspots are falling under "Critical" hotspot severity class by 2050**

INCREASING DEGREE OF SEVERITY

Severity 1 (High) Severity 2 Severity 3 Severity 4 (Very High) Severity 5 Severity 6 Severity 7 (Extremely High)
Severity 8 Severity 9 Severity 10 (Critical)





HOTSPOT EXPOSURE	AREA UNDER SEVERITY CLASS (KM²)
High	**367,334**
Very High	**330,602**
Extremely High	**6,899**
Critical	**0**
Total	**704,835**

HOTSPOT EXPOSURE	AREA UNDER SEVERITY CLASS (KM²)
High	**260,883**
Very High	**343,726**
Extremely High	**100,569**
Critical	**0**
Total	**705,178**

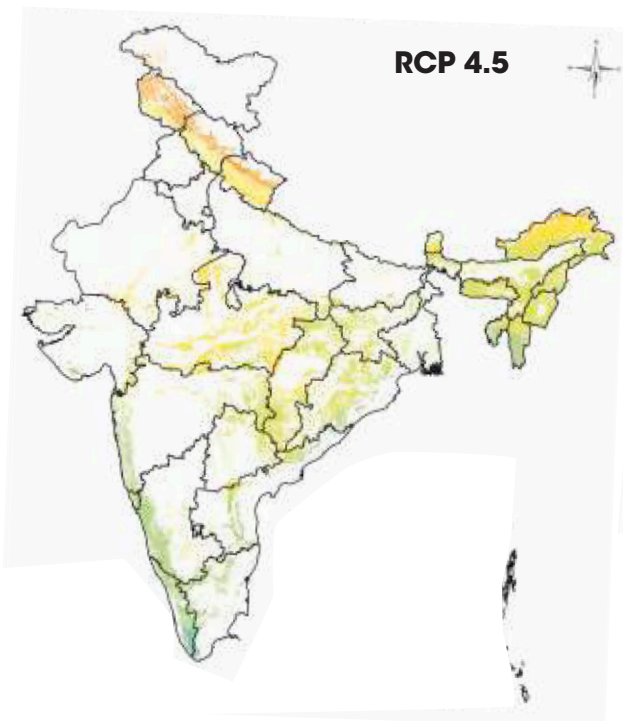
Source: India State of Forest Report 2021, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

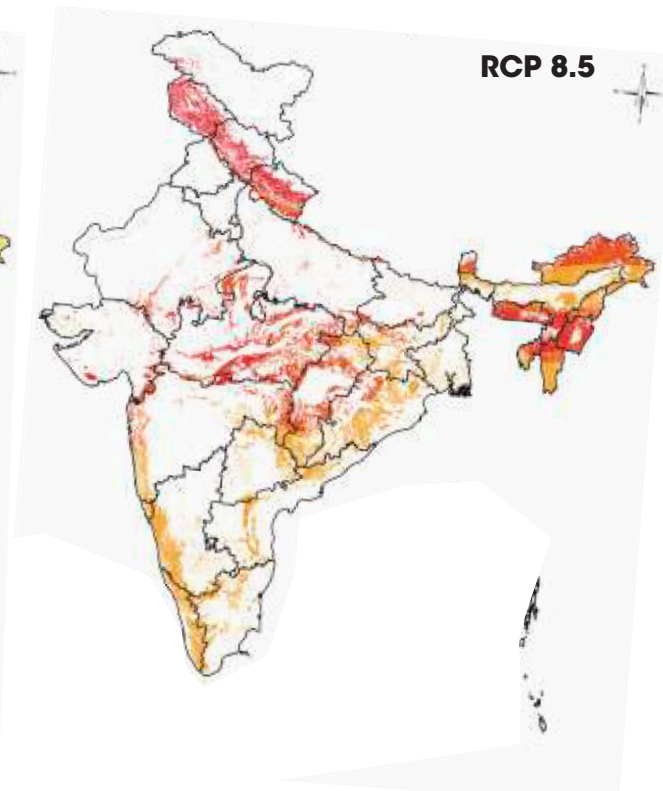
BY 2085

- **Under RCP 4.5 scenario, about 11,804 km², 656,094 km² and 37,196 km² are falling under "High", "Very High" and "Extremely High" severity classes of climate hotspots respectively, thereby covering 2%, 93% and 5% area of the same. Over a period of 35 years, between 2050 to 2085, there is a rise of 4% in "Extremely High" severity class**
- **Under RCP 8.5 scenario, about 566,442 km² (80%) and 138,736 sq km (20%) of forest cover will fall under "Extremely High" and "Critical" severity classes respectively. This implies that by 2085, the RCP 8.5 model shows that 20% of Indian forests may experience catastrophic changes due to adverse impact of climate change**
- **The "Critical" hotspots have been observed mainly in the Western Himalayas and Karakoram ranges across Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Some "Critical" hotspots are also identified in northeastern states**

INCREASING DEGREE OF SEVERITY

Severity 1 (High) Severity 2 Severity 3 Severity 4 (Very High) Severity 5 Severity 6 Severity 7 (Extremely High)
Severity 8 Severity 9 Severity 10 (Critical)





HOTSPOT EXPOSURE	AREA UNDER SEVERITY CLASS (KM²)
High	**11,804**
Very High	**656,094**
Extremely High	**37,196**
Critical	**0**
Total	**705,094**

HOTSPOT EXPOSURE	AREA UNDER SEVERITY CLASS (KM²)
High	**0**
Very High	**0**
Extremely High	**566,442**
Critical	**138,736**
Total	**705,178**

Source: India State of Forest Report 2021, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Wildlife crimes

India has lost at least 826 wild animals to poaching between January 2019 and March 2022. At least 76 of them have been poached in the first three months of 2022

Elephant poaching and ivory seizures

India has lost at least 71 wild elephants to poaching in the past four years

Year	Poaching	Articles seized
2019	**26**	120.63 kg ivory, 55 tusks, 33 ivory pieces, 7 ivory carvings, 14 ivory idols, 3 ivory vessels, 1 ivory comb, 4 packets of ivory powder and 5 elephant jaws
2020	**23**	160.74 kg ivory, 40 tusks, 7 ivory pieces, 1 ivory bracelet, 3 elephant teeth and 1 live elephant
2021	**16**	351.26 kg ivory, 42 tusks, 4 ivory pieces, 5 ivory statues, 1 ivory stick, 25 ivory articles, 12 ivory bangles, bones and 7 live elephants
2022 (January–March)	**6**	96.585 kg ivory, 4 tusks, 2 tushes, 5 ivory pieces, 9 ivory articles, 2 ivory statues,1 tooth and 1 ankle bone

Tiger poaching and mortality

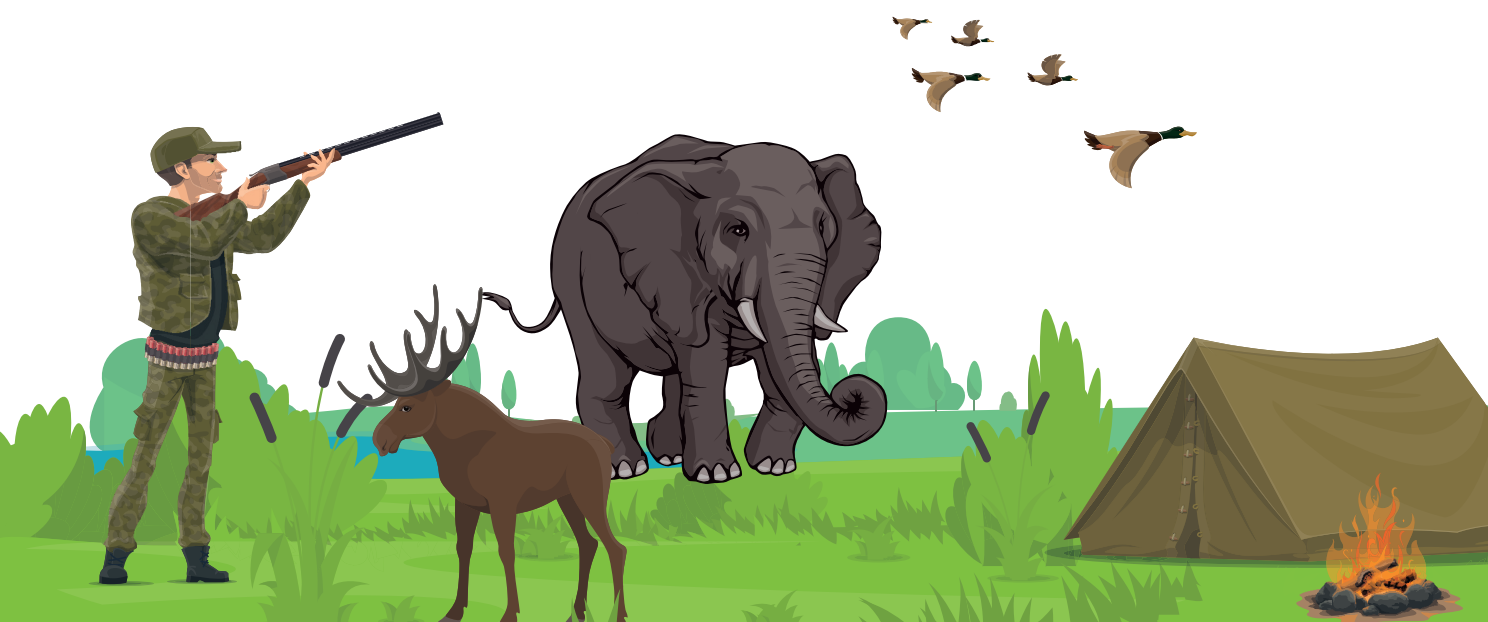
India has lost at least 137 tigers to poaching in the past four years

Year	Poaching & Seizure Cases	Total Tiger Mortality
2019	**38**	**113**
2020	**31**	**111**
2021	**56**	**171**
2022 (January–March)	**12**	**43**

Leopard poaching, mortality

India has lost at least 536 leopards to poaching in the past four years

Year	Poaching & Seizure Cases	Total Leopard Mortality
2019	**129**	**494**
2020	**168**	**667**
2021	**182**	**614**
2022 (January–March)	**57**	**172**



Asian one-horned rhinoceros poaching and seizures

India has lost at least 11 rhinoceros to poaching in the past four years

Year	Poaching	Articles seized
2019	**5**	2 suspected horns, 1 horn piece
2020	**2**	4 horns, 3 suspected horns
2021	**3**	3 horns, 3 suspected horns
2022 (January–March)	**1**	1 horn

Pangolin

India has lost at least 7 pangolin to poaching in the past four years

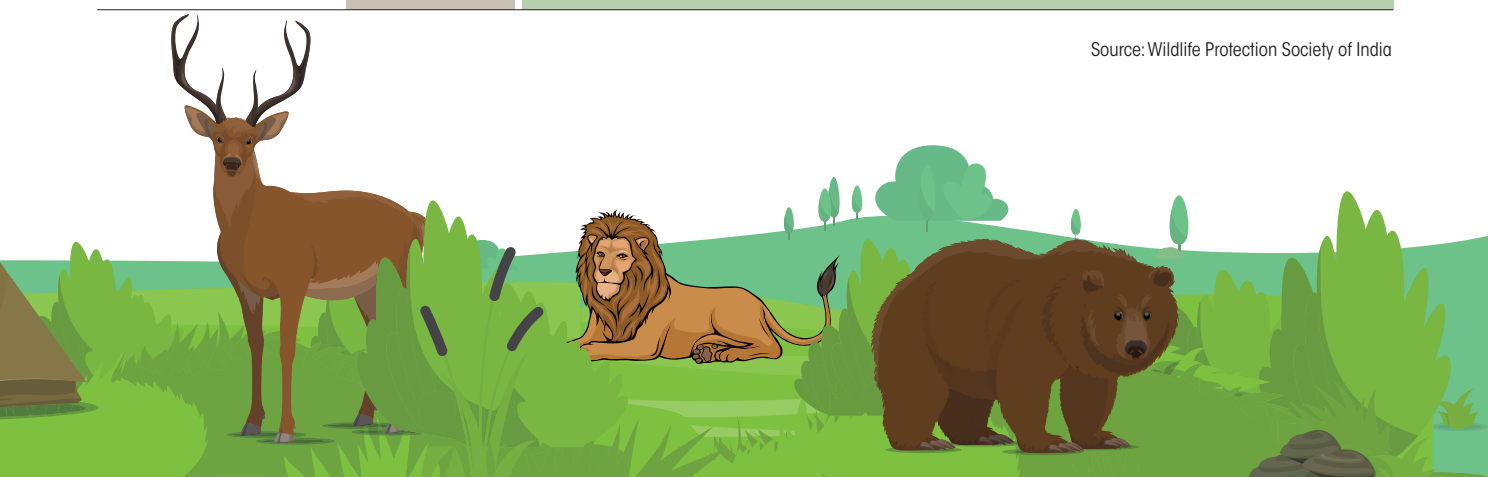
Year	Poaching	Articles seized
2019	**-**	145.4kg scales, 30 pieces of scales, unspecified quantity of scales in 5 cases, 42 live pangolins, 1 dead pangolin
2020	**5**	104.135 kg scales, 404 pieces of scales, unspecified quantity of scales (approximately 3 pangolin's scales) in 3 cases, unspecified quantity of meat in 2 cases, 41 live pangolins and 3 dead pangolins
2021	**2**	316.18 kg scales, 268 pieces of scales, 1 scale's ring, 9 pangolin skins, 62 pangolin claws and 55 live pangolins
2022 (January–March)	**-**	101.24 kg scales and 14 live pangolins

Turtles and tortoises

India has lost at least 64 turtles and tortoises to poaching in the past four years

Year	Poaching	Seizure
2019	**2**	17,137 live turtles, 4,000 kg live turtles, 91 dead turtles, 3 kg meat, 1.025 kg shells, 21 carapaces and 39 pieces calipees
2020	**43**	13,575 live turtles, 217 dead turtles, 120 kg meat, 4 carapaces and 40 kg calipees
1 Jan – 31 Dec 2021	**19**	15,449 live turtles, 15 dead turtles, 9 carapaces, 80 kg calipees and 576 pieces of calipees
1 Jan – 31 Mar 2022	**-**	8,176 live turtles, 1carapace and15 kg calipees

Source: Wildlife Protection Society of India



IN NEWS

Deep percolation pits in Odisha forests harmful for local flora, fauna, say experts
'Human intervention is unnecessary and forests have thrived without them for years'

Carelessness, lack of prompt action behind regular forest fires in Purulia
The regular forest fires have become a threat to the ecological system and environment

India identifying, defining forests wrongly, say experts at Anil Agarwal Dialogue
The urgent agenda today is to reinvent forest management for the future; so that India can build a wood-based future, but still protect the ecologically fragile areas, says Sunita Narain

Agenda: Forests for real
We need fifth-generation forest reforms that will secure forests for growth and livelihood

Paper forests: India's missing stretches of green
The most bad news is what the biennial forest survey report leaves unsaid

India's 'missing' forests: DTE analysis exposes big gap in latest national forest survey estimates
According to a DTE analysis, there are states where over 30-50% of the land classified as forests is 'missing' from the government's assessment

Plantations, invasive species... what all India counts as 'forest'
Forest survey should move beyond measuring area to studying quality of forests, say experts

Forest Survey Report 2021: India's growing stock increases due to trees outside forests
Mango, neem, mahua and coconut are trees outside forests that contribute most to India's growing stock

Forest Survey Report 2021: Forest fire counts up 2.7 times
Forest fires in Uttarakhand in November 2020-June 2021 were 28.3 times more compared to November 2019-June 2020

In Odisha's Nayagarh, 24 villages receive community & forest resource rights
Traditional forest management systems have been recognised for title distribution for the first time in India

Investing in degraded forest land for the health of our economic system
Forest health is also intricately connected with human health outcome

STATE OF LAND

DEGRADATION

Over 3 million hectare additional land degraded between 2003-05 and 2018-19

MICRO-NUTRIENT DEFICIENCY

Of the 414 districts, 312 had soil samples with deficient iron levels, and 339 had samples with deficient potassium

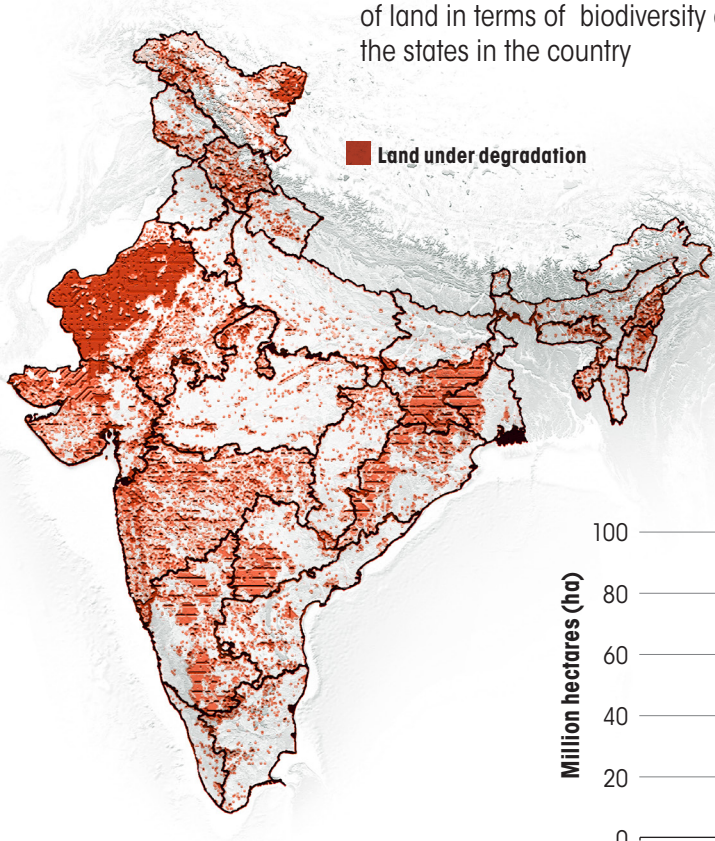
MACRO-NUTRIENT DEFICIENCY

About 96% of the soil samples tested were deficient in available nitrogen

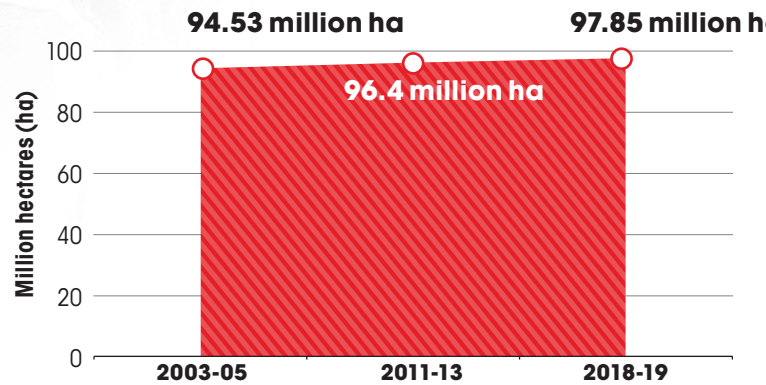
Degradation

India has almost 30% of its geographical area under degradation. It is triggered by various factors including climate and human induced factors

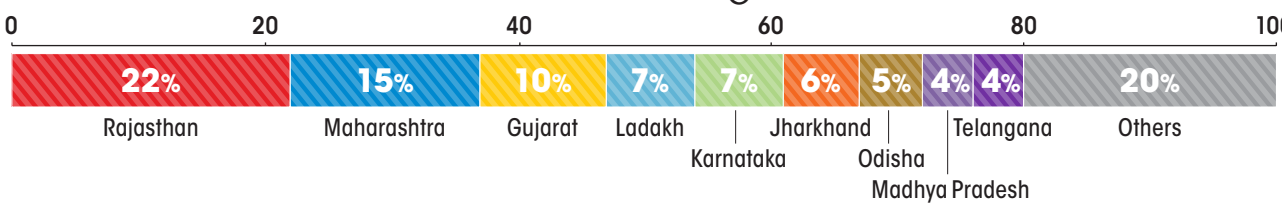
Land degradation, defined as decline in productivity of land in terms of biodiversity and economy ails all the states in the country



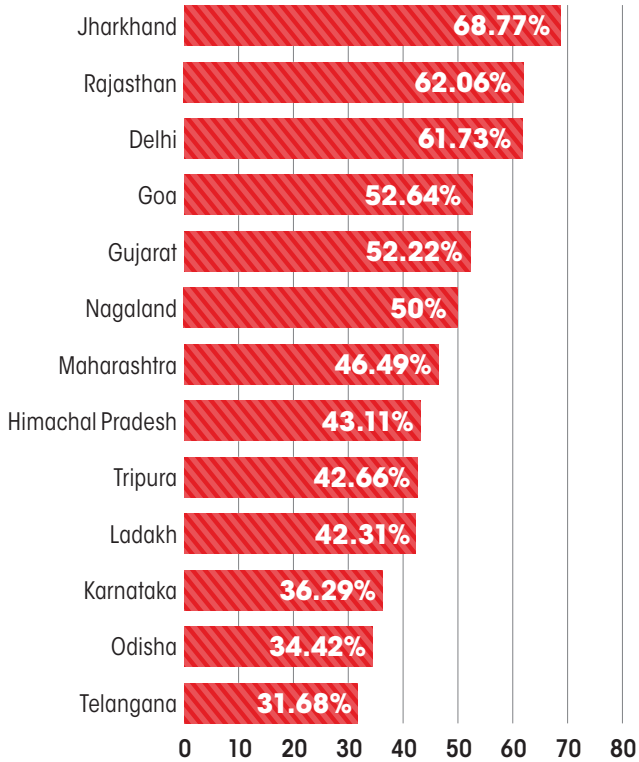
Over **3 million hectare** additional land degraded between 2003-05 and 2018-19



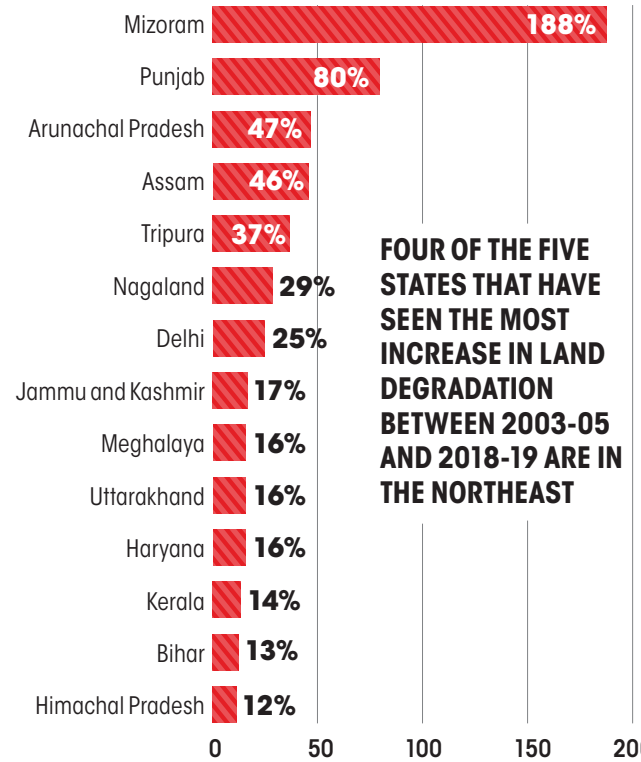
Nine states account for 80% of the degraded land



13 states have over 30% of their land under degradation



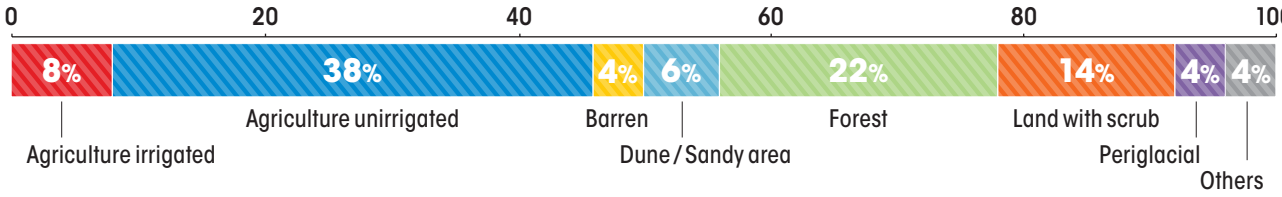
14 states have seen over 10% rise in the share of degraded land between 2003-05 and 2018-19



Source: Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India, Space Applications Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation

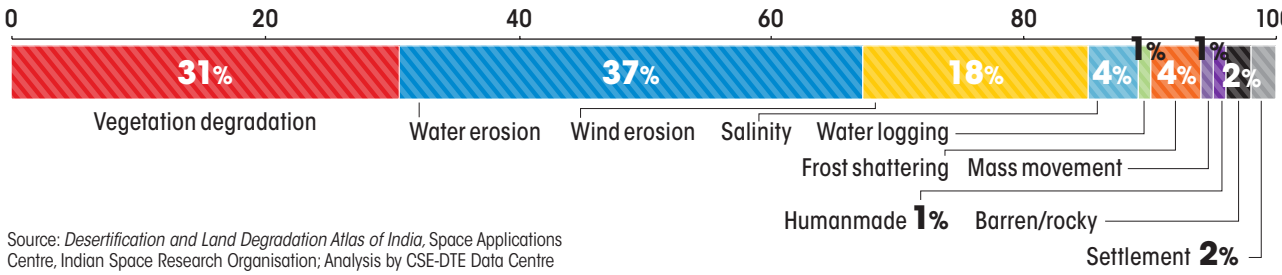
What kind of land is undergoing degradation

Unirrigated farmland and forests account for 60% of land degradation



What is causing degradation

Almost 70% of land degradation is caused by water erosion and vegetation degradation



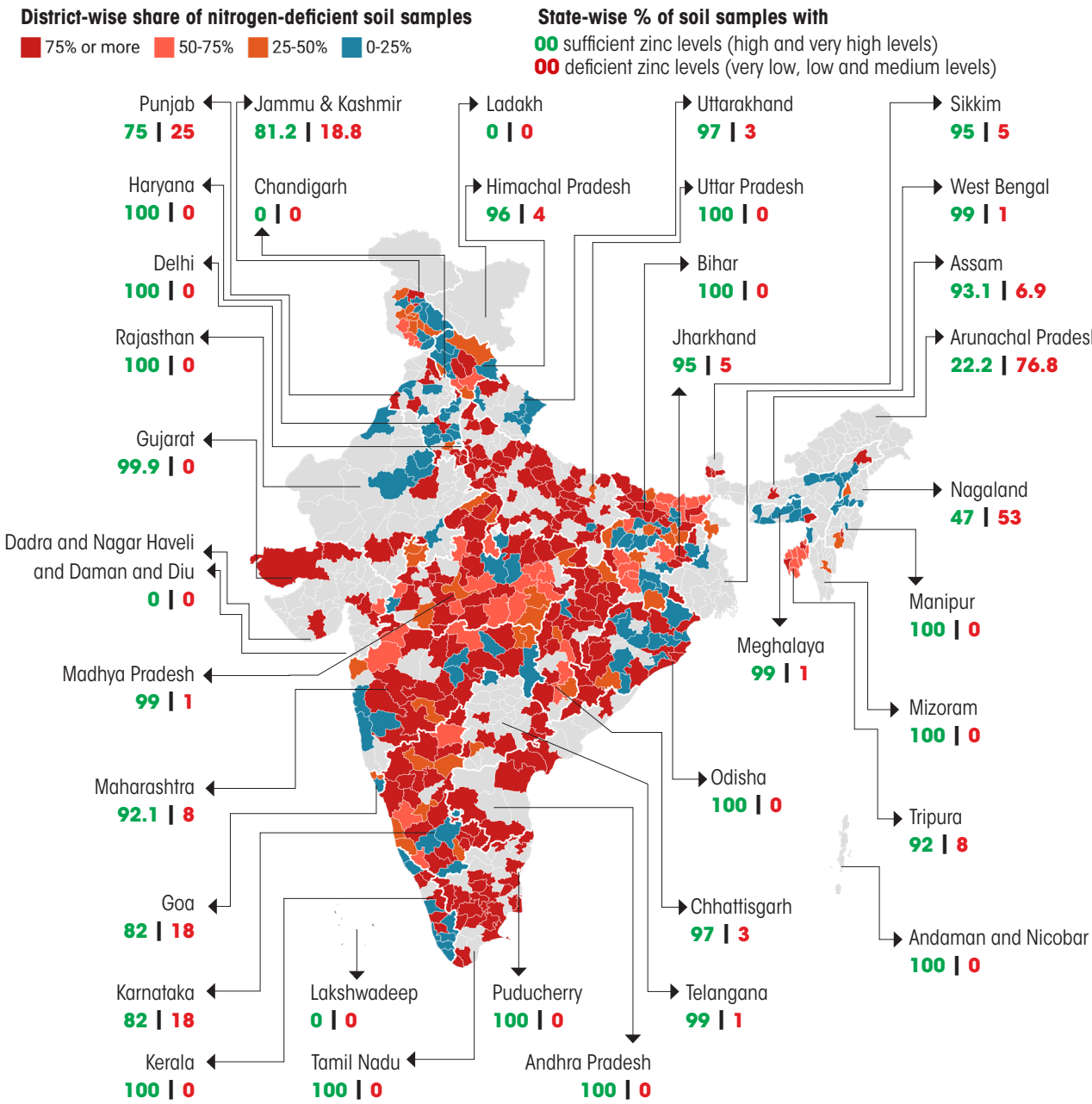
Source: *Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India*, Space Applications Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation; Analysis by CSE-DTE Data Centre

Soil quality

India tested over 30 million soil samples between 2017-18 and 2018-19 and found severe and widespread deficiency of macro- and micro-nutrients. About 96% of the samples were deficient in available nitrogen; 61% samples were deficient in phosphorus; and 62% samples were deficient in potassium. About 26%, 34%, 13%, 31%, 5% and 23% soil samples were deficient in sulphur, zinc, manganese, iron, copper and boron respectively. While nutrient deficiencies can pose serious threats to plant productivity, nutrients can become toxic in excess

NITROGEN

Of the 428 districts, 360 had soil samples with deficient levels of nitrogen, the macronutrient that helps plants in energy metabolism and protein synthesis. In 274 districts, at least half of the samples were deficient



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

PHOSPHORUS

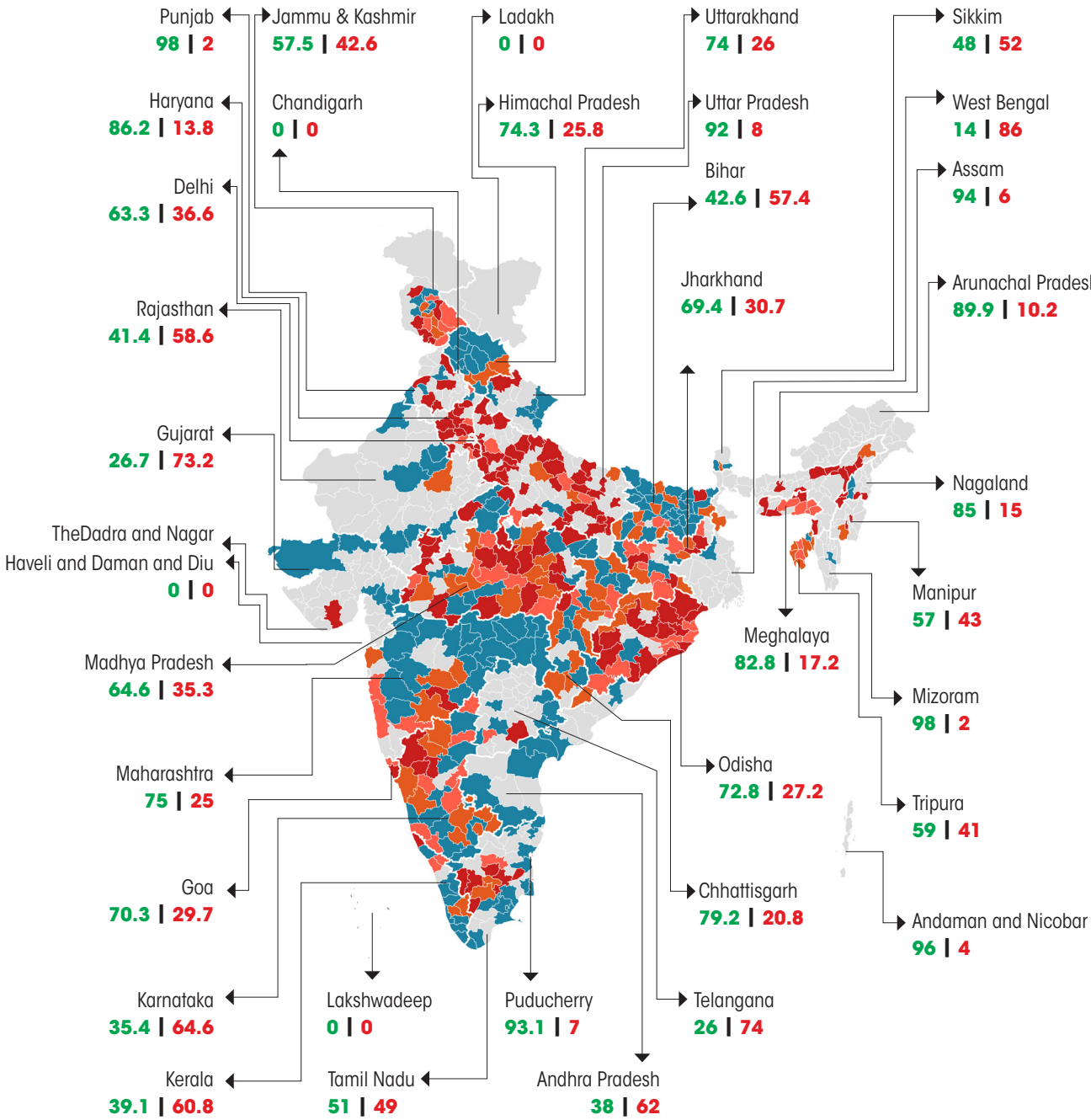
Of the 428 districts, 368 had soil samples with deficient levels of phosphorous, a macronutrient critical for the overall growth of plants. In 195 districts, at least half of the samples were deficient

District-wise share of phosphorus-deficient soil samples

75% or more | 50-75% | 25-50% | 0-25%

State-wise % of soil samples with

00 sufficient phosphorus levels (high and very high levels)
00 deficient phosphorus levels (very low, low and medium levels)



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

POTASSIUM

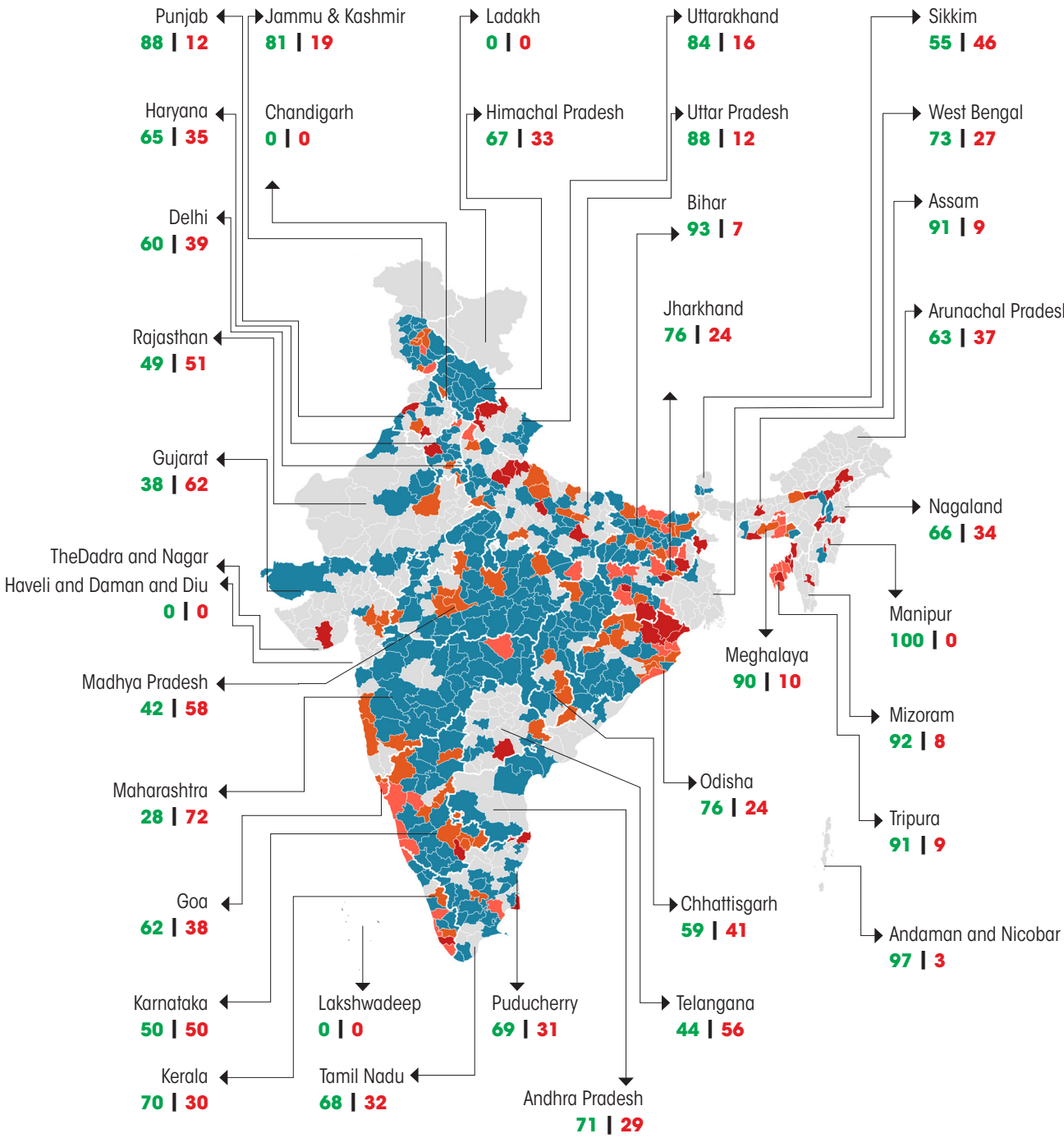
Of the 428 districts, 339 had soil samples with deficient levels of potassium, a macronutrient that enhances many enzyme actions aiding in photosynthesis and food formation. In 86 districts, at least half of the samples were deficient

District-wise share of potassium-deficient soil samples

75% or more | 50-75% | 25-50% | 0-25%

State-wise % of soil samples with

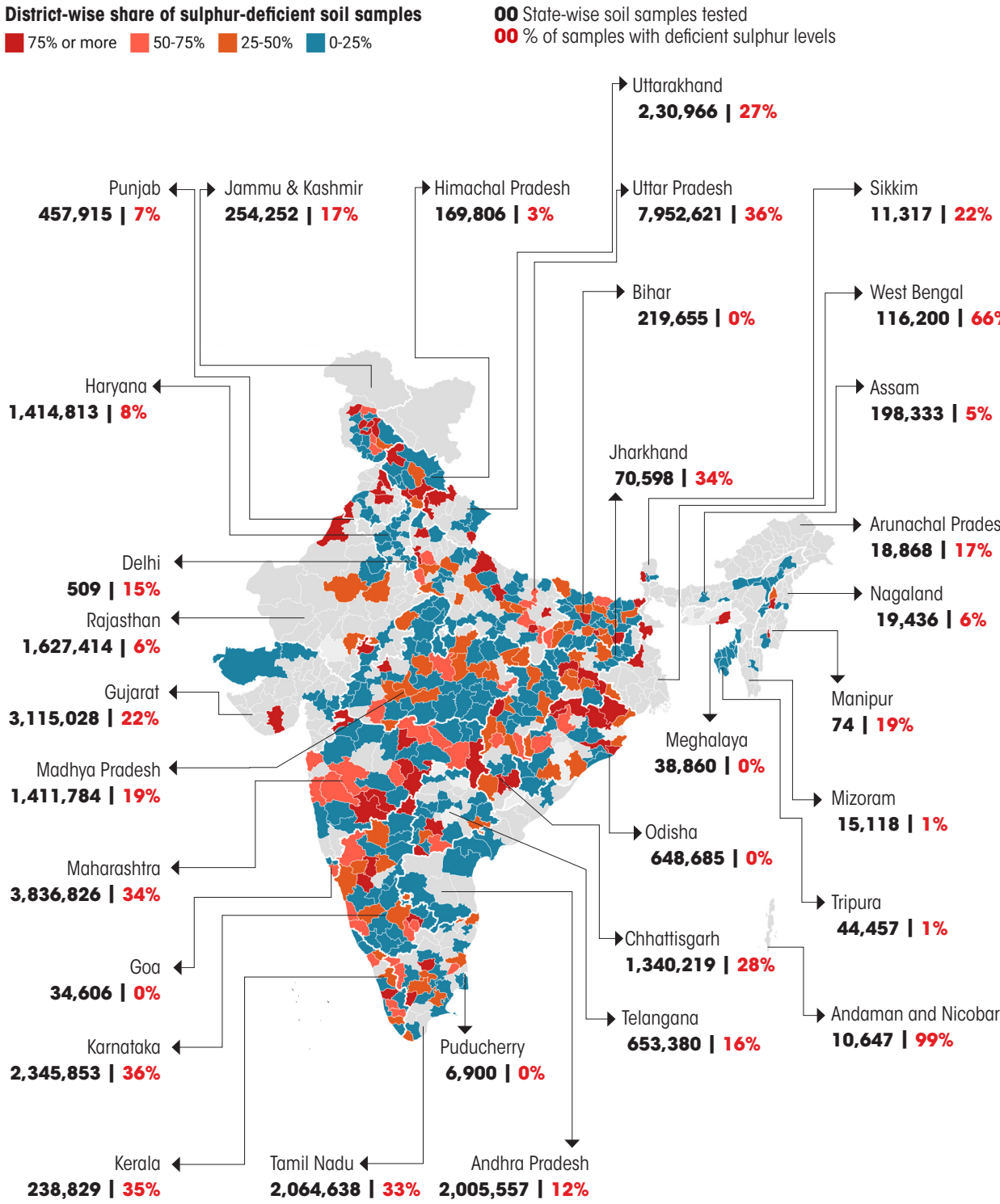
00 sufficient potassium levels (high and very high levels)
00 deficient potassium levels (very low, low and medium levels)



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

SULPHUR

Of the 417 districts, 315 had soil samples with deficient levels of sulphur, which helps in nodule development and efficient nitrogen fixation in legumes. In 108 districts, at least half of the samples were deficient



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

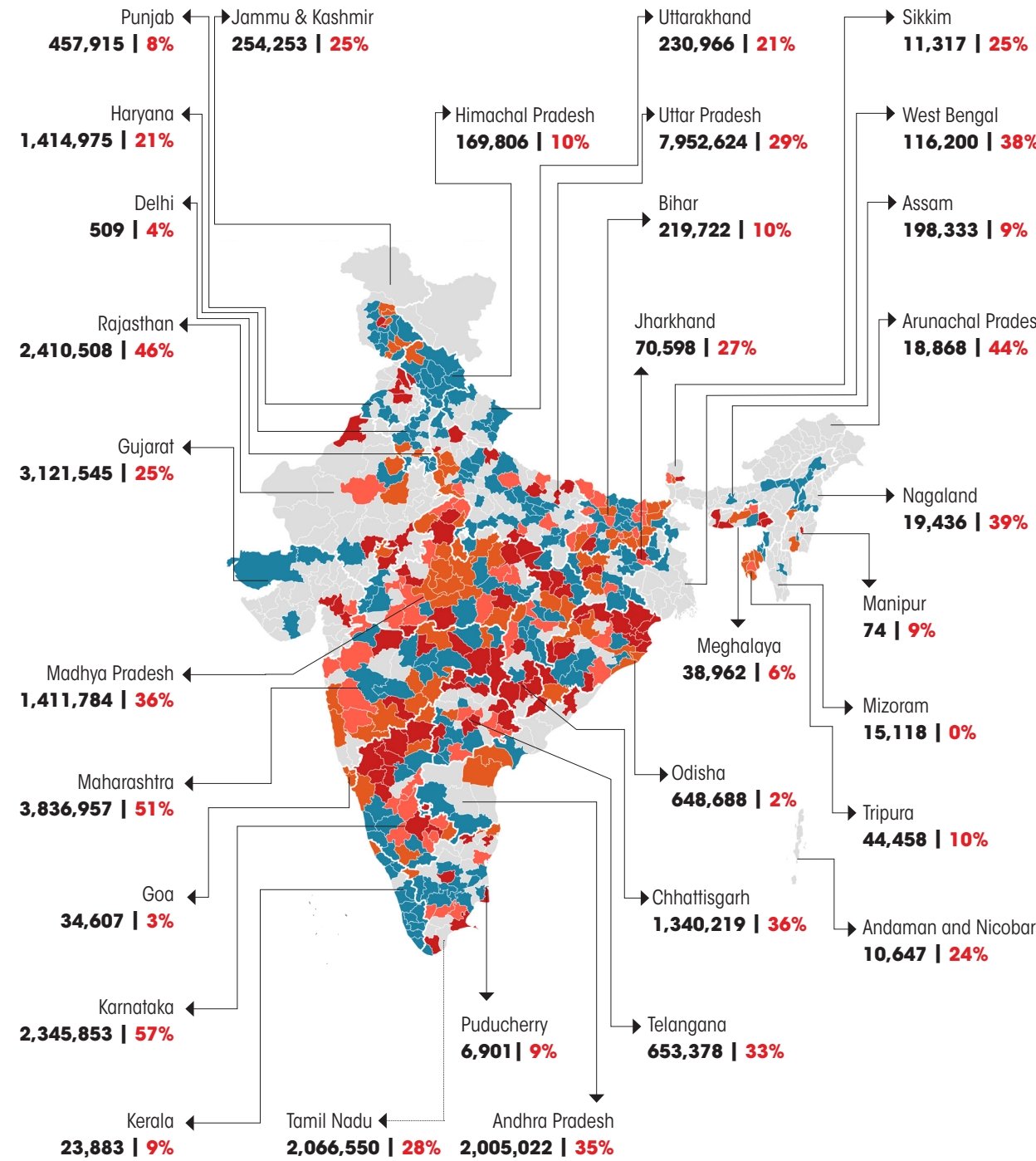
ZINC

Of the 421 districts, 342 had soil samples with deficient levels of zinc, an essential micronutrient that helps in many metabolic reactions in plants. In 138 districts, at least half of the samples were deficient

District-wise share of zinc-deficient soil samples

75% or more | 50-75% | 25-50% | 0-25%

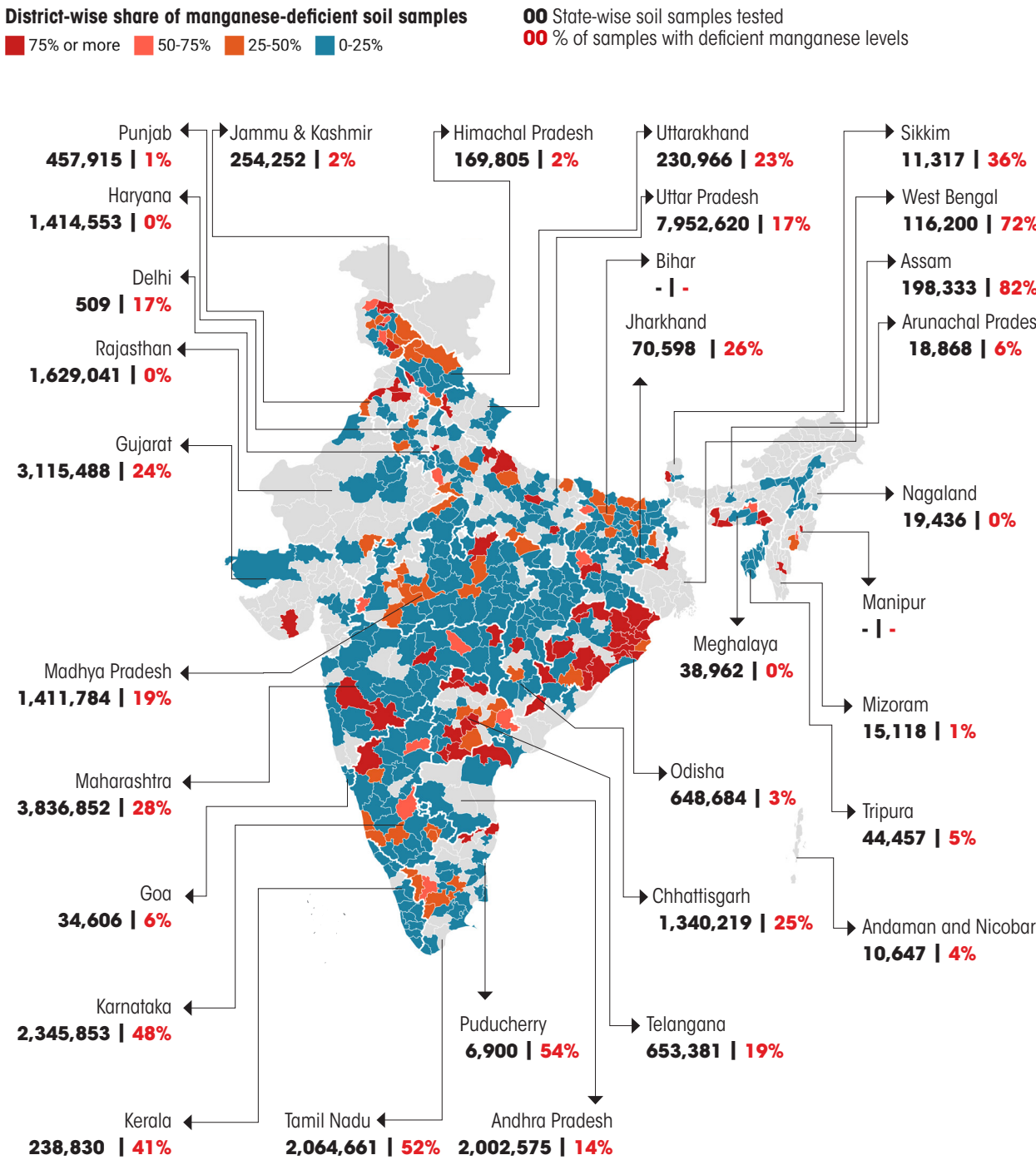
00 State-wise soil samples tested
00 % of samples with deficient zinc levels



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

MANGANESE

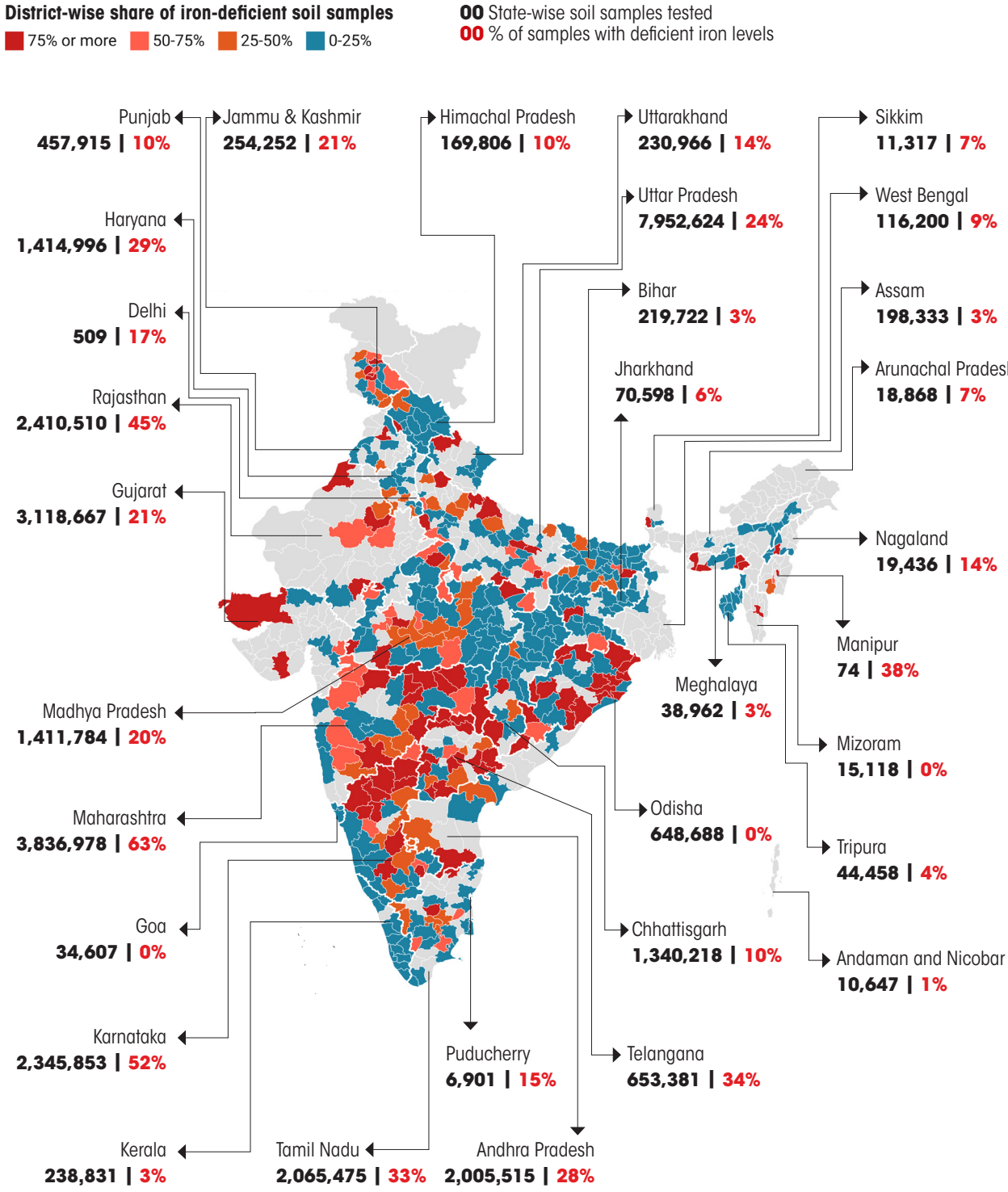
Of the 410 districts, 272 had soil samples with deficient levels of manganese, a micronutrient that sustains metabolic roles within different plant cell compartments. In 50 districts, at least half of the samples were deficient



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

IRON

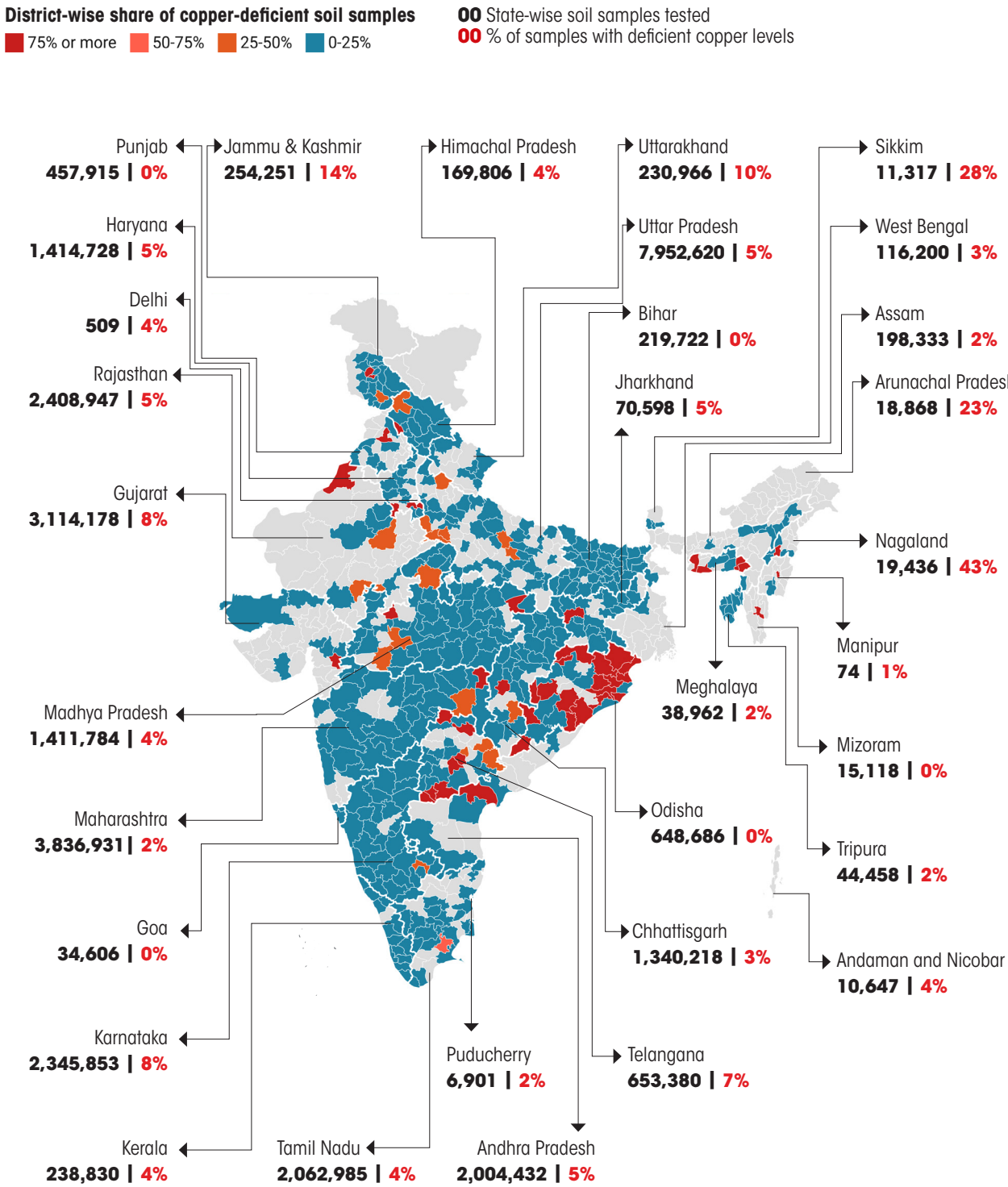
Of the 414 districts, 312 had soil samples with deficient levels of iron, a micronutrient which aids in the synthesis of chlorophyll. In 111 districts, at least half of the tested samples were deficient



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

COPPER

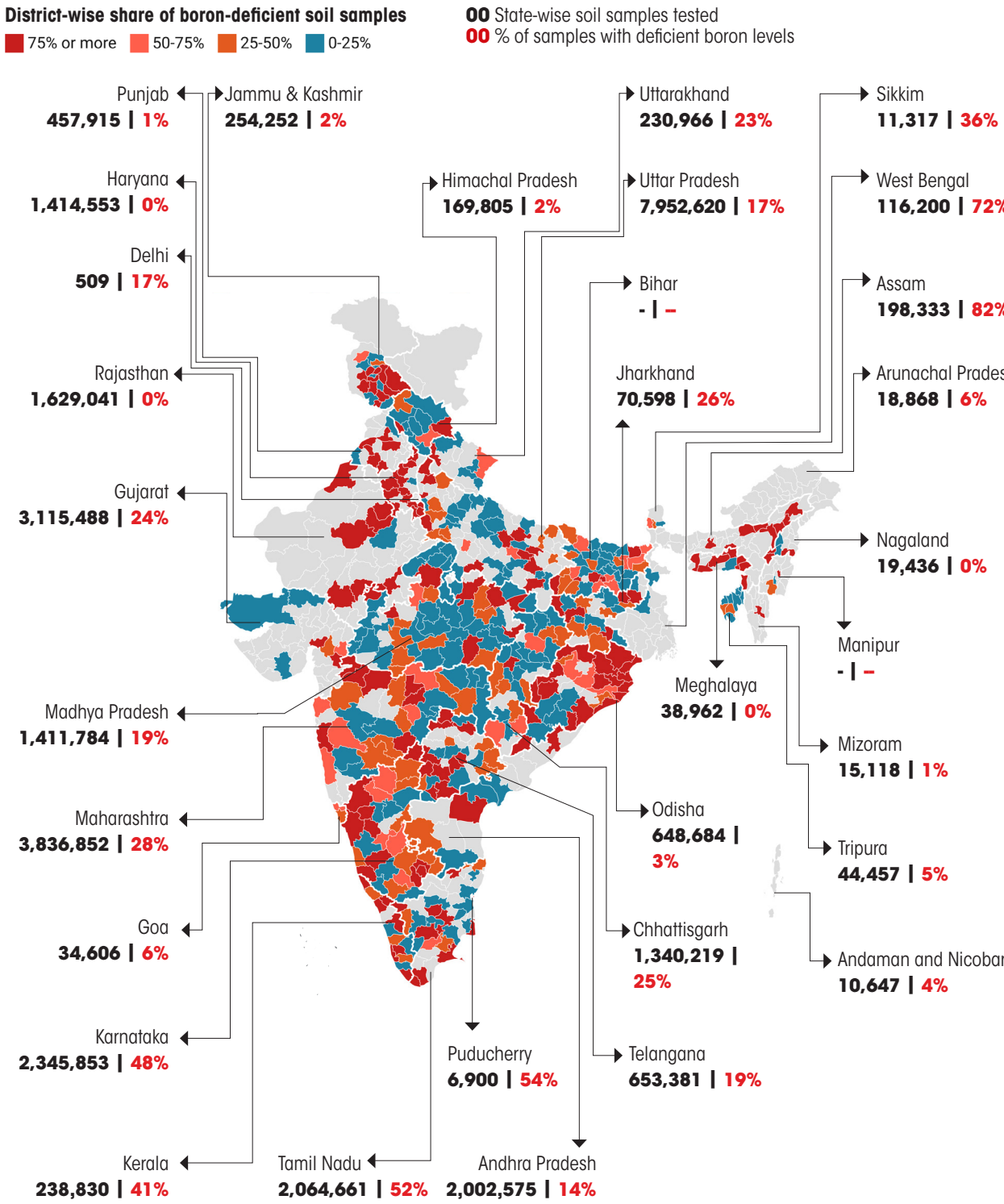
Of the 409 districts, 219 had soil samples with deficient levels of copper, a micronutrient required for chlorophyll and seed production. In 25 districts, at least half of the samples were deficient



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

BORON

Of the 378 districts, 303 had soil samples with deficient levels of copper, a micronutrient that aids in many plant functions, including cell wall formation and plant growth. In 142 districts, at least half of the samples were deficient



Source: Soil Health Card dashboard, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, As on May 13, 2022

IN NEWS

Need to triple investments for restoring degraded land by 2030: Seoul Declaration
The Declaration focuses on identifying key areas that can help combat multiple crises humanity faces

Desertification: 'Droughts reduced India's GDP by up to 5% in 20 years'
The world has a new 'water-scarce' generation growing up, with women and girls spending as much as 40% of their calorific intake carrying water in dry lands

Desertification: Food systems under scrutiny as 12 million Ha of lands lost annually
The Conference of Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification started May 9 to chalk out plans to restore 1 billion Ha of degraded land in the next eight years

Land the size of South America will be degraded if current trends continue: UN Report
We cannot afford to continue taking land, our most valuable asset, for granted, says UNCCD chief

Reuse of reclaimed land after biomining of legacy waste: What needs to change
Urban local bodies need a comprehensive policy for reuse of reclaimed land

Gujarat: Environmentalists concerned over rising land in Bhavnagar, say lignite mining to blame
Land has risen approximately 10 metres in height and 700 metres in width at a lignite mining site near the Bhuteshwar-Bhumbhali village

Half of global cropland expansion replaced natural vegetation and tree cover: Study
The largest cropland expansion was observed in Africa which was 34%

Land, water resources are at breaking point: Report
Pressure on land and water systems compromising agricultural productivity, food security

Indigenous lands have less deforestation than state-managed protected areas in most of tropics
Roughly 15% of the world's land surface is under official state protection

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

Global land outlook 2022| UNCCD| May 2022
Global food systems are responsible for 80% of the world's deforestation

The state of the world's land and water resources for food and agriculture: systems at breaking point- synthesis report 2021| FAO| December 2021
Sustainable agricultural practices lead to water saving, soil conservation, sustainable land management

Global map of salt-affected soils| FAO| October 2021
20 to 50 percent of irrigated soils in all continents are too salty,shows this map

Repurposing agricultural subsidies to restore degraded farmland and grow rural prosperity| World Resources Institute| August 2021
The report highlights why governments should reinvest underperforming public agricultural subsidies in land restoration

Toward a holistic approach to sustainable development: a guide to integrated land-use initiatives| World Bank| August 2021
Integrated land use initiatives offer a holistic approach to addressing complex environmental and development challenges

Desertification and land degradation atlas of India| Space Applications Centre| July 2021
The Atlas presents state-wise desertification and land degradation status maps depicting land use, the process of degradation, and severity level

Sustainable Development Goal 16 & Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to land, territories & resources| FAO| April 2021
Criminalisation and violence towards Indigenous Peoples are even more worrying in times of pandemics, when they are already in a more vulnerable situation

Mapping urban land use in India and Mexico using remote sensing and machine learning| World Resources Institute| January 2021
The technical note describes the data sources and methodology underpinning a computer system for the automated generation of land use/land cover (LULC) maps of urban areas based on medium-resolution

STATE OF AGRICULTURE

SHRINKING FARM HOUSEHOLDS

The share of agricultural households in rural areas has decreased by almost 4 percentage points between 2012-13 and 2018-19

UNDER DEBT

More than half of India's agricultural households are under debt, and on an average every household has a debt of ₹74,121

FARMER SUICIDES

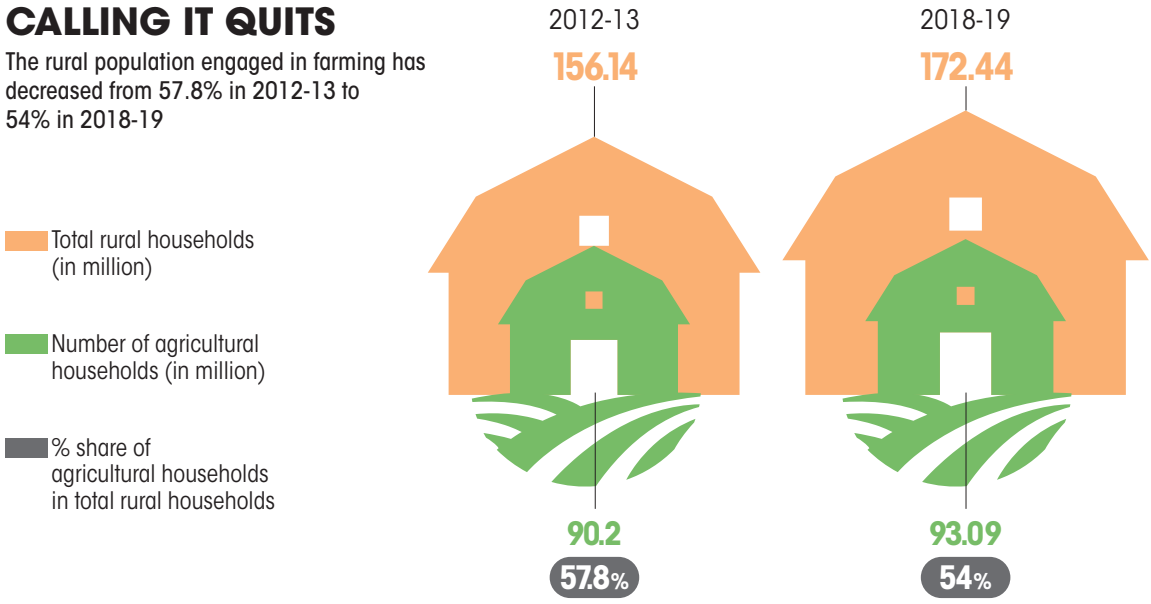
Over 29 farmers and farm labourers commit suicide in the country every day

FARM HOUSEHOLDS

The share of agricultural households in rural areas has decreased by almost 4 percentage points between 2012-13 and 2018-19

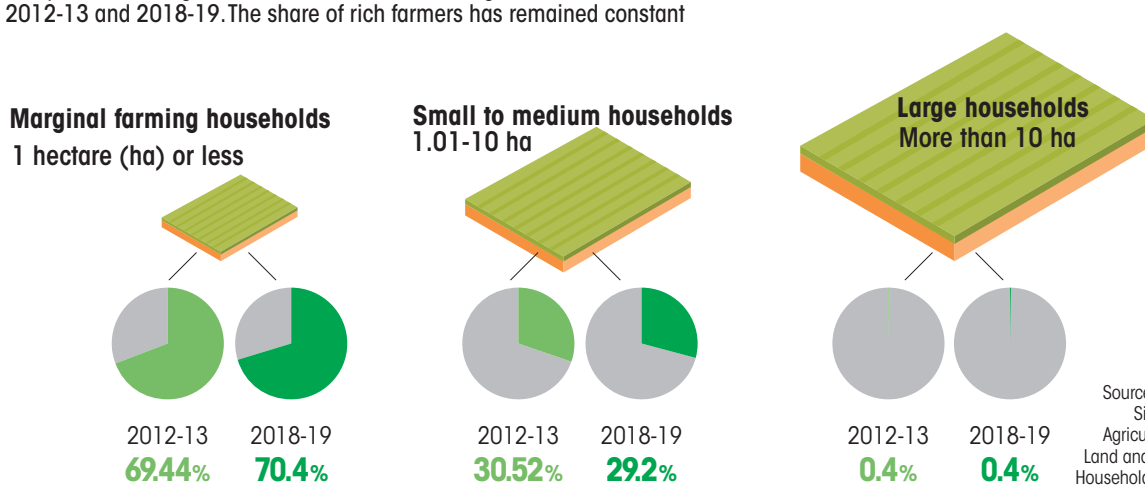
CALLING IT QUITS

The rural population engaged in farming has decreased from 57.8% in 2012-13 to 54% in 2018-19



SHRINKING LAND

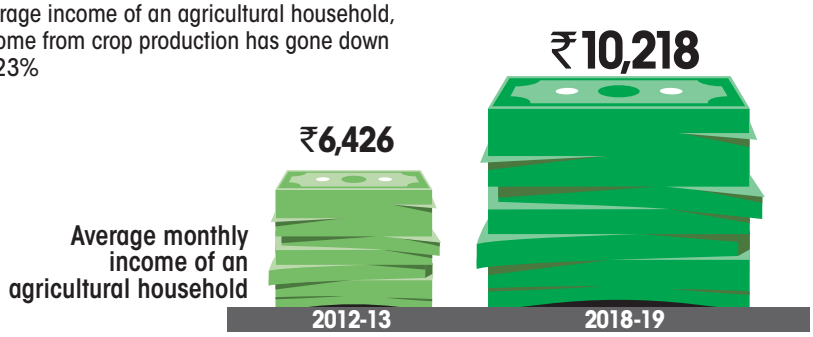
Many small farming households have become marginal land holders between 2012-13 and 2018-19. The share of rich farmers has remained constant

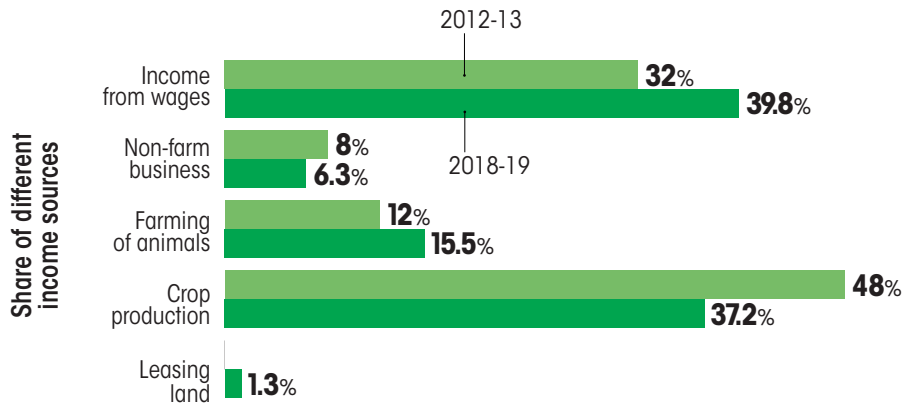


Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019

DIMINISHING FARM INCOME

While there has been a 60% increase in the average income of an agricultural household, income from crop production has gone down by 23%



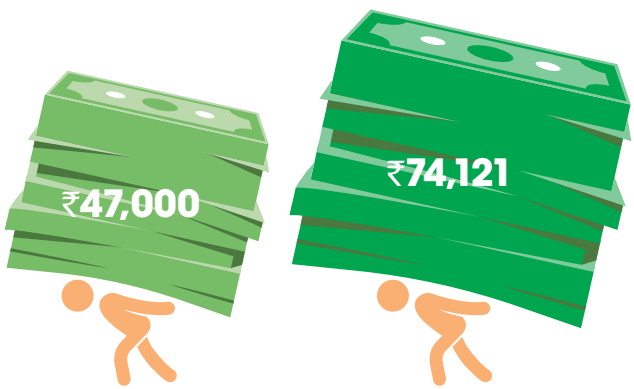


MOUNTING DEBT

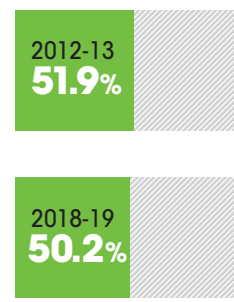
Agricultural households have seen an almost 60% increase in debt in the past six years due to higher input cost and land fragmentation

2012-13 2018-19

Average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household



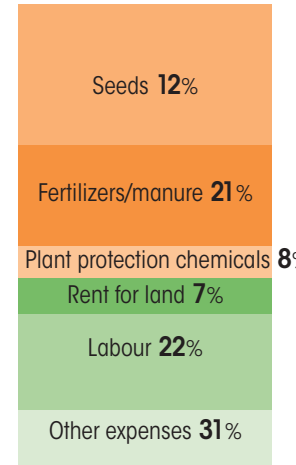
% of indebted agricultural households



% of agricultural households who have taken loans from institutional sources

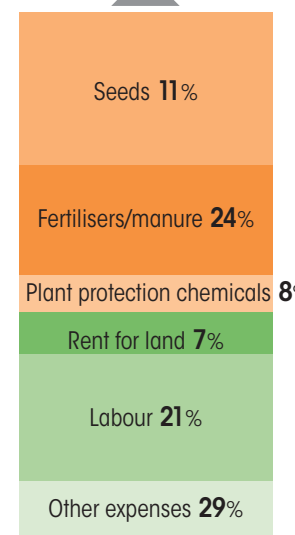
COST OF CULTIVATION MONTHLY

Average monthly paid out expenditure for crop production per household



2018-19
Total expenses
₹2,959

₹2,192
Total expenses
2012-13



UNDER DEBT

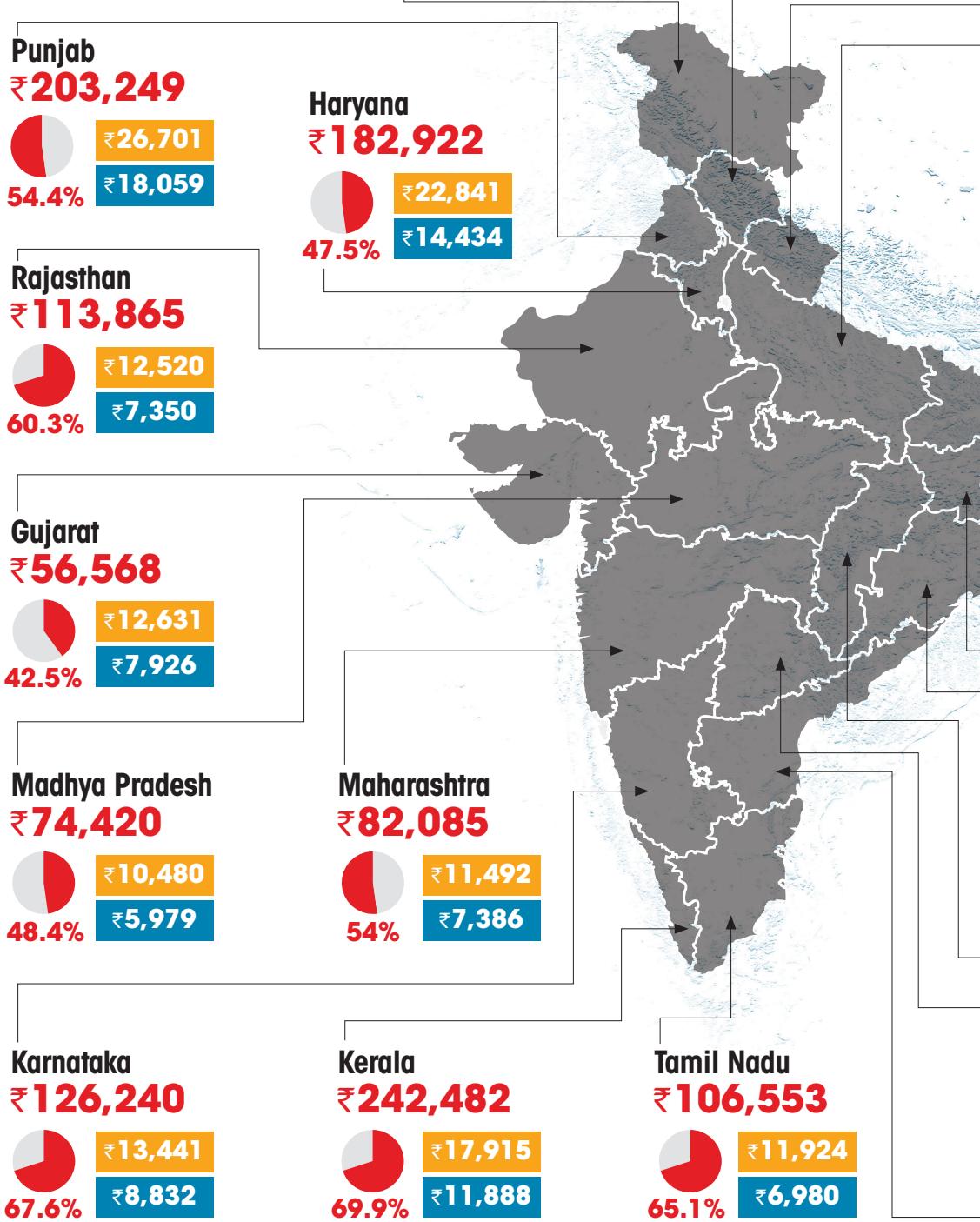
More than half of India's agricultural households are under debt, and on an average every household has a debt of ₹74,121

00 Average amount (₹) of outstanding loan per agricultural household

% of agricultural households indebted

00 Agricultural household monthly income 2018-19

00 Agricultural household monthly income 2012-13



Jammu & Kashmir
₹30,435
31.9%
₹18,918
₹12,683

Himachal Pradesh
₹85,825
29.2%
₹12,153
₹8,777

Punjab
₹203,249
54.4%
₹26,701
₹18,059

Haryana
₹182,922
47.5%
₹22,841
₹14,434

Rajasthan
₹113,865
60.3%
₹12,520
₹7,350

Gujarat
₹56,568
42.5%
₹12,631
₹7,926

Madhya Pradesh
₹74,420
48.4%
₹10,480
₹5,979

Maharashtra
₹82,085
54%
₹11,492
₹7,386

Karnataka
₹126,240
67.6%
₹13,441
₹8,832

Kerala
₹242,482
69.9%
₹17,915
₹11,888

Tamil Nadu
₹106,553
65.1%
₹11,924
₹6,980

Uttarakhand
₹48,338
46.6%
₹13,552
₹4,701

Uttar Pradesh
₹51,107
41.9%
₹8,061
₹4,923

Arunachal Pradesh
₹3,581
12.5%
₹19,225
₹10,869

Assam
₹16,407
31%
₹10,675
₹6,695

Bihar
₹23,534
39.7%
₹7,542
₹3,558

Sikkim
₹32,185
10.6%
₹12,447
₹6,798

Nagaland
₹1,750
6%
₹9,877
₹10,048

Manipur
₹5,551
20.6%
₹11,227
₹8,842

Mizoram
₹23,485
8%
₹17,964
₹9,099

Tripura
₹23,944
47.7%
₹9,918
₹5,429

Meghalaya
₹2,237
9.1%
₹29,348
₹11,792

West Bengal
₹26,452
50.8%
₹6,762
₹3,980

Jharkhand
₹8,415
25.3%
₹4,895
₹4,721

Odisha
₹32,721
61.2%
₹5,112
₹4,976

Chhattisgarh
₹21,443
31.2%
₹9,677
₹5,177

Telangana
₹152,113
91.7%
₹9,403
₹6,311

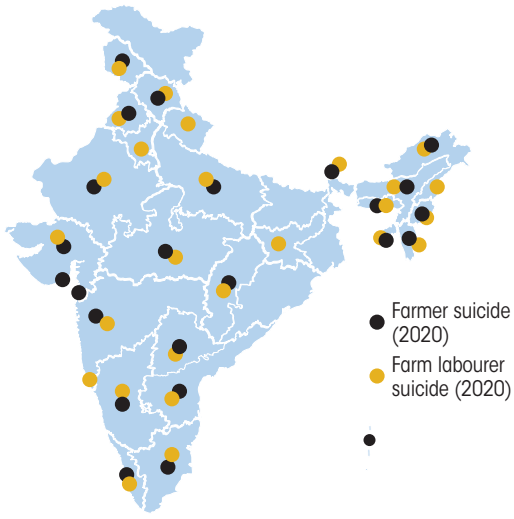
Andhra Pradesh
₹245,554
93.2%
₹10,480
₹5,979

An **agricultural household** is defined as a household receiving value of produce more than ₹4,000 per month from agricultural activities (for example cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc.) and having at least one member self-employed in agriculture either in the principal status or in subsidiary status during the last 365 days.

Reasons for taking a loan

57.5% of loans are taken for farm business (capital and revenue expenditures)
11.2% are for housing
9.4% are for other consumption expenditure
6.4% are for marriages and ceremonies
5.4% are for education and medical purposes
6.2% are for other reasons
3.9% are for non-farm business

Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019



FARMER SUICIDES

Over 29 farmers and farm labourers commit suicide in the country every day

20 states/UTs recorded farmer suicides in 2020. It was 17 in 2019

22 states/UTs recorded suicides by agricultural labourers in 2020. It was 24 in 2019

9 states/UTs recorded an increase in farmer suicides between 2020 and 2019

● 2020 suicides ● 2019 suicides

FARMER# SUICIDES

2020	2019
5,579	5,957

	2020	2019
Andhra Pradesh	564	628
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
Assam	12	26
Chhattisgarh	227	233
Gujarat	5	3
Himachal Pradesh	6	12
Karnataka	1,072	1,331
Kerala	57	22
Madhya Pradesh	235	142
Maharashtra	2,567	2,680
Manipur	1	0
Meghalaya	4	0
Mizoram	4	22
Punjab	174	239
Rajasthan	0	2
Sikkim	6	0
Tamil Nadu	79	6
Telangana	466	491
Uttar Pradesh	87	108
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6	5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	7

#Farmers cultivate their own land with or without assistance of agricultural labourers

Source: Report on Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau

WHAT AILS OUR FARMERS

While National Crime Records Bureau remains silent on the reasons behind farmer suicides, government's Farmers Suicide in India: Causes and Policy Prescription report in 2016-17 cites three reasons:

- Frequent crop failure due to vagaries of monsoon
- Absence of assured water resources
- Pest attacks/ diseases

FARM LABOURER# SUICIDES

5,098 2020

4,324 2019

Andhra Pradesh: 2020 **325**, 2019 **401**

Arunachal Pradesh: 2020 **6**, 2019 **1**

Assam: 2020 **105**, 2019 **81**

Chhattisgarh: 2020 **310**, 2019 **266**

Goa: 2020 **1**, 2019 **1**

Gujarat: 2020 **121**, 2019 **115**

Haryana: 2020 **280**, 2019 **219**

Himachal Pradesh: 2020 **18**, 2019 **4**

Jammu & Kashmir: 2020 **1**, 2019 **31**

Jharkhand: 2020 **17**, 2019 **55**

Karnataka: 2020 **944**, 2019 **661**

Kerala: 2020 **341**, 2019 **128**

Madhya Pradesh: 2020 **500**, 2019 **399**

Maharashtra: 2020 **1,439**, 2019 **1,247**

Meghalaya: 2020 **1**, 2019 **1**

Mizoram: 2020 **0**, 2019 **4**

Nagaland: 2020 **0**, 2019 **1**

Punjab: 2020 **83**, 2019 **63**

Rajasthan: 2020 **101**, 2019 **24**

Sikkim: 2020 **10**, 2019 **2**

Tamil Nadu: 2020 **398**, 2019 **421**

Telangana: 2020 **5**, 2019 **8**

Tripura: 2020 **0**, 2019 **38**

Uttar Pradesh: 2020 **85**, 2019 **153**

● 2020 suicides

● 2019 suicides

Agricultural labourers cultivate on leased land/work on lease/on other's land

Source: Report on Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau

RESOURCES

IN NEWS

Yes, India needs agrarian reform, but that which is pro-people, not pro-corporate
The steps that central and state governments can take to adopt a pro-people and nature-friendly economic development model for Indian agriculture

Telangana farmers pushed to suicide after pest attack destroys chilli crop
There has been no announcement on compensation to farmers who have lost their crops

Desertification: Food systems under scrutiny as 12 million Ha of lands lost annually
The Conference of Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification started May 9 to chalk out plans to restore 1 billion Ha of degraded land in the next eight years

Union Budget 2022-23: Agriculture sees little cause for cheer
Overall allocation for agriculture has risen marginally but schemes for crop insurance, MSP have seen a dip in funds this budget

Agriculture least hit by COVID-19: Economic Survey
The Economic Survey also pointed out that higher growth in allied sectors, especially livestock, has also contributed to the total agricultural gross value added

Indian agriculture: The route post-CoP 26
Strategies and pathways that can make Indian agriculture resilient and sustainable in a changing climate

CSE's new report presents irrefutable evidence of the benefits of non-chemical agriculture
The report presents evidence collected and collated on aspects such as crop yield, cost of cultivation, income and livelihood, soil health and environment and food quality and nutrients

Agristack: The new digital push in agriculture raises serious concerns
These concerns are about information asymmetry, data privacy and consent, profiling of farmers, mismanaged land records and corporatisation of agriculture

Farm Laws: Is MSP guarantee really the elixir that Indian agriculture needs?
Concept is unreasonable and will be detrimental for country's agricultural system, feel experts

Agriculture sustains growth, but what about the whole year?
All sectors of Indian economy, except farm, remain below 2019-20 levels

The lure of 10 million jobs a year
Employment in agriculture has increased. Will it lead to shed the belief that agriculture will not be able to employ further?

STATE OF MIGRATION

CLIMATE MIGRATION

44 million additional people will be forced to migrate due to droughts in 2059, compared with the 2000–2015 period

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

By 2020, new internal displacements took place across 42 countries due to conflict and violence, and 144 countries due to disasters

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal see frequent extreme weather events as well as high numbers of trafficking cases

Climate migration

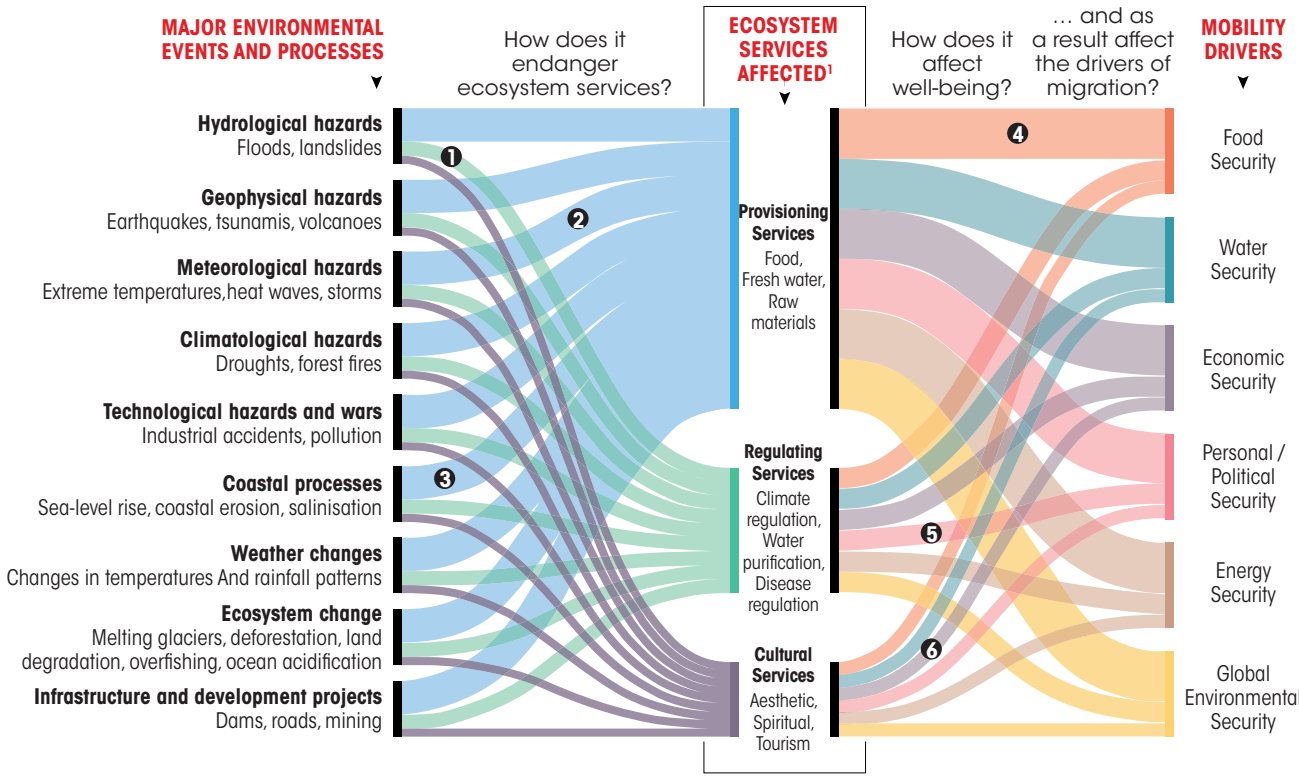
Human migration and mobility are age-old phenomena, but their triggers are fast changing due to deteriorating environment and ecosystems. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the world saw large-scale displacements triggered by climate and weather events in 2020 and 2021

44 million
additional people will be forced to migrate due to droughts in 2059, compared with the 2000–2015 period

143 million
people, which is a little more than the population of Maharashtra, could be moving within their own countries in the next three decades because of adverse climate impacts in three regions of the world

Cost of environmental degradation

Links between environmental change, ecosystems and human mobility

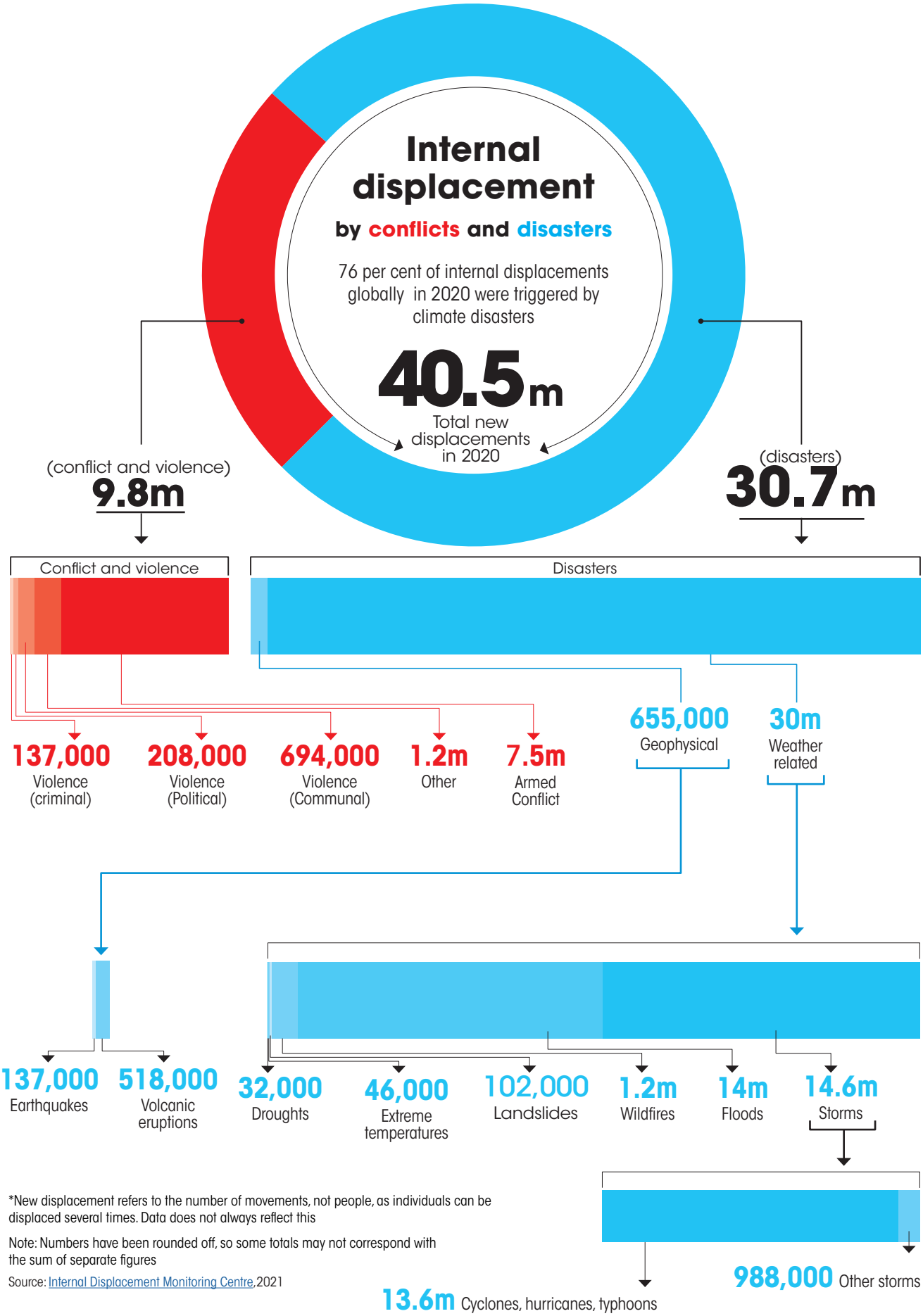


Examples:

❶ Cyclone destroying mangrove > jeopardising protection from future hazards
❷ Loss of agricultural land > crop yield decrease
❸ Sea-level rise and salt-water intrusion > freshwater resources affected
❹ Loss of crops > famine and malnutrition
❺ Epidemics > public health risks (and potential social unrest)
❻ Tourism affected > job losses

1. Ecosystem services are the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being. These services are grouped into four categories: Provisioning, Regulating, Cultural, and Supporting services. Supporting services, as overarching services, are not represented in this diagram. The arrows' width does not represent an exact number (this is a conceptual diagram).

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) (Mokhnacheva, Ionesco), Gemenne, Zoï Environment Network, 2015



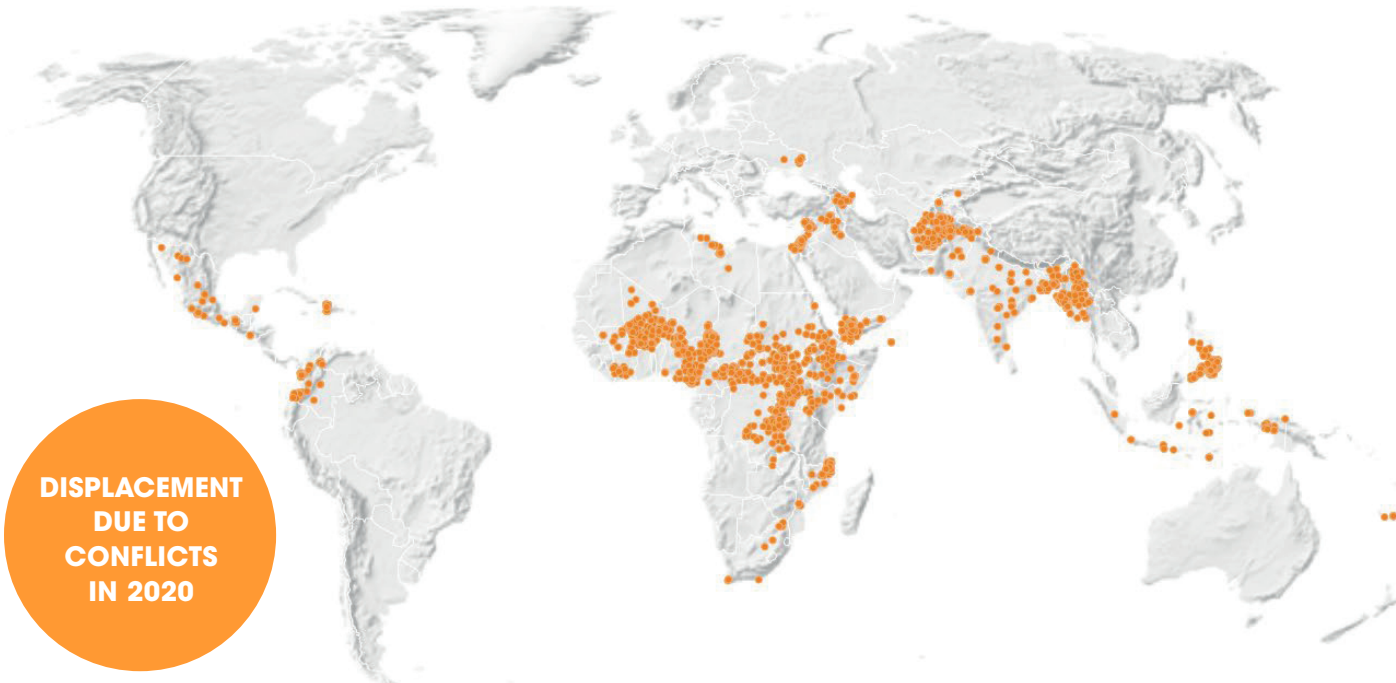
*New displacement refers to the number of movements, not people, as individuals can be displaced several times. Data does not always reflect this

Note: Numbers have been rounded off, so some totals may not correspond with the sum of separate figures

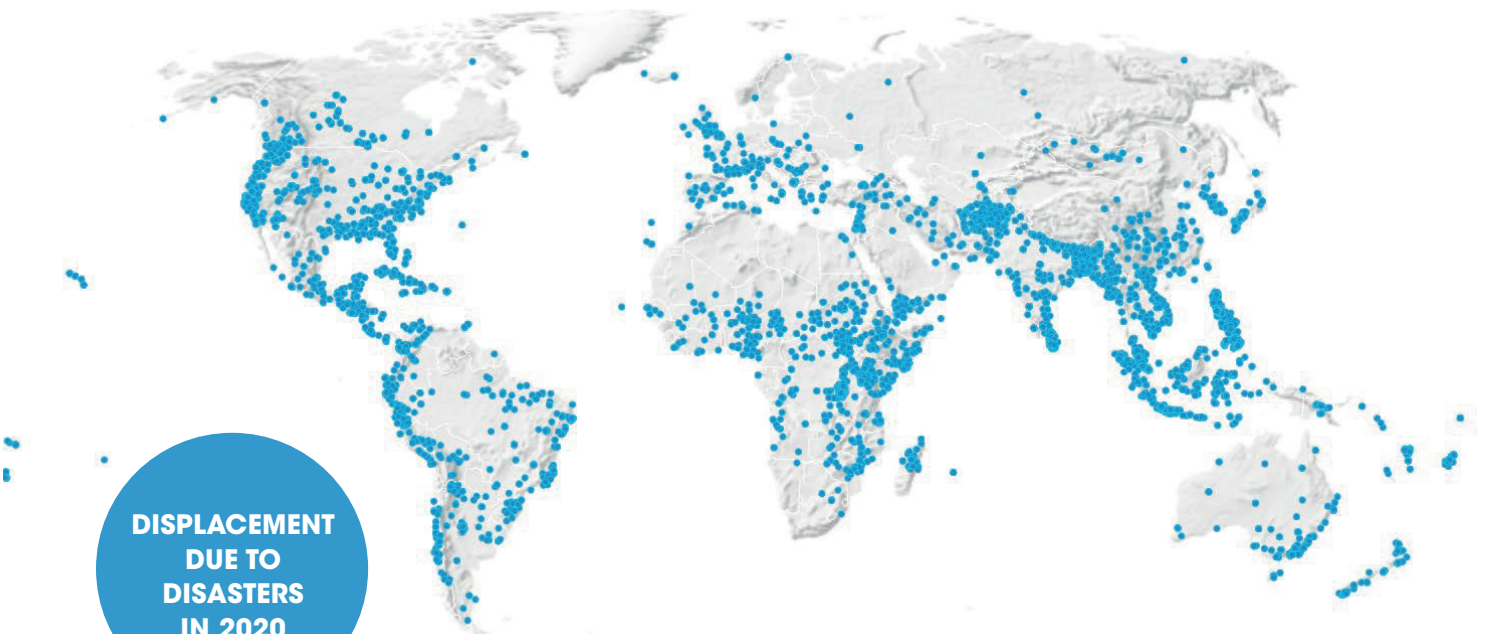
Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2021

Climate a bigger problem than conflicts

By the end of 2020, new internal displacements took place across 42 countries and territories due to conflict and violence, and 144 countries and territories due to disasters



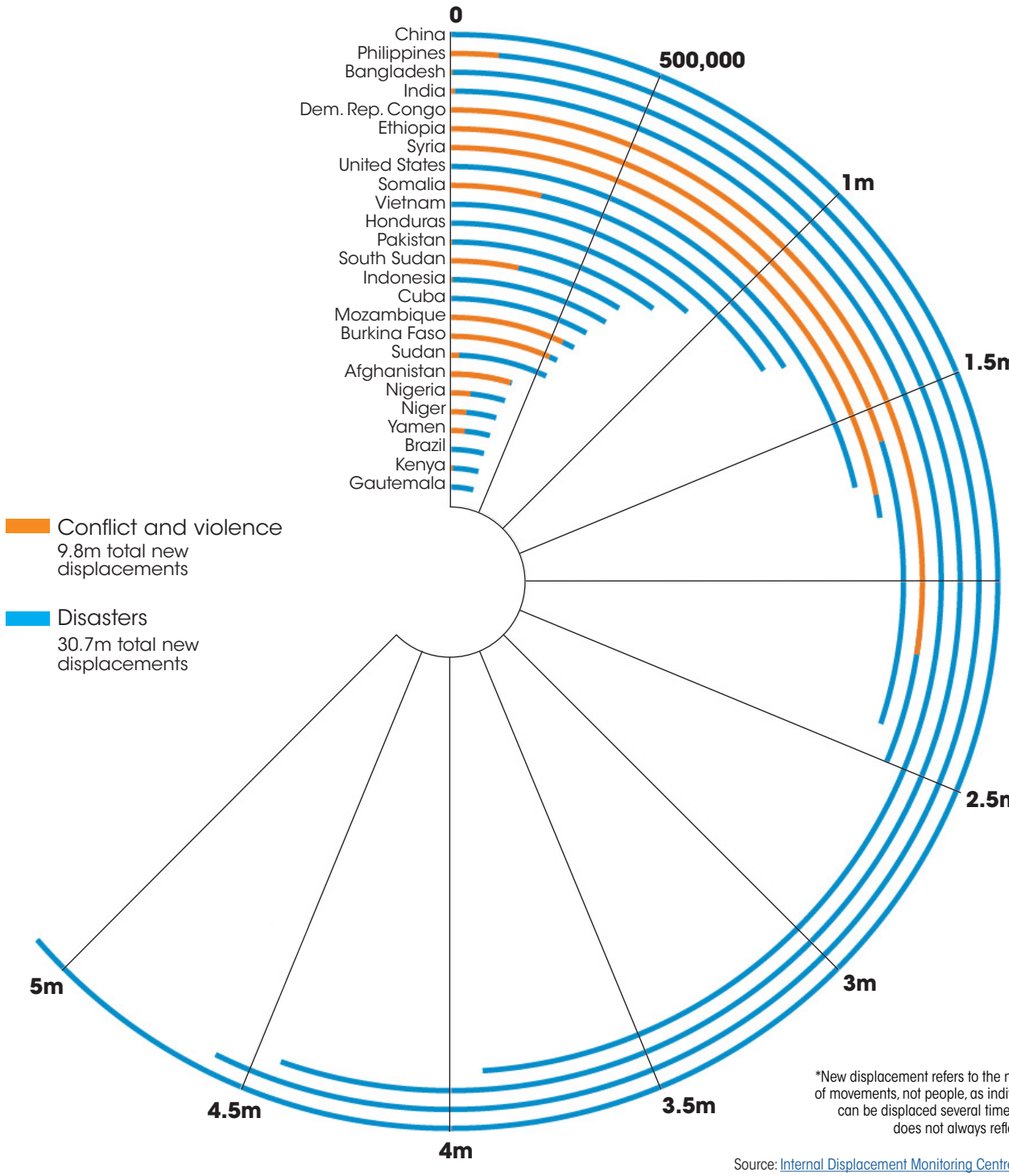
DISPLACEMENT DUE TO CONFLICTS IN 2020



DISPLACEMENT DUE TO DISASTERS IN 2020

India, fourth worst hit by disasters

Most disaster-related displacements were the result of tropical storms and floods in East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia. China, the Philippines and Bangladesh each recorded more than 4 million new displacements, many of them preemptive evacuations



*New displacement refers to the number of movements, not people, as individuals can be displaced several times. Data does not always reflect this

Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2021

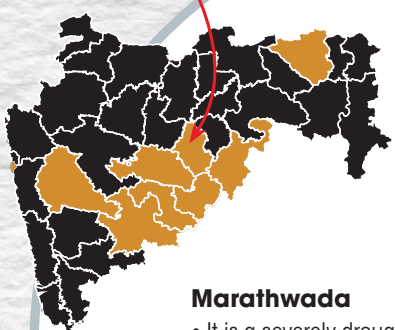
Human trafficking

While coastal states of India are seeing a rapid increase in floods and cyclones brought on by the impacts of climate change, interior regions see slower effects such as droughts. As a whole, the country is at severe risk to climate change, says the Union government's Climate Vulnerability Index in 2019-20. Even Maharashtra, which is marked least at risk, has a high score of 0.42 out of 1. The growing threat of climate change impacts also increases the instances of displacement and migration, making people more vulnerable to trafficking. Down To Earth visited four states that see frequent climate change-induced weather events as well as high numbers of trafficking cases

CLIMATE VULNERABILITY INDEX (OUT OF 1)

- Highly vulnerable states (0.58-0.67)
- Moderately vulnerable states (0.50-0.58)
- Low vulnerable states (0.42- 0.50)

Districts with migration



DISTRICTS THAT SEE MIGRATION
Osmanabad, Mumbai, Solapur, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Latur, Nagpur, Pune

DESTINATIONS
Other parts of Maharashtra, Delhi, Goa, West Bengal, Rajasthan

MAHARASHTRA

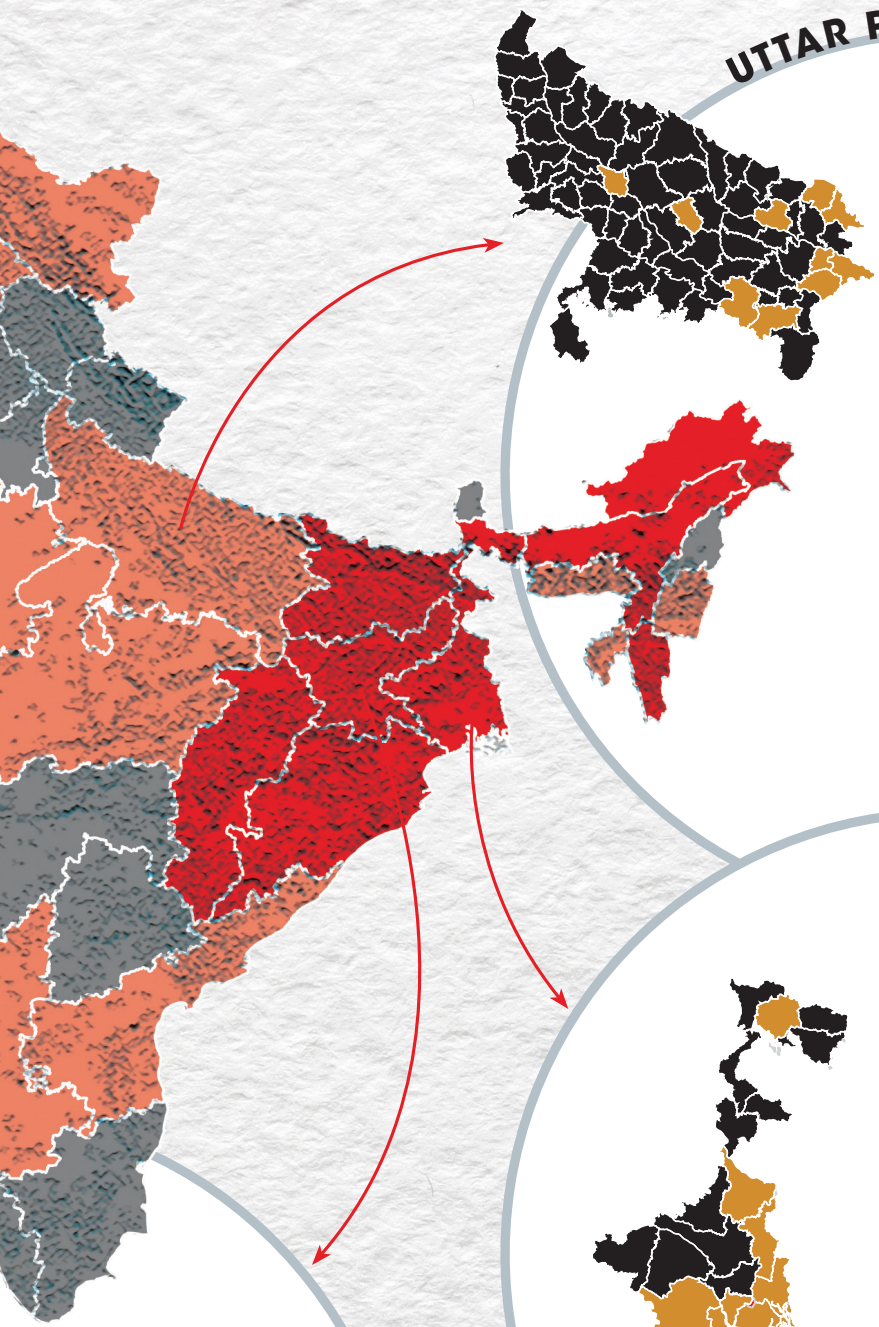
Marathwada

- It is a severely drought prone region whose major crops—sugarcane and cotton—increase water scarcity
- Poverty-ridden Beed, Osmanabad, Latur and Parbhani districts are major source points from where young girls are trafficked when parents migrate in search of work.
- During the first COVID-19 lockdown in 2020, some 32,000 women went missing from the state as a whole
- The state government in 2021 commissioned 45 anti-human trafficking units across regions to curb the increase in such cases

BIHAR

Sitamarhi and Gaya

- Sitamarhi sees floods on the Bagmati river after the monsoon every year, which impacts livelihood. People migrate to Nepal and Kashmir to seek employment
- In the absence of parents, teenage boys are trafficked to factories in Jaipur, Hyderabad and Chennai. Every year around 200 boys from Sitamarhi are rescued in Jaipur alone
- Gaya district is drought prone due to rocky terrain. People go to Uttar Pradesh and central India to work in brick-kilns, leaving their children as targets for traffickers



UTTAR PRADESH

DISTRICTS THAT SEE MIGRATION
Mirzapur, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Basti, Ballia, Ghazipur, Prayagraj, Mau, Farrukhabad, Lucknow

DESTINATIONS
Other districts of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra

Gorakhpur

- Surrounded by Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh and West Champaran in Bihar, which are prone to floods. It is also a key transit point
- Main sources of income are farming and daily-wage labour
- The Rapti and Rohini rivers flood annually during monsoon, making rural residents vulnerable to displacement and trafficking

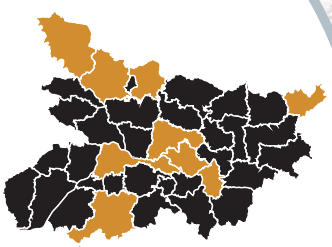
WEST BENGAL

DISTRICTS THAT SEE MIGRATION
North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Kolkata, Nadia, Howrah, Murshidabad, Medinipur (East and West), Jalpaiguri

DESTINATION
Other districts of West Bengal, Delhi, Maharashtra, Bihar

Sundarbans

- South 24 Parganas district, which comprises the Sundarbans, is frequently affected by cyclones. Some 37.2 per cent of the people live below poverty line
- The main sources of income are agriculture and fishery. Landless families work as daily-wage labourers. In the aftermath of a disaster, traffickers target those who have lost their houses and livelihoods



DISTRICTS THAT SEE MIGRATION
Patna, Kishanganj, Munger, Begusarai, Gaya, Sitamarhi, Samastipur, East and West Champaran

DESTINATIONS
Other parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal, North Eastern states

Source: "Climate Vulnerability Assessment for Adaptation Planning in India Using a Common Framework", Department of Science and Technology, 2019-20, "Report on Trafficking in Women and Children in India, 2002-2003", National Human Rights Commission, Institute of Social Sciences and UN Development Fund for Women

IN NEWS

COVID-19 impacted global migration trend in 2020: UN report
Number of emigrants increased to 281 million in 2020 from 272 million in 2019

Climate disasters displace more people than conflicts now: World Migration Report 2022
In India, disasters displaced almost 4 million people in 2020

Climate change can force 216 million people to migrate within their own countries by 2050
Decisive collective action can reduce climate migration by as much as 80%

Low rain spurred 10% of 1970-2000 migration increase: Report
Water shocks affect not only the number of people who move but also the skills they bring with them

Jobs round the year: How MGNREGA made Balangir job-secure
The success of MGNREGA projects has made Odisha offer 300 days of guaranteed work a year to curb distress migration in this district

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

World Migration Report 2022| International Organization for Migration| December 2021
The report focuses on developments in migration over the last two-year period, with an emphasis on providing analysis that takes into account historical and contemporary factors

Displacement in a changing climate| International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies| November 2021
The report presents a collection of case studies of how Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide are protecting and assisting communities in the context of climate-related displacement

No matter of choice: displacement in a changing climate| Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre | August 2021
The report introduces a framework to understand the drivers, triggers and impacts of internal displacement in the context of climate change

Walking into the eye of the storm: how the climate crisis is driving child migration and displacement| Save The Children | October 2021
The report provides a new, child-focused perspective on how climate change is driving migration and displacement

Climate-induced migration and modern slavery| International Institute for Environment and Development| September 2021
The report discusses how climate change and climate-induced migration heightens existing vulnerabilities of slavery

Task force report to the President on the climate crisis and global migration: a pathway to protection for people on the move| Refugees International| July 2021
The world is in the midst of a climate crisis, with conclusive evidence that climate change is already influencing human mobility, says the report

STATE OF HEALTH

HEALTH INDEX

Assam marks maximum improvement by moving up 3 ranks while Andaman and Nicobar registers maximum drop in ranking

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

4 percentage point increase in obesity in men in Indian households between 2015-16 and 2019-21

CANCER BURDEN

India reported 24,268 cancer cases in children (0-14 years) during 2012-19, which is 4% of total cancer cases

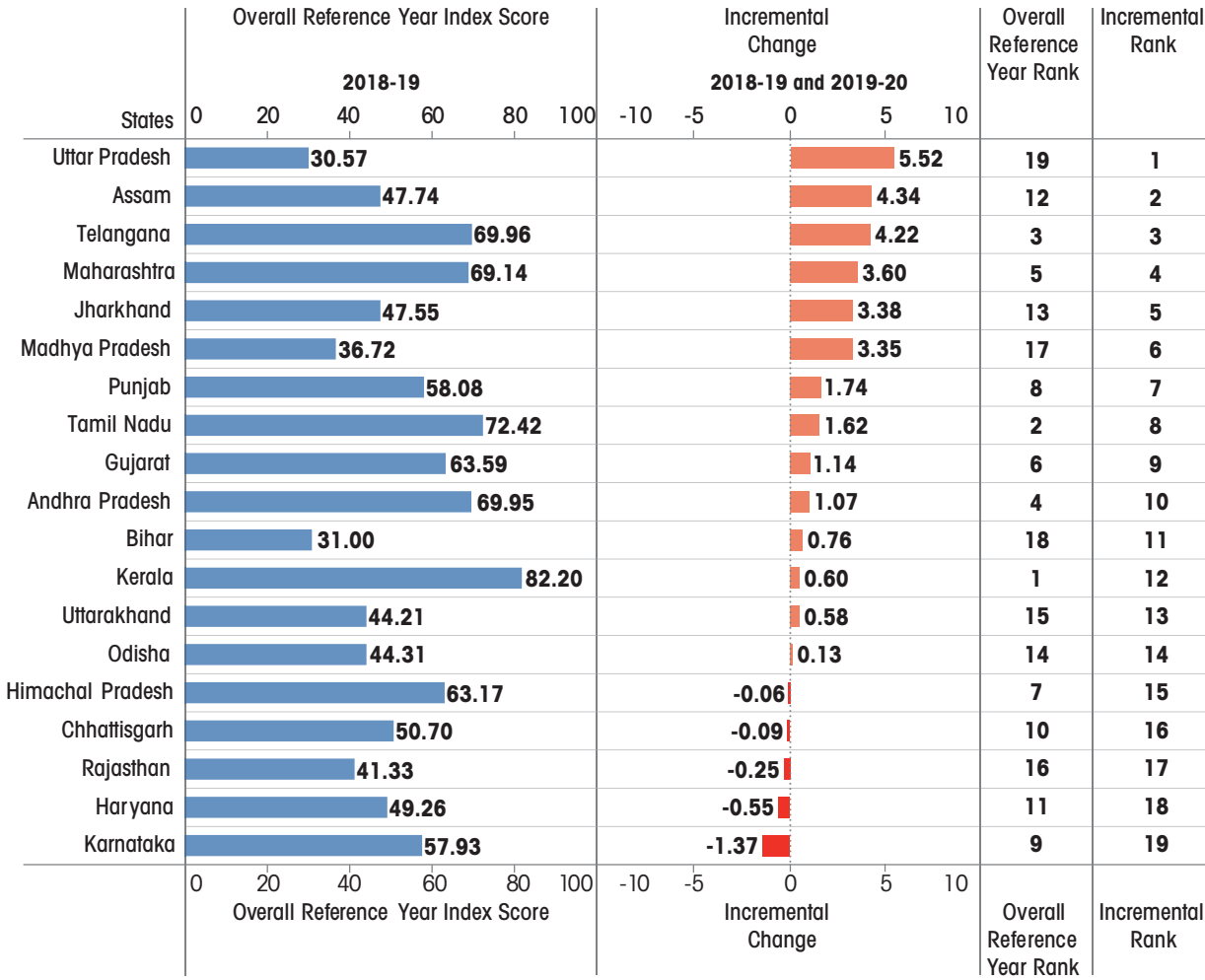
Health index

Among the 19 large states, the rankings of four states improved and five states deteriorated in 2019–20 compared to 2018–19. In 2019–20, three of the eight small states improved their rankings. Assam made the maximum improvement by moving up 3 ranks (from 15 to 12), while Andaman and Nicobar registered the maximum drop in rank (down from 4 to 7).

The health ranking of states and union territories is based on 24 indicators that include health outcomes (such as mortality rate and gender ratio), governance and information (such as institutional deliveries (%), average occupancy of chief medical officer, and so on), and key inputs and process domain (such as functional health centres and other health infrastructure)

Performance of large states

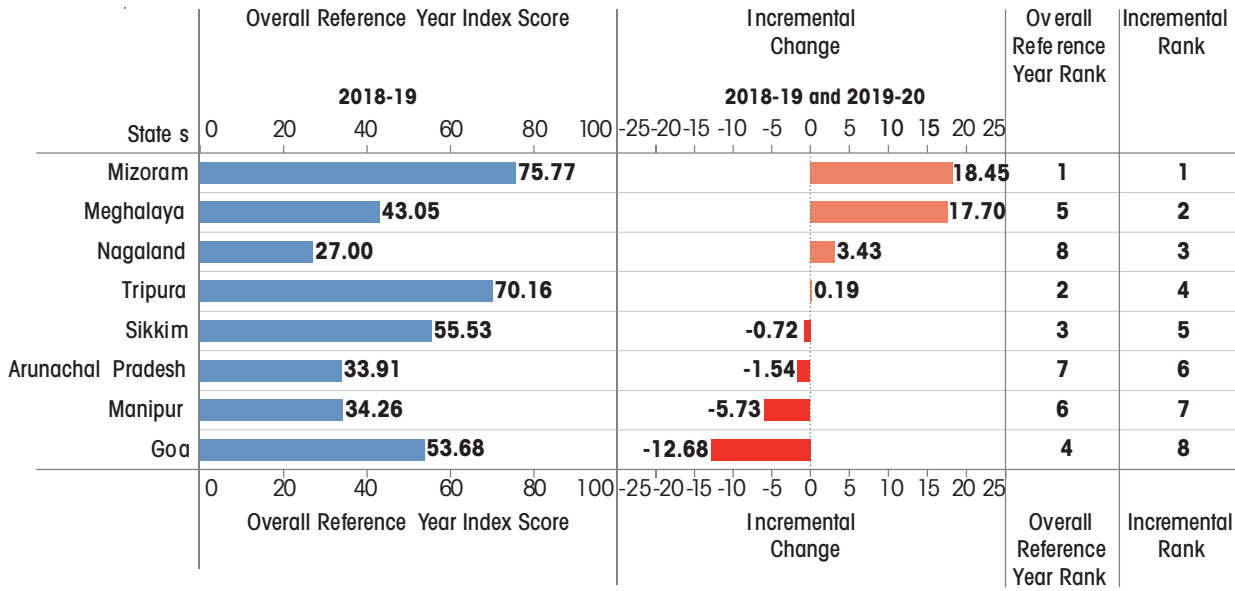
Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are the best three performers. Uttar Pradesh is the lowest overall performer, but it is ranked at the top in terms of incremental change from 2018-19. Three states have seen a dip in performance in the past year



Source: Fourth round of Healthy States Progressive India report by NITI Aayog, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, released in January 2022

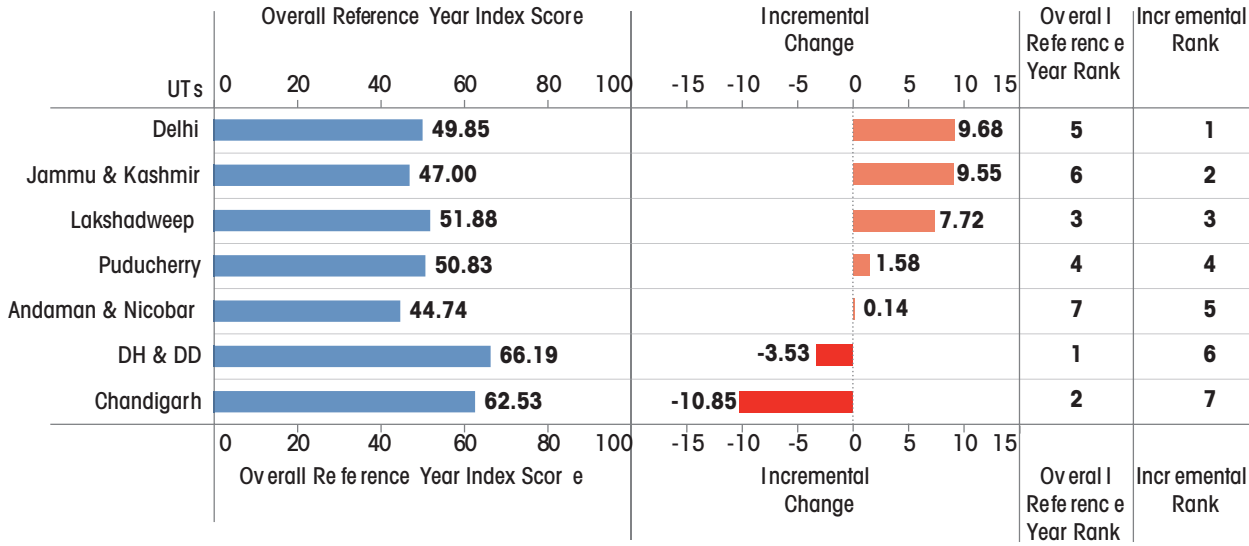
Performance of small states

Mizoram is the best in both overall performance and incremental change over 2018-19. Three small states have registered a dip in their health performance between 2018-19 and 2019-20



Performance of Union Territories

Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir ranked among the bottom UTs in terms of overall performance but emerged as the leading performers in terms of incremental performance over 2018-19. The performance of the two best ranked UTs has slipped in 2019-20



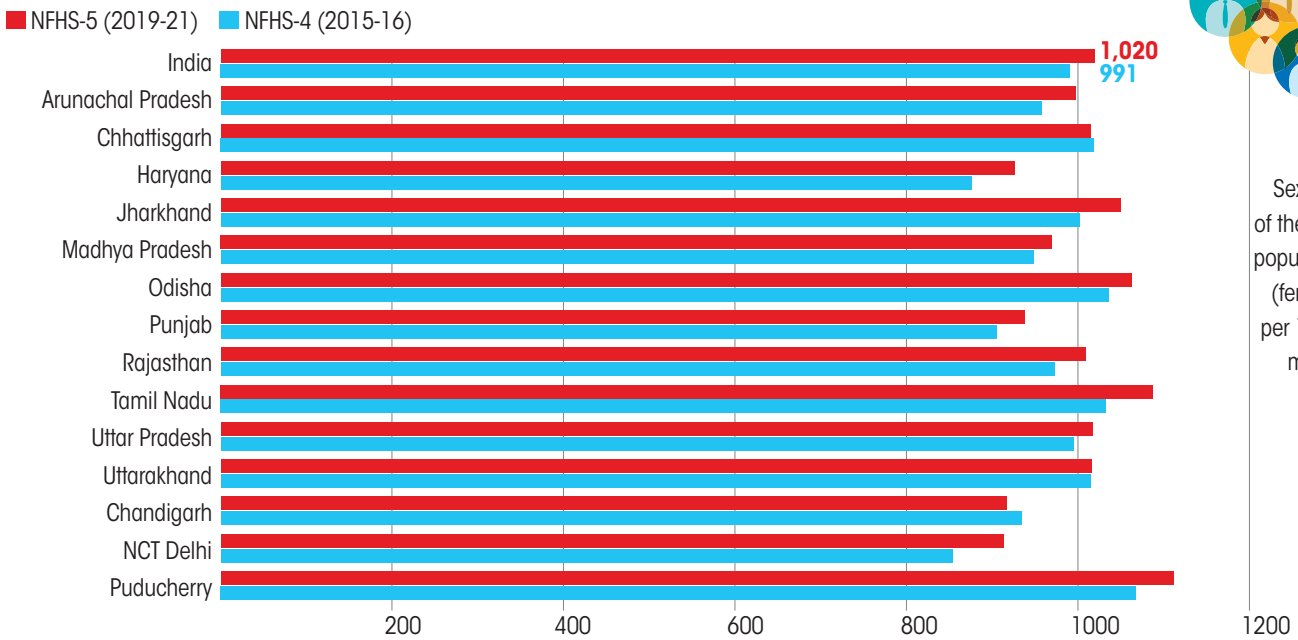
Source: Fourth round of Healthy States Progressive India report *by* NITI Aayog, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, released in January 2022

UNHEALTHY SIGNS

While India has made overall progress in most health indicators between 2015-16 and 2019-21, states have skewed progress

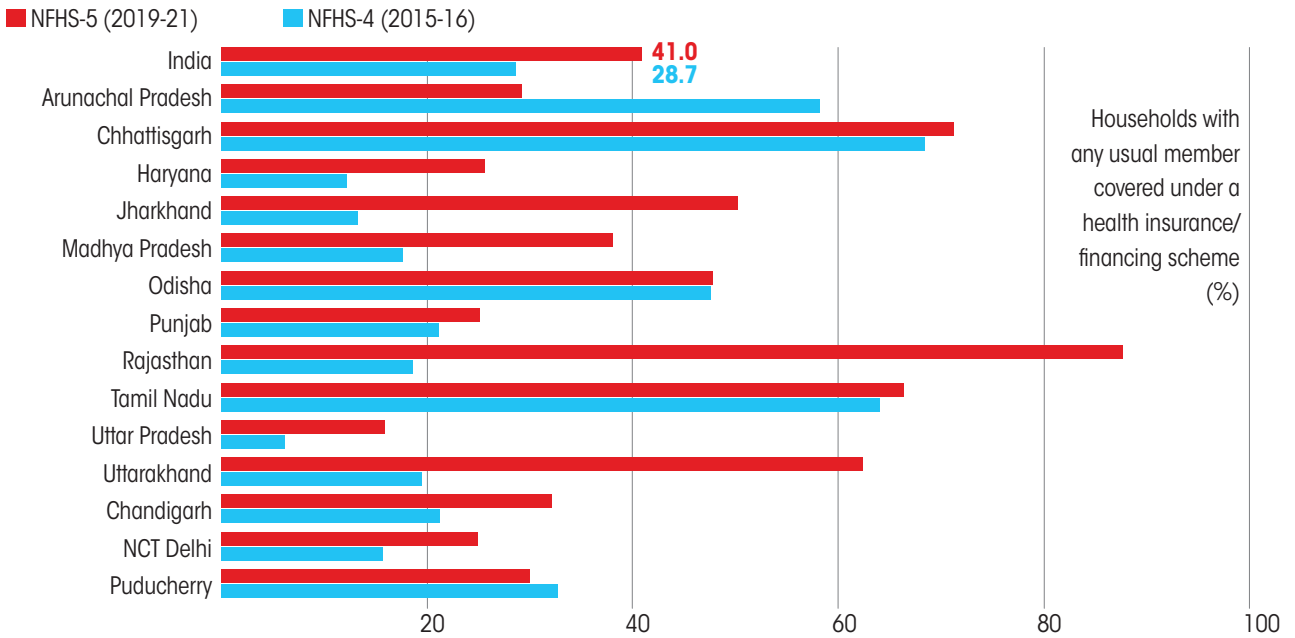
Sex ratio

Delhi and Chandigarh have seen a decline in their female population



Health insurance coverage

Just 15.9% of households in Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state, are insured



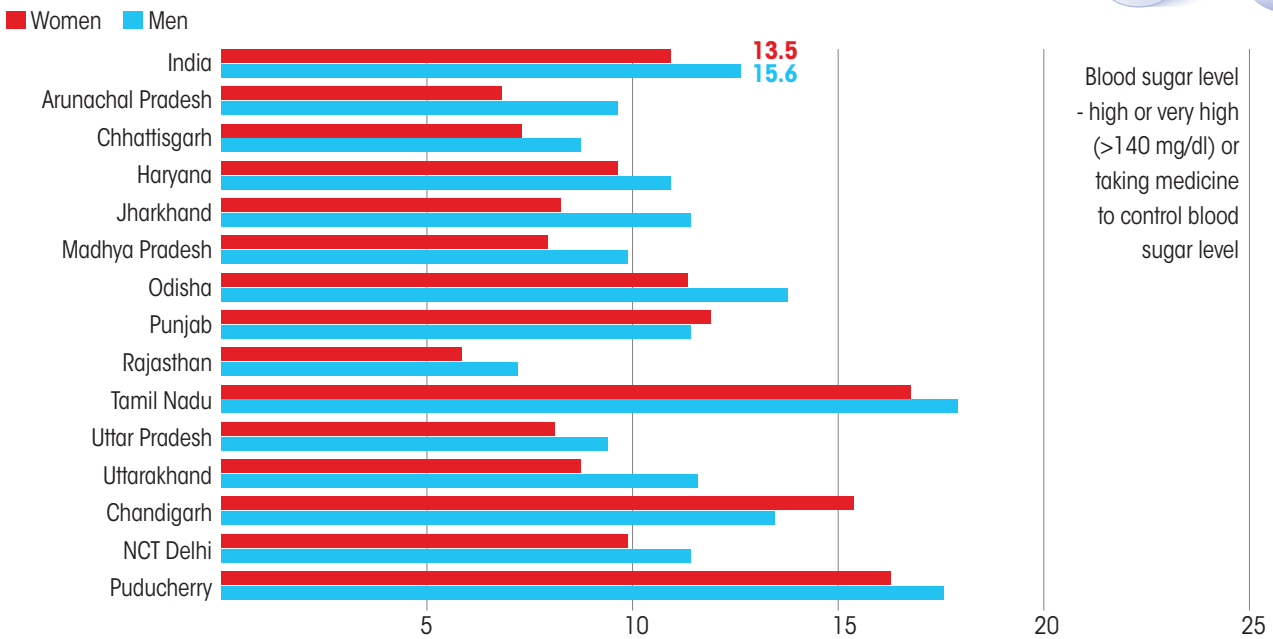
Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021

LIFESTYLE RISKS

Puducherry households have a high burden of blood sugar, blood pressure and obesity

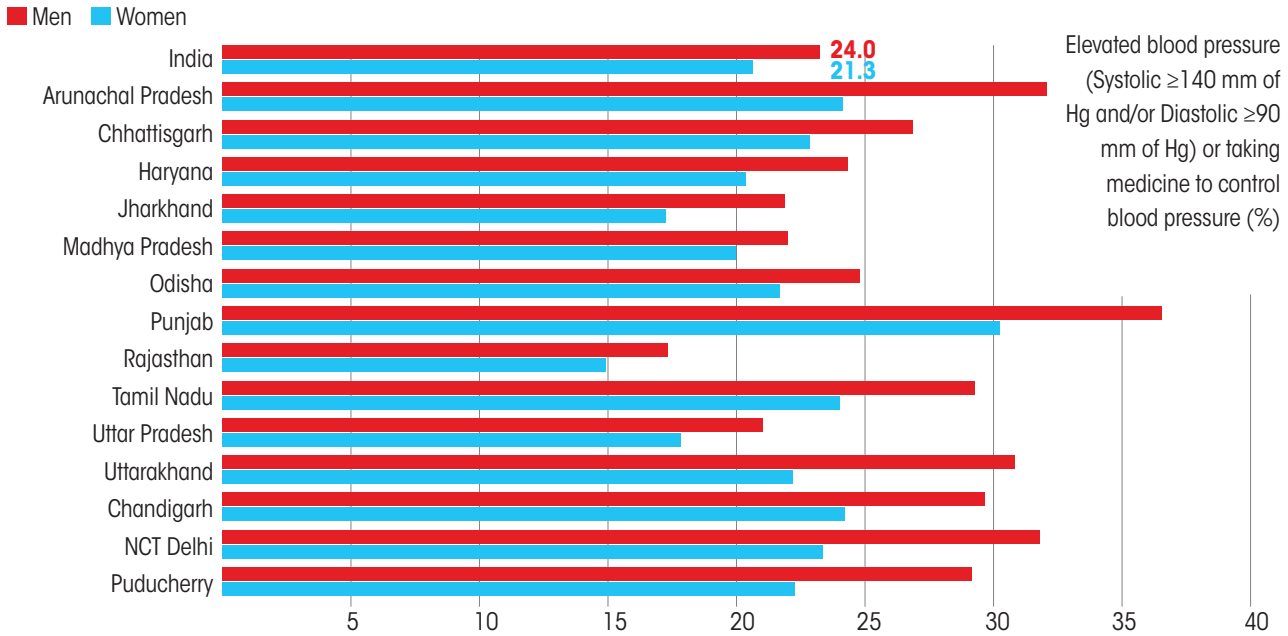
Blood sugar

Tamil Nadu and Puducherry have the highest prevalence of blood sugar



Blood pressure

In four states/UTs, more than 30% of households have a male member with high blood pressure



Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021

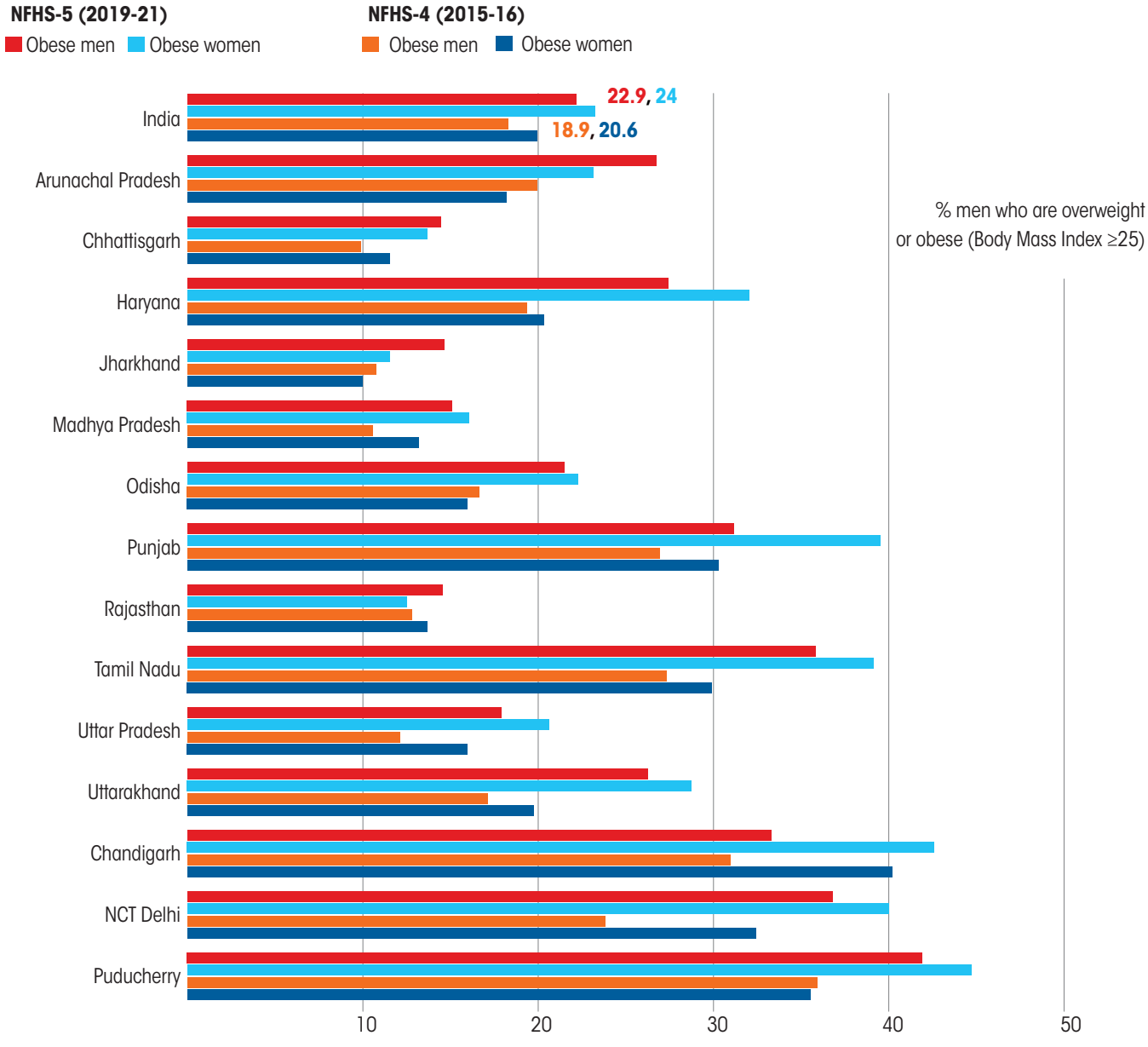
Obesity

All states/UTs have seen an increase in obese and overweight population

4
percentage point increase in obese men in Indian households between 2015-16 and 2019-21

3.4
percentage point increase in obese women in Indian households between 2015-16 and 2019-21

46.2%
women in Puducherry households are obese. The share of men is 43.3%



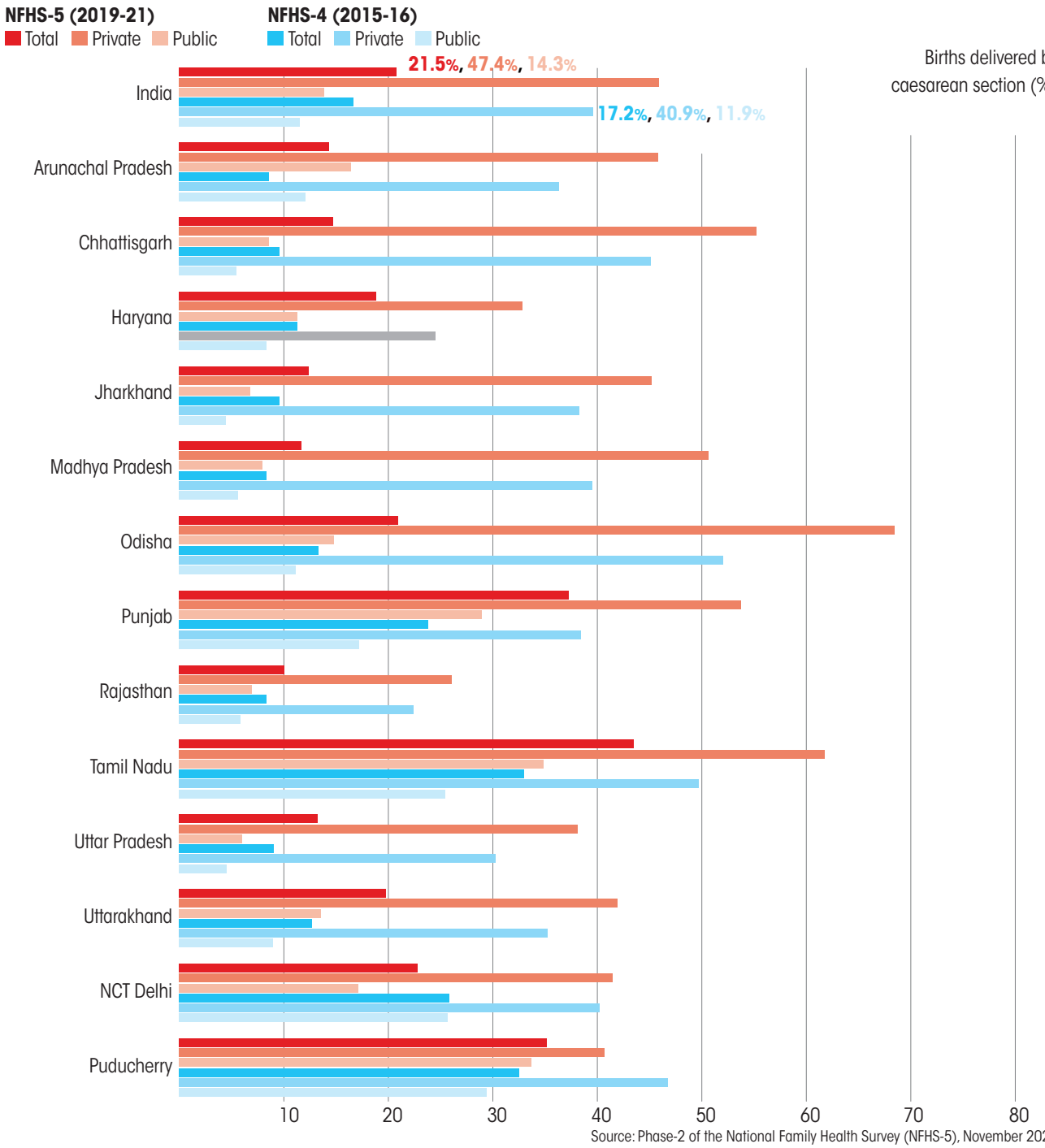
Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021

WOMEN HEALTH

Almost 50% of child births in private hospitals are through caesarean procedures. At the same time, the prevalence of anaemia in women is also on the rise

Caesarean births

70% of child births in private hospitals in Odisha are through caesarean



Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021

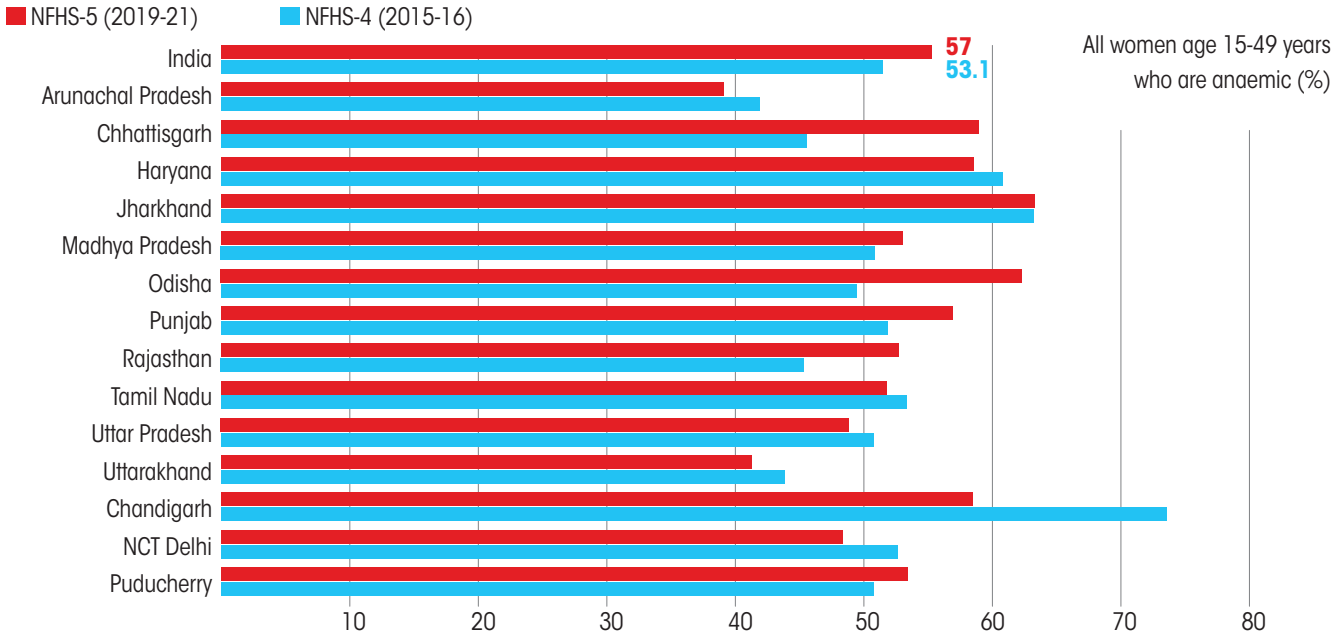
Anaemic

More women in India are now suffering from anaemia

3.9
percentage point increase in anaemia among women between 2015-16 and 2019-21

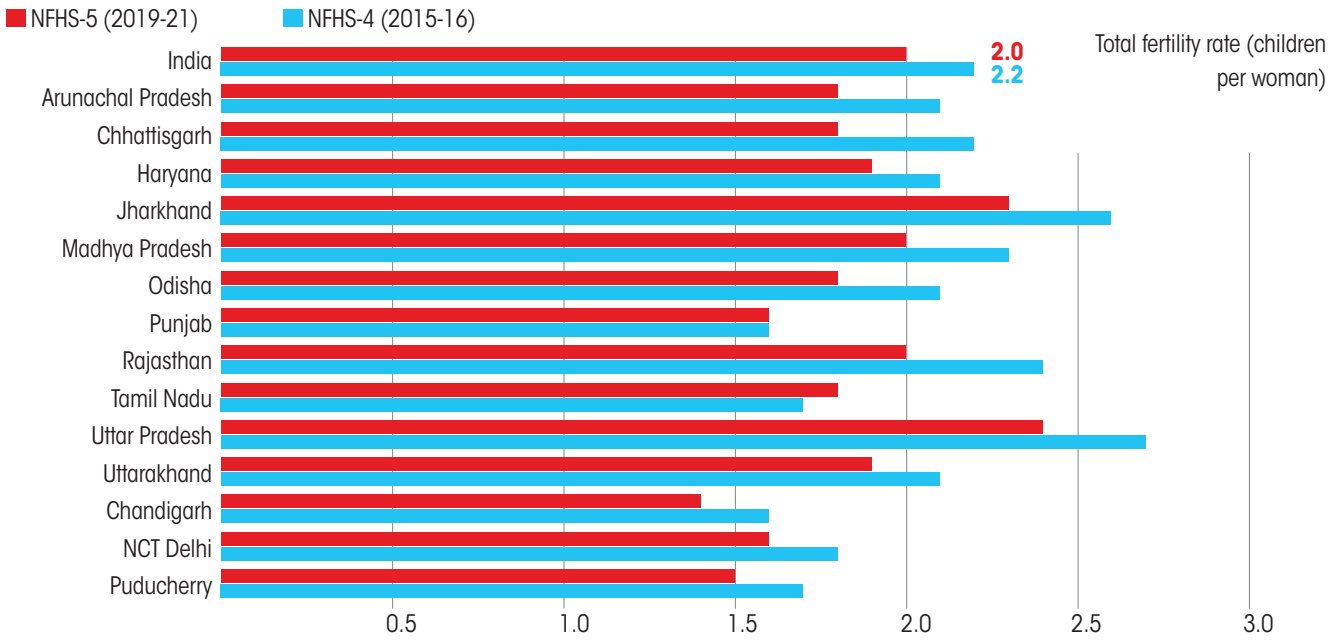
13.8
percentage point increase in women suffering from anaemia in Chhattisgarh between 2015-16 and 2019-21

13.3
percentage point increase in women suffering from anaemia in Odisha between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Fertility rate

Tamil Nadu is the only state to record an increase in fertility rate



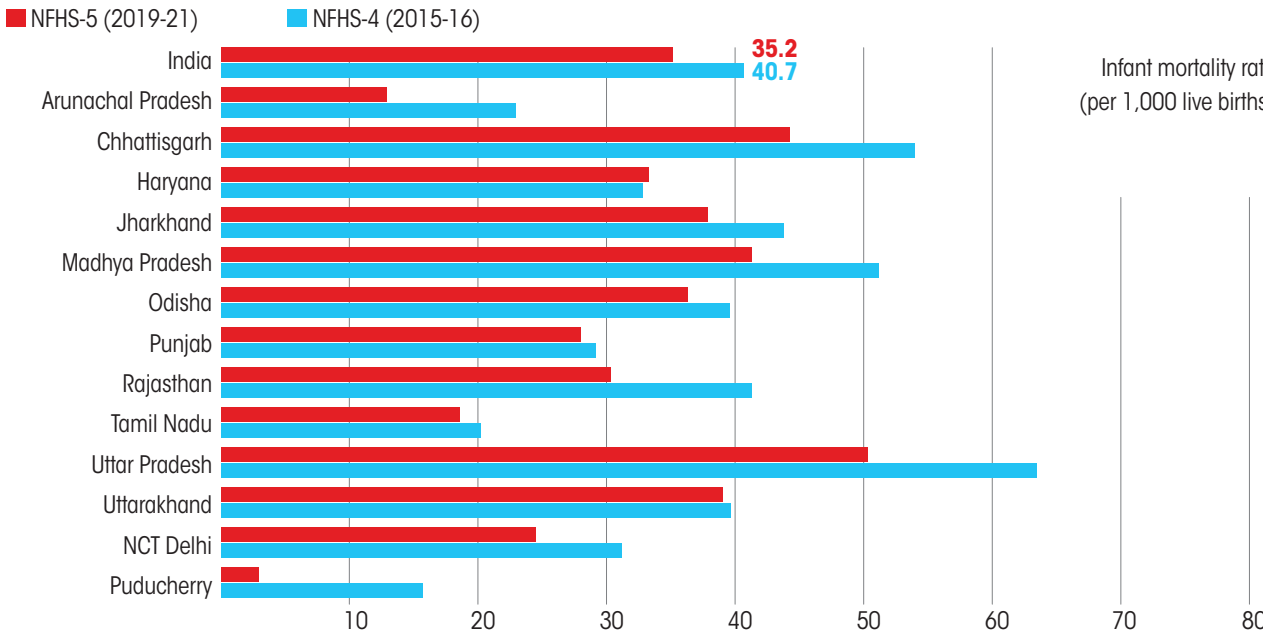
Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021

INFANT, CHILD MORTALITY

India has an infant mortality target of 28 per 1,000 live births, and neonatal mortality to 16 per 1,000 live births. The country is nowhere close to them

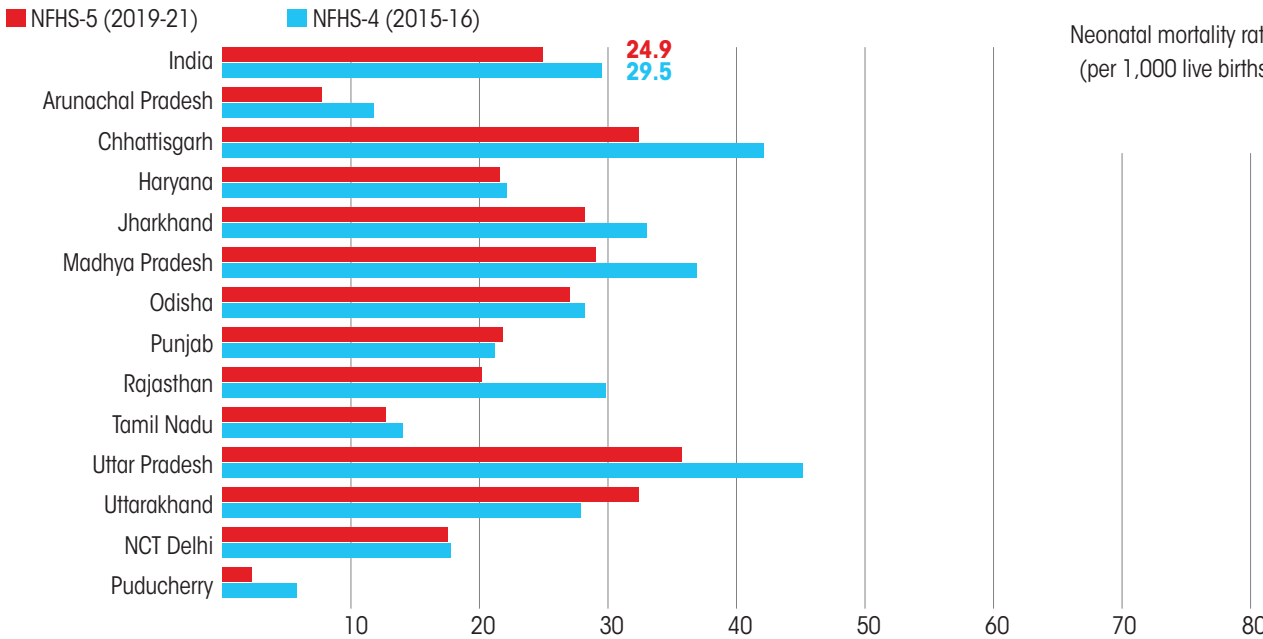
Infant mortality

Haryana has seen an increase in infant deaths



Neonatal mortality

Punjab has seen an increase in neonatal deaths



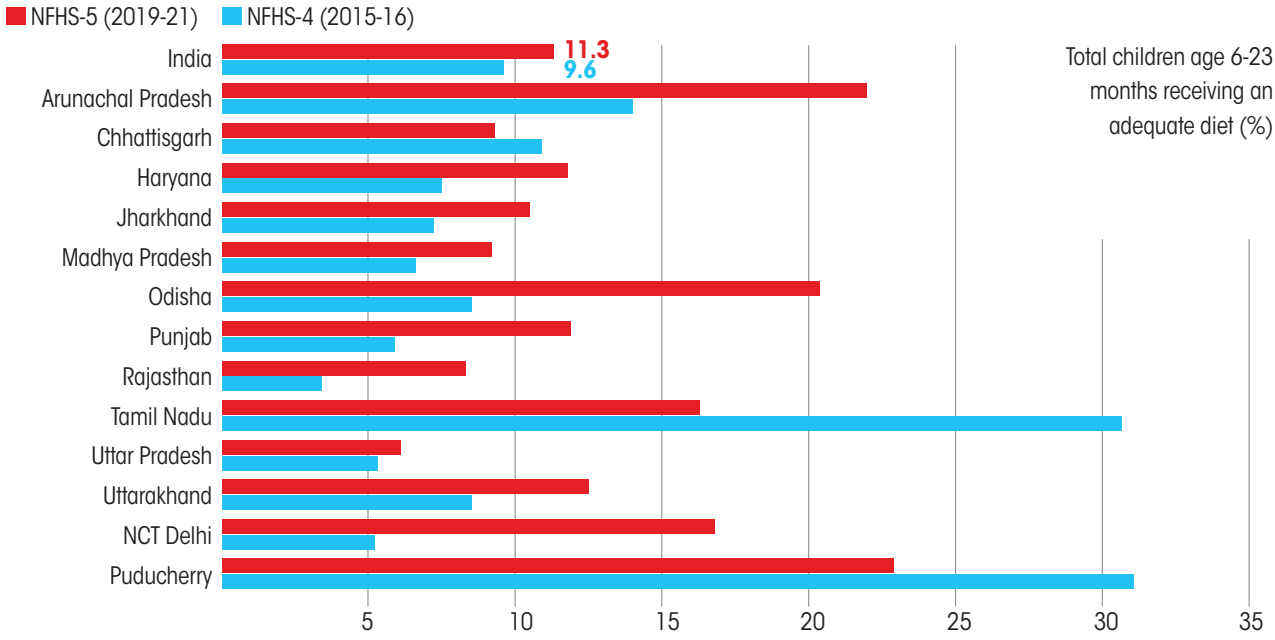
Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021; India targets as mentioned in SDG India Index 2021 by NITI Aayog

CHILD HEALTH

India has a long way to go before realising its target of bringing down underweight (low weight-for-age) children under five years of age to 1.9% and stunted (low height-for-age) to 6%

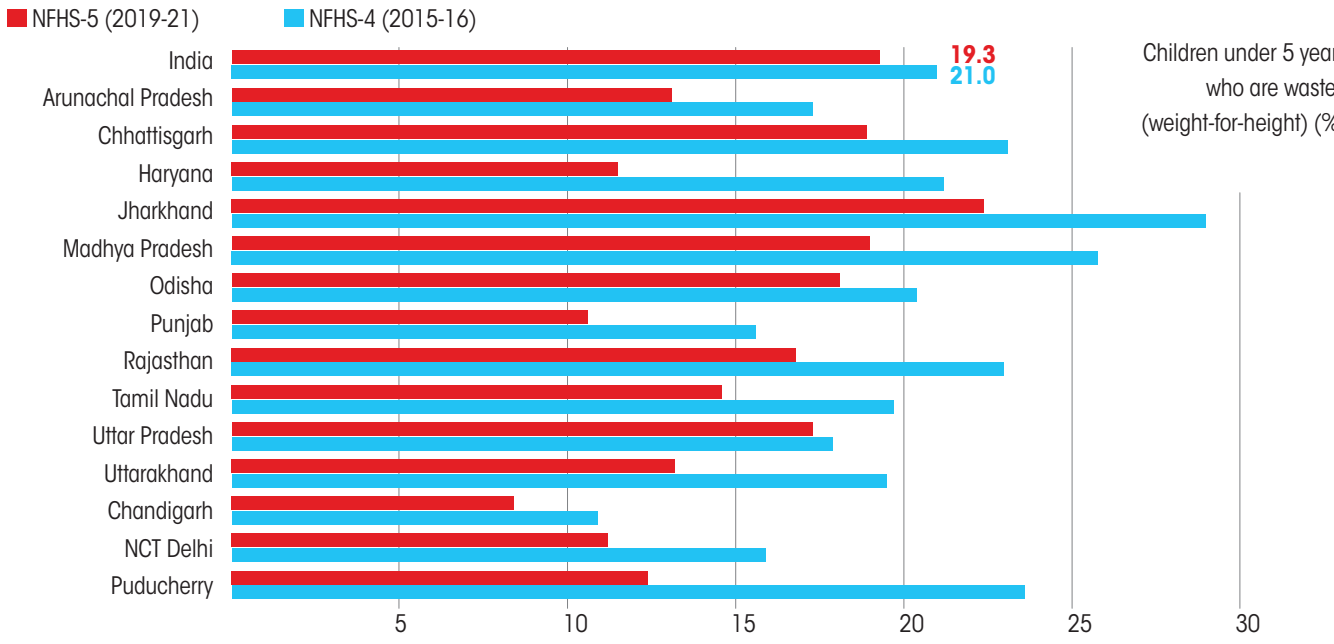
Infant and diet

Tamil Nadu has seen an alarming drop in infants receiving adequate diet



Wasted children

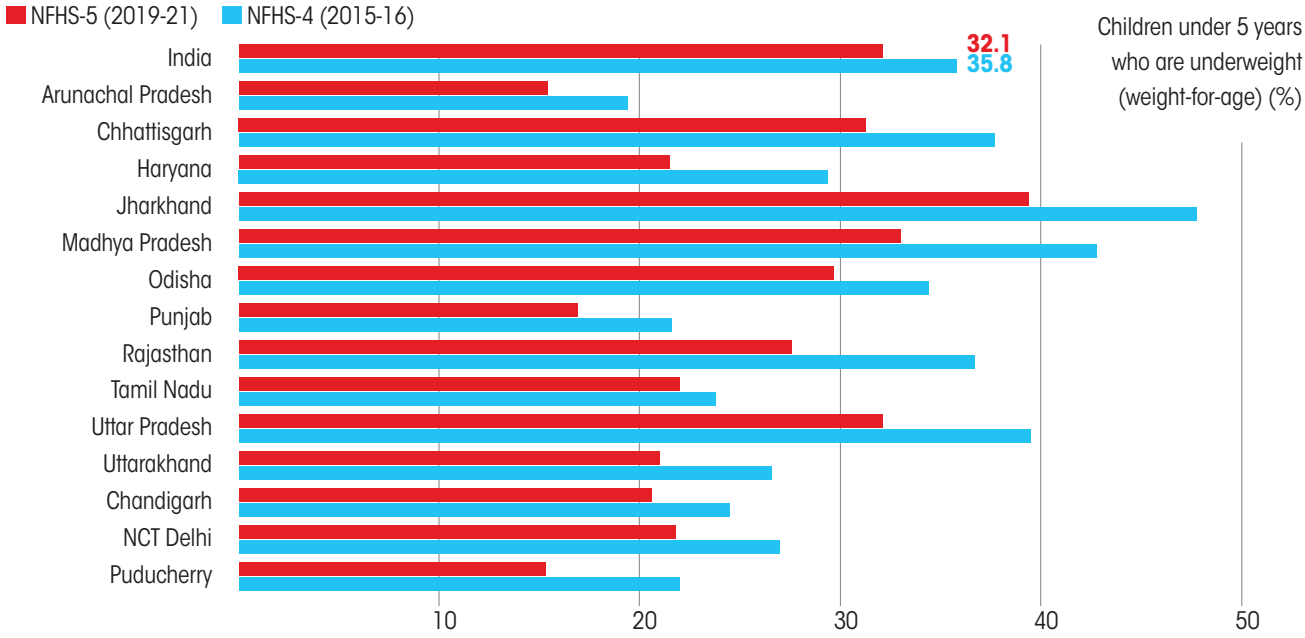
Jharkhand has the highest prevalence of wasted children, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh



Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021; India targets as mentioned in SDG India Index 2021 by NITI Aayog

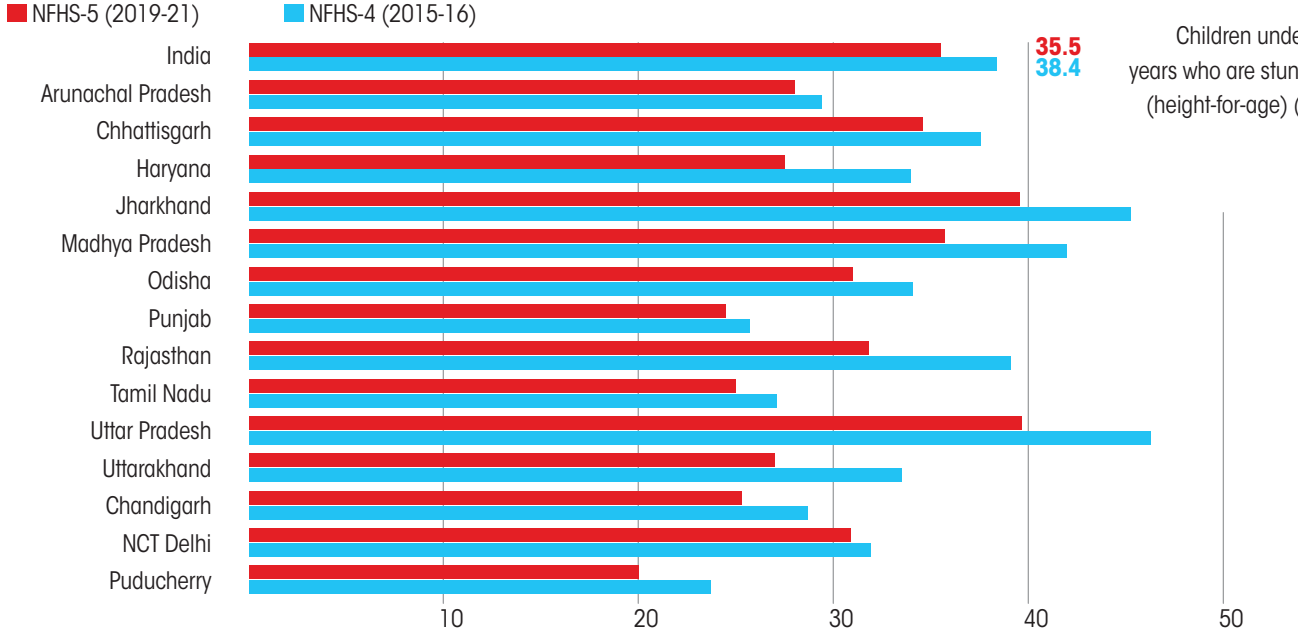
Underweight children

One out of almost every three children under 5 years in the country is underweight



Stunted children

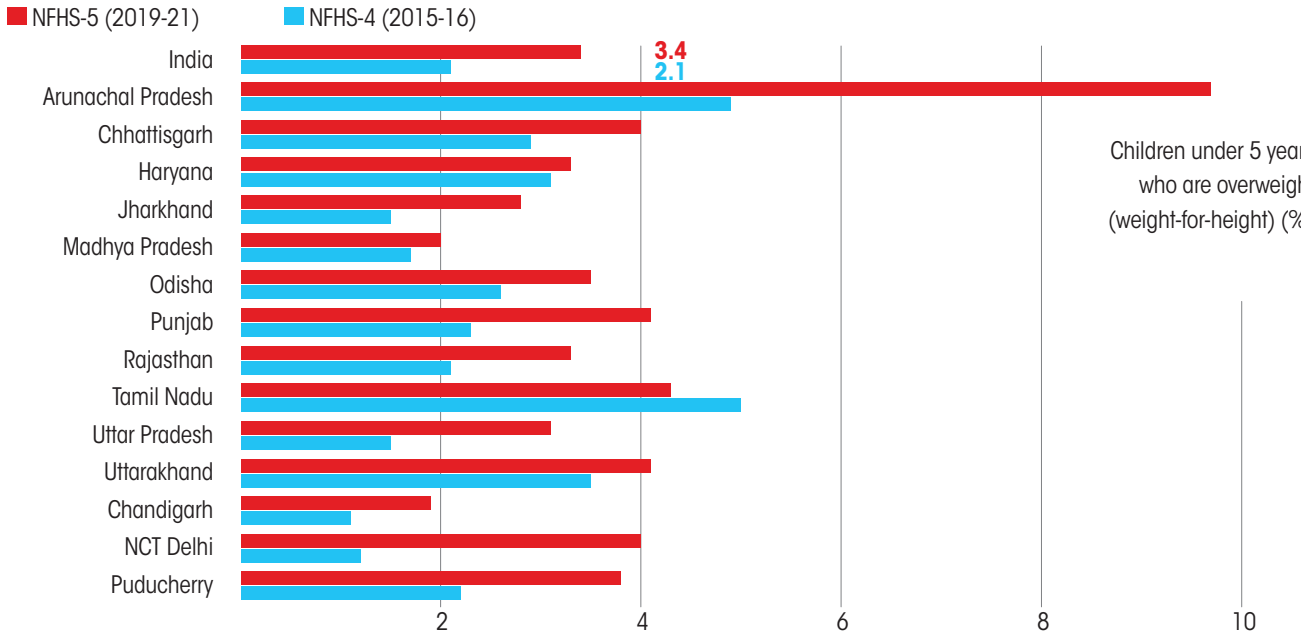
Uttar Pradesh has the highest prevalence of stunted children, followed by Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh



Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021

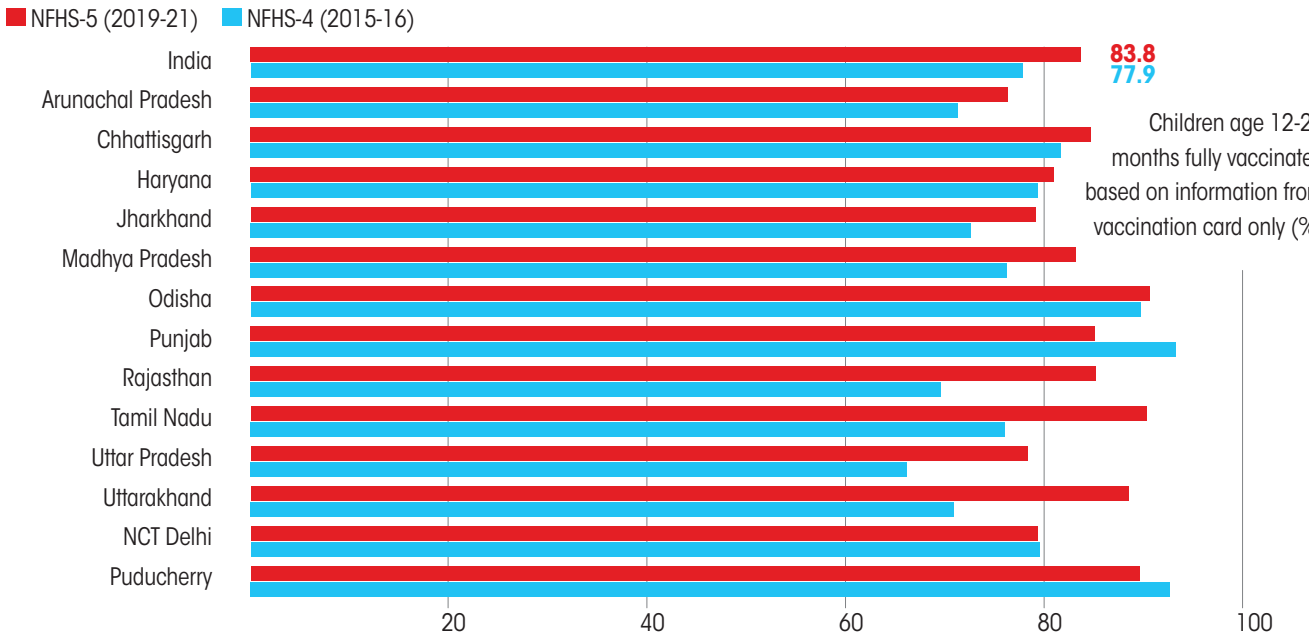
Overweight children

All states/UTs except Tamil Nadu have seen an increase in the number of overweight children



Fully vaccinated infants

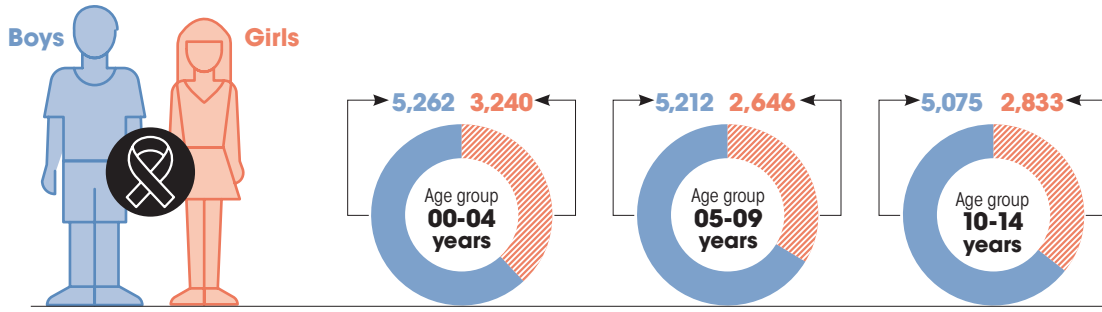
Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest vaccination coverage, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand

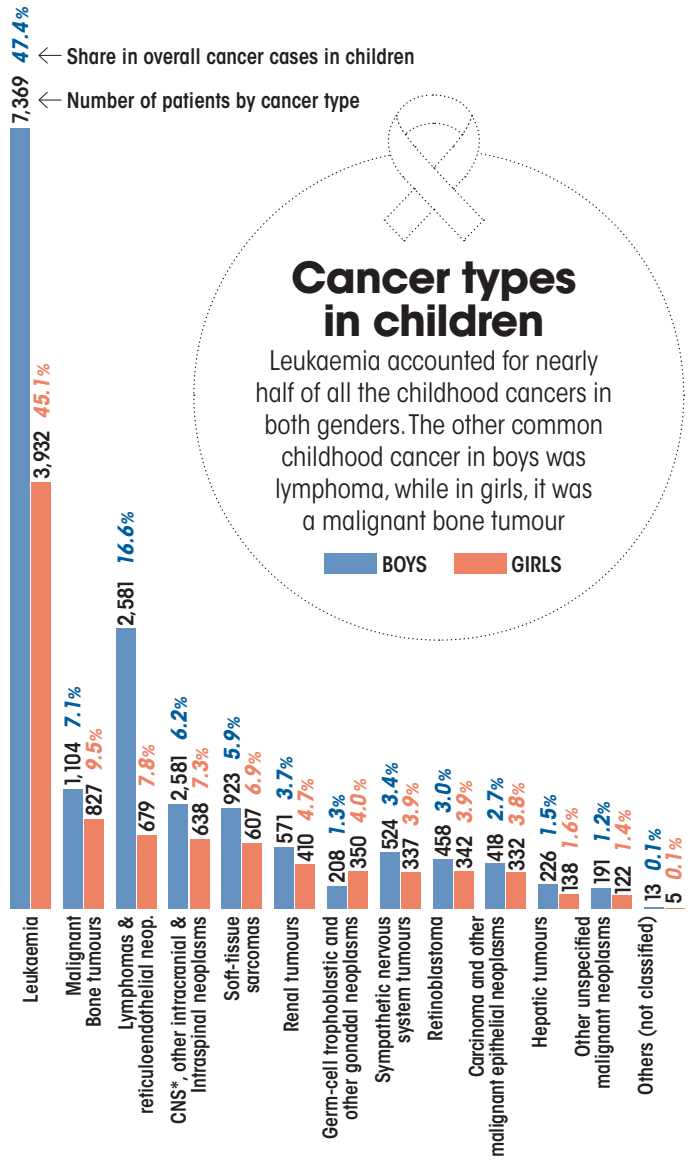


Source: Phase-2 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), November 2021

Cancer in children

India reported 24,268 cancer cases in children (0-14 years) during 2012-19, which is 4% of total cancer cases





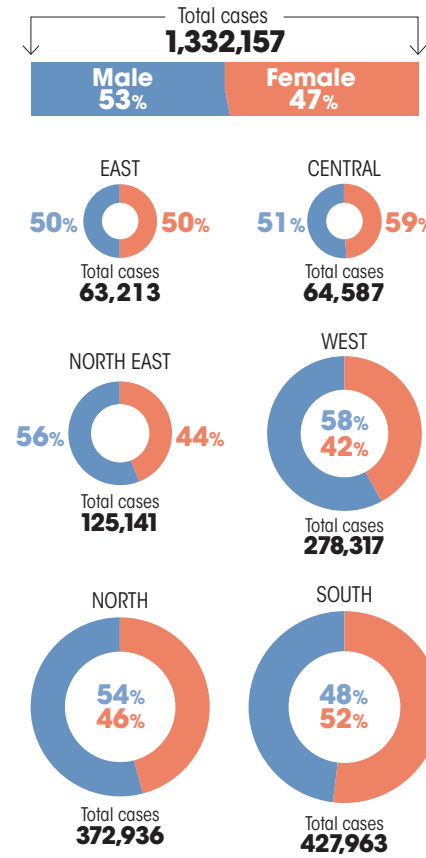
Cancer types in children

Leukaemia accounted for nearly half of all the childhood cancers in both genders. The other common childhood cancer in boys was lymphoma, while in girls, it was a malignant bone tumour

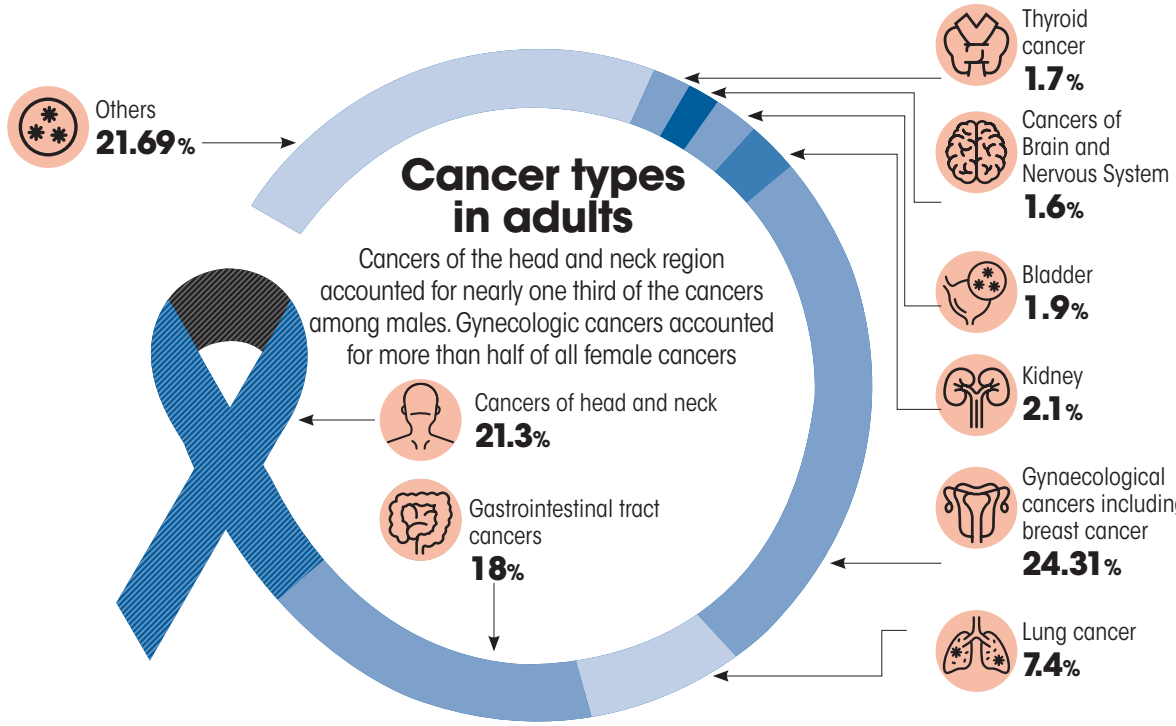
BOYS GIRLS

Cancer in adults

Almost 60 % of 1.33 million cancer cases registered during 2012-19 were from hospital-based cancer registries** in north and south India

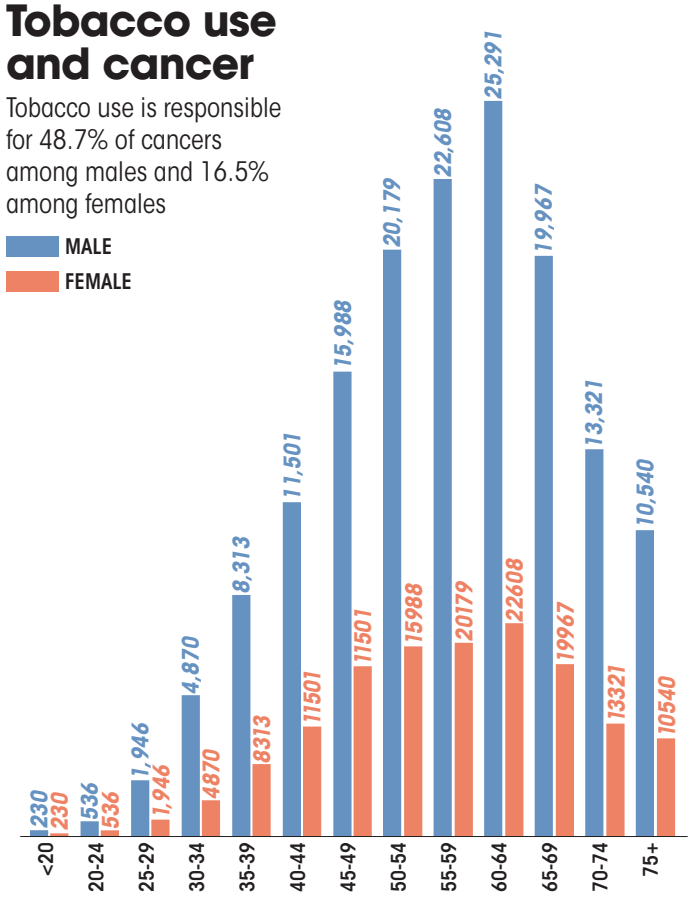


* Central nervous system; ** India uses 96 hospital-based cancer registries to collect data on all patients diagnosed and/or treated for cancer at a particular facility.
Source: Clinicopathological Profile of Cancers in India: A Report of the Hospital Based Cancer Registries, 2021 by Indian Council of Medical Research



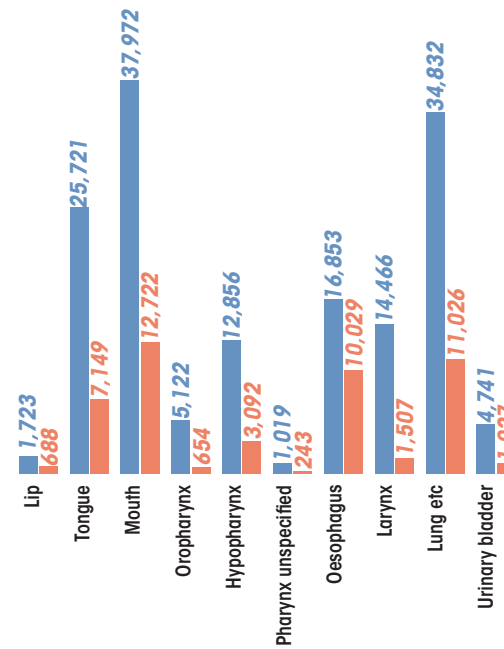
Tobacco use and cancer

Tobacco use is responsible for 48.7% of cancers among males and 16.5% among females



Cancer type by tobacco use

Mouth and lung are the most common types of cancer for people who consume tobacco



Source: Clinicopathological Profile of Cancers in India: A Report of the Hospital Based Cancer Registries, 2021 by Indian Council of Medical Research

IN NEWS

'India needs to monitor mortality disaggregated by social groups to understand health disparities'
There needs to be data that links social groups to different behaviours and risk factors to mortality, says Sangita Vyas

Excess COVID-19 deaths: India's statement on WHO calculation model 'inaccurate', say experts
Global predictive model not used for India, WHO expert says dismissing claims by health ministry

India has made no progress on anaemia, childhood wasting: Global Nutrition Report
India 'off-course' in meeting 7 of 13 global nutrition targets, according to this year's report on global nutrition

Primary healthcare fails to meet needs of people it was built for: Lancet study
People in low-, middle-income countries often have to pay out of their pocket and seek care elsewhere

How Nuh's maternal mortality rate dropped 32 points in just 4 years
Incentivising institutional deliveries don't necessarily ensure a pregnant woman's nutritional health

Towards affordable healthcare in India: 'Jan Aushadhi' to 'Jan Upyogi'
There is a vital need to support and promote this initiative for its sustainability and growth

Maternal, infant health in Tikamgarh poor despite high institutional delivery rate
Few women avail proper antenatal care, many opt for hospital deliveries for incentives

NFHS-5 paints an anaemic picture of child health and nutrition
A close look at the trends suggests it's a long way to go in meeting Poshan Abhiyan targets and the United Nations-mandated Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) within the 2022 and 2030 deadlines respectively

Postpartum haemorrhage remains leading cause of maternal deaths in Kerala: Report
According the National Health Portal of India, PPH accounts for 35% of all maternal deaths

Child malnutrition in India: A systemic failure
India loses up to 4% of its gross domestic product and 8% of its productivity due to child malnutrition, studies reveal

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

Addressing nutrition security in urban India through multisectoral action| Asian Development Bank| February 2022
This paper provides available evidence-based data on urban nutrition in India

Reimagining healthcare in India through blended finance| NITI Aayog| February 2022
The number of beds must be increased by at least 30% to ensure equitable access to healthcare facilities for people says this report

How the marketing of formula milk influences our decisions on infant feeding| WHO| February 2022
This report summarizes the findings of a multicountry study examining the impact of breast milk marketing on infant feeding decisions and practices, which was commissioned by WHO and UNICEF

Health in the global environmental agenda: a policy guide| International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)| January 2022
This guide seeks to facilitate a common understanding and build a bridge between the health and environmental sectors on global environmental governance

Healthy states progressive India: report on the ranks of States and Union Territories| NITI Aayog| December 2021
The index ranks states and Union Territories on their year-on-year incremental performance in health outcomes as well as their overall status.

National health profile 2021| Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)| December 2021
The annual report provides information on the key monitoring indicators related to demography, socio-economic status, health status, health finance, human resource in health and health infrastructure

State-level health and economic impact of COVID-19 in India| International Monetary Fund| November 2021
The paper quantifies the impact of containment measures and voluntary social distancing on both the spread of the virus and the economy at the state level during first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

Health insurance for India's missing middle| NITI Aayog| October 2021
The report brings out the gaps in the health insurance coverage across the Indian population and offers solutions to address the situation

STATE OF FOOD

HEALTHY DIETS

71% of Indians cannot afford a healthy diet.
The global avearge is 41%

FOOD INFLATION

In the past year, consumer food price index (CFPI) inflation rate has seen a 327% increase

RURAL THRUST

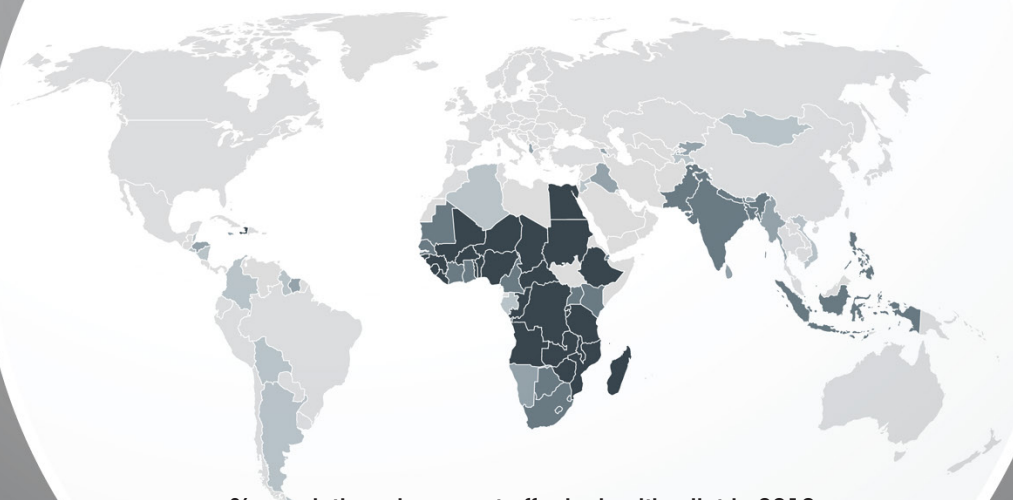
Contrary to the general trend, food prices have increased at a higher rate in rural areas than in urban areas in March and April 2022

Burden of poor diet

Despite some progress, diets are not getting healthier and make increasing demands on the environment, while unacceptable levels of malnutrition persist. The high human, environmental and economic costs of continuing our current trajectory are so significant that we will pay a far higher price if we fail to act. The global food system falls far short of achieving global goals for both health and the environment

42% of world cannot afford* a healthy diet

In India, 71% of population cannot afford a healthy diet



% population who cannot afford a healthy diet in 2019

0 — 100

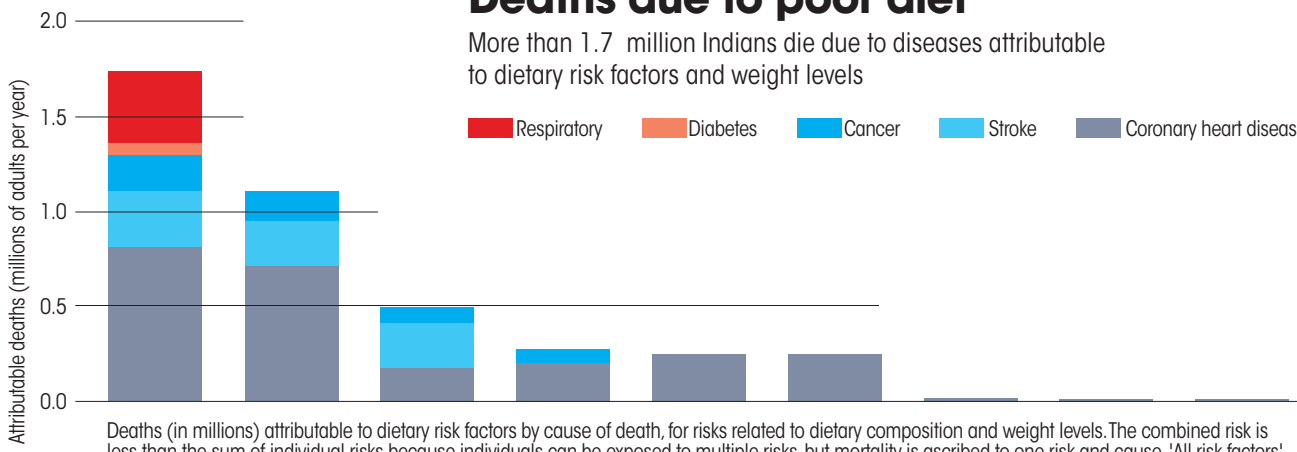
*A healthy diet is considered unaffordable when its cost exceeds 63% of a person's income.
Source: The State of Food and Agriculture, FAO, 2021

What makes a healthy plate (caloric intake in kcal)

- **811** Whole grains (rice, wheat, corn and others)
- **39** Tubers or starchy vegetables (potatoes and cassava)
- **78** Vegetables
- **126** Fruits
- **153** Dairy foods
- **151** Protein sources (Meat includes eggs, fish, chicken, and red meat)
- **284** Legumes
- **291** Nuts
- **354** Unsaturated oils
- **96** Saturated oils
- **120** All sugars

Deaths due to poor diet

More than 1.7 million Indians die due to diseases attributable to dietary risk factors and weight levels

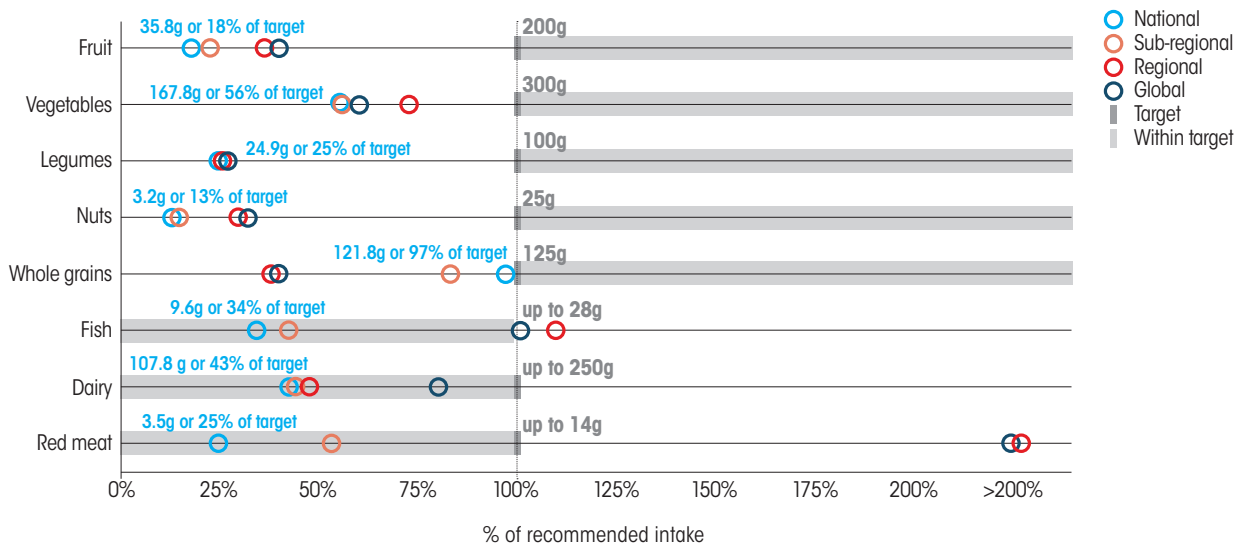


Deaths (in millions) attributable to dietary risk factors by cause of death, for risks related to dietary composition and weight levels. The combined risk is less than the sum of individual risks because individuals can be exposed to multiple risks, but mortality is ascribed to one risk and cause. 'All risk factors' includes all deaths associated with dietary composition (i.e. diets low in fruits, diets low in vegetables, diets low in wholegrains, diets high in processed meat, diets high in red meat, and diets high in sugary drinks) and all deaths associated with weight levels (i.e. underweight, overweight, obese).

Limited nutrition

The diet of an average Indian lacks in fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts and whole grains. The consumption of fish, dairy and red meat is within target

Dietary intakes of key foods and nutrients in adults aged 20 years and above, compared against minimum and maximum targets

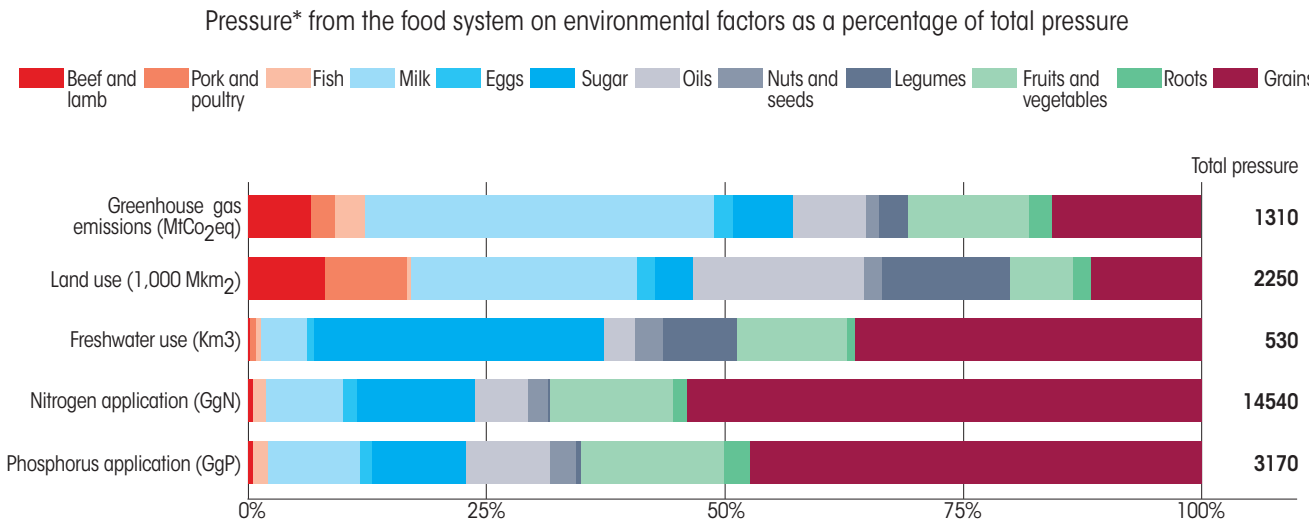


Recommended intake targets were determined by the EAT-Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. This includes minimum recommended intakes of health promoting food groups (fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts and wholegrains) and maximum recommended intakes of food groups with detrimental health and/or environmental impacts (red meat, dairy, and fish). Ideal intake for each food is within the shaded area of the graph.

Source: 2021 Global Nutrition Report

Environmental impacts of food systems

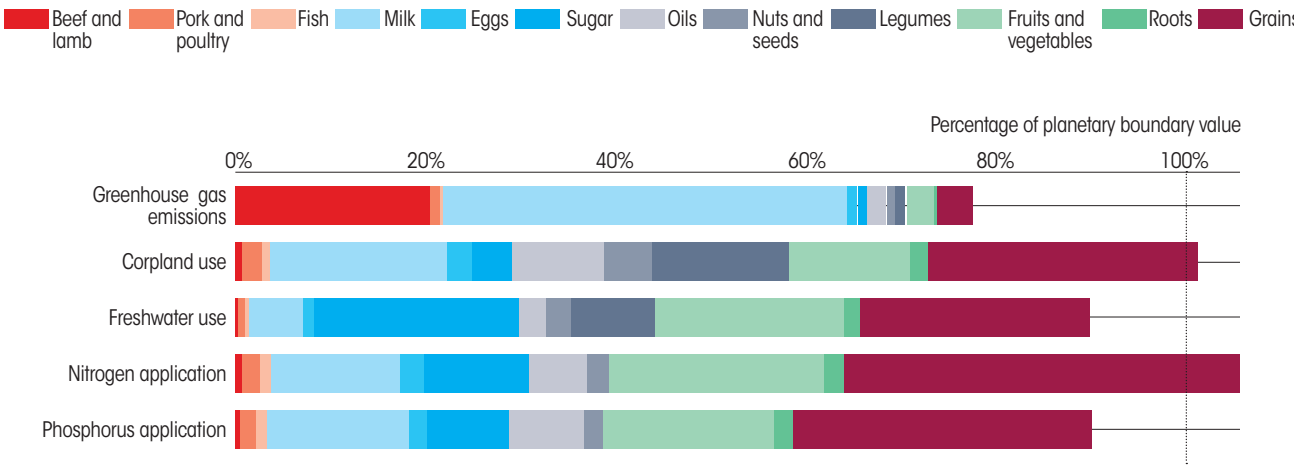
While milk production is responsible for the lion's share of GHGs and land use, grains account for the maximum share of freshwater use, nitrogen and phosphorous applications by food systems in India



*The footprints take into account all food production, including inputs such as fertilisers and feed, transport, and processing, e.g., of oil seeds to oils and sugar crops to sugars. The displayed total pressure is in the units stated for each environmental domain and has been rounded to the nearest 10 units

Food system impact on planetary boundaries

India has already exceeded the safe levels of planetary boundaries# in terms of cropland use and nitrogen application



#Planetary boundaries define the threshold related to global environmental processes beyond which humanity should not go. Planetary boundaries align with the targets for sustainable food production as set out by the Sustainable Development Goals. If impacts exceed 100% of the planetary boundary, the dietary pattern of that particular country can be considered unsustainable in light of global environmental targets, and disproportionate in the context of an equitable distribution of environmental resources and mitigation efforts

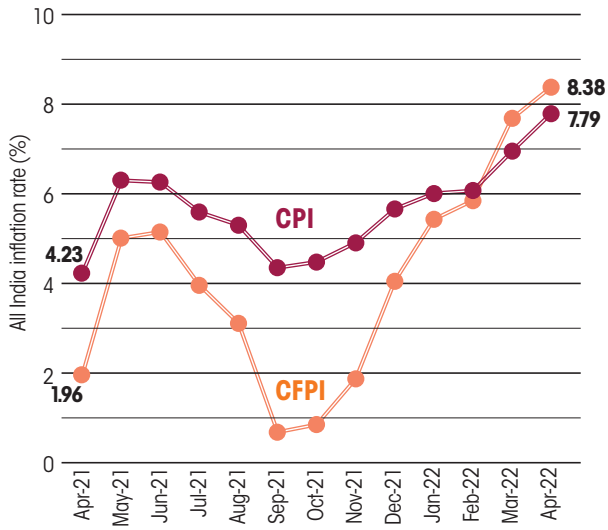
Source: 2021 Global Nutrition Report

Food inflation

India's consumer price index-based inflation in April 2022 climbed to an eight-year high of 7.79% due to an increase in edible oil and fuel prices. Retail inflation has stayed above the Reserve Bank of India's comfort zone of 6% for the fourth consecutive month

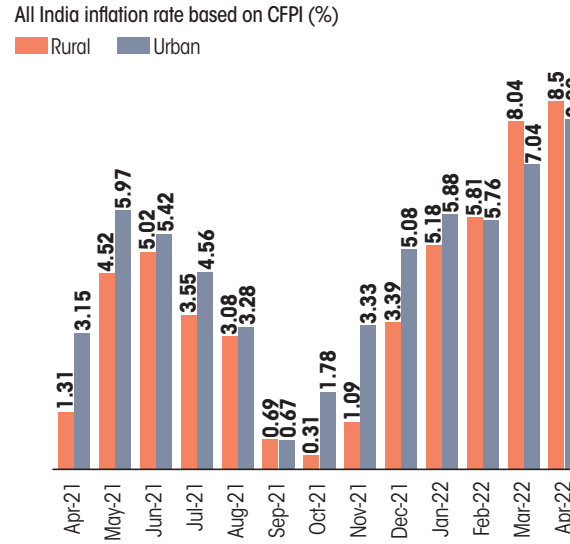
Food becomes dearer

In the past year, consumer food price index (CFPI) inflation has seen a 327% increase. Consumer price index (CPI), which includes CFPI, has seen an 84% increase



Rural thrust

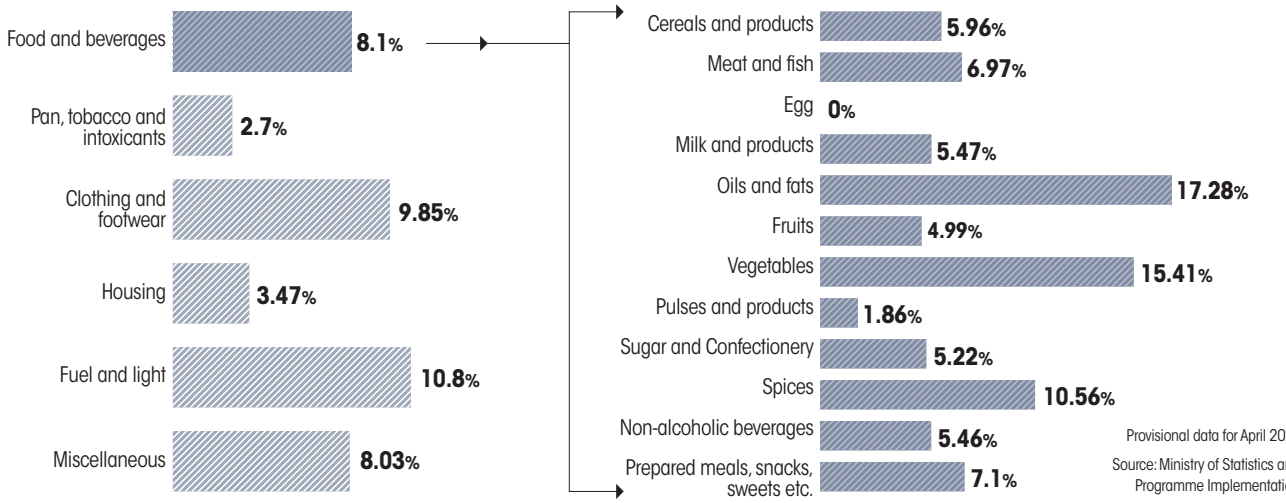
Food prices have increased at a higher rate in rural areas than in urban areas in March and April 2022



Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change overtime in the prices paid by consumers for a basket of consumer goods and services with reference to a base year (2012). **Consumer Food Price Index** (CFPI) is a measure of change in retail prices of food products consumed by a defined population group

Year-on-year inflation rates (%) for April 2022

Food, weighted at 39%, is the biggest mover of CPI inflation. The current high levels of food inflation have been driven by the rising cost of production, surging international crop prices and extreme weather-related disruptions, as per research firm CRISIL



Provisional data for April 2022

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

State-wise retail inflation

West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana recorded more than 9% inflation rate in April 2022. Haryana, Maharashtra, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha and Jammu & Kashmir recorded 8-9% inflation

Major state/UT wise year-on-year inflation rates (%) for April 2022

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

IN NEWS

I don't feel hungry: How food inflation is gnawing at Madhya Pradesh's Sahariya tribe
The Sahariya were always bedevilled by malnutrition; soaring food prices have made them extremely vulnerable

Independent India @ 75: It has taken a lot to be food-secure
From begging other countries for food to overflowing grain stocks, it has been a long journey; however, the government must adopt environment-friendly measures to sustain this achievement

Costing norms for mid-day meals, Anganwadis not revised despite food inflation
Schools, Anganwadis find it difficult to meet nutritional needs of children, mothers, as a result

Adivasis in Odisha, Jharkhand less food-insecure than non-Adivasis: Report
Prevalence of acceptable dietary diversity higher in non-Adivasi households than Adivasi households in both states

A new pandemic has struck the world: Food inflation
Food prices are increasing at an unprecedented rate worldwide, triggered by 2 years of COVID-19 pandemic-induced disruption and now the Russia-Ukraine war

Food crisis: Food-insecure population doubled in 2 years, says UN Secretary-General
Agencies call upon countries to increase food production and not to stop export as the Russia-Ukraine war rages on

Food price inflation rate in rural India has doubled in a year
Food price rise has been fuelling overall inflation in India in recent months

A land imagined: Indigenous crops help Marathwada women in adding to family nutrition
Women in Maharashtra's Marathwada region reclaim parts of their farmland to grow produce of choice and to ensure nutrition security of their families

Global Hunger Index: The labyrinth of India's eternal tryst with hunger and malnutrition
There is a need to pay attention to the understanding of the factors that stand as barriers between nutrition-orirnted policies and their goals related to nutrition

Dramatic changes needed in global food systems to address nutrition disparity, poverty: IFAD
The report Transforming Food Systems for Rural Prosperity called for investment in rural farms and local small- and medium-size enterprises

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

2022 global food policy report: climate change and food systems| International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)| May 2022
Food systems are "inseparably linked" to the climate change crisis and transforming — through both adaptation and mitigation — the way the world grows, transports, and eats its food, according to this report

Urbanizing food systems: exploring opportunities for rural transformation| International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)| May 2022
This paper shows that, potentially, the anticipated rise in food demand by 2050 can largely be met regionally, especially in most parts of India and sub-Saharan Africa, specifically southern Africa.

Addressing nutrition security in urban India through multisectoral action| Asian Development Bank| February 2022
The paper provides available evidence-based data on urban nutrition in India

Adding diversity to plate| Greenpeace India| February 2022
The Government of India has proposed mandatory rice fortification to tackle the issue of malnutrition in the country

Sixteenth report on action taken by the government on the subject price rise of essential commodities – causes & effects| Lok Sabha Secretariat| December 2021
Government should take concerted steps to continue to closely monitor the progress of 'Operation Greens' scheme across the States/ UTs said the Parliamentary committee in this report

Climate change, biodiversity and nutrition nexus: evidence and emerging policy and programming opportunities| FAO| December 2021
The paper identifies entry points within agri-food systems to improve biodiversity and diets

2021 global nutrition report: the state of global nutrition| Development Initiatives| November 2021
This report provides a concise data-focused update on the state of diets and nutrition around the world

State nutrition profile: Andhra Pradesh|POSHAN| September 2021
This report describes the trends for a set of key nutrition and health outcomes, determinants, and coverage of interventions

Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems| FAO| July 2021
This report underscores the urgent need to make agri-food systems more appealing to young people to secure the future of global food security and nutrition

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

In April 2022, five states have an unemployment rate more than 15%

DEMAND UNDER MGNREGA

At 80.57 million, the demand for employment under the Centre's flagship scheme has dipped by 5% over last year

DELAYED PAYMENTS UNDER MGNREGA

While payment delays remained the lowest in the past five years, a worrying 25% of the payments were delayed by over three months

Unemployment

Though better than the peak of COVID-19 last year, the unemployment rate remains high, particularly in urban areas

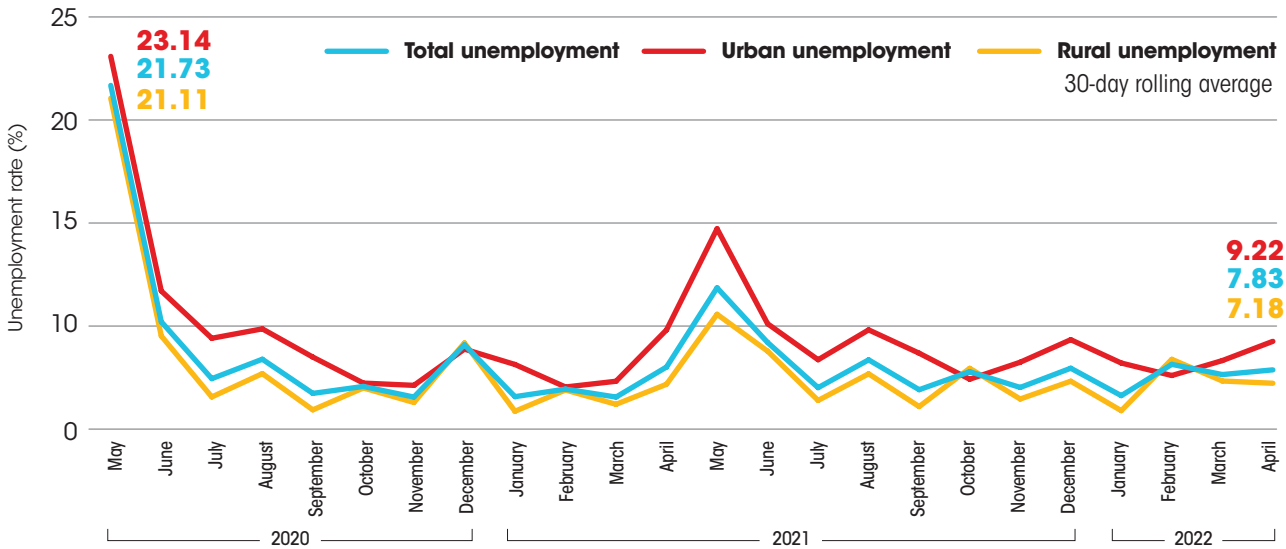
34.5%
unemployment rate in Haryana in April 2022

28.8%
unemployment rate in Rajashthan in April 2022

21.1%
unemployment rate in Bihar in April 2022

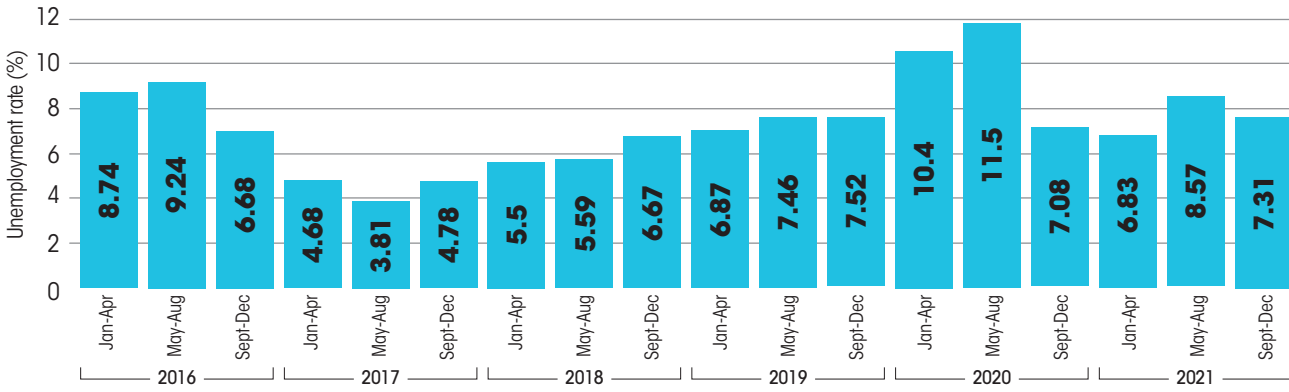
Without a job

The unemployment rate in April 2022 is marginally lower than April 2021



Still high

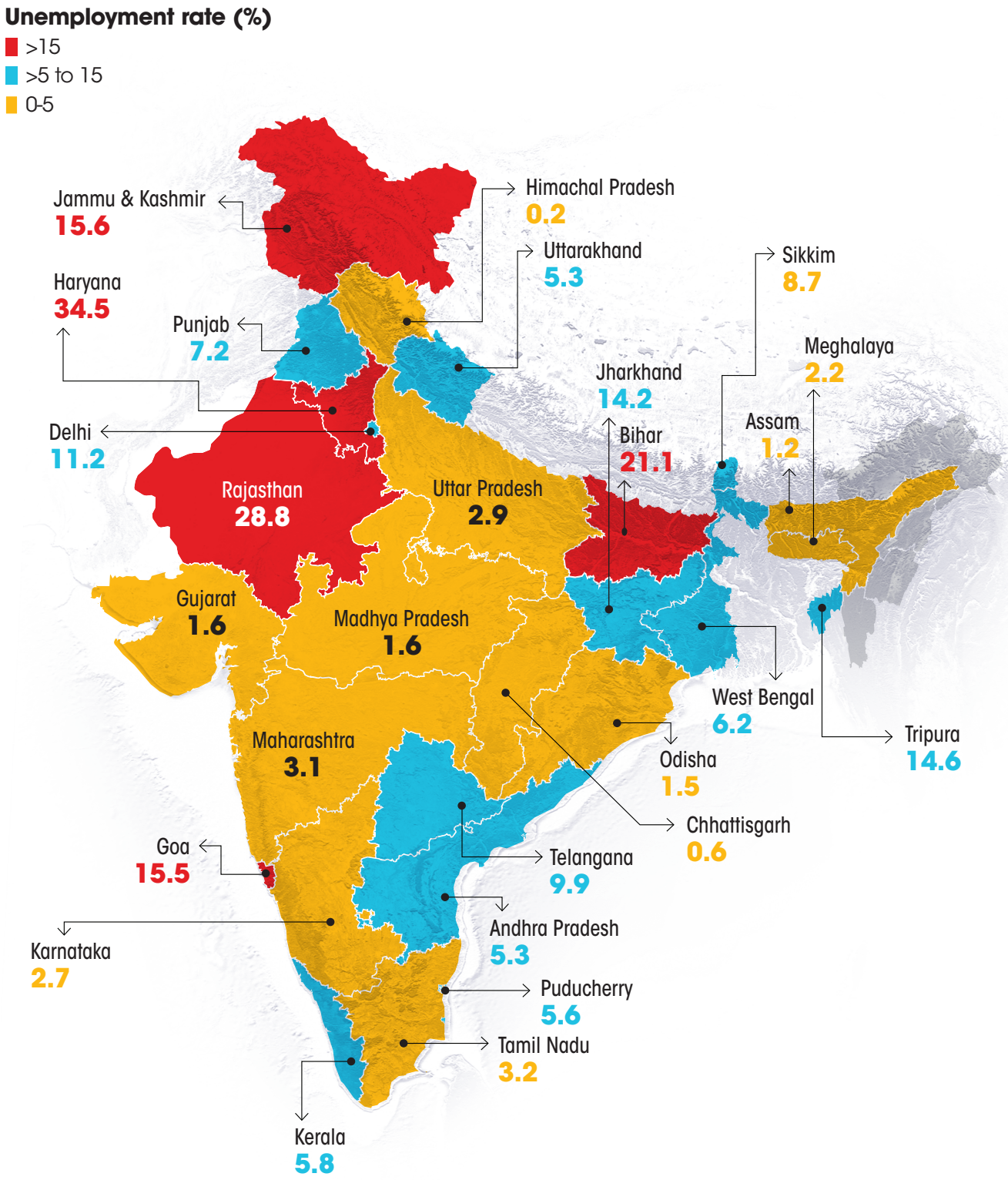
India continues to have high unemployment rate, despite the fact that many people have stopped looking for jobs



Source: CMIE, updated till April 3, 2022

Job crunch

Five states have an unemployment rate **more than 15%**



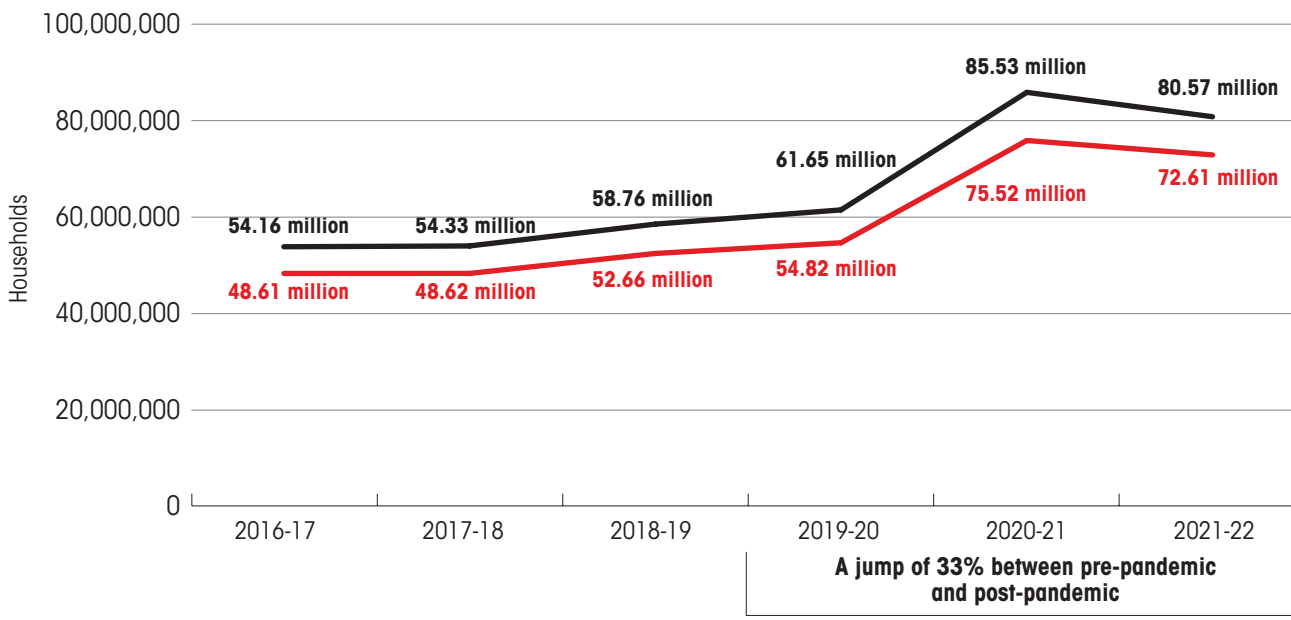
Source: CMIE, updated till April 3, 2022

Payment delays in MGNREGA

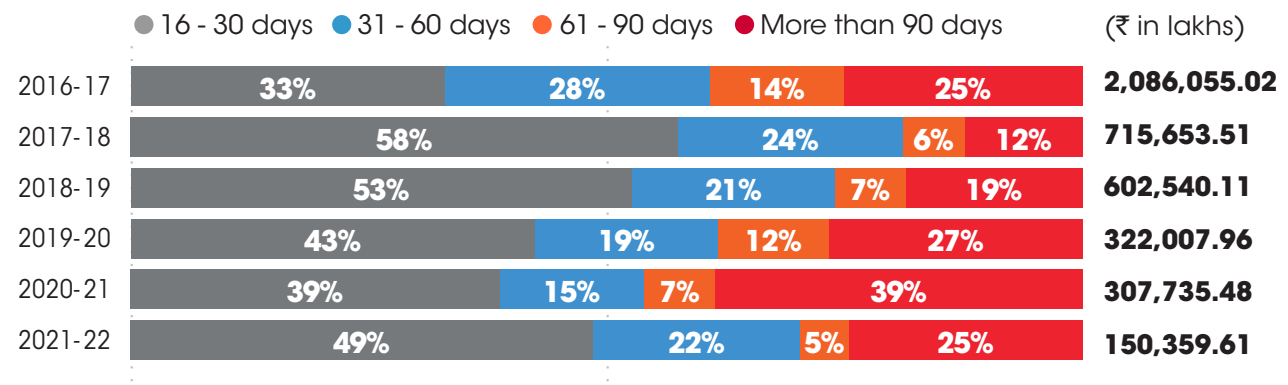
Of the 138 million rural households, 80.5 million—or close to 60%—households demanded employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2021-22, suggesting that the demand spike that started with the pandemic continues. The demand-driven scheme provided employment to 90% of the households.
While payment delays remained the lowest in the past five years, a worrying 25% of the delays were more than three months. Just five states— Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh—accounted for 96% of the delays by more than three months

India

The demand for employment under the Centre's flagship scheme has dipped by 5% over last year



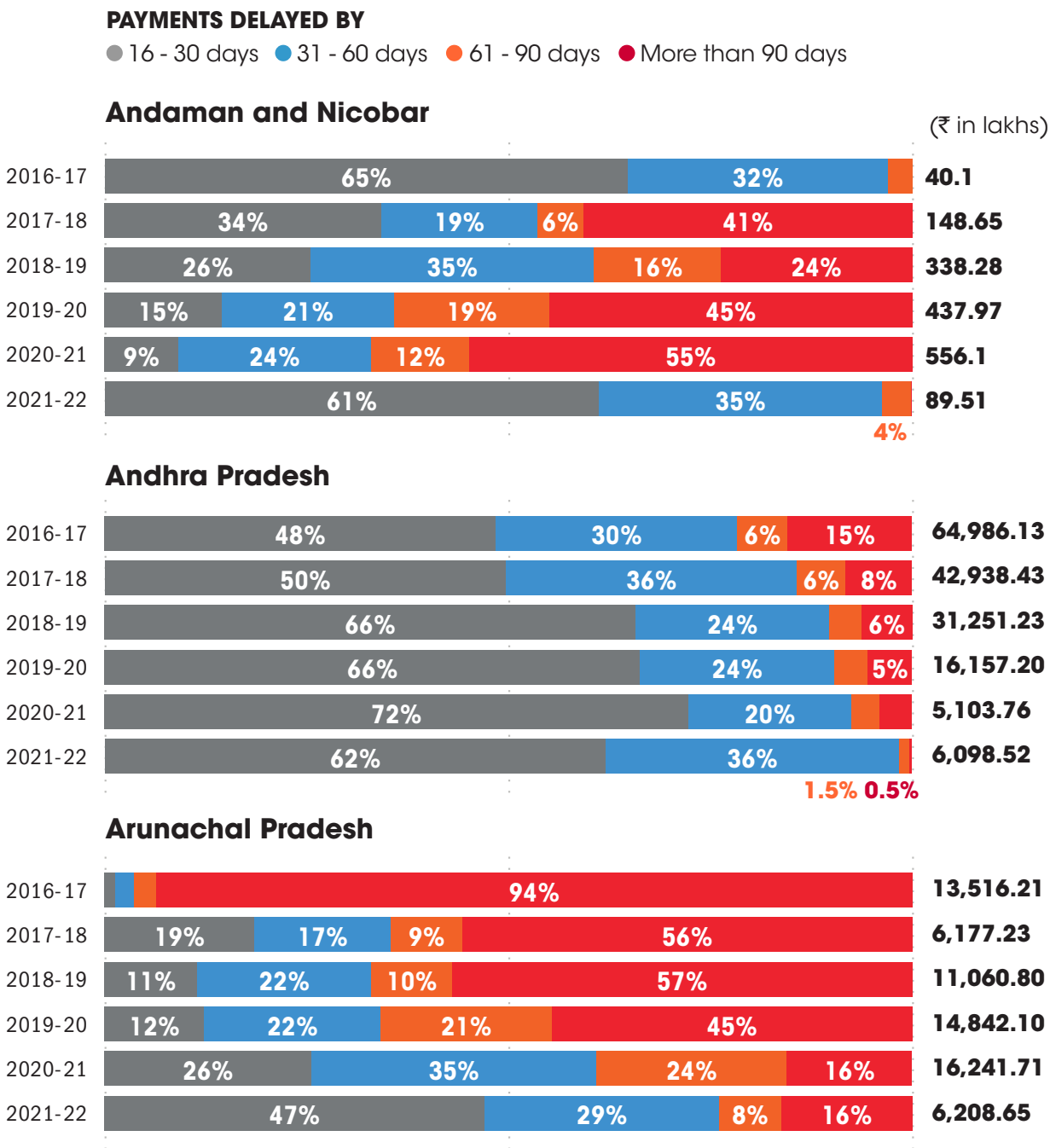
PAYMENTS DELAYED BY



Numbers have been rounded off and adjusted to make the total 100%; **Source:** MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

A worrying 25% of the delays

The spike in demand for jobs under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act that started in 2020-21 due to the pandemic continued in 2021Of these, 90% Employment Guarantee Act that started in 2020-21 due to the pandemic continued 2021Of these, 90% Employment Guarantee Act that started in 2020-21 due to the pandemic continued in



Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Payments worth **₹150,359.61 lakh** were delayed in 2021-22, the lowest in five years

Payments worth **₹36,856.22 lakh** were cumulatively delayed in 2021-22

PAYMENTS DELAYED BY

16 - 30 days | 31 - 60 days | 61 - 90 days | More than 90 days

Assam

(₹ in lakhs)

2016-17	42%	29%	12%	17%	31,052.46
2017-18	56%	28%	7%	10%	17,416.81
2018-19	82%	15%			5,222.12
2019-20	75%	19%	5%		4,102.56
2020-21	80%	17%			1,774.52
2021-22	78%	15%	3%	4%	2,404.05

Bihar

2016-17	28%	33%	22%	17%	99,917.99
2017-18	56%	34%	7%		56,350.43
2018-19	83%	14%			27,682.05
2019-20	65%	25%	4%	5%	15,999.92
2020-21	61%	21%	7%	12%	27,146.28
2021-22	62%	18%	6%	13%	4,024.57

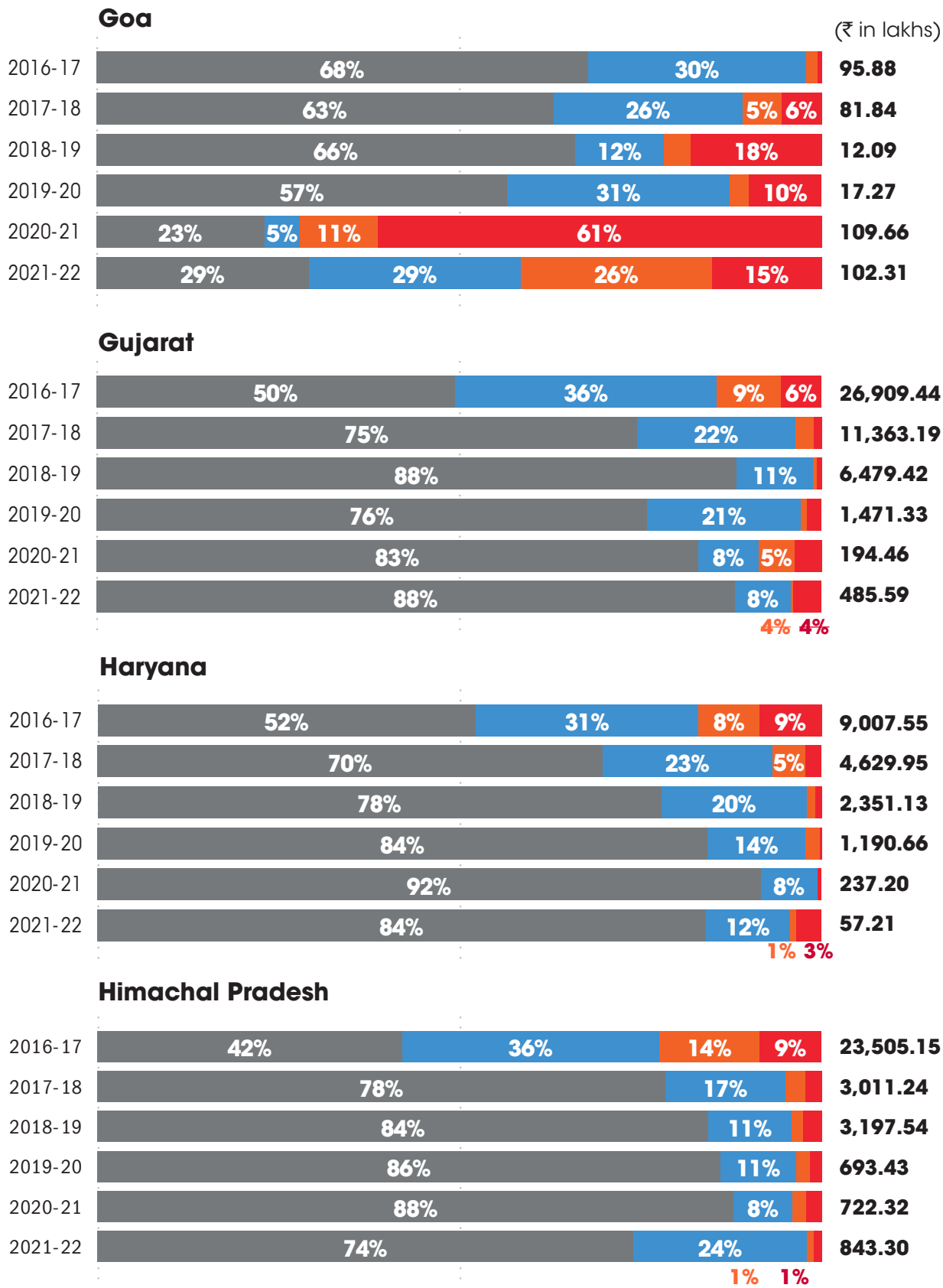
Chhattisgarh

2016-17	31%	34%	13%	22%	104,597.48
2017-18	91%	8%			12,700.92
2018-19	46%	10%	10%	34%	16,765.70
2019-20	17%	27%	48%	8%	12,365.26
2020-21	15%	15%	15%	55%	19,031.19
2021-22	22%	77%	1%		3,819.58

Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

PAYMENTS DELAYED BY

16 - 30 days | 31 - 60 days | 61 - 90 days | More than 90 days



Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Five states accounted for **60% of the payment delays** in 2021-22

The five states with most payment delays are **Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Telangana**

PAYMENTS DELAYED BY

16 - 30 days | 31 - 60 days | 61 - 90 days | 90 days or more

Jammu and Kashmir

(₹ in lakhs)

2016-17		7%	13%	77%	44,600.75
2017-18	11%	23%	14%	53%	57,523.42
2018-19		8%	12%	79%	66,072.10
2019-20	13%	26%	28%	33%	54,950.25
2020-21	41%	36%	15%	8%	28,608.08
2021-22	67%	25%	6%	2%	5,447.52

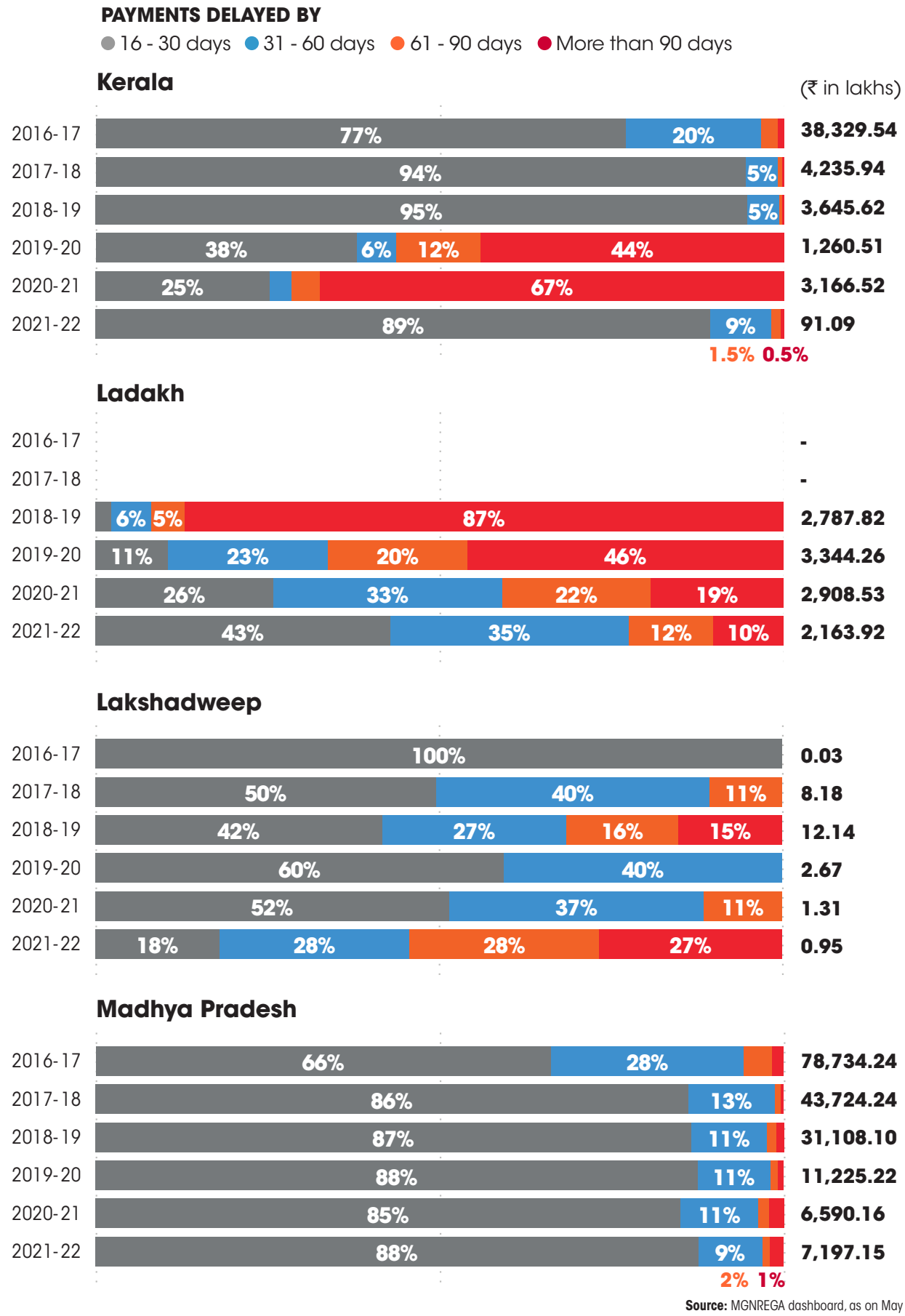
Jharkhand

2016-17	72%	19%		5%	22,534.78
2017-18	86%	11%			4,791.45
2018-19	86%	10%			955.79
2019-20	91%	9%			5.74
2020-21	30%	6%		61%	5.95
2021-22	56%	42%	1.5%	0.5%	37.11

Karnataka

2016-17	47%	32%	10%	10%	105,252.35
2017-18	70%	24%			46,144.71
2018-19	39%	48%	11%		63,457.99
2019-20	73%	19%			11,407.60
2020-21	76%	18%			9,636.21
2021-22	69%	21%	4%	5%	3,358.45

Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022



Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

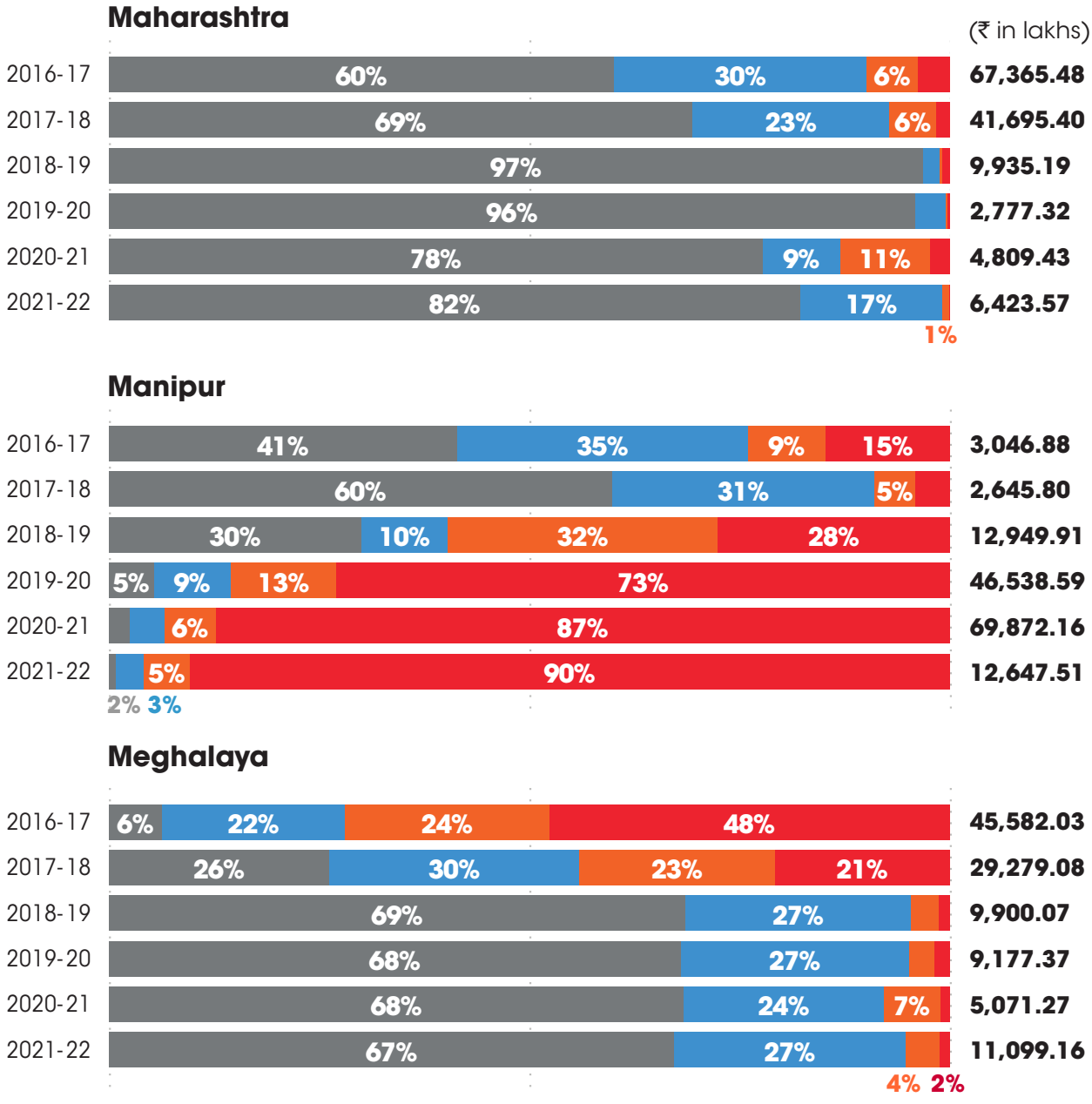
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Five states accounted for **96% of the payment delays of more than 90 days** in 2021-22

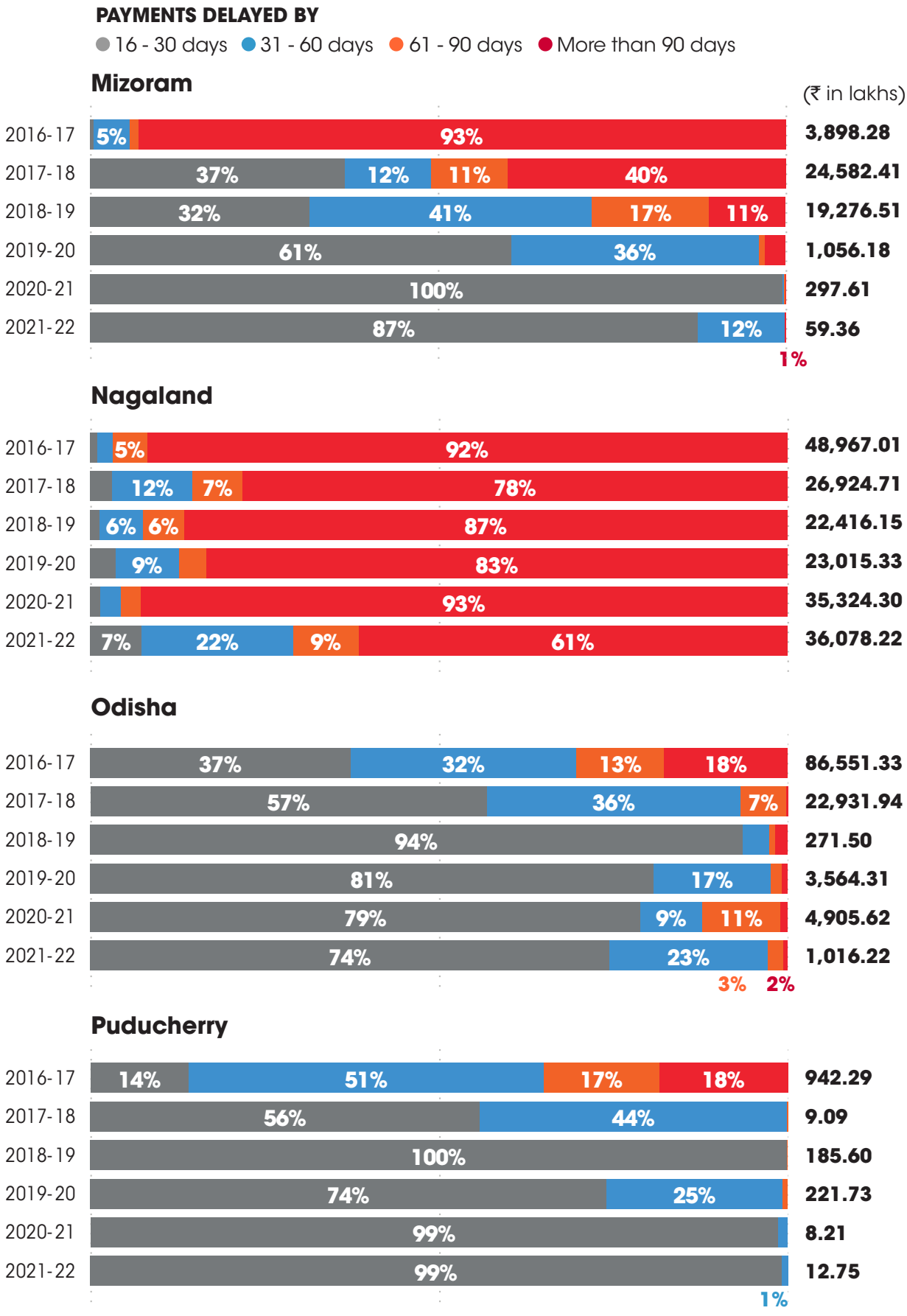
The five states with most payment delays of over 90 days are **Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh**

PAYMENTS DELAYED BY

16 - 30 days | 31 - 60 days | 61 - 90 days | More than 90 days



Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022



Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

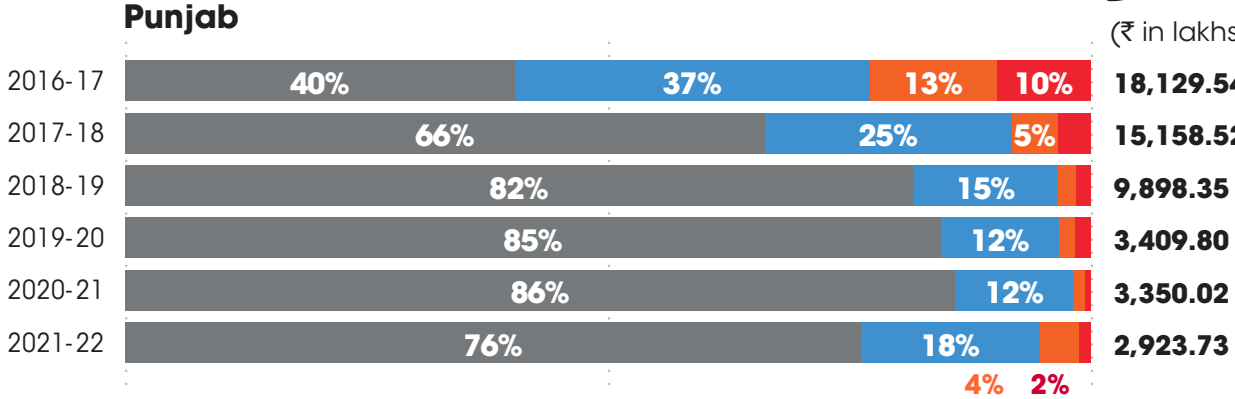
Five states accounted for **74% of the payment delays of 61-90 days** in 2021-22

The five states with most payment delays of 61-90 days are **Nagaland, Manipur Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Arunachal Pradesh**

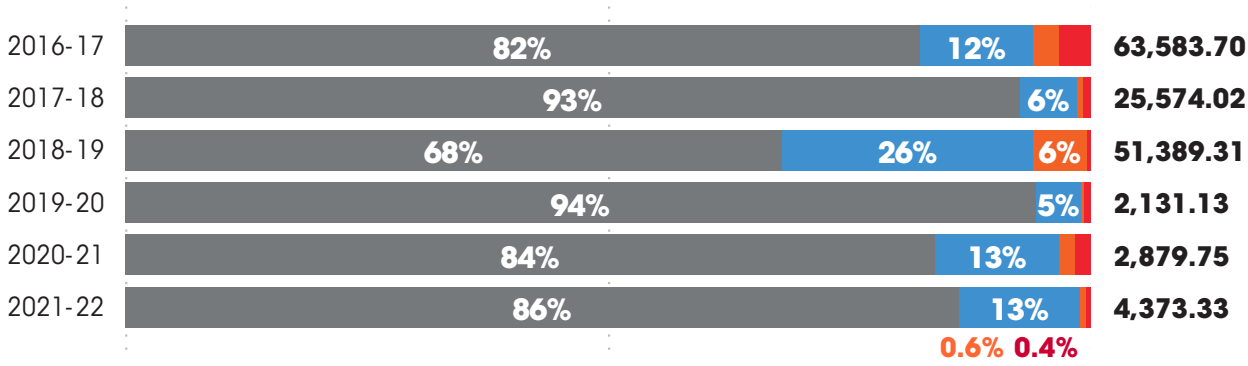
PAYMENTS DELAYED BY

16 - 30 days | 31 - 60 days | 61 - 90 days | More than 90 days

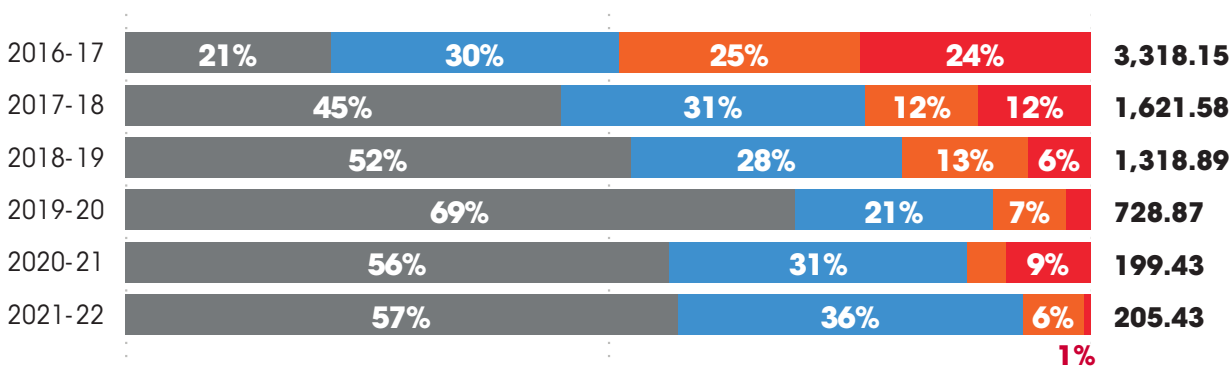
Punjab



Rajasthan



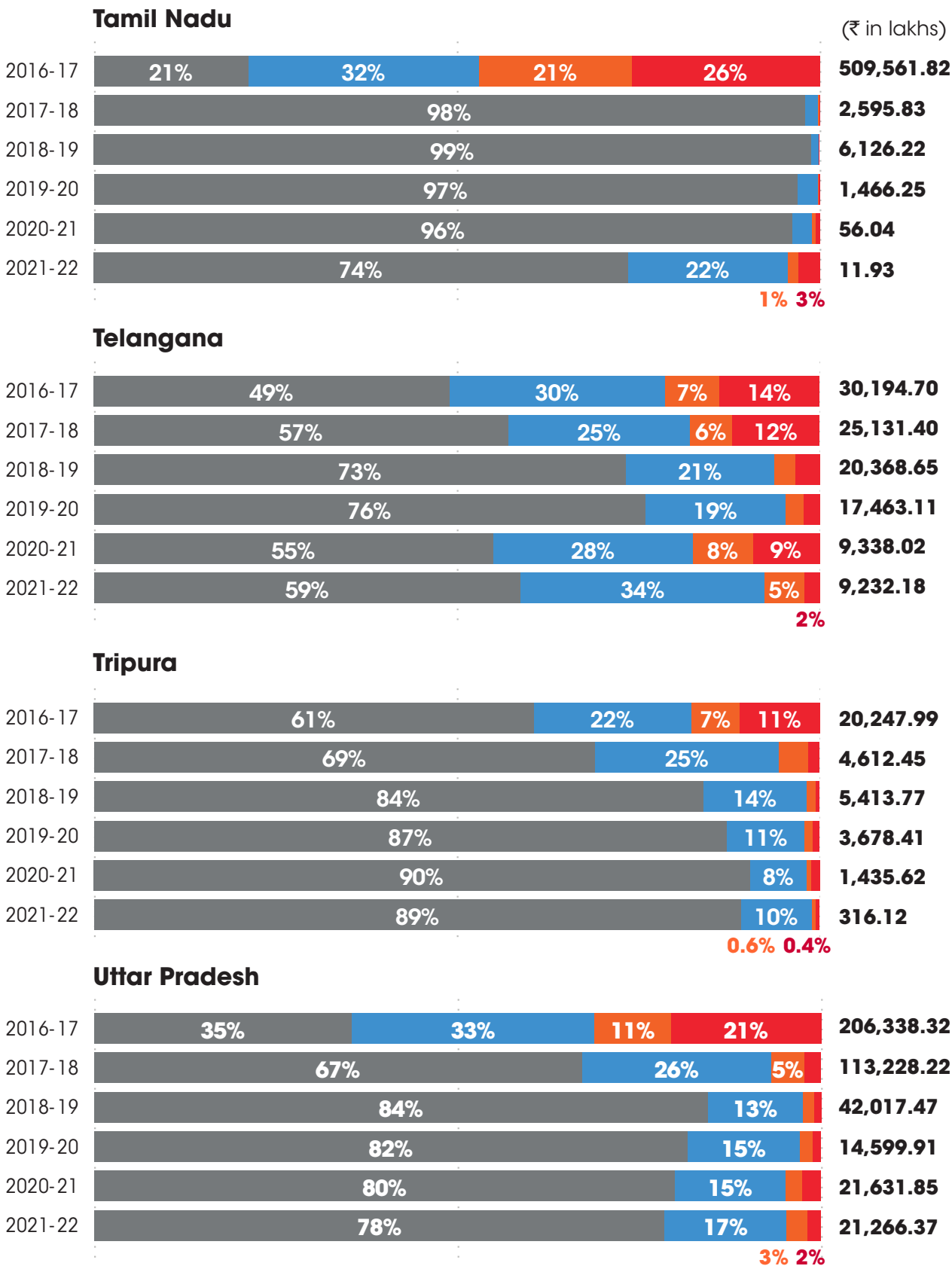
Sikkim



Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

PAYMENTS DELAYED BY

16 - 30 days | 31 - 60 days | 61 - 90 days | More than 90 days



Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Five states accounted for **74% of the payment delays of 61-90 days** in 2021-22

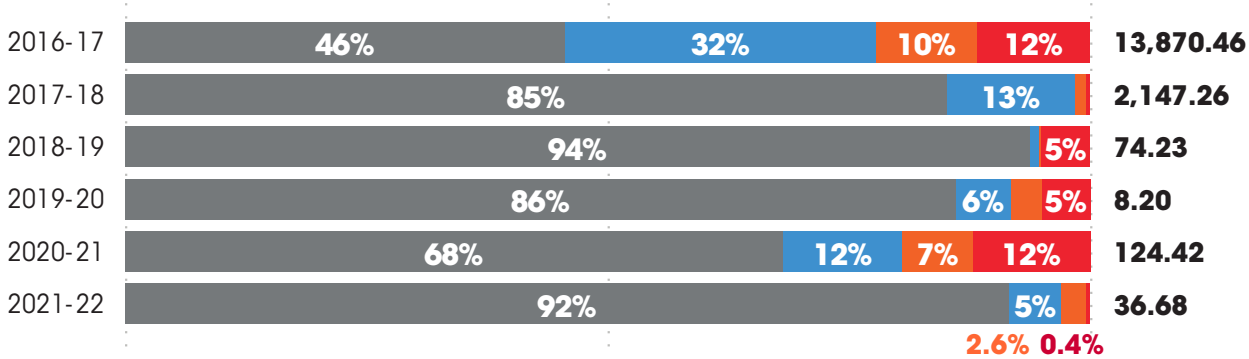
The five states with most payment delays of 61-90 days are **Nagaland, Manipur Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Arunachal Pradesh**

PAYMENTS DELAYED BY

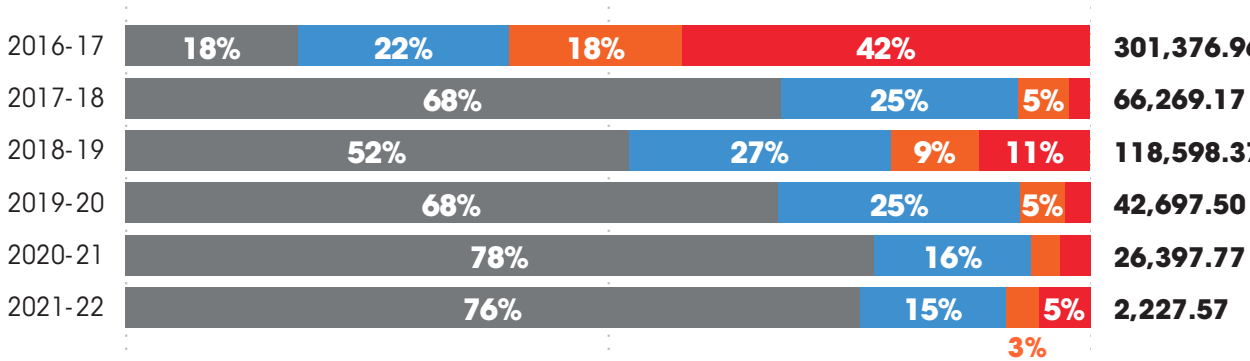
16 - 30 days | 31 - 60 days | 61 - 90 days | More than 90 days

Uttarakhand

(₹ in lakhs)



West Bengal



Source: MGNREGA dashboard, as on May 3, 2022

IN NEWS

International Women's Day: There is new proof that COVID-19 impacted women more than men
Women have had to suffer more loss of employment and non-compensation of labour, according to a recent study published in The Lancet

COVID-19 and jobs: The salaried, younger workers and women suffered more
While overall employment declined in the country in 2020-21, compared to 2019-20, some sections have been affected more adversely than others

The lure of 10 million jobs a year
Employment in agriculture has increased. Will it lead to shed the belief that agriculture will not be able to employ further?

Ticking time bomb: The perilous lives of garment workers amid the pandemic
Women workers in garment industry share stories of gender discrimination, insensitive treatment and government apathy

Global unemployment to surge to 205 million in 2022: ILO
The COVID-19 crisis significantly reduced household incomes around the world

We're scared of 3rd COVID-19 wave: Migrant workers reflect on 2 years of turbulence
Two years on, ripples from the first COVID-19 wave continue to cast a shadow on lives of migrant workers

India's migrant construction workers: An analysis of their welfare framework
There are prominent shortcomings in implementation, especially registration of workers and and collection and distribution of Cess

Making migrants count: The role of Indian judiciary amid COVID-19 pandemic
The Supreme Court's recent order has shifted the focus from protecting workers' legal rights to government largesse

MGNREGA: 15 years of moving from crisis to solutions
How the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme been used by India

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

Transforming enterprises through diversity and inclusion| International Labour Organization (ILO)| April 2022
One-in-four people do not feel valued at work, and those who do are mostly in senior positions, according to the report

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS): quarterly bulletin [October-December 2021 | National Statistical Office (NSO)| May 2022
The unemployment rate for persons of 15 years and above in urban areas slipped to 8.7% in October-December 2021 from 10.3%
in the year-ago quarter showed this survey report

Critical evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Standing Committee on Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (2021-2022)| Lok Sabha Secretariat| February 2022
MGNREGA is a last "fall-back" option for many in the rural areas, says this report

World employment and social outlook: trends 2022| International Labour Organization| January 2022
The report examines the impacts of the crisis on global and regional trends in employment, unemployment and labour force participation

Disability at a glance 2021: the shaping of disability-inclusive employment in Asia and the Pacific| UNESCAP| December 2021
The report offers a regional review of the employment status of persons with disabilities

STATE OF CLIMATE

RISING MERCURY

An unusually warm winter and post-monsoon seasons made 2021 India's fifth warmest year on record

HEATWAVES

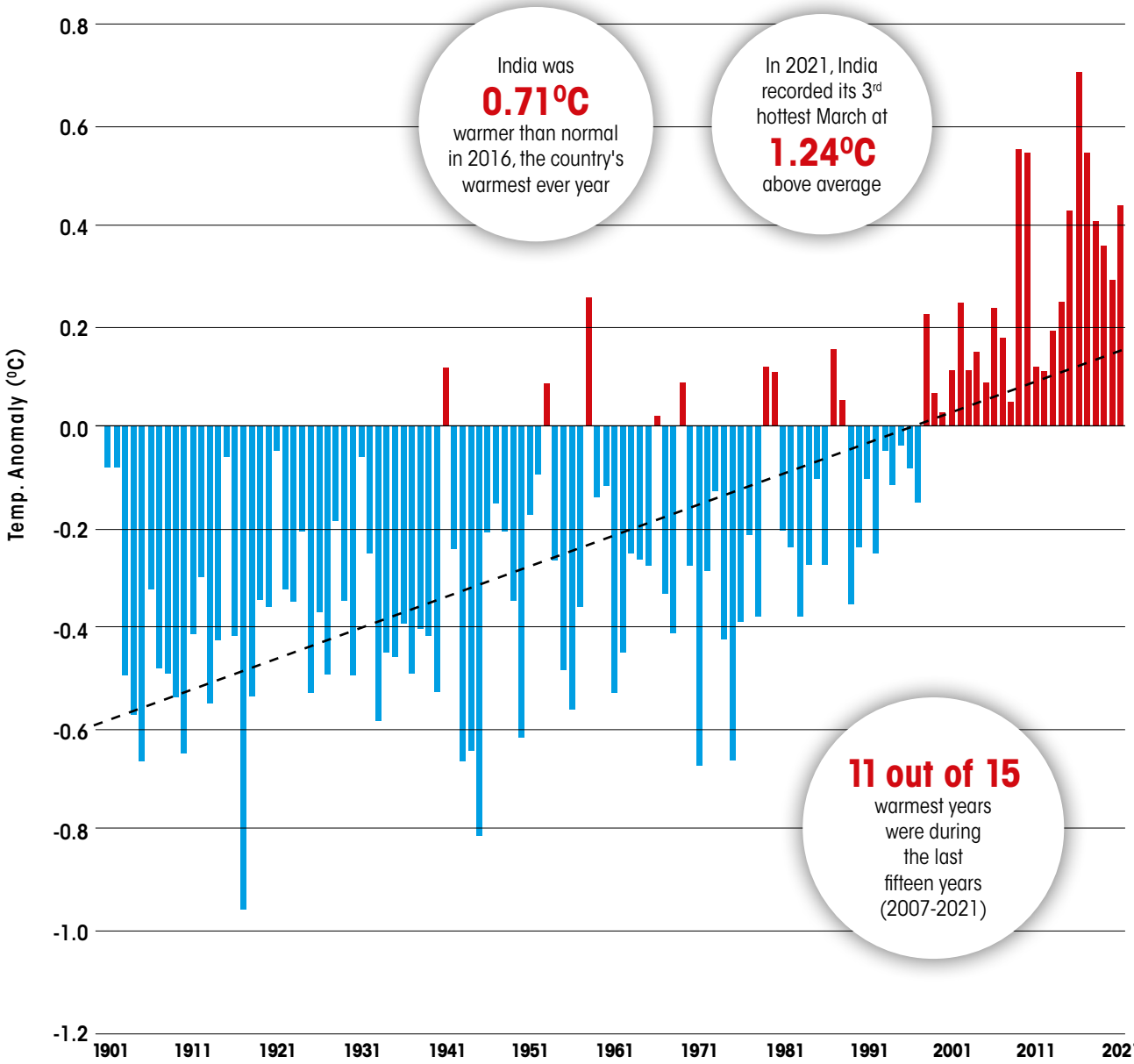
India recorded 280 heatwave days between March and May 2022, which is the highest in the past 12 years

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

24 states/UTs have reduced their spending on natural calamities between 2021-22 and 2020-21

Rising mercury

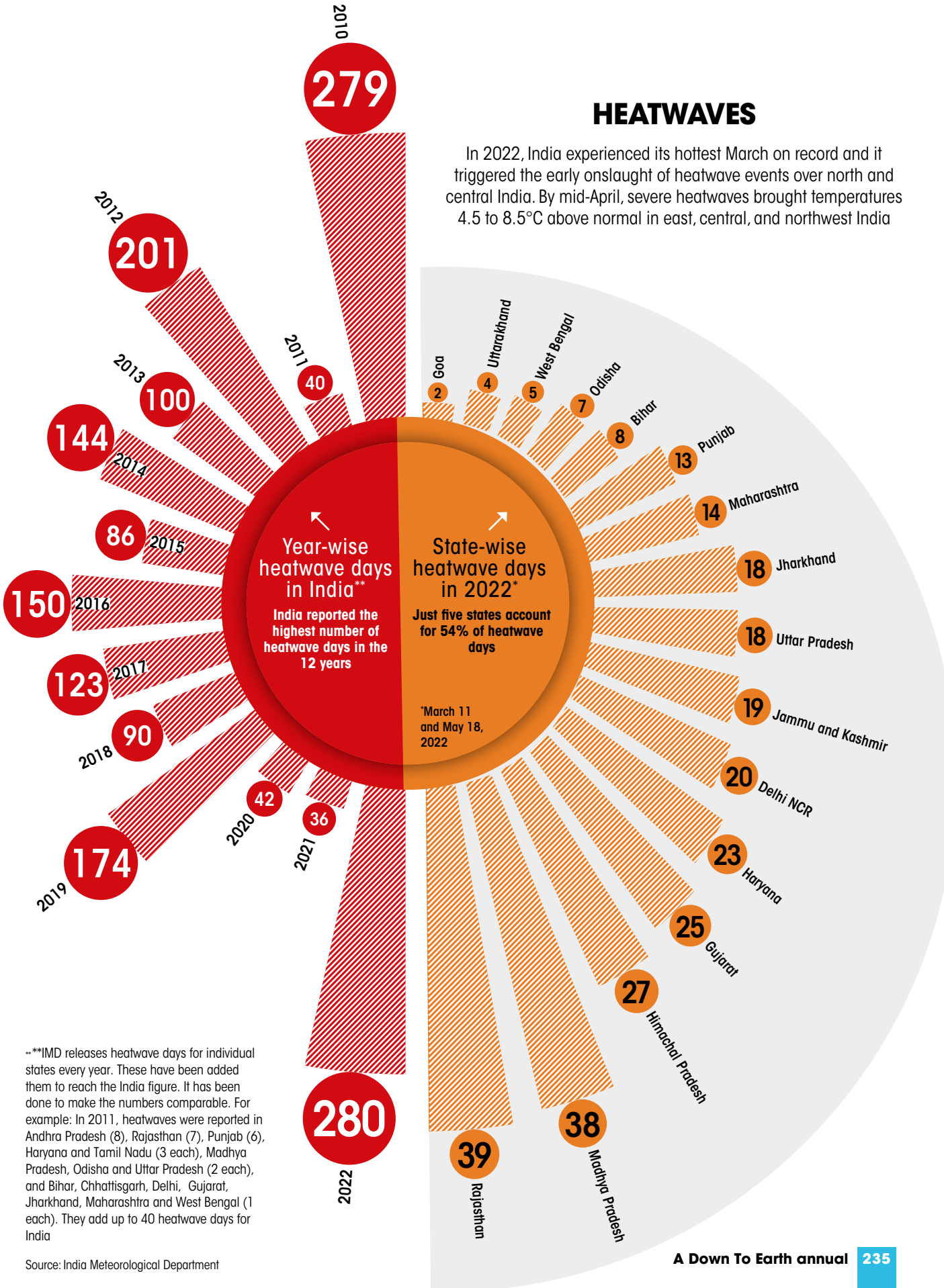
India recorded its fifth warmest year in 2021when the average temperature remained 0.44°C above normal (1981-2010 average). This was due to an unusually warm winter (+ 0.78°C in January and February) and post-monsoon season (+0.42°C in January and February). The other two seasons were also warmer than normal. The pre-monsoon season (March to May) was 0.35°C above average, and the monsoon season (June to September) was 0.34°C above average. The past decade (2011–2020/2012–2021) was India's warmest decade on record. The country's average annual mean temperature during 1901–2021 showed an increasing trend of 0.63°C/100 years with a significant increasing trend in maximum temperature (0.99°C/100 years) and a relatively lower increasing trend (0.26°C/100 years) in minimum temperature.



Source: India Meteorological Department

HEATWAVES

In 2022, India experienced its hottest March on record and it triggered the early onslaught of heatwave events over north and central India. By mid-April, severe heatwaves brought temperatures 4.5 to 8.5°C above normal in east, central, and northwest India



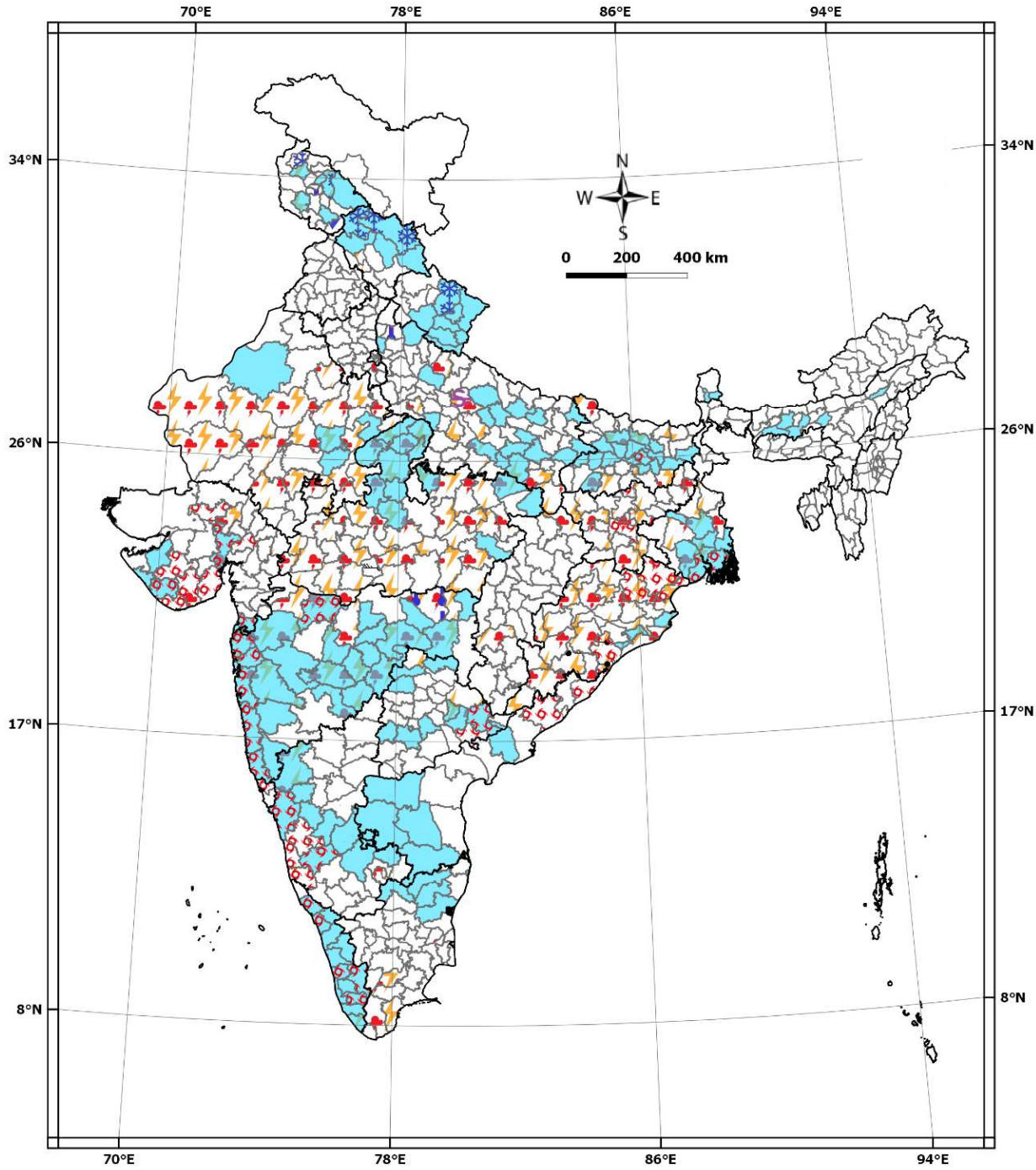
**IMD releases heatwave days for individual states every year. These have been added them to reach the India figure. It has been done to make the numbers comparable. For example: In 2011, heatwaves were reported in Andhra Pradesh (8), Rajasthan (7), Punjab (6), Haryana and Tamil Nadu (3 each), Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh (2 each), and Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal (1 each). They add up to 40 heatwave days for India

Source: India Meteorological Department

EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

At least 1,750 people died due to extreme weather events in 2021. Bulk of the deaths were due to lightning and thunderstorms, and floods, heavy rainfall and landslides

Heavy rain, flood and landslide Lightening and thunderstorm Cold wave Gale Duststorm
Hailstorm Cyclone Snowfall



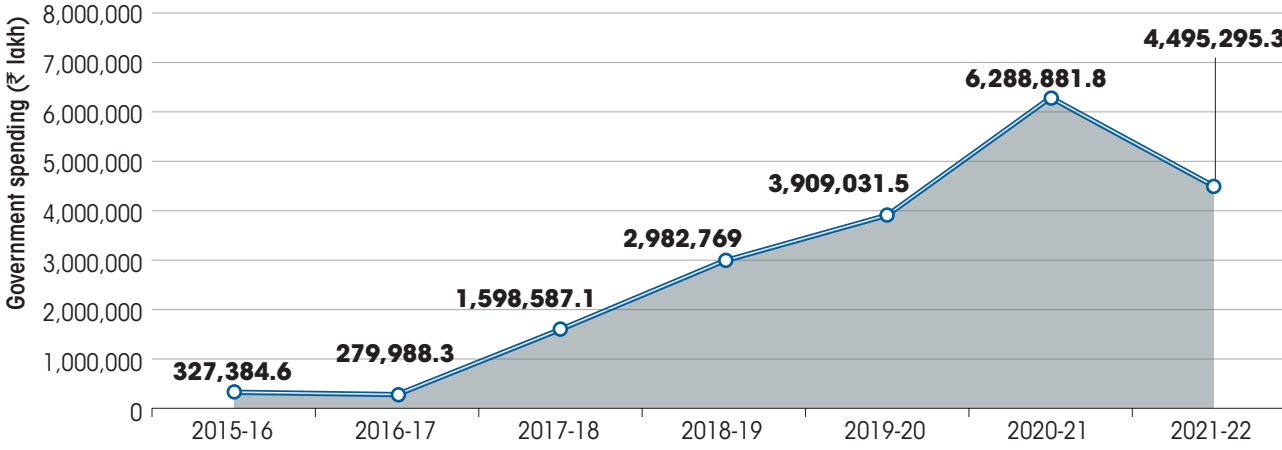
Source: India Meteorological Department

State/UT	Cyclones	Floods, heavy rains & land slides	Ligtning & Thunderstorm	Other Events	State wise total
1 (for map marking) **Andhra Pradesh**	4 (cyclone Gulab; September 24 to 28)	46 (September 6 and November 8 to 21)			**50**
2 Assam		14			**14**
3 Bihar	1 (very severe cyclonic storm Yaas; May 23 to 28)	12	89 (May 12; June 23 to 28; July 30; August 7; September 2, 27; October 1, 2, 17, 19)		**102**
4 Chhattisgarh			3		**3**
5 Goa	3 (extremely severe cyclonic storm Tauktae; May 14 to 19)				**3**
6 Gujarat	79 (Tauktae; May 14 to 19)	7	6		**92**
7 Haryana			1		**1**
8 Himachal Pradesh		55 (July 12, 25, 27; August 11)		4	**59**
9 Jharkhand	3 (Yaas; May 23 to 28)		54 (May 9, 20, 26, 31; Jun 1, 2; July 2, 11, 19; August 2, 7, 29)		**57**
10 Karnataka	8 (Tauktae; May 14 to 19)	33	4		**45**
11 Kerala	9 (Tauktae; May 14 to 19)	53 (May 23 to 25; July 14-15; October 11 to 19; November 10 to 15)	5		**67**
12 Madhya Pradesh		34	156 (Jan 2, 3; Feb 16, 18; Mar 12 to 23; April 10, 11; May 2 to 30; June 5, 6; July 11 to13, 23, 24; Aug 2, 17, 18, 22 to 31; Sept 4 to 29; Oct 1, 2, 3, 17, 18)	1	**191**
13 Maharashtra	56 deaths (45 in Tauktae; May 14 to 19, and 11 in Gulab; September 24 to 28)	215 (June 3, 9; July 9 to 31; August 29 to 31; September 1, 6, 7, 20, 21, 28; October 6 and 9)	76 (Feb 18; Mar 20; Apr 10, 11; May 2 to 9, 18, 29, 30, 31; Jun 3 to 9, 28; Jul 7, 9, 11, 22; Sept 10, 20, 21, 27; Oct 1, 5, 6, 7, 9)	3	**350**
14 Odisha	4 deaths (3 in Yaas and 1 in Gulab)	3	213 (Jan 12; Apr 4 to 29; May 4 to 31; Jun 1 to 30; Jul 1 to 25; Aug 2 to 31; Sep 1 to 29)	3	**223**
15 Rajasthan		14	48 (March 12, 22, 23; July 11, 13, 14; August 31; September 2, 6, 7, 21, 22, 28; October 18)		**62**
16 Sikkim		2			**2**
17 Tamil Nadu		20	14		**34**
18 Telangana	3 (Gulab; September 24 to 28)	15	7		**25**
19 New Delhi		4		3	**7**
20 Uttar Pradesh		42	49 (April 21; July 11; September 14 & 22)	7	**98**
21 Uttarkhand		143 (February 7; April 23; July 11; August 29; October 16 to 19)		4	**147**
22 West Bengal	2 (Yaas; May 23 to 28)	26	58 (May 11, 25, 27; June 5, 7, 8, 10, 13; August 2, 7; September 26)		**86**

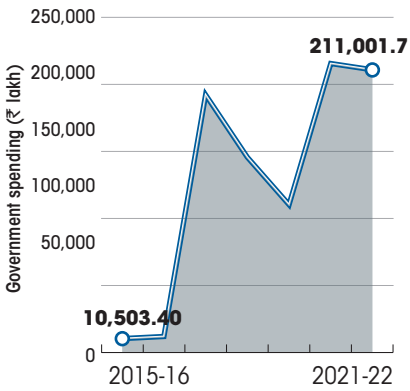
Other events include cold wave, dust storm, gale, hailstorm and snowfall

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

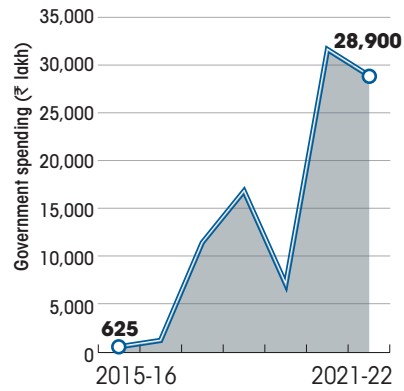
There has been an almost 30% reduction in India's expenditure on natural calamities in 2021-22, compared to 2020-21



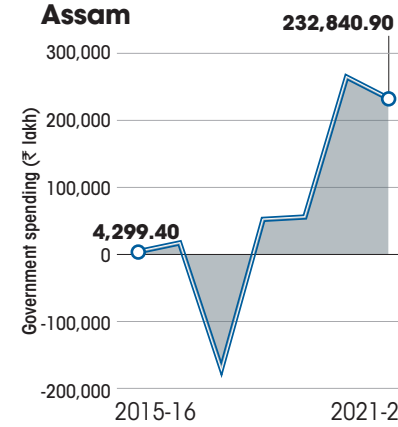
Andhra Pradesh



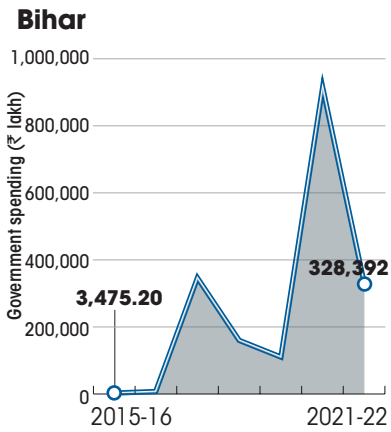
Arunachal Pradesh



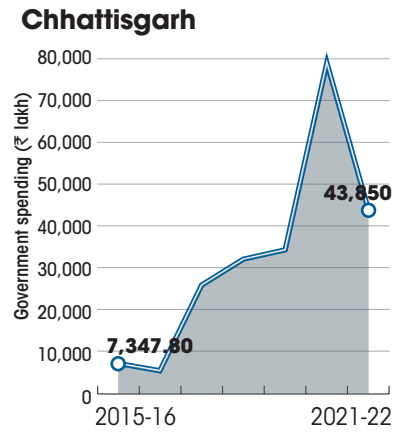
Assam



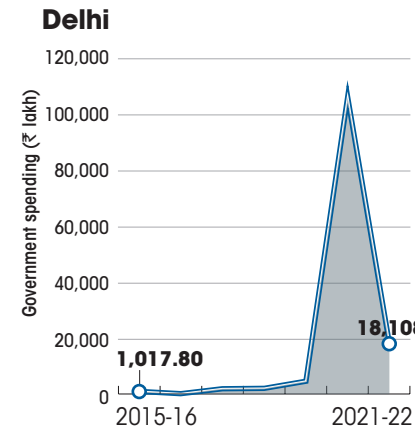
Bihar



Chhattisgarh



Delhi



Source: Envistats 2022, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

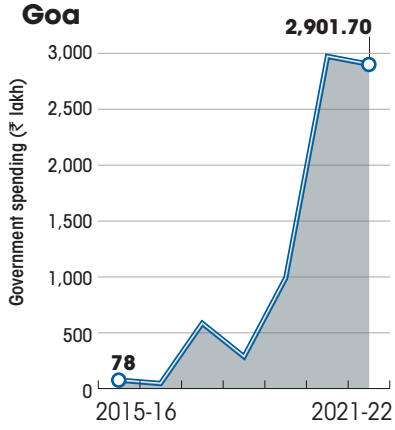
24 states/UTs

have reduced their spending on natural calamities between 2021-22 and 2020-21

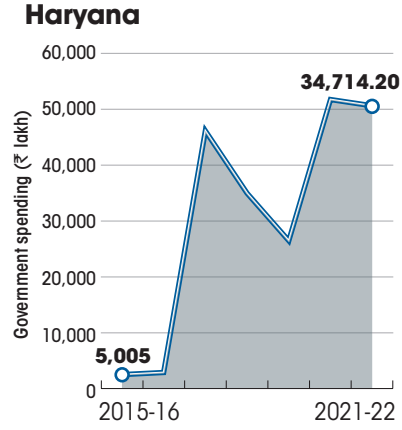
6 states/UTs

have seen more than 50% reduction in their spending between 2021-22 and 2020-21

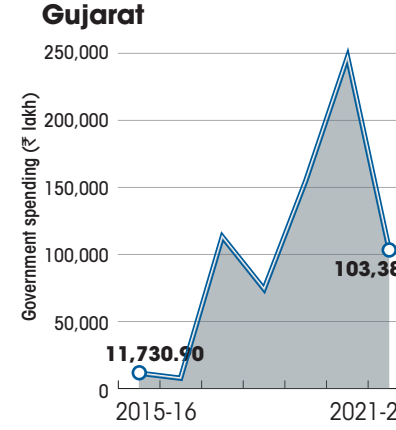
Goa



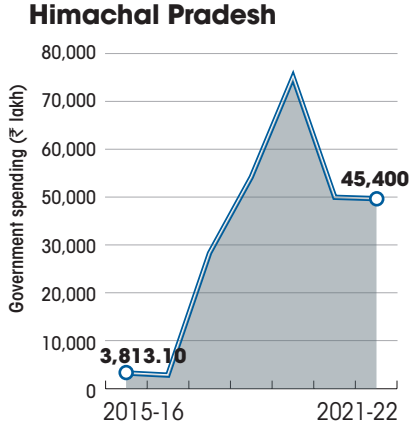
Haryana



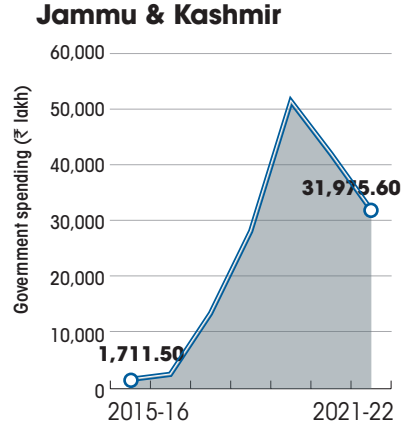
Gujarat



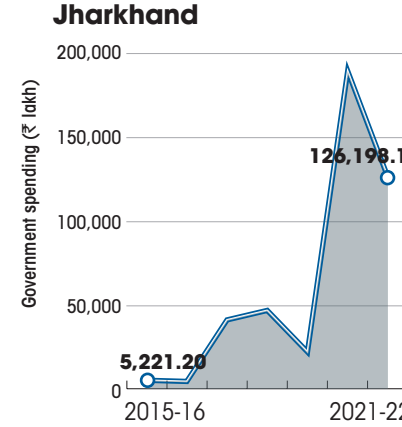
Himachal Pradesh



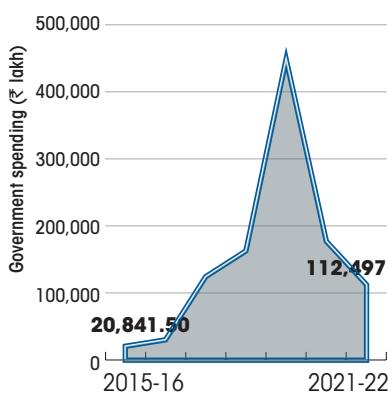
Jammu & Kashmir



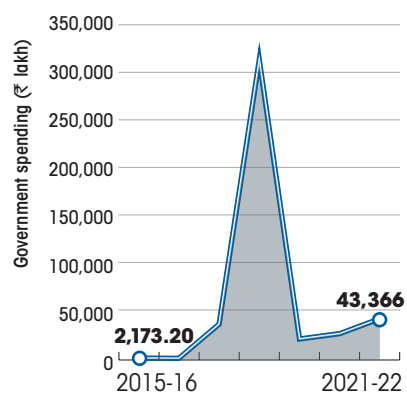
Jharkhand



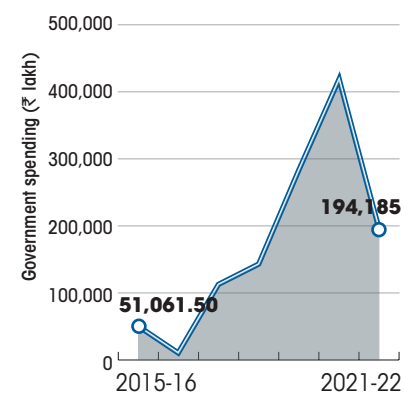
Karnataka



Kerala



Madhya Pradesh

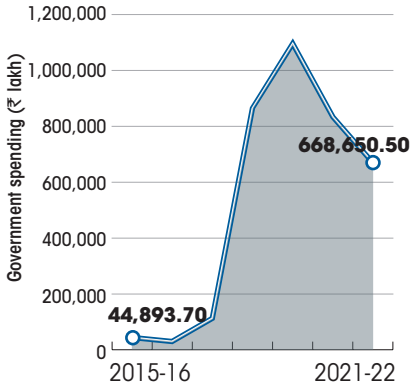


Source: Envistats 2022, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

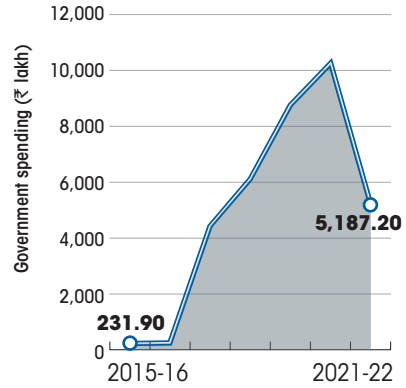
5 states/UTs
account for more than 70 per cent of the reduced spendings between 2021-22 and 2020-21

₹5,854 crore
the decrease in government expenditure in Bihar between 2021-22 and 2020-21

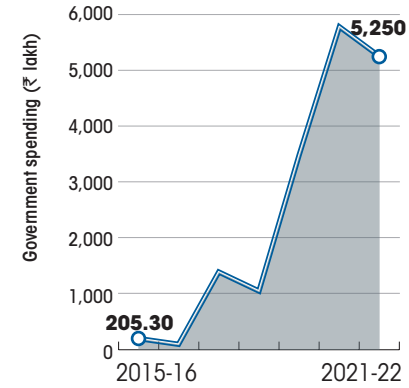
Maharashtra



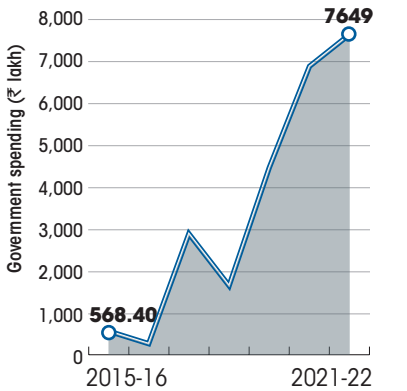
Manipur



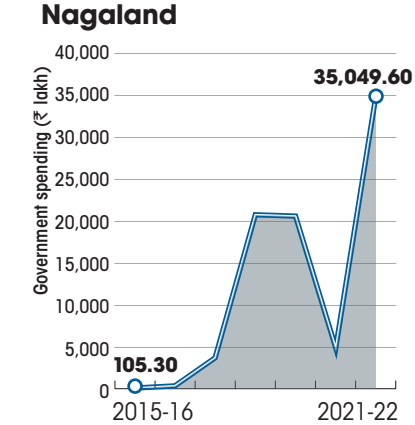
Mizoram



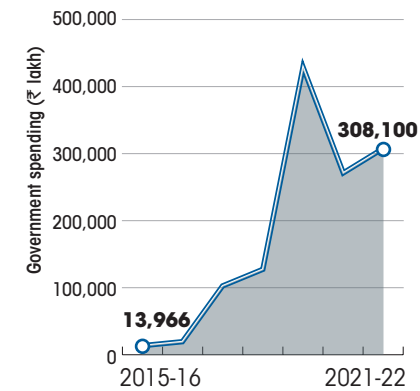
Meghalaya



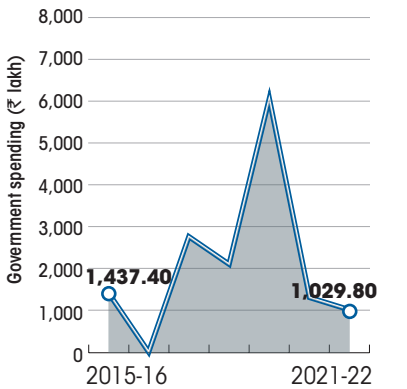
Nagaland



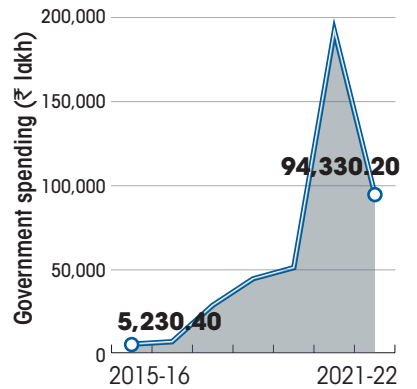
Odisha



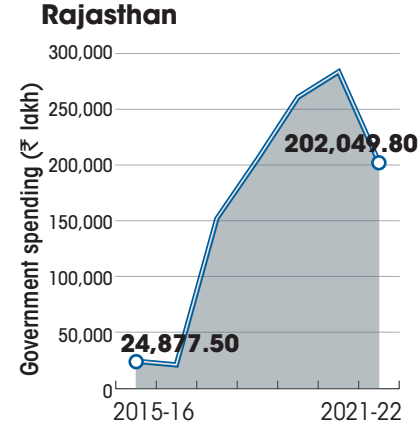
Puducherry



Punjab



Rajasthan

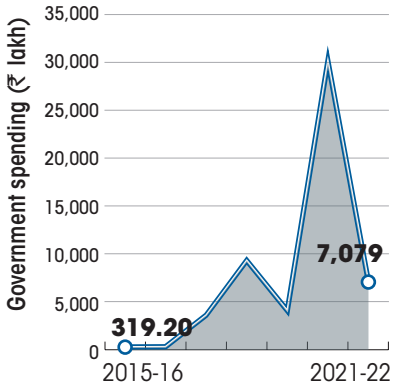


Source: Envistats 2022, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

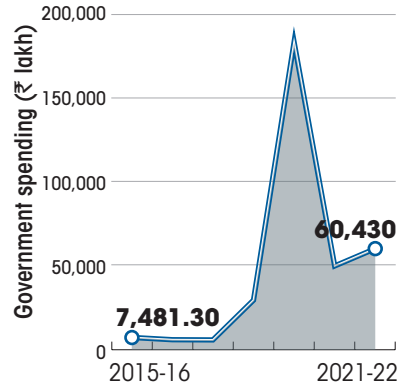
83%
decrease in government expenditure in Delhi between 2021-22 and 2020-21

77%
decrease in government expenditure in Sikkim between 2021-22 and 2020-21

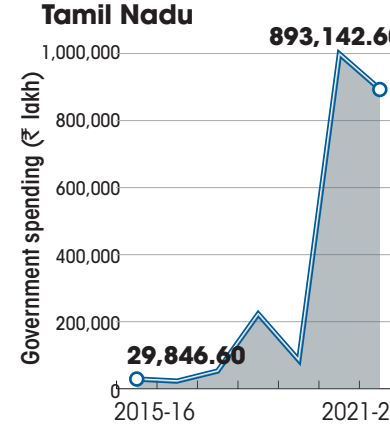
Sikkim



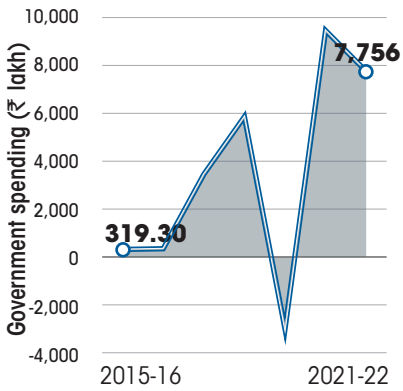
Telangana



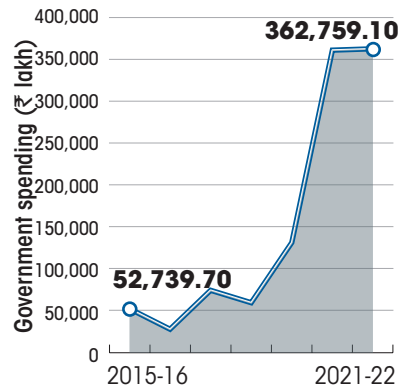
Tamil Nadu



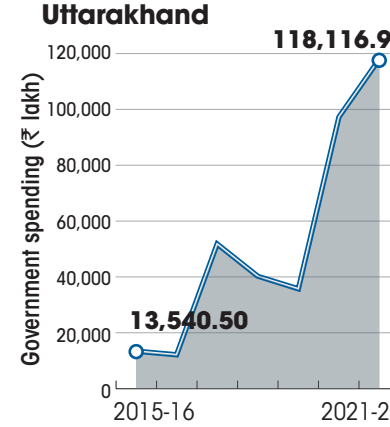
Tripura



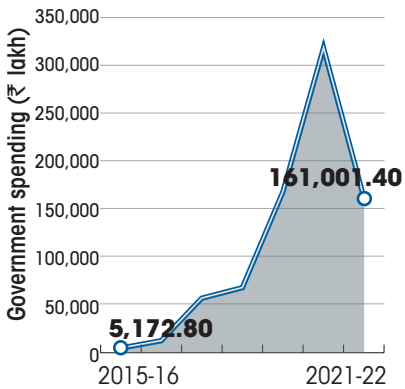
Uttar Pradesh



Uttarakhand



West Bengal

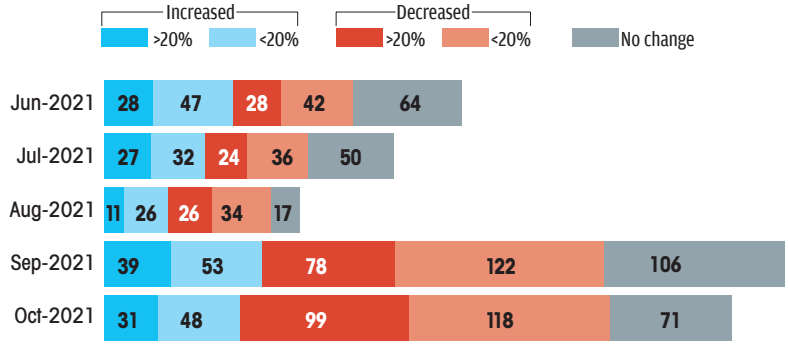


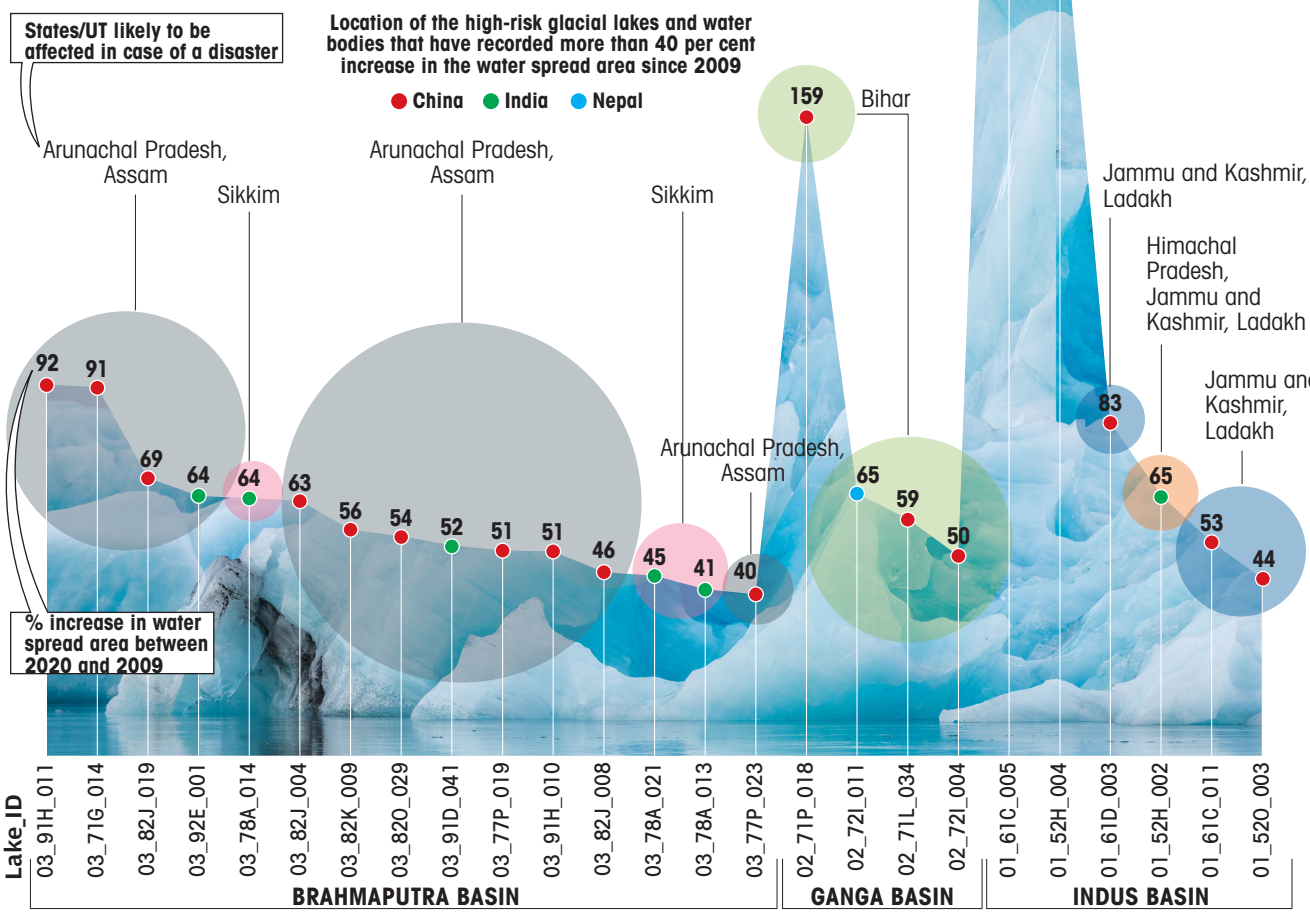
Source: Envistats 2022, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

MELTING GLACIERS

There are 25 glacial lakes and water bodies in India, China, and Nepal that have seen a 40% increase in water spread area since 2009. They pose a great threat to seven Indian states and Union Territories and need to be monitored closely

In October 2021, 31 glacial lakes and water bodies showed an increase in area by 20%





Source: Monitoring of glacial lakes and water bodies in the Himalayan region for Year 2021 (June to October), Central Water Commission

IN NEWS

Global CO2 concentration in atmosphere hit new high in May 2nd week: Report
Highest daily average of atmospheric carbon dioxide recorded; experts blame climate change

En route to climate catastrophe? 4 major indicators broke records in 2021, says WMO
Greenhouse gas concentrations, sea-level rise, ocean heat and ocean acidification were the highest since record keeping began

For a greener future: Jharkhand needs a planned transition from coal
Jharkhand accounts for close to 300,000 individuals employed within the illegal coal mining industry

Climate change is real: Strong cyclones to reduce in Bay of Bengal, rise in Arabian Sea by 2050, says study
Globally, the risk of strong tropical cyclones is expected to become more than double by 2050, according to the study

Cutting back coal: Global effort hits Chinese wall
India has one of the largest reductions within planned coal capacity

Climate change is real: Heatwave to hit Bihar litchi, mango farmers
Litchi and mango need special micro climates; but climate change has upset this in the last decade, say scientists

Union Budget 2022-23: Why CSE disagrees with government's proposal on coal gasification
The chances to reduce emissions through coal gasification are very remote, says CSE

Abandonment, poverty, sexual exploitation: Why Indian women pay a higher price for climate crisis
Women have limited ability to overcome climate shocks compared to their male counterparts: It is an uneven playing field. But a gradual change is on the horizon

India may lose 3-10% of its GDP annually by 2100 due to climate change
India's poverty rate may rise by 3.5 per cent in 2040 due to climate change

World will face at least 560 climate disasters every year by 2030, warns UN
Insurance against disasters can help adapt and build back better

Vanishing glaciers forests: Google's Earth Day doodle shows how climate change altered the planet
Mount Kilimanjaro, Sermersooq, Great Barrier Reef, Harz Forests featured in the doodle

Half of Indian states lags national average in first energy, climate index
Small states perform better on environmental sustainability

Disaster deaths, sinking: Unprepared Kolkata face multiple climate risks, warns IPCC report
Scientists offer solutions how city can contain impact of climate change

Indian insurers listed among worst performers in climate sector globally
Cyclone Amphan fetched record insurance damages despite not paying three-fourths of claimed amount

Mumbai Climate Action Plan aims to remove carbon emissions by 2050. Can it be done?
The solution lies in switching to renewables like solar and wind. Solar alone can potentially generate 1,724 MW of electricity, enough to meet half of Mumbai's energy needs

World Water Day: India's water security at great risk in era of climate change, says CSE
In the age of climate change, we need to know that the water agenda is the real make or break of our future, says CSE director-general, Sunita Narain

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

State of the global climate 2021| WMO| May 2022
Greenhouse gas concentrations, sea level rises, ocean heat levels and acidification, all set new records during 2021, while some glaciers reached the point of no return

Strengthening capacity for climate action in developing countries: overview and recommendations| OECD| May 2022
Despite years of donor country engagement, developing countries' efforts to fight climate change and its consequences remain stifled by important capacity gaps

Global annual to decadal climate update| WMO| May 2022
There is a 50:50 chance of average global temperature reaching 1.5 degrees Celcius above pre-industrial levels in the next five years

Climate change impacts on ecoregions in the Kangchenjunga Landscape of India, Bhutan, and Nepal| ICIMOD| April 2022
Climate change is causing ecoregions to shift in the Hindu Kush Himalayas, threatening both ecosystem services and biodiversity in the region

Mumbai climate action plan 2022| Government of Maharashtra| March 2022
MCAP has laid down a 30-year roadmap for the city to tackle the challenges of climate change by adopting inclusive and robust mitigation and adaptation strategies

Climate change 2022: impacts, adaptation and vulnerability- summary for policymakers| IPCC Secretariat| February 2022
The report assesses the impacts of climate change, looking at ecosystems, biodiversity, and human communities at global and regional levels

District-level changes in climate: historical climate and climate change projections for the Eastern States of India| Center for Study of Science| February 2022
The study analyses the historical climate and projects the temperature and rainfall of the four eastern states of India: Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal

District-level changes in climate: historical climate and climate change projections for the Central states of India| CSTEP| January 2022
The study analyses the historical climate and projects the temperature and rainfall of the two central Indian states: Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh

District-level changes in climate: historical climate and climate change projections for the Southern states of India| CSTEP| January 2022
The study analyses the historical climate and projects the temperature and rainfall of the five southern states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana

The climate security and energy (transition) nexus: winds of change| CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change| January 2022
Energy transitions present a formidable opportunity not only to decarbonize our economies, but also to build a more equitable and decentralized energy system

STATE OF ENERGY

COAL BURNING

Coal combustion accounts for one-third of all carbon emissions, making it the single largest contributor to global climate change

COAL CAPACITY

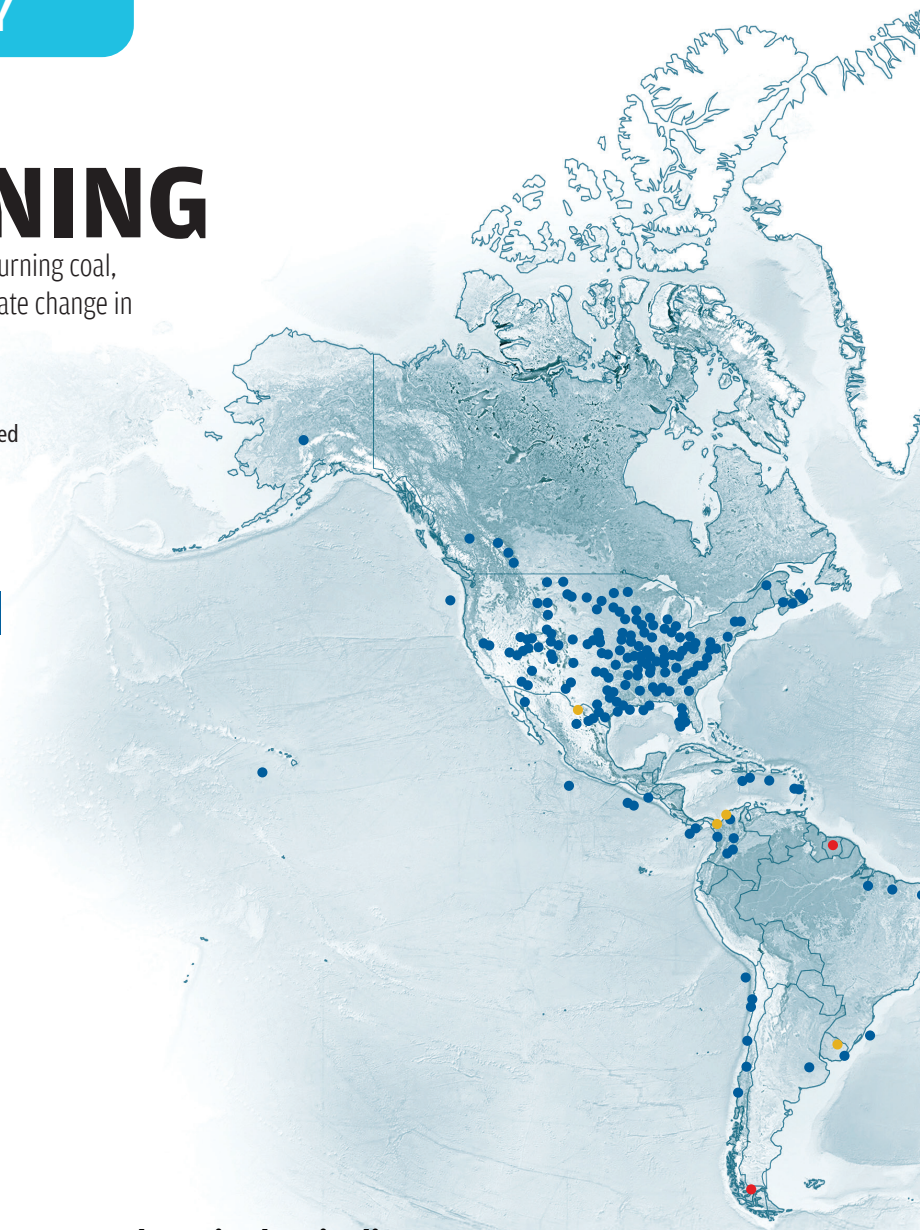
India has the world's second largest operational coal plants capacity, after China

FUTURE PLANS

By 2050, the world must reduce its GHG emissions from coal by 99% to restrict the temperature rise to 1.5°C by 2100

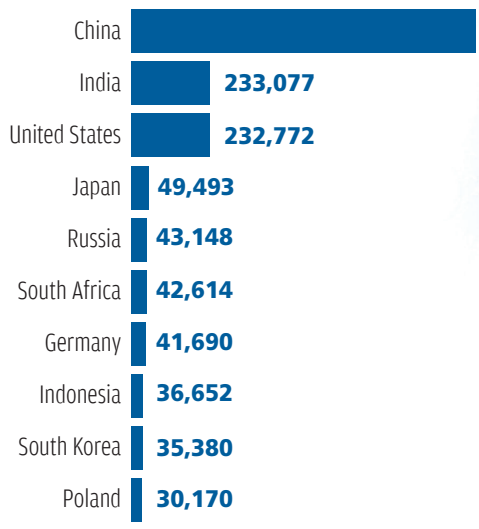
COAL BURNING

One-third of all carbon emissions come from burning coal, making it the single largest contributor to climate change in the world

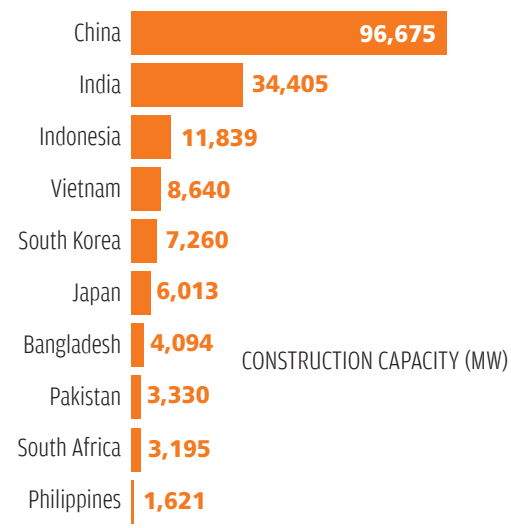


● Operational ● Construction ● Planned ● Halted

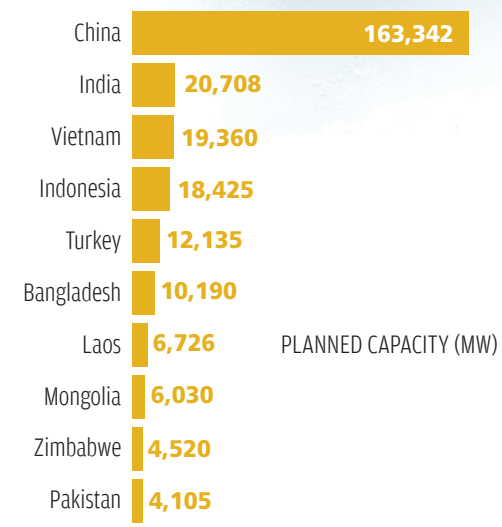
Operational plants

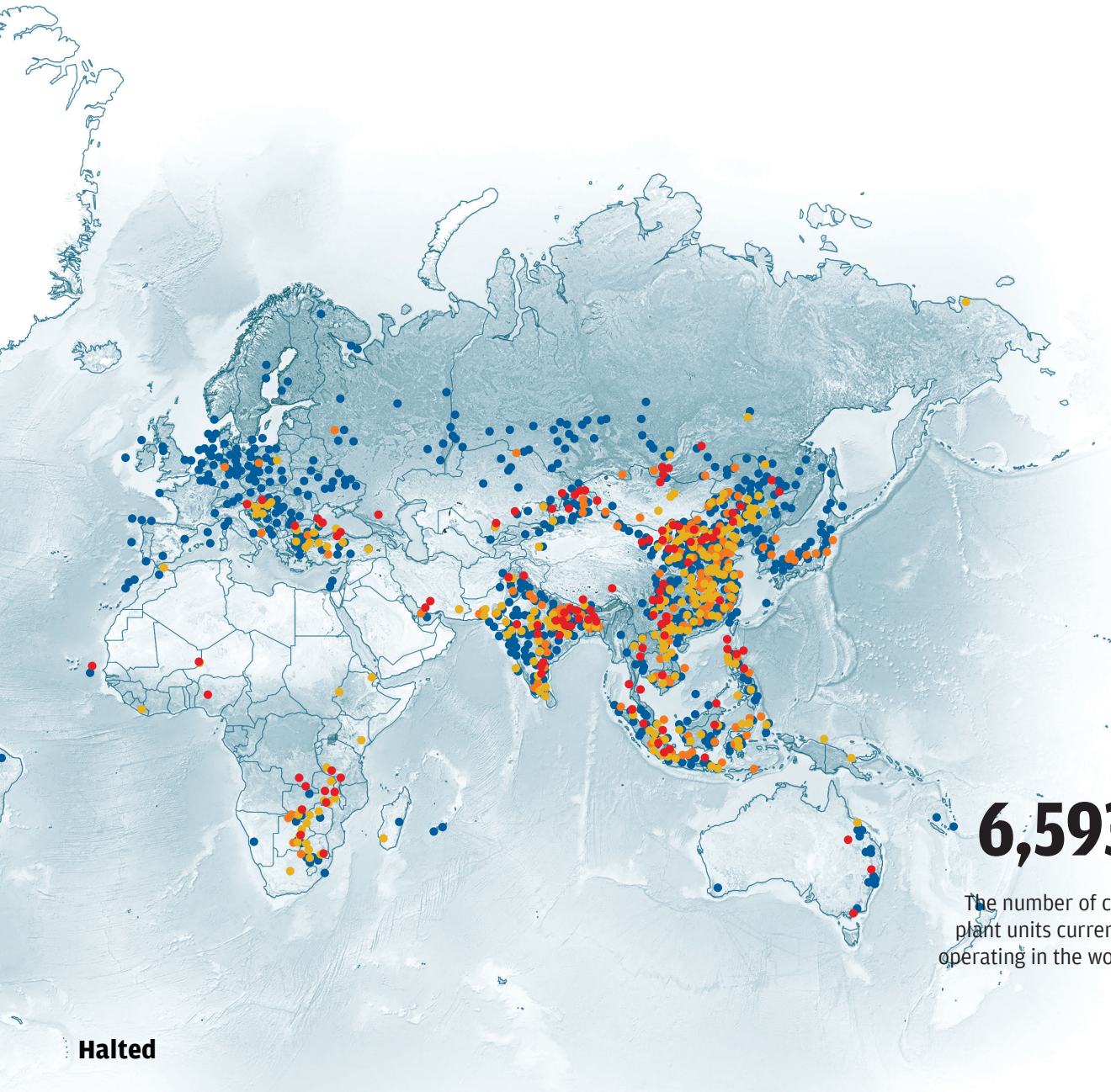


Plants under construction



Plants in the pipeline

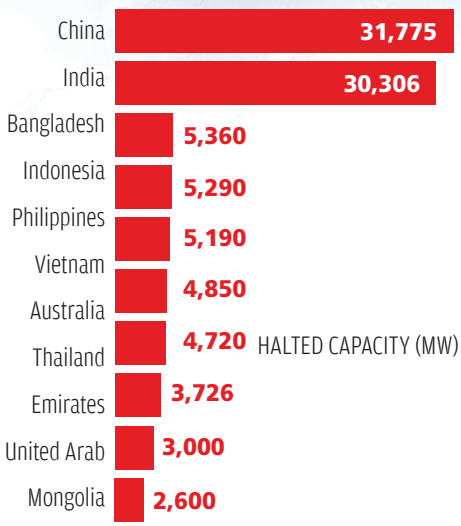




6,593

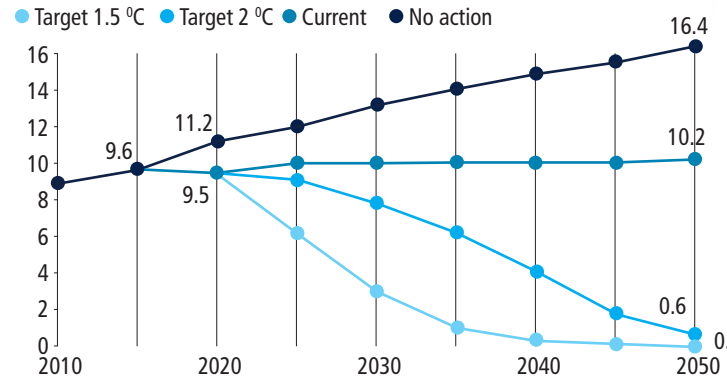
The number of coal plant units currently operating in the world

Halted



Global emission reduction scenarios

GHG Emissions from Coal Plants (in $GtCO_2e$)



Source: Bloomeberg Global Coal Countdown

RESOURCES

IN NEWS

Half of Indian states lags national average in first energy, climate index
Small states perform better on environmental sustainability

Disaster deaths, sinking: Unprepared Kolkata face multiple climate risks, warns IPCC report
Scientists offer solutions how city can contain impact of climate change

Indian insurers listed among worst performers in climate sector globally
Cyclone Amphan fetched record insurance damages despite not paying three-fourths of claimed amount

Mumbai Climate Action Plan aims to remove carbon emissions by 2050. Can it be done?
The solution lies in switching to renewables like solar and wind. Solar alone can potentially generate 1,724 MW of electricity, enough to meet half of Mumbai's energy needs

Coal mining, waste discharge, encroachment: River Bhogdoi has been dying a slow death
The inter-state river is one of Assam's most polluted

For a greener future: Jharkhand needs a planned transition from coal
Jharkhand accounts for close to 300,000 individuals employed within the illegal coal mining industry

Cutting back coal: Global effort hits Chinese wall
India has one of the largest reductions within planned coal capacity

STATE OF CITIES

URBAN SPACES

Chennai is the only capital city to feature in the top 5 of the urban index that is based on 14 socio-economic indicators

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

In 47 of the 56 assessed cities, less than half of the households are without any member covered under health scheme/ insurance

POPULATION IN SLUMS

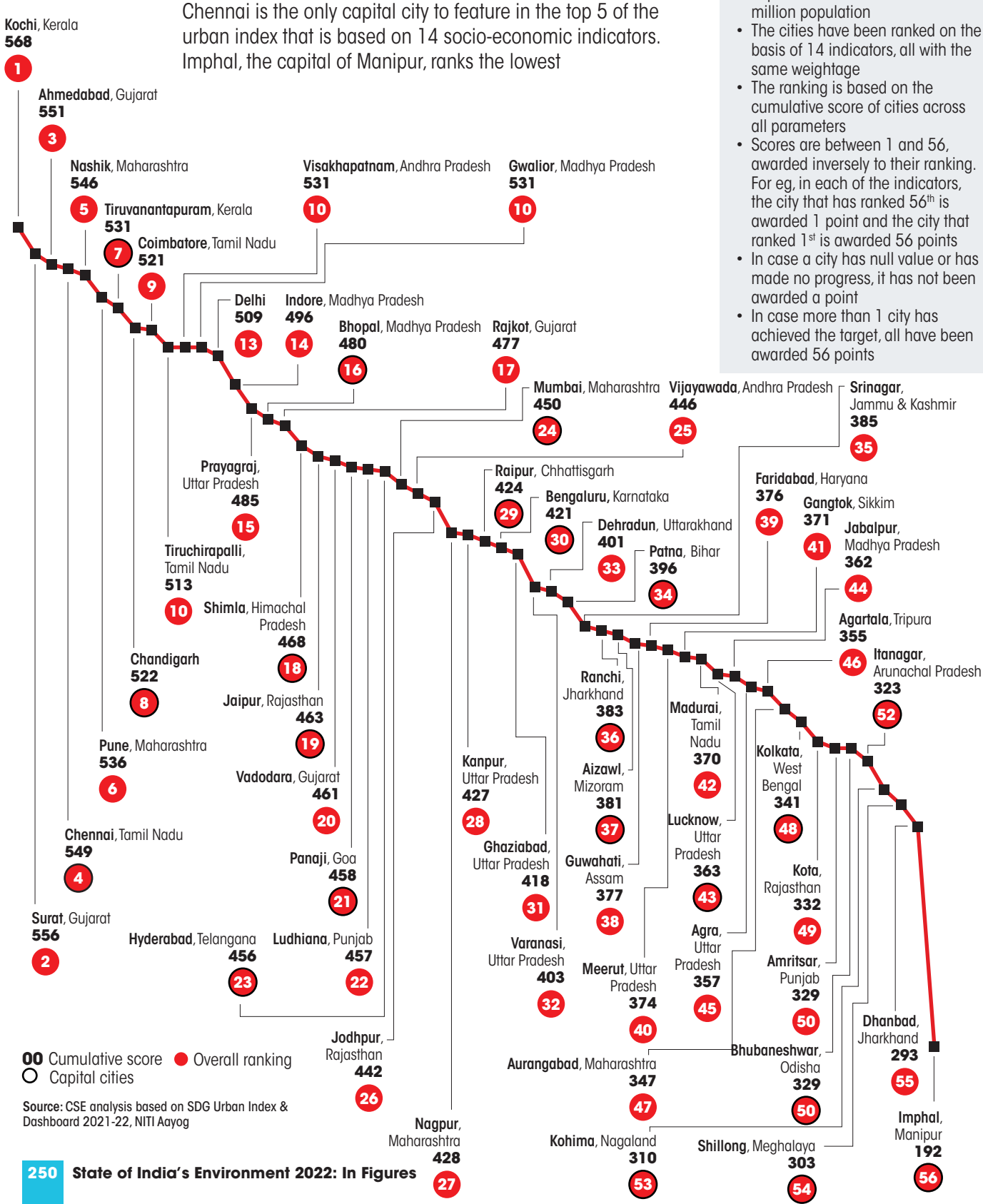
In 16 cities, 25% of the residents live in slums. This includes six capital cities

Capital problem

Chennai is the only capital city to feature in the top 5 of the urban index that is based on 14 socio-economic indicators. Imphal, the capital of Manipur, ranks the lowest

How cities were ranked

- The ranking consists of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population
- The cities have been ranked on the basis of 14 indicators, all with the same weightage
- The ranking is based on the cumulative score of cities across all parameters
- Scores are between 1 and 56, awarded inversely to their ranking. For eg, in each of the indicators, the city that has ranked 56th is awarded 1 point and the city that ranked 1st is awarded 56 points
- In case a city has null value or has made no progress, it has not been awarded a point
- In case more than 1 city has achieved the target, all have been awarded 56 points

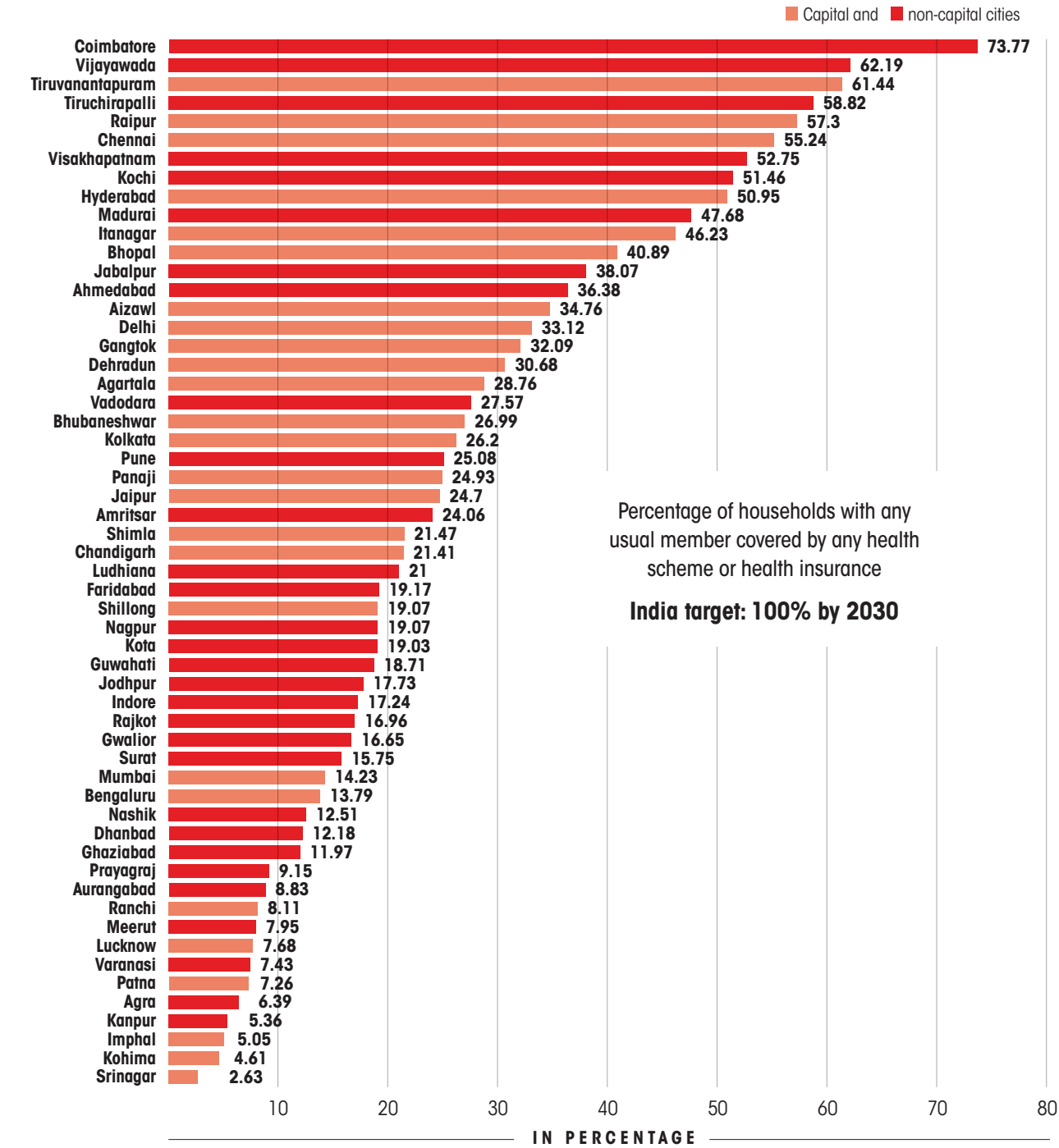


Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Health insurance coverage

Less than half of the households in 47 cities* do not have any members covered by a health scheme/insurance. This includes 22 of the 26 capital cities in the list

* out of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population

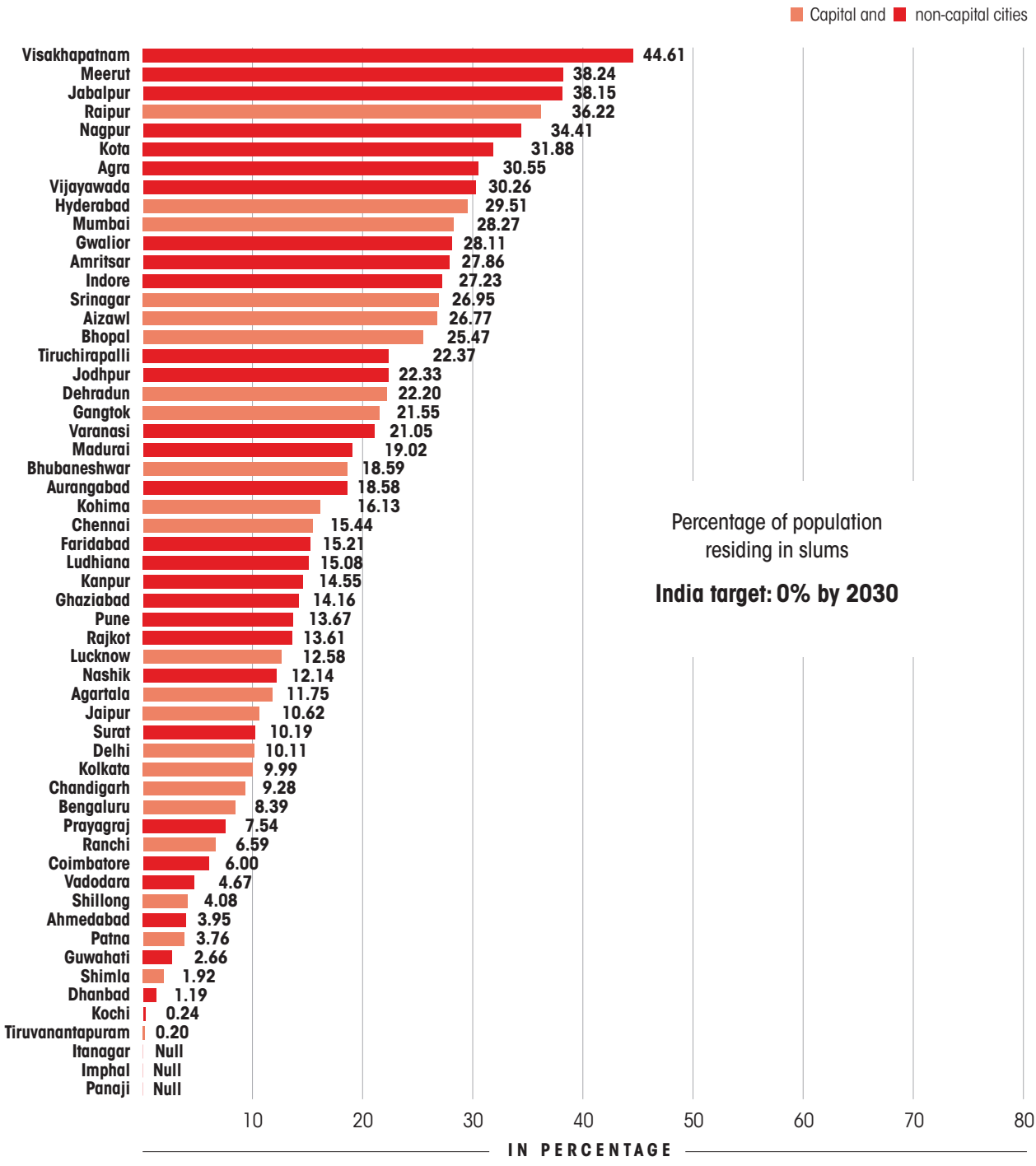


Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Population residing in slums

In 16 cities*, one out of every four residents lives in slums. This includes six capital cities. The data is unavailable for Itanagar, Panaji and Imphal

* out of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population

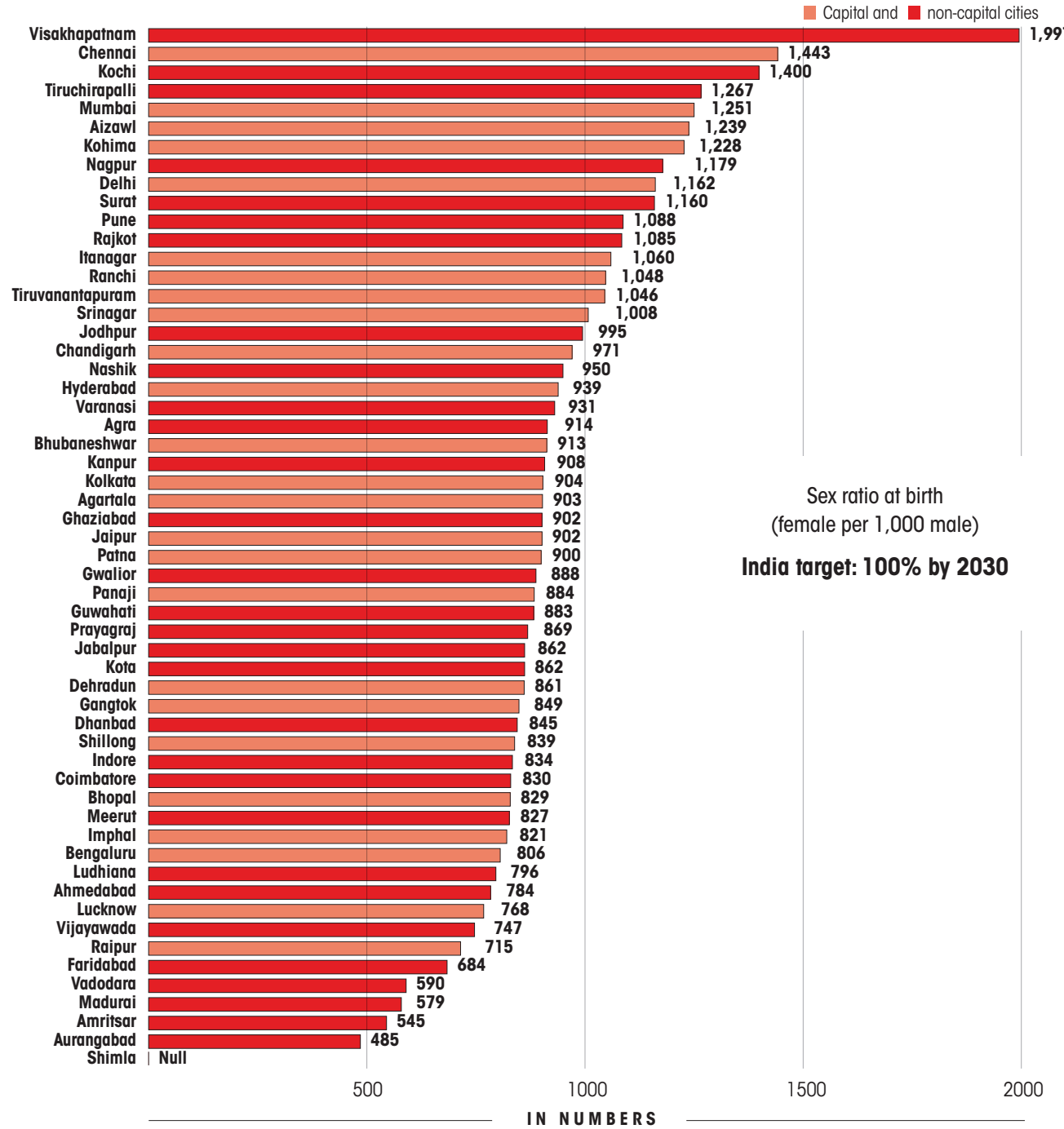


Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Sex ratio

In 26 cities*, the sex ratio at birth is less than 900. This includes nine capital cities. The data is unavailable for Shimla

* out of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population



Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

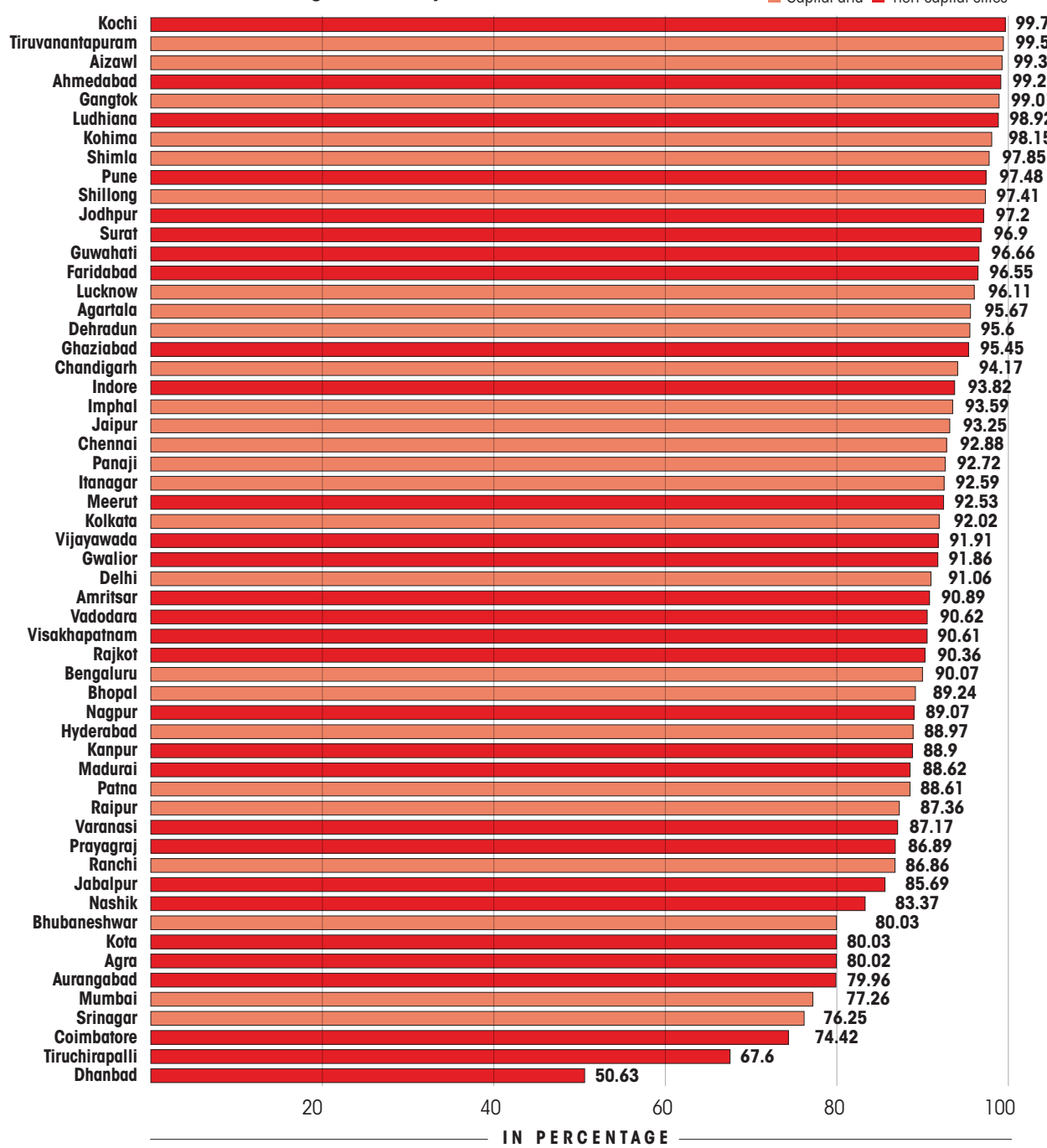
Sanitation facilities

In 21 cities*, less than 90% of households lack access to safe sanitation facilities. This includes eight capital cities

* out of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population

Percentage of urban households with access to improved sanitation facilities

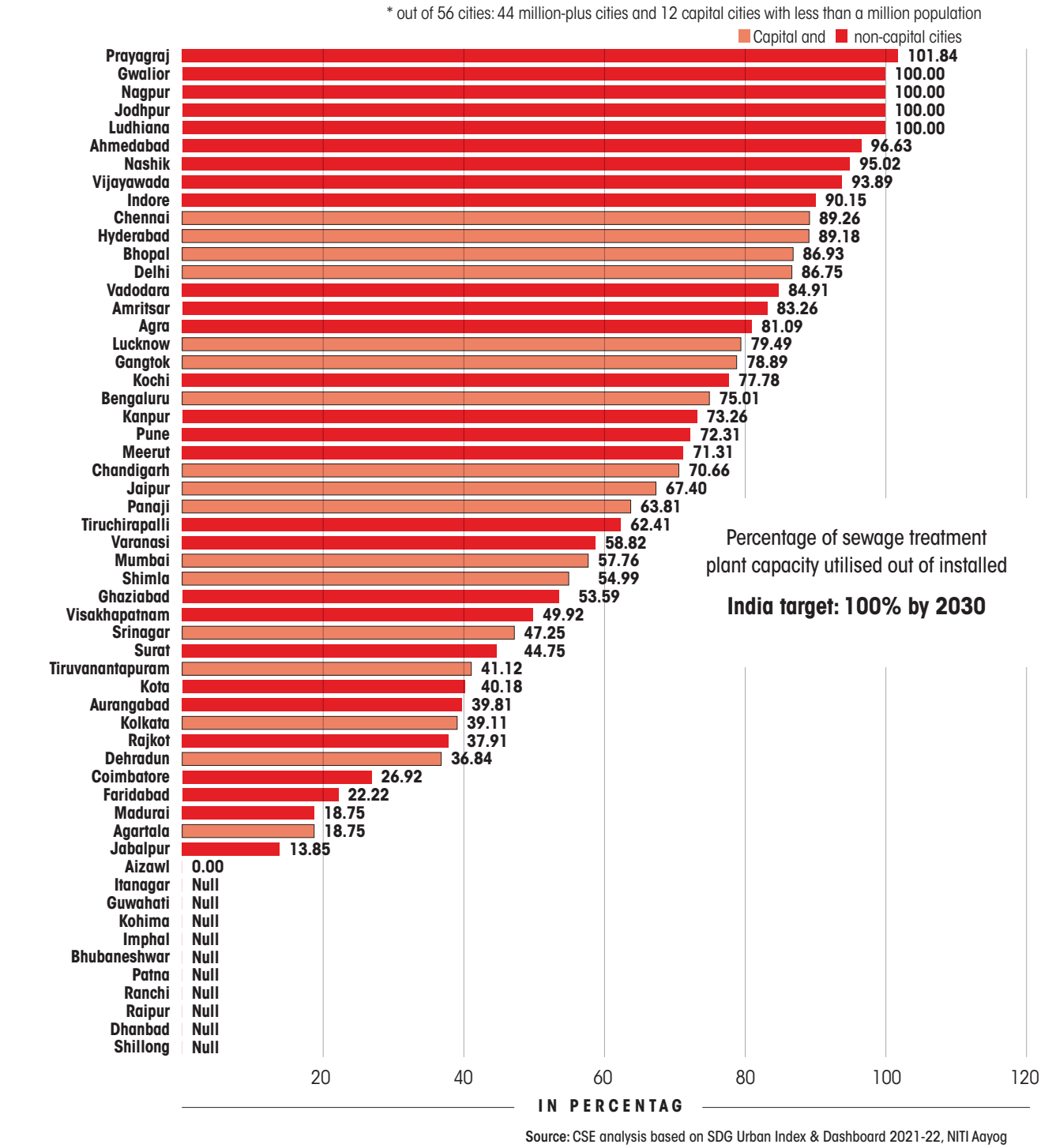
India target: 100% by 2030



Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Sewage treatment

In 22 cities, less than 70 per cent of sewage treatment capacity is being utilised. This includes nine capital cities. The data is unavailable for 10 cities, which are Itanagar, Guwahati, Kohima, Imphal, Bhubaneshwar, Patna, Ranchi, Raipur, Dhanbad and Shillong

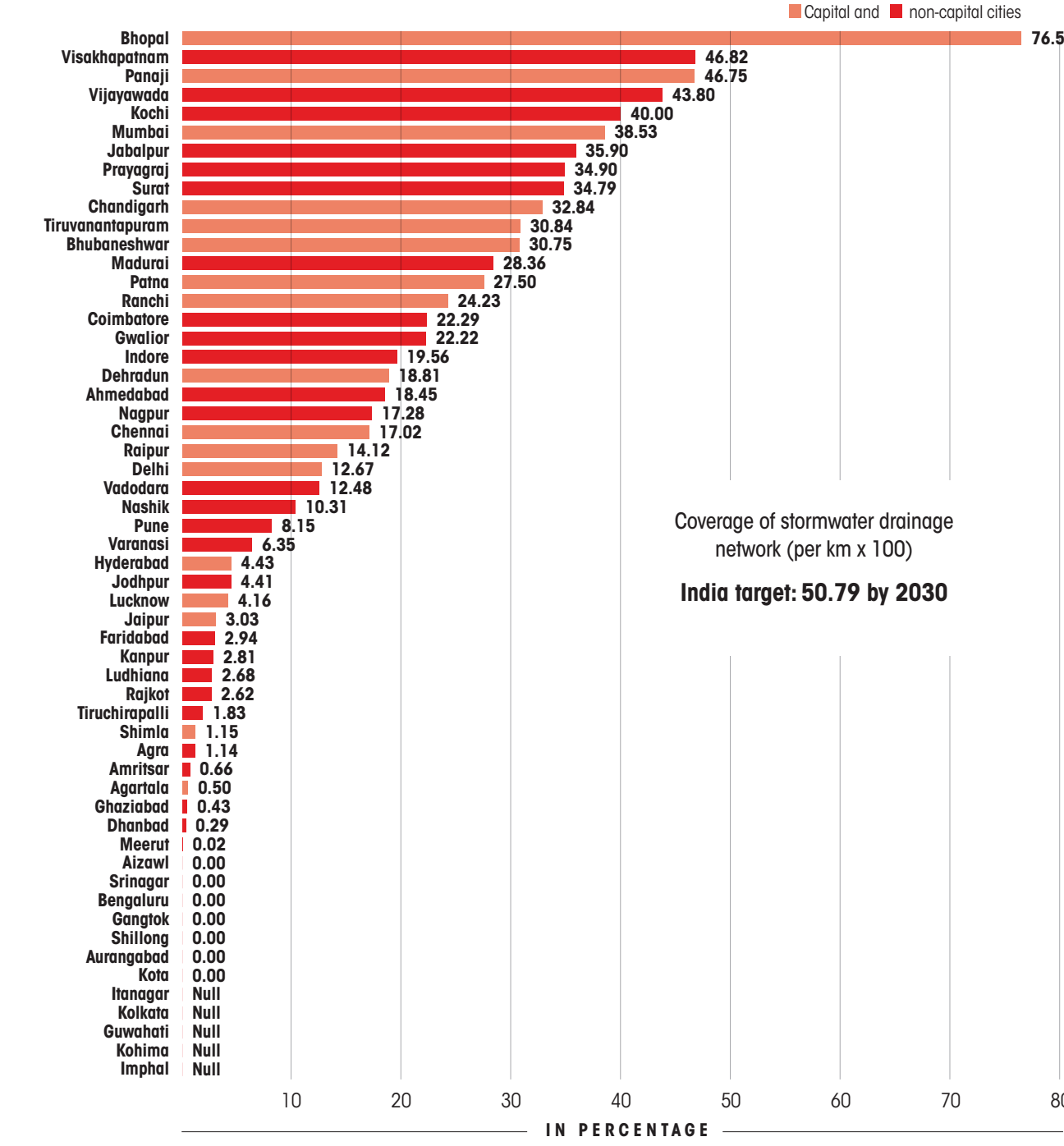


Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Stormwater drain coverage

In 25 cities*, the stormwater drainage network stands at less than 10 (per km x 100). This includes 10 capital cities. The data is unavailable for Itanagar, Kolkata, Guwahati, Kohima and Imphal

* out of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population

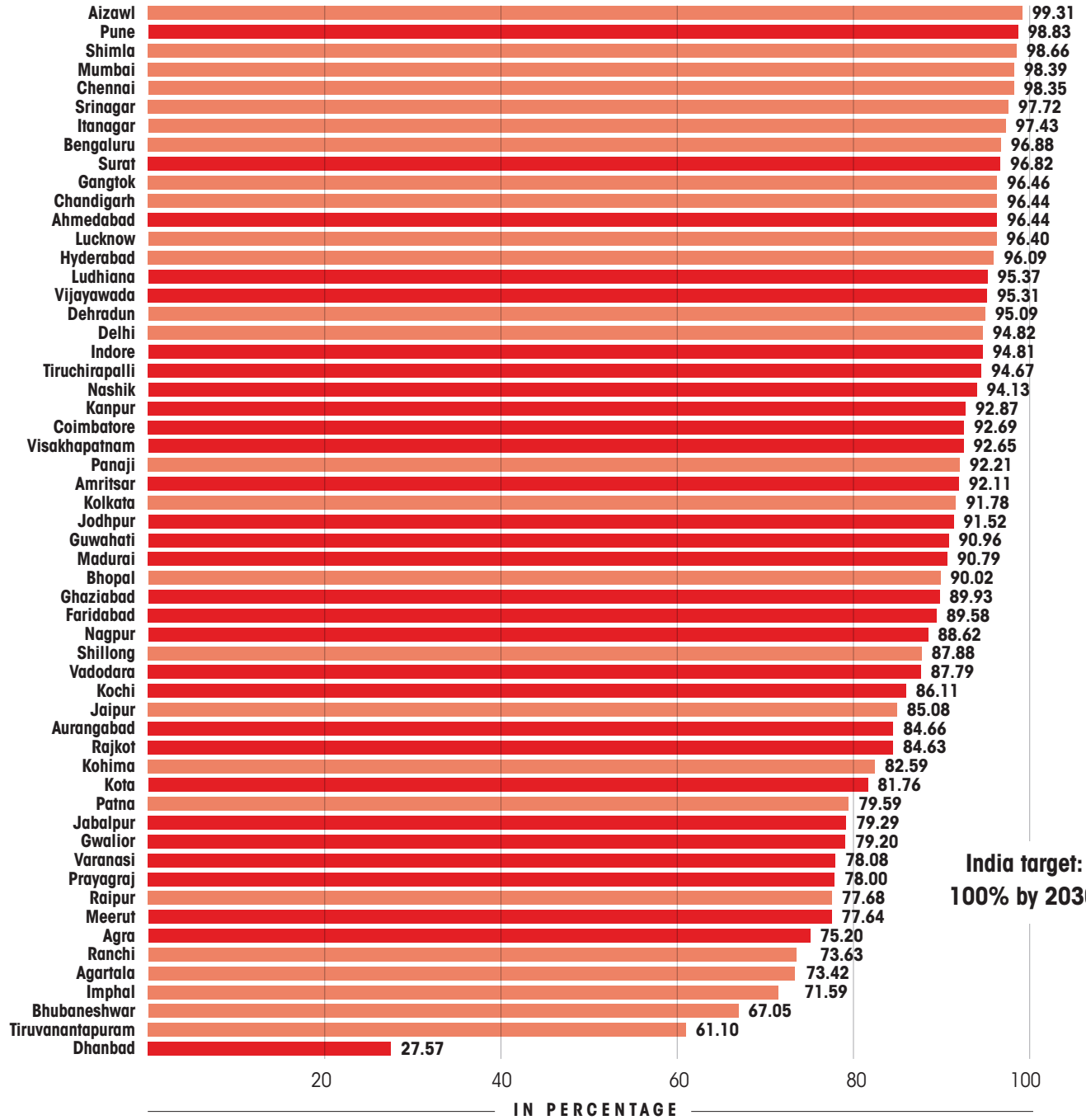


Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Clean fuel

In 14 cities*, more than 20 per cent households continue to use unclean fuel for cooking. This includes seven capital cities

* out of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population

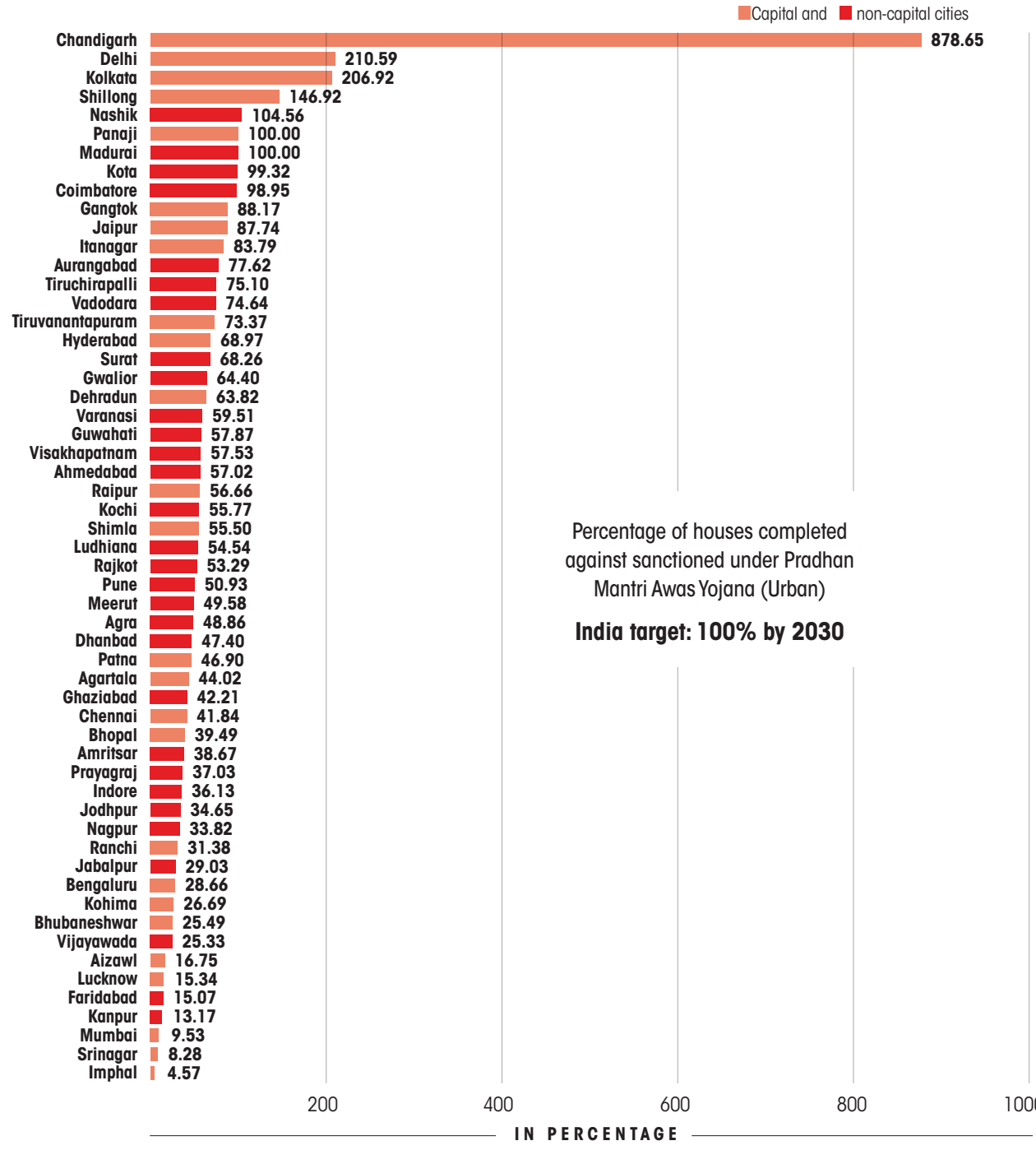


Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Houses completed

In 26 cities*, less than half of the target has been met under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). This includes 13 capital cities

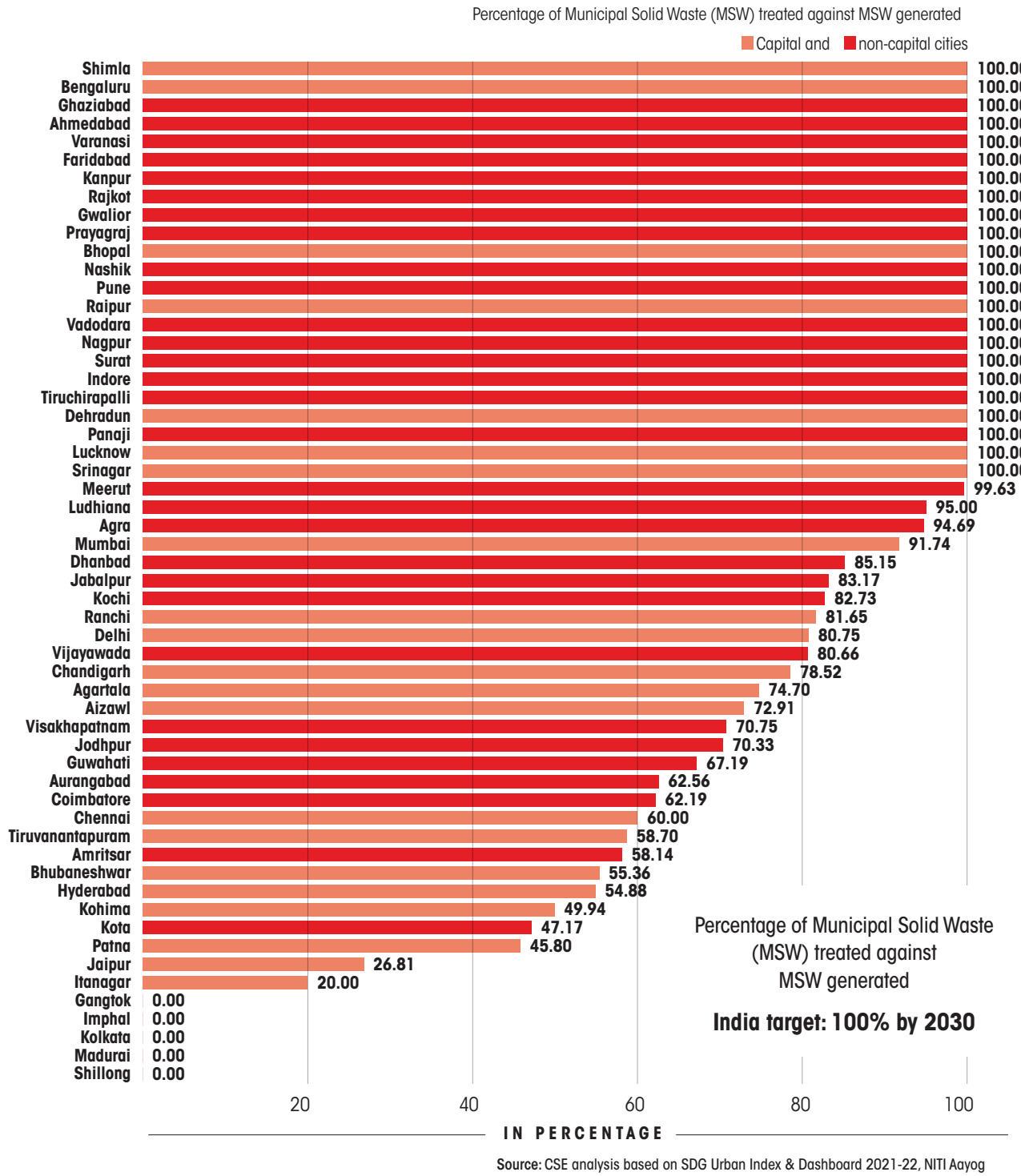
* out of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population



Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Municipal solid waste

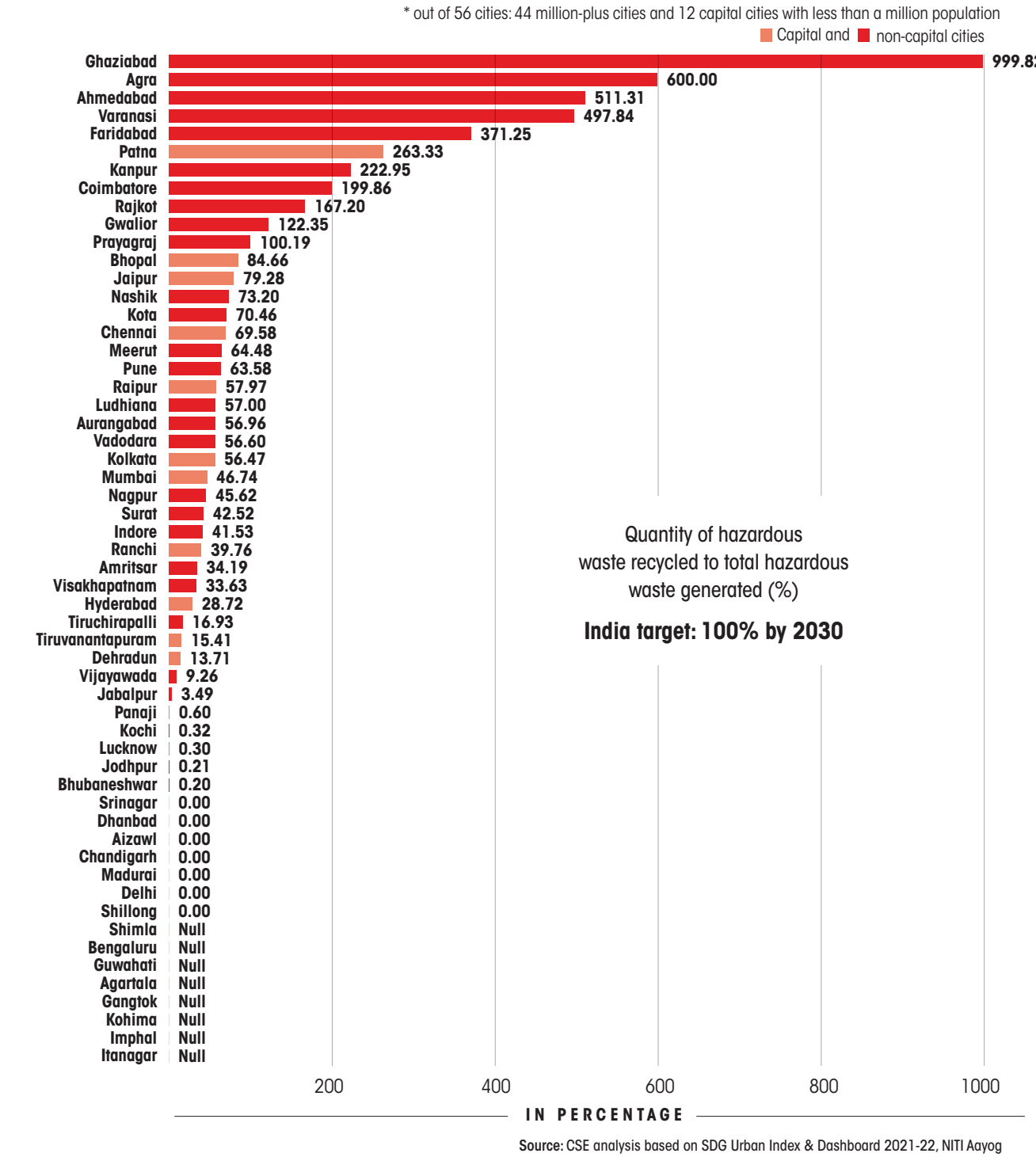
In 23 cities*, less than 80 per cent of the municipal solid waste is treated. This includes 15 capital cities



Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Hazardous waste

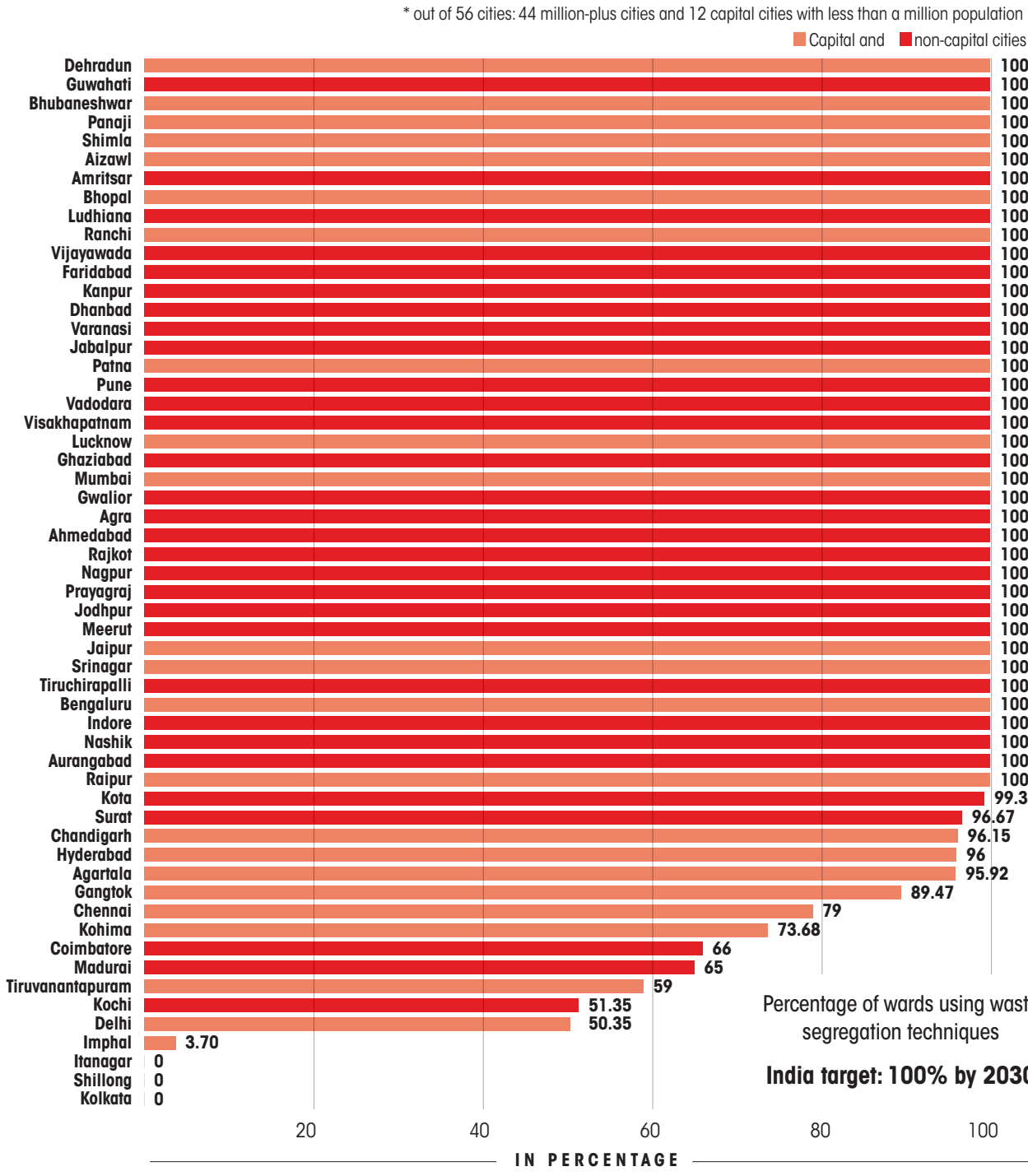
In 25 cities*, less than half of the hazardous waste gets treated. This includes 13 capital cities. The data is unavailable for Shimla, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Agartala, Gangtok, Kohima, Imphal and Itanagar



Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Waste segregation

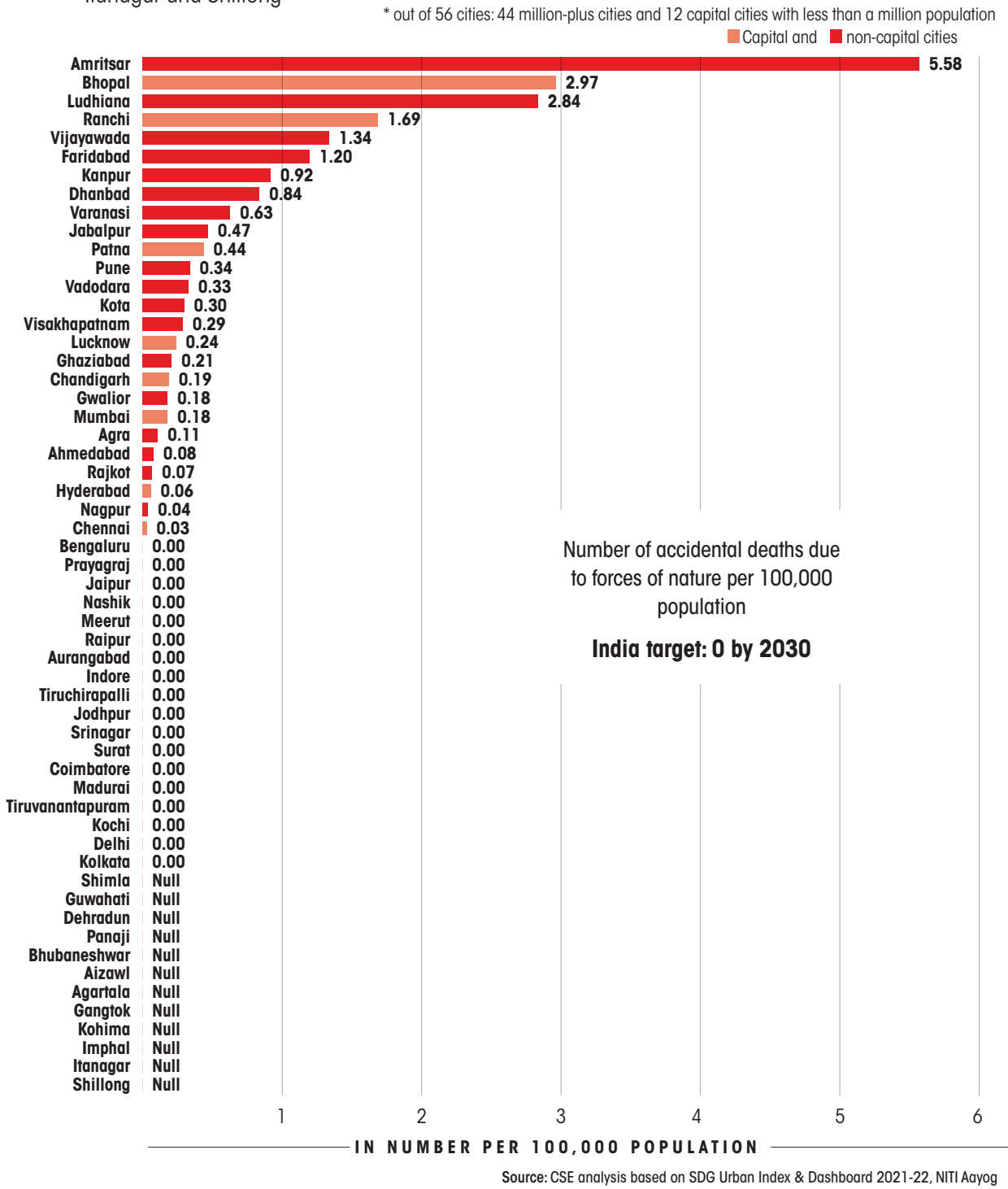
In 11 cities*, less than 80 per cent wards are not using waste segregation techniques. This includes eight capital cities



Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Deaths due to forces of nature

In six cities*, more than 1 person per 100,000 population dies of accidental deaths due to natural forces. This includes two capital cities. The data is unavailable for 12 cities, which include Shimla, Guwahati, Dehradun, Panaji, Bhubaneshwar, Aizawl, Agartala, Gangtok, Kohima, Imphal, Itanagar and Shillong

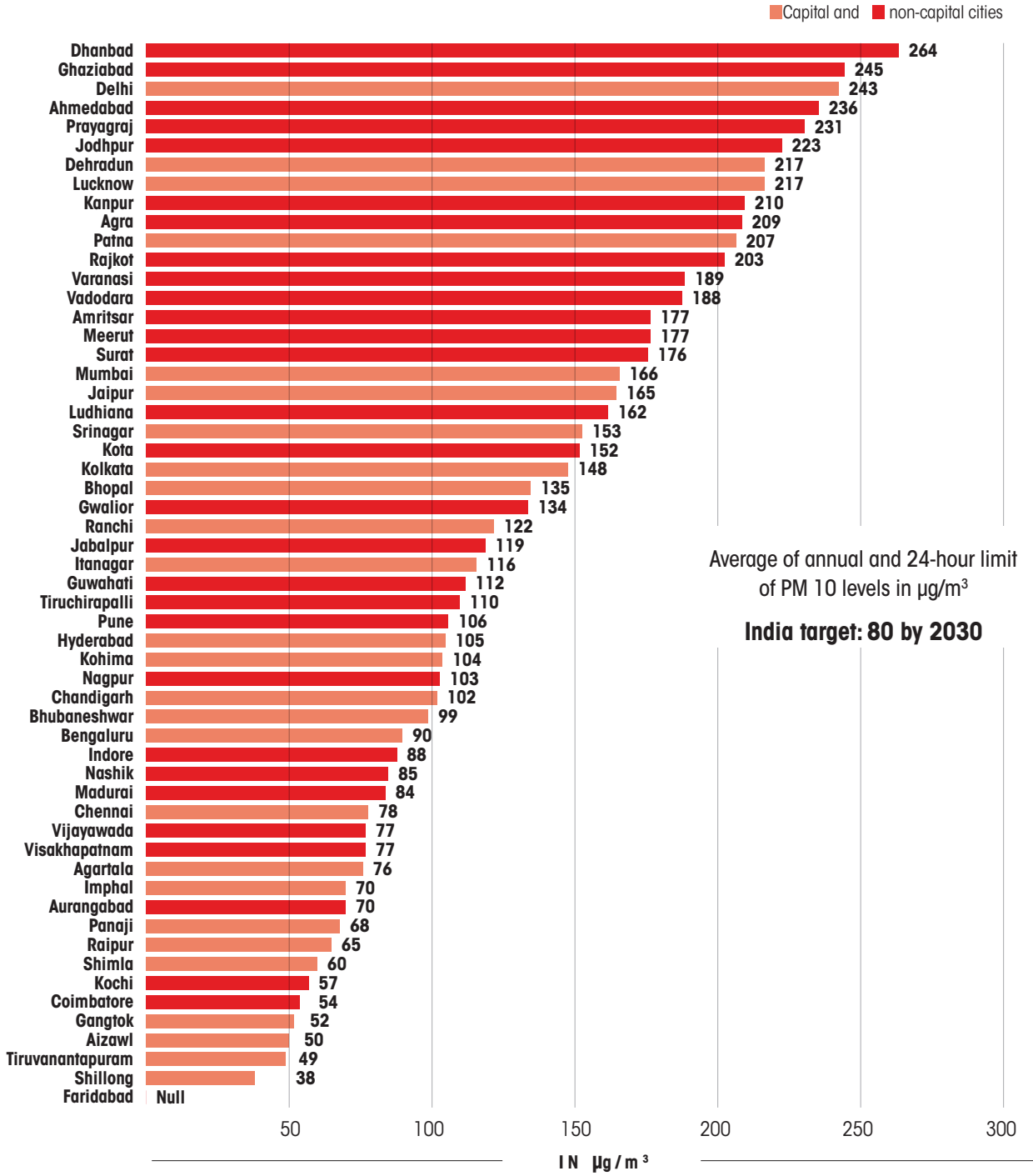


Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Air quality

In 40 cities*, the particulate matter (PM) 10 levels is more than 80 µg/m^3. This includes 16 capital cities. The data is unavailable for Faridabad

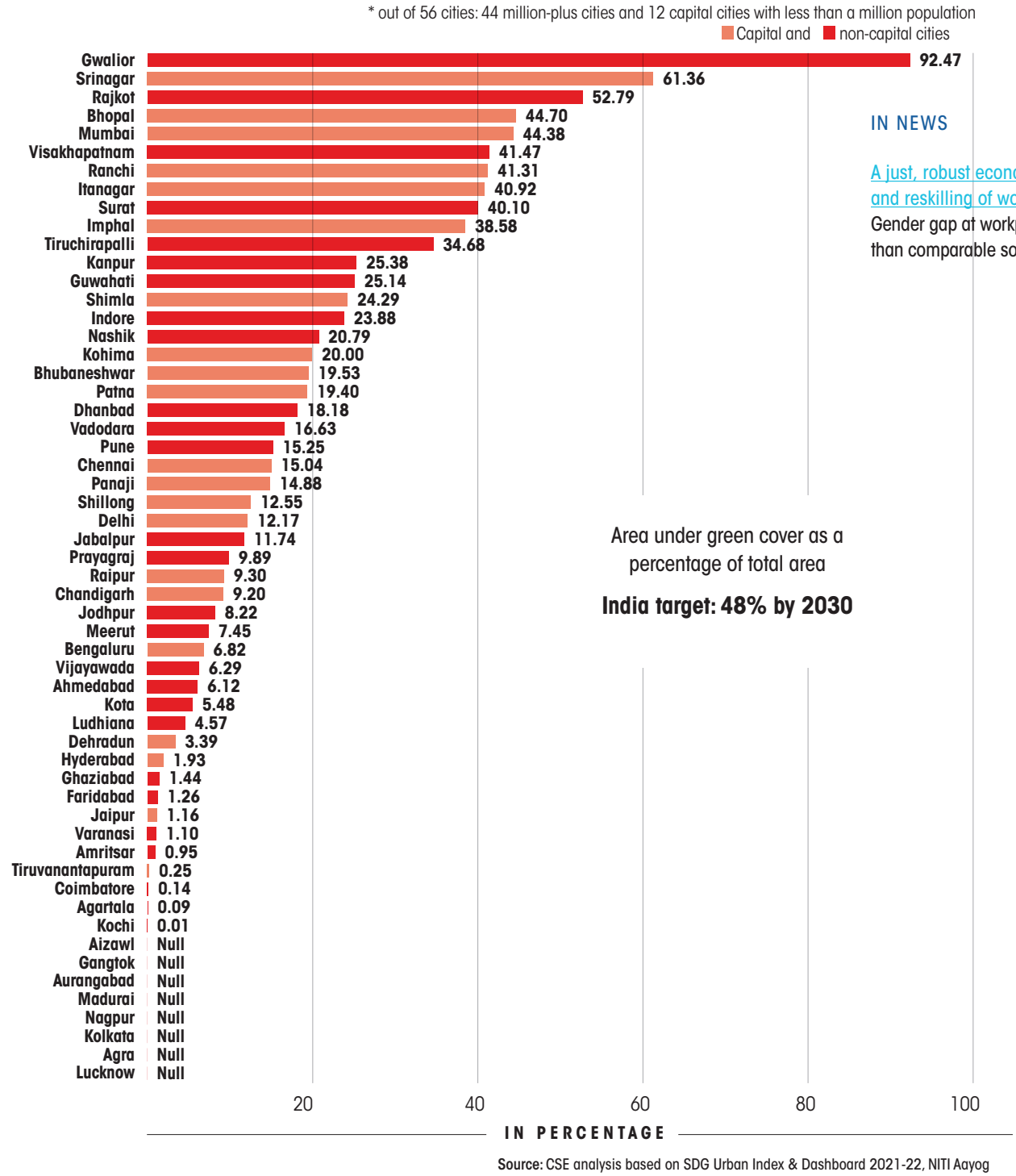
* out of 56 cities: 44 million-plus cities and 12 capital cities with less than a million population



Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

Green cover

In 35 cities*, the area under green cover is less than 25 per cent of total area. This includes 16 capital cities. The data is unavailable for eight cities, which includes, Aizawl, Gangtok, Aurangabad, Madurai, Nagpur, Kolkata, Agra and Lucknow



IN NEWS

A just, robust economy needs u
and reskilling of women

Gender gap at workplace is stark
than comparable south Asian ec

Source: CSE analysis based on SDG Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22, NITI Aayog

IN NEWS

Why innovative cool roofing is becoming popular among Ahmedabad's urban poor
The city's residents strategically use shade, ventilation and building materials to keep their homes comfortable; and it does not cost the earth

What desludging model should an urban local body adopt? Some suggestions
All models have their pros and cons and the model to be used differs from place to place; This isn't a one-size-fits-all kind of idea

What Chennai (and India) must do to prevent urban flooding
Infrastructure upgradation, coordination between government agencies and nature-based solutions is the mantra to Chennai's flood woes

Urbanisation to blame for Chennai's flood woes, integrated system need of the hour: Report
If timely measures to put in place a flood management system are not taken, Chennai could see a rerun of 2015 floods, says Tamil Nadu government

Rapid urbanisation: Where do urban poor stand?
Delhi is the sixth-largest metropolis in the world. And yet, a third of its residences are part of slums with no basic resources

Swachh Bharat Mission 2: Way ahead for a long-term urban sanitation strategy
State governments need to develop an urban waste water management strategy: A mix of waste water treatment solutions for different towns based on what they need in short, medium and long terms

Swachh Bharat Mission 2: The pitfalls — and the lure — of centralised urban sanitation system
Tapping nullahs, setting up one-STP without sewerage connectivity is neither a short-term nor a long-term solution for urban towns

REPORTS/PUBLICATIONS

SDG urban index & dashboard 2021-22| NITI Aayog| November 2021
The index ranks 56 urban areas on 77 SDG indicators across 46 targets of the SDG framework

Global environment outlook for cities: towards green and just cities| UNEP| November 2021
This report has identified urbanization as one of five main drivers of environmental change

RESOURCES

Sparking transformative urban change| World Resources Institute| November 2021
The COVID-19 pandemic has had devastating impacts on cities – putting unprecedented pressure on municipal budgets and public services, exacerbating inequalities and revealing their extreme fragility to shocks

Seven transformations for more equitable and sustainable cities| World Resources Institute| October 2021
This synthesis report of the Towards a More Equal City series proposes a new way of thinking about urban development

Report by the Tamil Nadu government to prevent urban flooding in Chennai| September 2021
The report spelt out the causes for urban flooding and proposed mitigation measures for Chennai and its peri-urban areas

Delhi statistical hand book 2020 |Government of NCT of Delhi| January 2021
This report provides data related to various socio-economic parameters

Waste-wise cities: best practices in municipal solid waste management| NITI Aayog| December 2021
This report released by NITI Aayog and Centre for Science and Environment documents best practices from 28 cities in 15 states of India

Clean it Right: Dumpsite Management in India | Centre for Science and Environment |November 2021
This study analyses initiatives by various cities in handling legacy waste along with the processes followed and economies involved.

STATE OF WASTE

HAZARDOUS WASTE

More than 36% of hazardous industries did not submit their waste generation information to state pollution control boards in 2020-21

E-WASTE

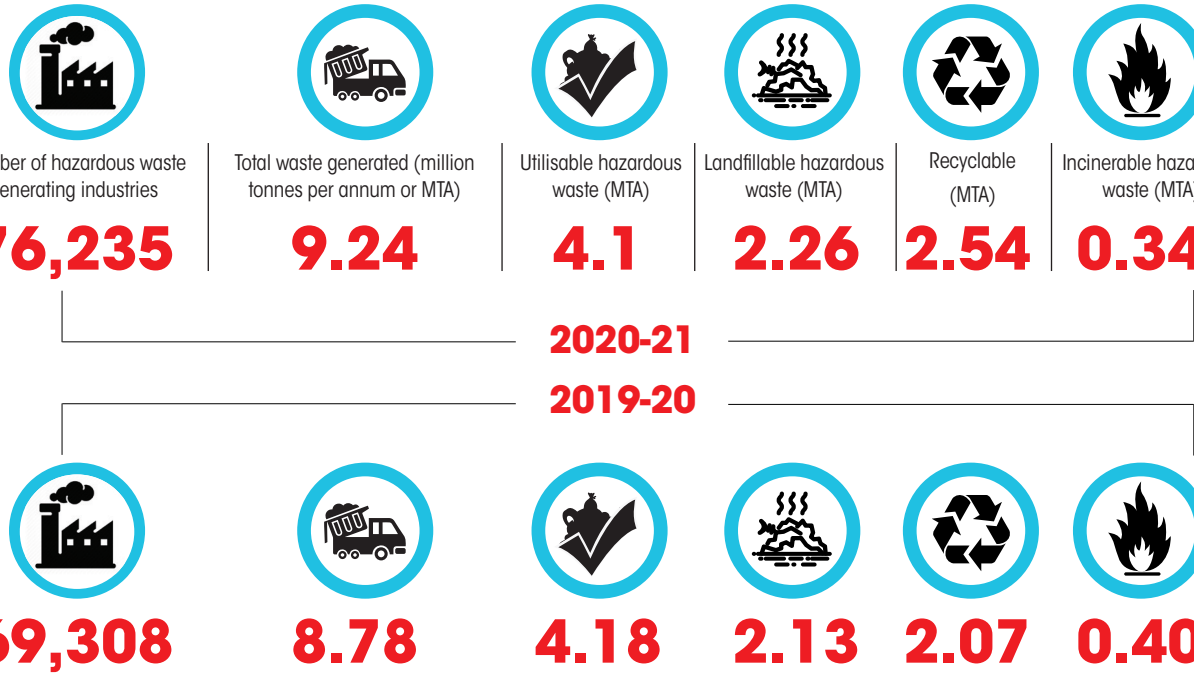
India's e-waste generation has increased by over 30% between 2018-19 and 2019-20

PLASTIC WASTE

India recycled 12% and burnt 20% of the 3.5 million tonnes of plastic waste it generated in 2019-20. It has no information on the remaining waste

HAZARDOUS WASTE

The number of hazardous industries and the waste they generate have gone up between 2019–20 and 2020–21. There is also a glaring data gap with the state pollution control boards of only four northeastern states—Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura—receiving annual numbers from all their industries



What is hazardous waste

Any waste that can cause harm to human health or the environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances. India's first regulation on the handling and management of hazardous waste was enacted in 1989 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in which the roles of hazardous waste generators and various agencies were laid down. These rules have been amended in 2003, 2008, and 2016

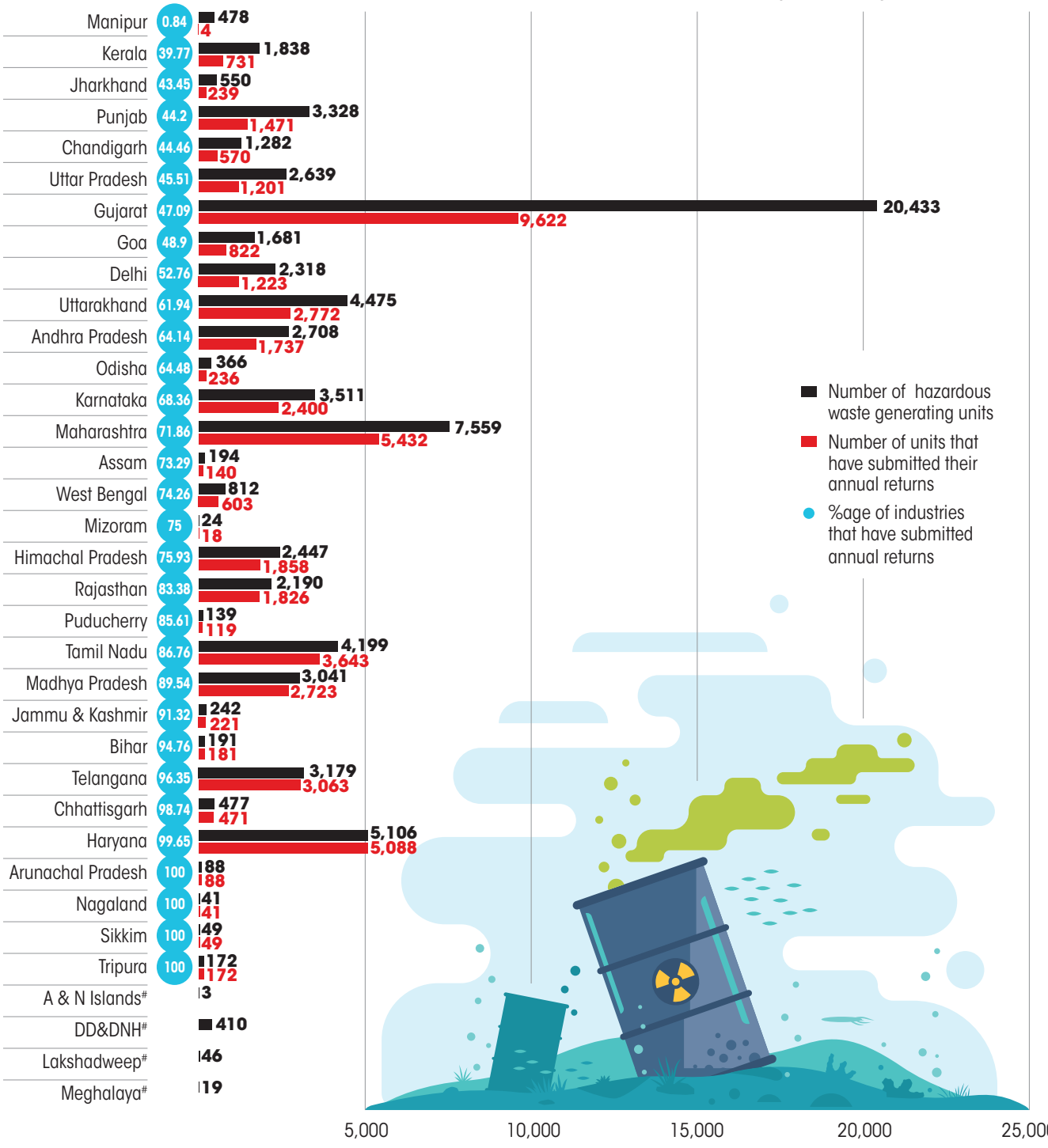
India imported 0.15 million tonnes and exported 0.003 million tonnes of hazardous waste in 2019-20

	Quantity Imported (tonnes)	Quantity Exported (tonnes)	Quantity of imported HW Recycled/ Utilized (tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	44,870.12	0.00	121,814.58
Assam	1,168.30	1,281.86	1,146.60
Bihar	92.07	0.00	92.07
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	20,298.26
Haryana	0.00	0.00	277,888.46
Himachal Pradesh	468.20	0.00	468.20
Jammu & Kashmir	1,522.49	0.00	1,522.49
Karnataka	3,004.83	0.00	19,602.89
Kerala	0.00	0.00	12,548.00
Madhya Pradesh	10,733.16	1,353.13	10,733.16
Maharashtra	12,096.94	0.00	5,787.87
Punjab	799.58	0.00	1,278.70
Rajasthan	22,764.55	0.00	22,764.55
Tamil Nadu	44,280.46	0.00	339,009.48
West Bengal	7,536.00	0.00	0.00

Source: National Inventory on Generation and Management of Hazardous and Other Wastes (2020-21); Central Pollution Control Board

PARTIAL NUMBERS

Of the 76,235 hazardous waste generating units in the country, only 48,764 have submitted annual returns, which include information on waste generation. Besides Bihar and Mizoram, pollution control boards in other states have no information about the actions they have taken against erring industries



Annual inventory not submitted

Source: National Inventory on Generation and Management of Hazardous and Other Wastes (2020-21); Central Pollution Control Board

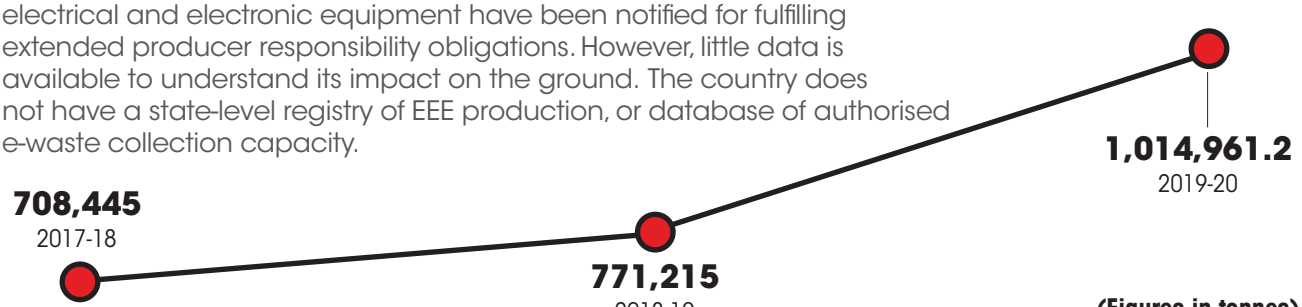
E-waste

While electronic waste is rapidly increasing in India, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), responsible for implementing the rules, is relying on partial data to address the problem

Rapid growth

India's e-waste generation has increased by over 30% between 2018-19 and 2019-20

Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, twenty-one types of electrical and electronic equipment have been notified for fulfilling extended producer responsibility obligations. However, little data is available to understand its impact on the ground. The country does not have a state-level registry of EEE production, or database of authorised e-waste collection capacity.



(Figures in tonnes)

Jumbled up

Government data suggests that while the lone collection centre in Andhra Pradesh has no authorised capacity, West Bengal, which also has one centre, accounts for 96% of the authorised capacity

	Number of authorised e-waste collection centres	Authorised capacity (tonnes)	Quantity of waste received at collection centres (tonnes)	Hazardous waste stored at collection centres (tonnes) at the beginning of the financial year	Hazardous waste stored at collection centres (tonnes) at at the end of financial year
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	3.48	4.60	4.82
Kerala	1	90	0.00	35.60	35.05
Madhya Pradesh	1	54	FTL lamp - 111020 Nos.	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	1	1,200	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	1	1,200	72.82	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	INP*	INP*	131.00	0.00	71.00
Tamil Nadu	3	INP*	8.31	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1	INP*	22.45	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	1	180,000	0.87	0.00	0.00
Total	**10**	**182,544**	**238.93**	**40.20**	**110.87**

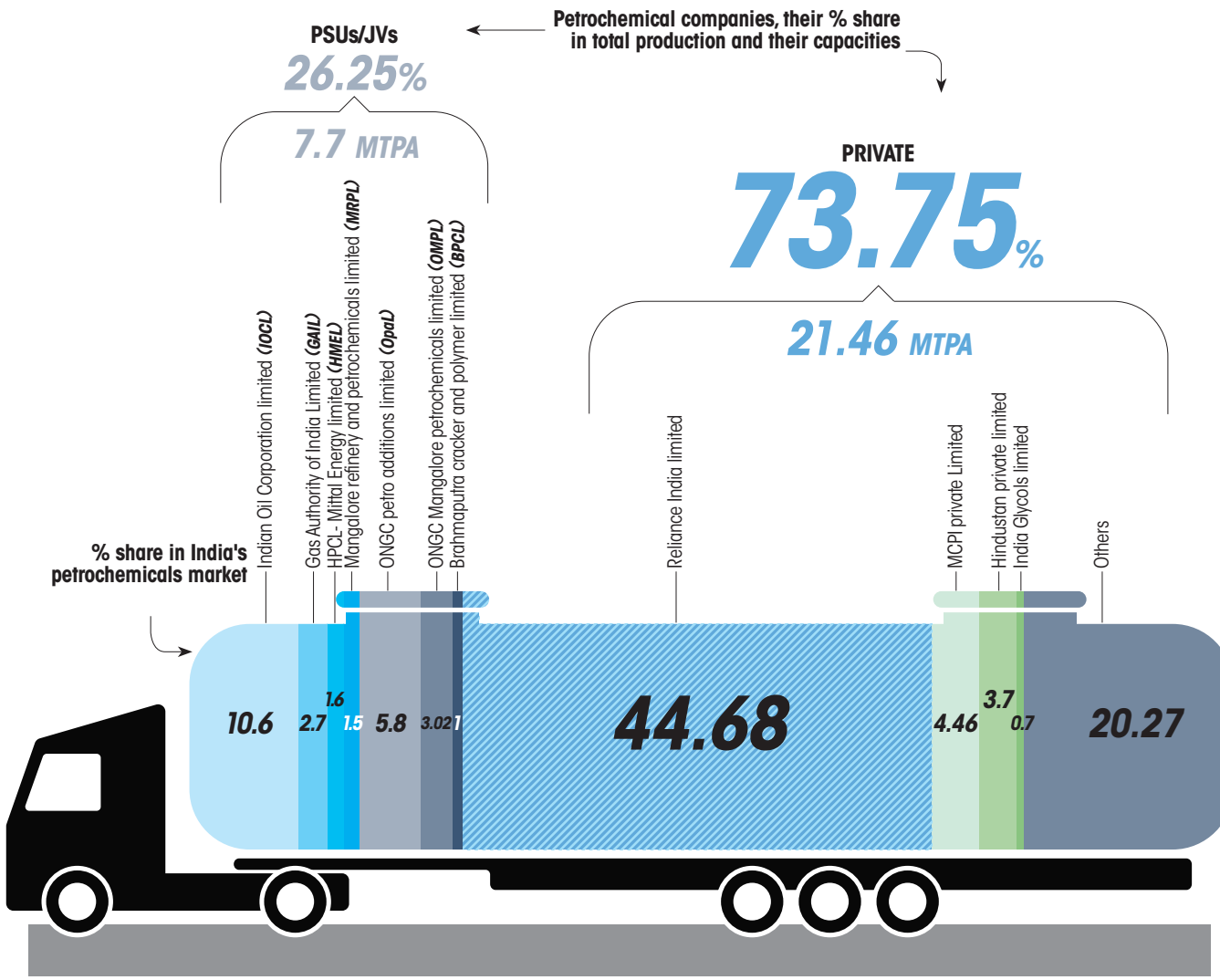
* Information not provided; Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Plastic waste

Plastics are a production, consumption and waste management issue. The problem begins with the extraction of fossil fuel (oil, gas and coal), which is then refined into intermediate chemicals used to make polymers. The polymers are then sold by petrochemical companies to producers who work with end users like brand owners to make different kinds of plastics, which when discarded end up in the municipal solid waste stream. The country, like the rest of the world, has to urgently arrest the current production and consumption patterns, along with effective waste handling, to contain the problem

Private thrust

India has a cumulative petrochemicals production capacity of almost 29.1 million tonnes per annum (MTA). Of this, 17 million tonnes or 58% or is used to manufacture plastics. It is driven by five private players, who have almost thrice the prodution capacity compared to the seven public sector undertakings (PSUs) and joint ventures (JVs)

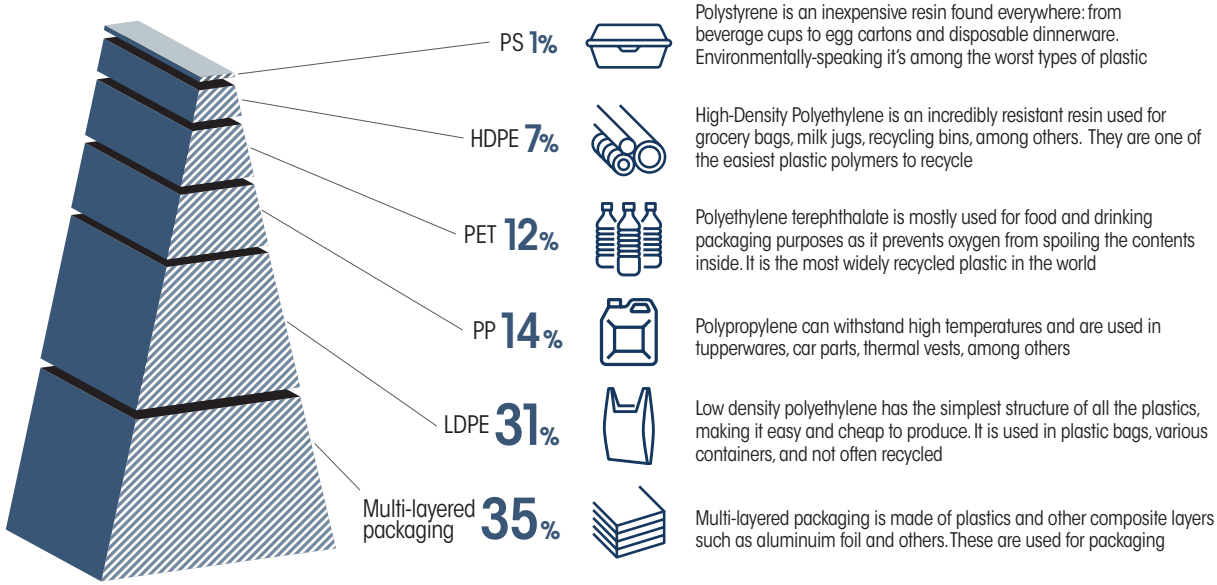


Source: 16th standing committee report on chemicals and fertilizers, 2021, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

India's plastic waste drivers

Multi-layered plastics, which are non-recyclable at a commercial scale, make up 35% of all plastic waste, and 40% of all branded plastic waste

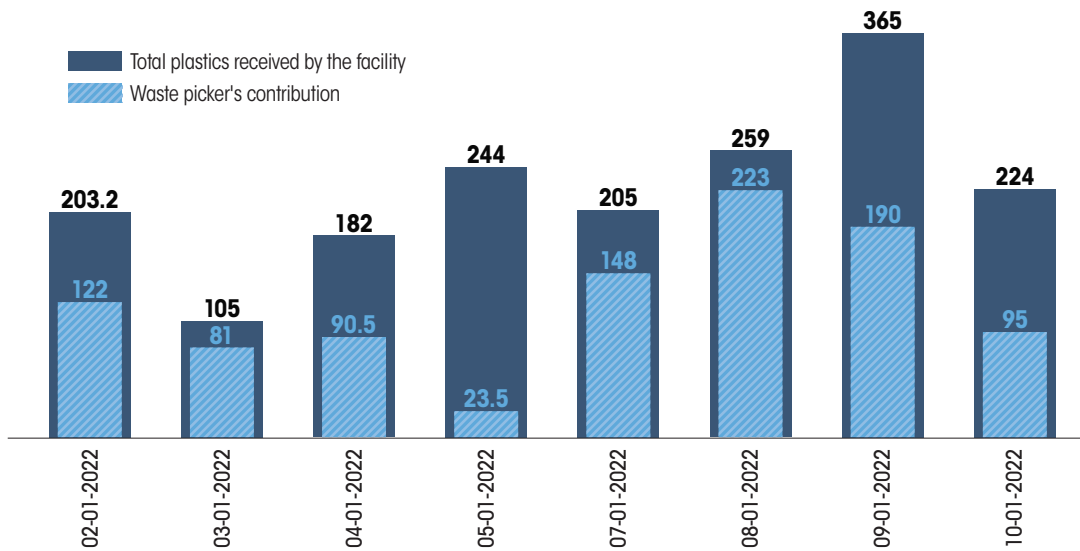
Types of plastics and their share in total plastics waste in India



Source: Break Free From Plastic and Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat, a cooperative of waste pickers

Informal push

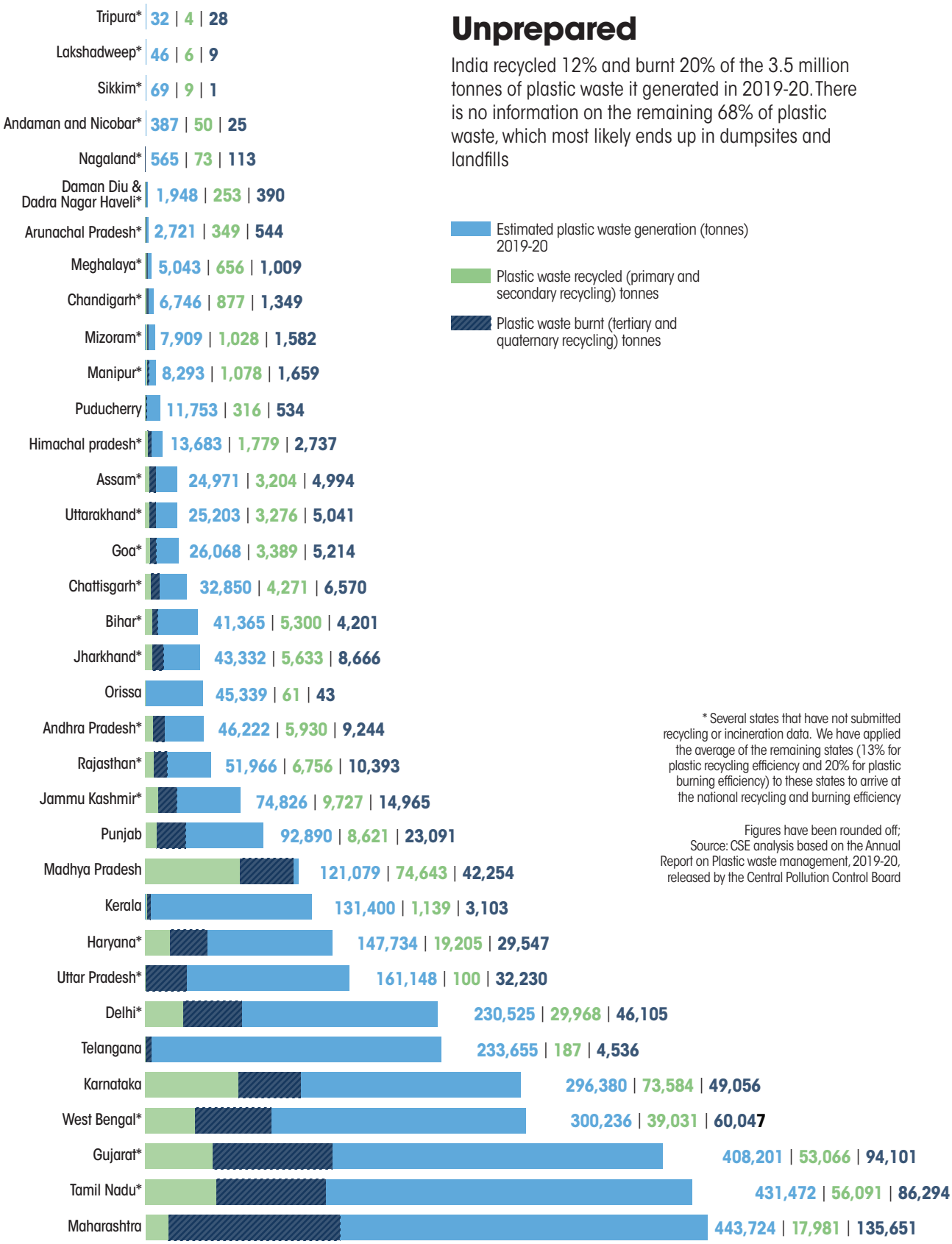
Waste pickers are responsible for 42-86%* of plastic waste diverted to material recovery facility



* CSE analysis based on a week-long data shared by material recovery facility operated by Parisar Bhagini Vikas Sangh in Mumbai, Maharashtra

Unprepared

India recycled 12% and burnt 20% of the 3.5 million tonnes of plastic waste it generated in 2019-20. There is no information on the remaining 68% of plastic waste, which most likely ends up in dumpsites and landfills



* Several states that have not submitted recycling or incineration data. We have applied the average of the remaining states (13% for plastic recycling efficiency and 20% for plastic burning efficiency) to these states to arrive at the national recycling and burning efficiency

Figures have been rounded off;
Source: CSE analysis based on the Annual Report on Plastic waste management, 2019-20, released by the Central Pollution Control Board

IN NEWS

Third dumpsite fire in a month points to systemic failure of waste management in Delhi
Recent fire at Bhalswa raging for 72 hours; previous two fires at Ghazipur led to spike in air pollution

Reuse of reclaimed land after biomining of legacy waste: What needs to change
Urban local bodies need a comprehensive policy for reuse of reclaimed land

Ghazipur, Delhi: Just why has this landfill been simmering for so long
The reality is that all kinds of waste is being dumped at landfill sites since the system of segregation and recycling is not in place. This malpractice has turned our landfills into tinderboxes

'Unscientific' disposal, treatment of waste behind massive fire at Ghazipur landfill, say experts
Toxins from the fire will spread into adjoining habitations and public spaces

Cleanest Cities of India: Bhopal reclaimed 37 acres of wasteland by clearing legacy waste
Bhopal's municipal corporation is now planning to commercially use this reclaimed land

E-fasting can minimise e-waste
Turning off notifications, turning our phone off while working and setting limits for the amount of time we spend on technology on a daily basis can not only be helpful for us but also minimise e-waste

India's cleanest cities: Mysuru's sophisticated decentralised wet waste-to-compost system
Composting at household-level ensures kitchen waste can be converted into useful resource

Toxic ignorance: Most Indian cities way off segregating domestic hazardous waste
In absence of robust framework and infrastructure, segregation of domestic hazardous waste remains a distant dream for most Indian cities

Why Ghaziabad's waste management is in the dumps
The city is still grappling with source segregation, door-to-door collection, waste treatment and processing and on-site organic waste management

Over 25,000 tonnes of COVID-19 plastic waste entered oceans in a year
Significant portion of this ocean plastic debris is expected to make its way onto beaches or seabed within 3-4 years, flags study

This International E-Waste Day, give your used electronic devices for recycling, urges non-profit
Give used electronic devices for recycling , says international non-profit even as weight of e-waste generated this year surpasses that of China's Great Wall

COVID-19: How bio-medical waste poses challenges to urban solid waste management system
With the potential onset of the third wave, it is important to prioritise a separate collection of infectious and highly infectious waste in urban solid waste management system

STATE OF AIR

POLLUTION AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

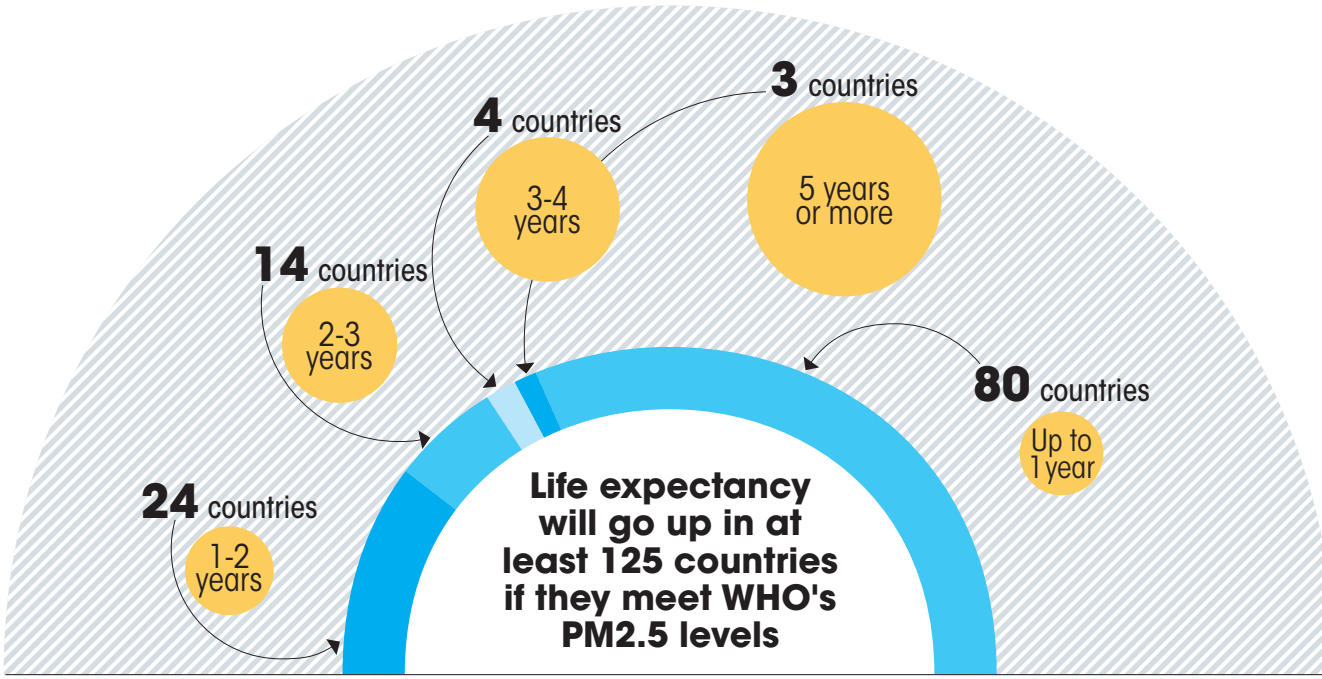
India, Nepal and Bangladesh are the only three countries in the world where the average life expectancy will increase by 5 years if they reduce their air pollution levels (PM 2.5) to WHO guidelines

An average Indian will live for 5.9 additional years if the PM 2.5 levels are brought down to 10 µg/m3

Fossil fuel combustion is the biggest source of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in the world

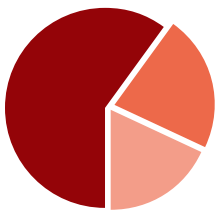
Pollution & life expectancy

In South Asia, home to four of the five most polluted countries in the world, including India, the average person would live 5.6 years longer if pollution (particulate matter of 2.5 microns or PM 2.5) were reduced to meet the World Health Organization's (WHO) guideline of 10 µg/m3. Due to the region's high population and pollution concentrations, it accounts for 58% of total life years lost due to particulate pollution exceeding the WHO levels



Double assault

Fossil fuel combustion is the primary source of ambient PM2.5 and greenhouse gases (GHG)

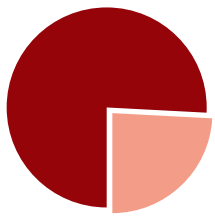


Sources for global urban ambient PM2.5

Fossil fuel combustion **60%**

Natural sources **22%**

Other human activity **18%**



Sources of global GHG emissions

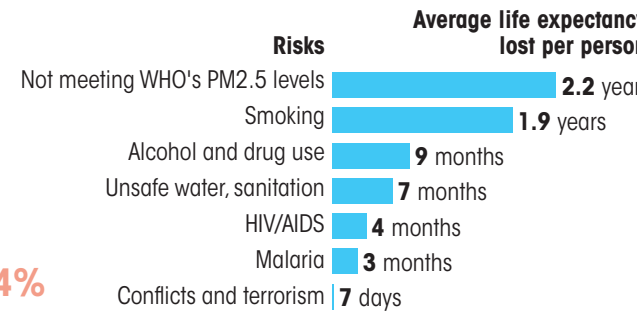
Fossil fuel combustion **76%**

Agriculture, forestry and land use **24%**

Clear evidence

PM2.5 pollution is the world's greatest risk to human health

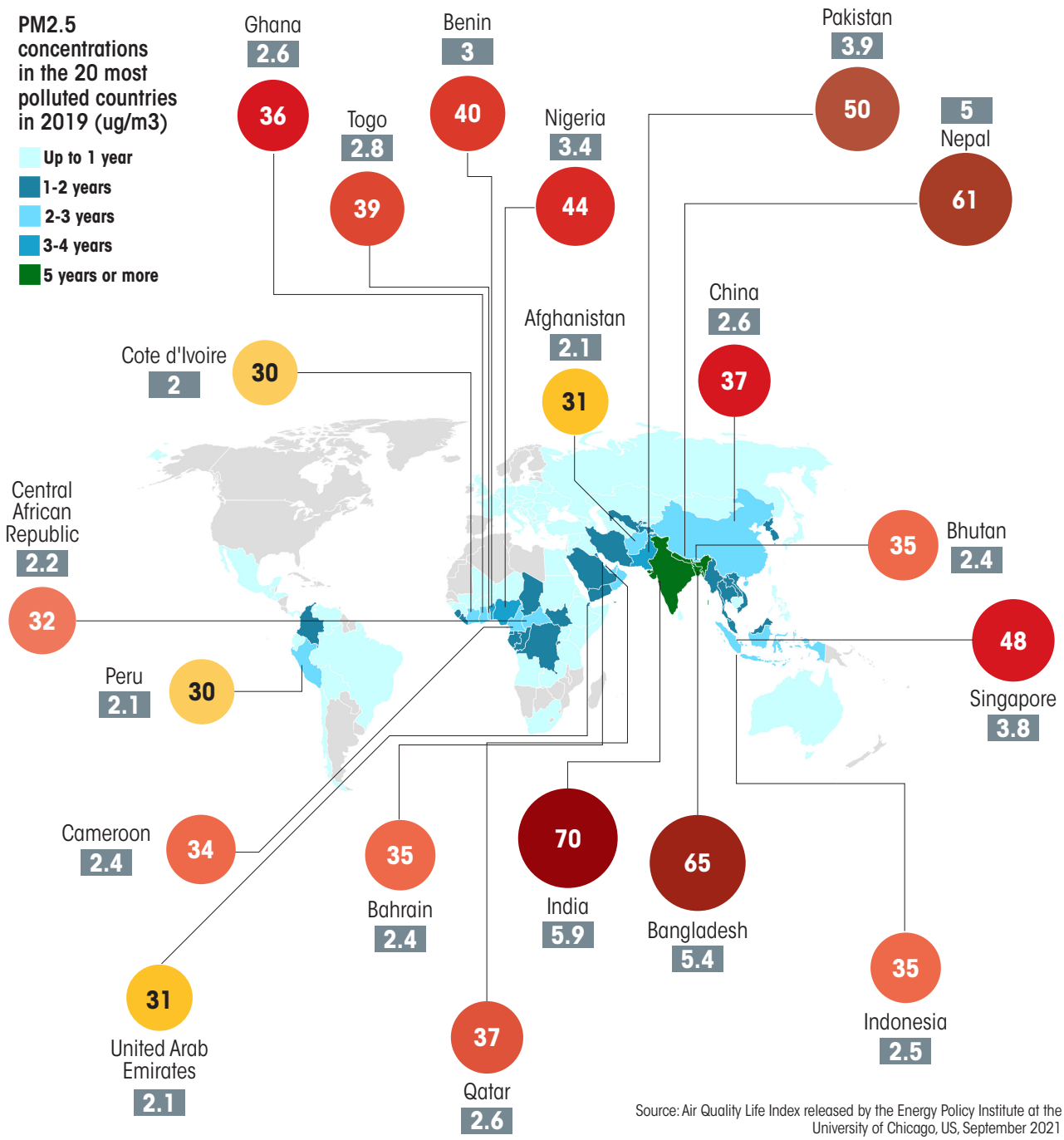
Life expectancy impact of PM2.5 and unassociated causes/risks of deaths



Source: Air Quality Life Index released by the Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago, US, September 2021

Global health threat

Reducing air pollution to meet the WHO's levels would add 2.2 years to global life expectancy. An average Indian will live for an additional 5.9 years if the country meets the WHO levels of PM2.5



Source: Air Quality Life Index released by the Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago, US, September 2021

RESOURCES

Air pollution kills: Study counts 100,000 premature deaths in 8 Indian cities
Air pollution-related fatalities in Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chennai, Surat, Pune and Ahmedabad from 2005-2018

Did unprecedented Covid deaths, funerals cause spike in Delhi's pollution levels during second wave
New study recorded an unusual increase in particulate matter during the second wave lockdown

Winter pollution: 80% daily PM2.5 levels in Delhi-NCR from non-stubble sources
Delhi's air this winter was slightly cleaner than previous years, but still extremely unhealthy

No diesel-run buses and auto rickshaws in Patna from April 1
State government in no mood to extend the deadline to ban diesel vehicles that had been extended for two years due to COVID-19

Is an annual lockdown the solution to Delhi's air pollution woes? Yes, says data
Vehicles are the largest contributor of Delhi's pollution, not stubble burning, says CSE; Stopping vehicular movement can lead to improved air quality

Deaths linked to PM2.5 2nd highest in India: Study
In India, coal accounted for 16% deaths linked to air pollution in 2015 and 17.1% in 2017

At least 56 north Indian cities experience winter pollution trends similar to Delhi: CSE
'Very poor', 'severe' days significantly higher in National Capital Region, Uttar Pradesh

Delhi Pollution: CM Kejriwal announces school shutdown in Delhi for a week
Emergency measures are not a magic bullet; systemic and sustained change in Delhi's air quality is needed, CSE says

Time for transition: NGT flags air pollution from diesel generators
The NGT directed Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board to take remedial action to ensure compliance of air quality and noise standards from operation of diesel gensets

Delhi's 13.2 million vehicles are now the primary source of its winter pollution: CSE
Delhi needs to urgently work on public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure and parking facilities to reduce traffic congestion, CSE says

DTE/ CSE data centre was born out of the belief that processing data and information is the new way to communicate today. The centre endeavours to churn out compelling data stories that are credible and easy to comprehend. This is critical as today data is overflowing and information is available from so many sources and so fast that sometimes we end up not making any sense of the happenings.

Down To Earth is one of the most credible instruments of public journalism in India, which has been decoding the politics of development, environment and health for the past 28 years. Numerous readers across the world rely on DTE for a comprehensive view from the South on the most critical issues of human survival.

Centre for Science and Environment is a global think tank from the South for research and advocacy on inclusive green growth

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