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Indias Progress Towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

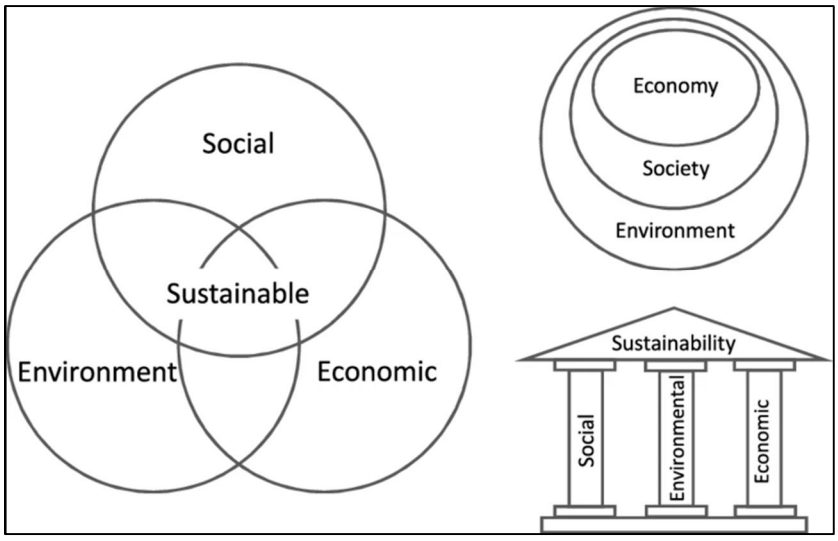
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***Abstract:** This study aims to analyze the India's progress towards achieving sustainable development goals framed by UN, which has to be achieved before 2030. In this article we discussed about position of various states under different parameters. This article discuss about the major milestones achieved by India in progress towards achieving SDG. This article also discuss about obstacles faced by India towards achieving sustainable development goals and how it can overcome from it to achieve the goal.*
***Keywords:** Sustainable development, Goals of Sustainable development, India's progress in SDG, Good Health and wellbeing.*

I. INTRODUCTION:

A. *Sustainable Development*

Sustainable development is development that meets the requirements of the present without compromising the capability of unborn generations to meet their own requirements. (World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future(1987), Brundtland Report.)



B. *Sustainable Development Goals*

The Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) or Global pretensions are a collection of 17 connected global pretensions designed to be a" participated design for peace and substance for people and the earth, now and into the future ". The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by 2030. They're included in an UN-GA Resolution called the 2030 docket or what's colloquially known as Agenda 2030. The SDGs emphasize the connected environmental, social and profitable aspects of sustainable development, by putting sustainability at their center.

C. *17 Sustainable Development Goals*

1) No poverty,
2) zero hunger,
3) Good health and well-being,
4) Quality education,
5) Gender equality,

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6) Clean water and sanitation,
7) Affordable and clean energy,
8) Decent work and economic growth,
9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,
10) Reduced Inequality,
11) Sustainable Cities and Communities,
12) Responsible Consumption and Production,
13) Climate Action,
14) Life Below Water,
15) Life On Land,
16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,
17) Partnerships for the Goals.

D. NITI Aayog

The NITI Aayog(National Institution for Transforming India) serves as the apex public policy think tank of the Government of India, and the nodal agency assigned with catalyzing profitable development, and fostering collaborative federalism through the involvement of State Governments of India in the profitable policy- making process using a bottom- up approach. Its enterprise include" 15- time road chart"," 7- time vision, strategy, and action plan", AMRUT, Digital India, Atal Innovation Mission, Medical Education Reform, husbandry reforms(Model Land Leasing Law, Reforms of the Agrarian Produce Marketing Committee Act, Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index for ranking countries), Indices Measuring States Performance in Health, Education and Water Management, Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Vindication of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Skill Development, Task Forces on Agriculture and up of Poverty, and Transforming India Lecture Series. It was established in 2015, by the NDA government, to replace the Planning Commission which followed a top-down model. The NITI Aayog council comprises all the state Chief Ministers, along with the Chief Ministers of Delhi and Puducherry, Lieutenant Governors of all UTs, and a vice-chairman nominated by the Prime Minister. In addition, temporary members are named from leading universities and exploration institutions. These members include a principal administrative officer, four ex-official members, and three part- time members.

E. NITI Aayog Role in Implementing Sustainable Development Goals

NITI Aayog has the binary accreditation to oversee the relinquishment and monitoring of the SDGs in the country and promote competitive and collaborative federalism among States and UT's. The task at hand for NITI Aayog isn't just to periodically collect data on SDGs but to proactively realise the pretensions and targets.

II. PARTNERS

A. United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO)

The SDG India Index and Dashboard are products of the cooperation between the SDG Vertical and UNRCO. Both parties also banded in 2019 on a knowledge product named ' Localising SDGs Beforehand Assignments from India ', which details the gests of and literacy from the localisation sweats of all States and UTs. The SDG Vertical, UNRCO, and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme perpetration(MoSPI) unite on the SDG Data Forum for supporting data, pointers, and statistics for covering SDGs in India.

B. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP is the Vertical's mate for the localisation sweats. The shops and other engagements with the States/ UTs led by NITI Aayog are supported by UNDP. Both parties also unite on the enterprise on multidimensional poverty dimension and reduction. The cooperation has been formalised through an MoU inked by both organisations in August 2020.

C. Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ):

The Vertical and GIZ have entered into a cooperation to take SDG localisation to the megacity position. Both parties will unite on developing an indicator and dashboard to cover and report the progress on achieving the SDG targets at the megacity position. The collaboration also aims at training and capacity- structure programmes on data- driven civic governance for civic original bodies ' officers. The cooperation has been formalised through an MoU inked in October 2020.

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D. Oxford Poverty And Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

OPHI, UNDP, and the SDG Vertical entered into a cooperation for multidimensional poverty dimension and reduction. The development of the public MPI is an affair of the collaboration. The cooperation also extends to designing a reform action plan for faster poverty reduction.

E. KPMG

The SDG Vertical mates with KPMG and UNRCO on private sector integration for SDGs, which aims to measure the impact of the business sector on the SDGs.

F. Primus Partners

Primus mates, UNDP, and the SDG Vertical have banded on developing an online platform to grease the magnet of SDG- linked investments.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ahmad Mohd Khalid et al, 2020 The sustainable development pretensions(SDGs) were result of expansive stakeholder participation and global agreement. Despite large pledges, there's an adding concern among the member states whether SDGs address real problems of nations, particularly the developing world. This study discusses crucial issues raised by developing countries with respect to the SDGs. Using opinion of experts on SDGs regarding its counteraccusations and future, a case study for India is presented. The study with its findings and policy recommendations intend to profit SDG perpetration sweats and planning at the public and sub-national position in India and other developing countries, helping them redesign and probe their public SDG perpetration strategies on analogous lines as India to ameliorate its reach and effectiveness.

Basant Kumar Panda et al, 2018 The Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) are decreasingly being used to measure experimental progress among and within countries. Achieving the health- related SDGs remains a primary concern of numerous developing countries. This study measured the progress in named health-affiliated pointers of SDGs in the countries of India by social and profitable groups, and prognosticated their likely progress by 2030. The health pointers analysed included health issues, nutrition, health care application and determinants of health. Data from the Census of India, Sample Registration System(SRS), National Family and Health checks(NFHSs) and National Sample Survey Organization(NSSO) were used in the analysis. Periodic rate of progress(ARP) and the needed rate of progress(RRP) were reckoned for named pointers over the period 2005 – 06 to 2015 – 16. A Composite Index of Health(CIH) was used to understand the state of health of populations. The ARP was advanced than the RRP in motherly care and reduction of under- five mortality, while ARP was lower than the RRP in undernutrition and sanitation. The ARP for health-affiliated pointers showed a mixed pattern across religion and estate groups. The ARP for medical backing at birth and immunization was loftiest among slated gentries and that for reduction of under- five mortality was loftiest among slated lines. The CIH was smallest in Uttar Pradesh(0.26) and loftiest in Goa(0.81). The association between the CIH and the Human Development Index(HDI) was significant, suggesting interlinkage between health and development. Notable advancements were observed in motherly and child health and motherly health care application across social groups in India over the period 2005 – 06 to 2015 – 16, and if the trends continue the country can achieve the SDG target in motherly health by 2030. still, progress in nutrition and other health pointers has been slow and uneven.

Mohammad Asim Nomani et al, 2016 Energy policy, environmental planning and profitable development play a crucial part in sustainable development. Sustainable development requires suitable and strategic programs satisfying multiple and disagreeing objects. Fuzzy thing programming(FGP) is a well- known approach in multi-criteria decision- making for its practical operation. In this composition, a FGP approach is proposed to assay environmental, energy and sustainability pretensions of India by the time 2030 with reference to the crucial profitable sectors of India. The presented model analyses the enhancement openings, demand of sweats and perpetration of the sustainable development plans. Numerical illustration is also handed for confirmation and operation of the proposed model.

IV. INDEX SCALE

Aspirant (O – 49)	Performer (50 – 64)	Front Runner (65 – 99)	Achiever (100)

A. India's Progress Towards Sustainable Development Goals

1) GOAL 1: NO POVERTY (End Poverty in all its forms far and wide)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 1 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Poverty Rate
b) Multi-Dimensional Poverty %
c) Health Insurance Coverage
d) MGNREDA, 2005
e) Maternity Benefits
f) Household living in Katcha Houses

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	SDG 1 Index Score
	Target	10.96	13.95	100	98.95	100	0	100
1.	Tamilnadu	11.28	7.3	64	94.44	88.42	2.4	86
2.	Goa	5.09	5.5	15.9	97.39	93.96	0.4	83
3.	Kerala	7.05	1.1	47.7	88.85	97.75	0.3	83
4.	Tripura	14.05	20.3	58.1	96.38	86.58	2.6	82
5.	AP Pradesh	9.2	15.6	74.6	83.81	96.4	3.2	81
6.	Delhi	9.91	4.3	15.7	0	96.5	0.8	81
7.	Himachal	8.06	8.1	25.7	90.3	95.86	0.2	80
8.	Mizoram	20.4	9.8	45.8	99.92	93.45	6	80
9.	Sikkim	8.19	4.9	30.3	91.3	92.17	0.6	80
10.	Ladakh	10.35	15.2	4.2	97.75	96.69	4.3	79
11.	Rajasthan	14.71	32	18.7	84.24	98.15	2.8	63
12.	Lakshadweep	2.77	1.8	2.9	91.85	26.41	0	61
13.	Manipur	36.89	21	3.6	97.06	87.84	2.5	60
	India (Average)	21.92	27.9	28.7	84.44	91.38	4.2	60
14.	West	19.98	26.3	33.4	87.59	71.57	6	59
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.67	24.4	58.3	95.44	92.76	29	54
16.	Assam	31.98	36.2	10.4	86.11	95.32	2.4	51
17.	Chhattisgarh	39.93	36.8	68.5	77.09	94.98	2.1	49
18.	MP Pradesh	31.65	41.1	17.7	79.27	95.86	4.5	44
19.	Uttar Pradesh	29.43	40.8	6.1	82.15	93.48	6.4	44
20.	Odisha	32.59	35.9	47.7	85.51	0	14.2	41
21.	Jharkhand	36.96	46.5	13.3	80.62	89.69	6.6	36
22.	Bihar	33.74	52.5	12.3	78.6	87.97	8.2	32

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2) GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER (End Hunger, achieve food security, ameliorate nutrition and promote sustainable husbandry)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 2 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Food Subsidy
b) Children Underweight
c) Stunting
d) Anaemia among women
e) Agriculture productivity
f) Gross Value added in Agriculture

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D1	D2	E	F	SDG 2 Index Score
	Target	100	1.9	6	25.2	14.2	5322.08	1.22	100
	India	99.51	33.4	34.7	50.4	28.4	2995.21	0.71	47
1.	Chandigarh	100	Null	Null	Null	Null	4973.62	3.11	97
2.	Kerala	100	18.7	20.5	22.6	9.1	2920.12	2.2	80
3.	Goa	99.94	20.3	19.6	26.7	13.6	2716.68	4.21	78
4.	Lakshadweep	91.1	Null	Null	39	Null	Null	Null	74
5.	Punjab	99.2	19.7	24.3	42	25.9	4693.24	2.57	73
6.	Mizoram	99.98	11.3	27.4	26.6	17.9	1688.05	1.14	72
7.	Jammu	97.01	13	15.5	38.1	15.8	2339.65	0.88	71
8.	Ladakh	99.11	13	15.5	38.1	15.8	2339.65	0.88	71
9.	Manipur	100	13	28.9	25.2	10.5	1727.59	0.57	64
10.	Nagaland	94.65	16.3	26.2	28.9	8.4	1665.91	0.74	64
11.	Delhi	100	28.1	28.8	46.1	29.2	3977.23	2.67	63
12.	Uttarakhand	100	18.7	29.9	43.9	15.7	2691.48	0.71	61
13.	Puducherry	56.34	Null	Null	27.8	Null	3546.34	1.1	59
14.	Haryana	99.92	28.8	34.9	55	29.9	4272.42	1.99	58
15.	Karnataka	99.79	32	32.5	45.4	17.2	2788.37	0.64	53
16.	Rajasthan	100	31.5	36.8	46.6	26	3423.23	0.86	53
17.	Maharashtra	100	30.9	34.1	49.3	28.3	1967.9	0.65	44
18.	MP Pradesh	100	38.7	39.5	54.6	21.2	2656.57	0.69	43
19.	Odisha	94.98	29.2	29.1	47.6	29.5	2003.84	0.44	42
20.	Assam	94.27	29.4	32.4	44.8	36.9	2147.44	0.62	41
21.	Uttar Pradesh	99.23	36.8	38.8	51	31.6	3158.46	0.59	41
22.	Chhattisgarh	98.39	40	35.4	41.5	31.2	1802.58	0.41	37
23.	Meghalaya	98.04	30	40.4	49.5	31.8	1821.24	0.55	37
24.	Bihar	99.85	38.7	42	58.3	28.1	2374.02	0.29	31
25.	Jharkhand	77.8	42.9	36.2	62.6	34	1890.35	0.31	19

3) GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING (Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 3 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Maternal Mortality Ratio
b) Under five Mortality Rate
c) Immunization coverage in Children
d) Tuberculosis notification
e) HIV Incidence
f) Suicide Rate
g) Death due to Road traffic accidents
h) Institutional deliveries
i) Monthly out of pocket medical expenditure
j) Health workforce

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	SDG Index Score
	Target	70	25	100	242	0	3.5	5.81	100	7.83	45	100
	India	113	36	91	177	0.05	10.4	11.56	94.4	13	37	74
1.	Delhi	0	19	92	575	0.15	12.7	7.56	96	9.2	50	90
2.	Gujarat	75	31	87	232	0.05	11.2	10.88	99.5	9.5	41	86
3.	Maharashtra	46	22	100	183	0.07	15.4	11.92	99.3	14.5	43	83
4.	Tamilnadu	60	17	84	138	0.04	17.8	13.88	99.9	9.1	65	81
5.	Mizoram	0	0	92	237	1.18	5.9	5.27	89.9	9.9	50	79
6.	Himachal	0	23	86	235	0.02	8	15.37	92.4	14.4	66	78
7.	Karnataka	92	28	94	135	0.02	17.1	16.6	99.9	9.8	70	78
8.	Lakshadweep	0	0	92	23	0	0	0	99.8	9.6	0	78
9.	AP	65	33	87	189	0.05	12.4	15.26	99.6	13.5	95	77
10.	Punjab	129	23	89	196	0.08	7.9	15.41	98.5	13.5	56	77
11.	Uttarakhand	99	33	90	227	0.04	4.6	7.75	88.8	12.5	15	77
12.	Arunachal	0	0	68	182	0.05	7.4	7.23	89.6	17	22	64
13.	MP	173	56	89	226	0.04	15.1	14.35	95.6	12.2	33	62
14.	Sikkim	0	0	62	218	0.03	33.1	12.63	99.4	0	25	62
15.	Nagaland	0	0	54	233	0.73	1.9	1.02	83	7.9	1	61
16.	Chhattisgarh	159	45	95	148	0.1	26.4	17.34	98.3	6.6	15	60
17.	Uttar Pradesh	197	47	95	213	0.03	2.4	10.3	87.6	16.6	14	60
18.	Assam	215	47	85	141	0.04	6.9	9.43	91.1	12.9	23	59

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4) GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 4 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Enrolment ratio in elementary education
b) Average annual dropout rate
c) Enrolment ration in higher secondary
d) Student proficiency in class 8
e) Enrolment ratio in higher education
f) Education level among person with disability
g) Gender parity in higher education
h) Literacy levels
i) Infrastructure in Schools
j) Proportion of trained teachers
k) Pupil teacher ratio

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	SDG Index Score
	Target	100	8.8	100	100	50	100	1	100	100	100	30	100
	India	87.26	17.87	50.14	71.9	26.3	19.3	1	74.6	84.76	82.62	21	57
1.	Kerala	92.07	9.14	80.26	86.8	37	24.3	1.4	94.6	99.24	94.53	16	80
2.	Chandigarh	85.78	4.52	83.43	81.6	50.6	37.4	1.54	89.1	100	89.49	12	79
3.	Delhi	100	14.93	70.07	67.4	46.3	41	1.16	86.4	100	89.33	29	75
4.	Himachal	97.82	7.81	81.79	72.8	39.6	25.6	1.3	84.2	97.59	79.55	9	74
5.	Goa	88.26	9.4	71.95	71.7	30.1	32.4	1.33	88.9	99.97	85.7	11	71
6.	Uttarakhand	96.38	10.95	66.2	75	39.1	24.7	1	79	87.72	89.78	15	70
7.	Puducherry	84.15	12.73	69.78	61.3	46.4	28.6	1.24	89.5	99.93	92.57	11	70
8.	Tamilnadu	85.49	13.02	72.32	71.3	49	19.1	0.97	80.7	96.08	93.31	18	69
9.	Haryana	89.31	14.79	56.05	71.6	29.2	25.1	1.23	77.3	98.82	89.1	15	64
10.	Karnataka	100	23.43	44.4	83.5	28.8	20.9	1.04	75.7	93.8	92.13	15	64
11.	Maharashtra	90.92	13.29	68.93	76.3	32	25.7	0.9	80.3	92.74	93.82	22	64
12.	Manipur	100	13.03	54.82	72.3	33.7	28.9	1.01	85.6	68.92	55.5	10	63
13.	Telangana	93.69	13.47	56.49	69.8	36.2	20.8	1.02	67.4	91.52	90.96	11	63
14.	Lakshadweep	75.27	4.56	73.5	65.3	7.4	18	3.4	95.7	100	86.21	7	62
15.	Jharkhand	89.15	22.26	38.89	84	19.1	16.9	0.96	67.3	84.75	80.12	51	45
16.	MP	81.19	24.85	43.73	70.5	21.5	17.2	0.97	70.5	75.34	81.19	36	45
17.	Odisha	71.57	9.52	65.86	71.9	22.1	13.8	0.82	72.5	68.71	75.82	22	45
18.	Assam	96.36	31.47	30.94	79.6	18.7	16.8	0.95	84.9	59.51	29.29	11	43
19.	Tripura	100	29.55	38.62	71.3	19.2	13.4	0.83	89.9	57.12	45.8	18	42
20.	Arunachal	80.98	35.98	38.48	60	29.7	10.3	0.99	79.9	50.94	79.04	14	41
21.	Nagaland	67.38	24.08	33.92	61	18.7	11.9	1.11	93.8	63.26	36.03	11	39
22.	Bihar	86.54	28.46	26.39	78.3	13.6	18.5	0.79	64.7	88.66	78.44	58	29

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5) GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 5 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Crime against Women
b) Sex Ratio
c) Wage gap among regular employees
d) Domestic violence
e) Women in leadership
f) Female labor force participation
g) Women in Managerial positions
h) Family planning
i) Operational landholdings

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	SDG Index Score
	Target	**950**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**1**	**245**	**100**	**50**	**100**
	India	**899**	**0.74**	**62.4**	**19.54**	**8.46**	**0.33**	**190**	**72**	**13.96**	**48**
1.	Andaman	0	0.95	72.2	0.53	0	0.39	0	73	29.8	68
2.	Puducherry	0	0.75	12.1	1.01	13.33	0.41	615	87.1	22.8	66
3.	Chhattisgarh	958	0.64	53.5	5.09	14.44	0.64	250	79.3	13.79	64
4.	Kerala	957	0.84	62.7	17.68	5.71	0.45	241	75.3	22.98	63
5.	Himachal	930	0.8	45.4	6.4	7.35	0.8	222	71.7	7.43	62
6.	Tamilnadu	908	0.73	15.6	2.06	8.51	0.49	185	83	19.65	59
7.	AP	920	0.71	67.9	30.42	8	0.55	208	93.6	30.09	58
8.	Sikkim	0	0.88	39.8	0.32	9.38	0.68	0	67.1	6.29	58
9.	Chandigarh	0	0.96	95.2	32.78	0	0.35	274	72.5	10.83	58
10.	Gujarat	866	0.81	27.1	11.17	7.56	0.28	190	67.4	16.49	49
11.	Bihar	895	0.75	32.3	4.58	11.52	0.06	214	51.4	14	48
12.	Nagaland	0	0.86	4.1	0	0	0.31	167	43.5	9.85	48
13.	Odisha	933	0.65	103.5	12.79	8.9	0.32	206	64.1	4.06	46
14.	Uttarakhand	840	0.71	46.5	11.79	8.45	0.29	234	71.6	11.93	46
15.	Jammu	927	0.78	47.8	5.42	2.3	0.45	100	66.3	7.6	46
16.	Ladakh	927	0.78	47.8	5.42	2.3	0.45	100	66.3	7.6	46
17.	Punjab	890	0.67	41.5	11.4	5.13	0.26	190	80.9	1.55	45
18.	Haryana	843	0.85	108.5	36.05	10	0.21	236	81.3	14.76	43
19.	Manipur	0	0.76	17.2	0.97	3.33	0.36	0	23.6	6.8	41
20.	Telangana	901	0.68	99.3	46.1	5.04	0.52	128	88.2	23	41
21.	West Bengal	941	0.53	64	36.13	13.61	0.28	166	72.7	3.17	41
22.	Rajasthan	871	0.79	110.4	49.03	12	0.43	181	74.3	10.12	39
23.	Tripura	0	0.72	54.5	22.94	5	0.23	0	57.2	12.3	39
24.	Arunachal	0	0.56	43.3	7.4	5	0.26	0	50	12.07	37
25.	Delhi	844	0.75	144	40.76	11.43	0.25	188	69.5	13.65	33
26.	Assam	925	0.53	177.8	70.73	6.35	0.17	221	55.6	1.67	25

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6) GOAL 6: CLEAN WATE AND SANITATION (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 6 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Access to piped water supply
b) Access to improved sources of Drinking Water
c) Individual household toilets
d) Open defecation free districts
e) Schools with separate toilet facilities for girls
f) Waste water treatment
g) Groundwater withdraw against availability
h) Over Exploited blocks

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	SDG Index Score
	Target	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**70**	**0**	**100**
	India	**51.36**	**97.44**	**100**	**100**	**95.33**	**88.4**	**63.33**	**17.24**	**83**
1.	Goa	100	100	100	100	100	99.21	31.25	0	100
2.	Lakshadweep	0	0	100	100	100	0	50	0	100
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	100	100	100	98.45	75	0	99
4.	Telangana	100	100	100	100	96.23	98.22	65.4	11.99	96
5.	Gujarat	97.57	100	100	100	99.87	80.6	63.91	10.08	93
6.	AP	68.52	99.81	100	100	97.28	96.82	44.17	6.72	92
7.	Bihar	65.19	96.29	100	100	97.92	96.84	45.74	2.25	91
8.	Puducherry	95.17	95.89	100	100	98.74	95.35	75	25	91
9.	Maharashtra	64.39	99.7	100	100	96.8	92.36	54.62	3.12	90
10.	Chhattisgarh	52.17	99.6	100	100	99.15	90.05	44.47	0	89
11.	Kerala	35.29	99.35	100	100	99.28	99.22	51.25	0.66	89
12.	Sikkim	37.42	100	100	100	99.34	96.77	0.06	0	89
13.	MP	47.95	99.65	100	100	98.5	91.12	54.77	7.03	88
14.	Jammu	52.87	99.89	100	100	89.02	97.31	29.23	0	88
15.	Manipur	69.55	100	100	100	77.84	100	2.56	0	87
16.	Nagaland	40.14	100	100	100	90.33	100	1.01	0	87
17.	Tamil Nadu	73.05	99.39	100	100	98.39	98.23	80.93	39.62	87
18.	Andaman	88.89	100	100	100	99.28	60	3.03	0	87
19.	Odisha	51.73	98.13	100	100	98.04	83.16	42.2	0	86
20.	Himachal	76.57	100	100	100	97.87	98.92	84.78	50	85
21.	Karnataka	59.47	100	100	100	95.64	87.71	69.91	25.57	85
22.	Mizoram	46.17	100	100	100	85.48	97.14	5.26	0	85
23.	Uttarakhand	52.46	99.26	100	100	95.36	78.39	56.75	0	85
24.	Delhi	0	0	100	100	100	53.44	120	64.71	61
25.	Rajasthan	35.25	92.28	100	100	90.44	65.79	139.87	62.71	54

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7) GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY (Ensure availability and sustainable and modern energy for all)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 7 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Household Electrification

b) Clean Cooking Fuel

S.NO	States	A	B	SDG Index Score
	Target	100	100	100
	India	99.99	92.02	92
1.	AP	100	101.16	100
2.	Goa	100	146.84	100
3.	Haryana	100	127.08	100
4.	Himachal	100	120.23	100
5.	Karnataka	100	108.81	100
6.	Kerala	100	110.78	100
7.	Maharashtra	100	108.64	100
8.	Mizoram	100	114.07	100
9.	Punjab	100	141.66	100
10.	Rajasthan	100	108.88	100
11.	Sikkim	100	104.86	100
12.	Tamil Nadu	100	100.29	100
13.	Telangana	100	120.43	100
14.	Uttar Pradesh	100	106.83	100
15.	Uttarakhand	100	115.4	100
16.	Assam	100	97.61	98
17.	West Bengal	100	98.13	98
18.	Puducherry	100	97.9	98
19.	Manipur	100	95.64	96
20.	Gujarat	100	93.32	94
21.	MP	100	85.24	86
22.	Arunachal	100	84.05	85
23.	Tripura	100	82.4	83
24.	Lakshadweep	Null	90.91	83
25.	Odisha	100	79.52	80
26.	Bihar	100	76.55	78
27.	Chhattisgarh	99.67	76.87	78
28.	Jharkhand	100	75.79	77
29.	Nagaland	100	67.59	69
30.	Meghalaya	100	47.5	50

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8) GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (Promoted sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 8 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Per Capita GDP growth rate
b) Ease of doing business
c) Unemployment Rate
d) Labor force participation rate
e) Coverage of social security benefits
f) Household with a bank account
g) Banking outlets
h) Automated teller machines
i) Women account holders under PMJDY

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	SDG Index Score
	Target	7	50	3	68.3	0	100	31.26	42.65	50	100
	India	5.1	71	6.2	53.6	51.9	99.99	11.69	17.31	55.34	61
1.	Himachal	6.41	28.49	5.8	72.1	39.1	100	23.43	25.52	51.96	78
2.	Goa	13.79	3.33	9.4	57.8	23.8	100	45.78	63.55	44.19	76
3.	Telangana	8.45	48.6	8.8	60.2	62.2	100	15.08	28.93	57.45	73
4.	Sikkim	4.97	0	3.3	66.1	36.2	100	24.55	28.72	50.93	71
5.	Tamil Nadu	7.45	13.61	7.2	60.4	45.5	100	16.07	35.47	58.53	71
6.	Puducherry	5.83	2.22	8.7	58	37.1	100	17.88	39.83	57.07	68
7.	AP	3.84	52.4	5.7	63.5	62.5	100	14.4	21.01	59.31	67
8.	Karnataka	6.59	7.82	3.9	56.6	38.5	99.97	16.69	26.73	55.57	66
9.	Delhi	5.63	19.17	10.7	53.5	59.9	100	19.26	41.1	47.07	65
10.	Chhattisgarh	5.36	28.71	2.6	66.6	50.7	99.98	10.06	12.5	55.65	64
11.	Gujarat	7.69	20.19	3.4	54.9	50.8	100	12.99	17.53	50.25	64
12.	Meghalaya	7.06	0	2.8	65.2	42.5	100	11.73	12.5	58.38	63
13.	Uttarakhand	5.46	19.72	9.5	48.6	40.3	100	20.01	24.64	53.06	63
14.	Kerala	6.93	1.11	10.4	55	54.4	100	19.6	27.99	58.83	62
15.	Maharashtra	5	17.5	5.4	58.2	43.3	100	11.39	22.3	54.08	62
16.	Lakshadweep	Null	13.33	32	50.1	14	100	20.59	97.06	52.65	62
17.	MP	4.3	43.44	3.7	56.9	61.5	100	8.92	12.54	53.08	60
18.	Haryana	5.99	13.24	9.8	50.4	56.1	100	18.39	23.62	49.76	59
19.	Ladakh	4.5	5	5.6	58.5	44.4	99.71	24.66	51.69	57.87	59
20.	Punjab	4.61	7.61	8	51.9	70.3	100	22.94	24.39	52.32	57
21.	Nagaland	5.93	0	18.5	47.8	17.1	99.92	8.87	14.33	54.75	48
22.	Odisha	5.49	0	7.6	55.2	54.3	99.85	11.92	15.72	55.48	48
23.	Jammu	4.5	5	5.6	58.5	44.4	99.71	13.73	19.42	54.26	47
24.	Manipur	0.74	0	10.1	51.5	15.9	99.76	7	11.43	55.87	36

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9) *GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCUTRE (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation)*

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 9 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) PMGSY/LEADS
b) Value Addition by manufacturing sector
c) Employment in the manufacturing sector
d) Innovation score
e) Logistics Ease
f) Internet density and mobile tele density

S.NO	States	A1	A2	B	C	D	E	F	SDG Index Score
	Target	100	5	25	20	100	100	100	100
	India	97.65	3.18	16.1	12.07	35.59	84.38	55.41	55
1.	Gujarat	100	3.62	36.74	20.84	23.63	94.71	64.79	72
2.	Tamil Nadu	100	3.4	20.58	18.74	37.91	101.75	65.68	71
3.	Punjab	100	3.46	13.78	19.39	22.54	122.19	84.32	69
4.	Goa	100	2.78	42.5	16.39	24.92	177.45	74.72	68
5.	Haryana	100	3.37	20.22	17.6	25.81	112.77	59.33	66
6.	Maharashtra	99.03	3.42	19.38	11.24	38.03	101.07	74.72	66
7.	Delhi	Null	3.36	5.2	22.99	46.6	190.61	199.88	66
8.	Karnataka	100	3.37	15.88	11.74	42.5	100.28	69.35	64
9.	Himachal	91.89	2.72	29.79	6.48	25.06	145.83	82.63	61
10.	Kerala	99.5	3.16	10.76	11.77	30.58	123.01	77.47	60
11.	Telangana	99.66	3.22	11.54	12.86	33.23	109.9	65.61	59
12.	Puducherry	Null	3.28	29.65	20.85	25.23	72.97	Null	59
13.	Uttarakhand	84.67	2.85	37.52	12.81	23.5	113.58	38.73	56
14.	West Bengal	99.13	2.99	12.34	18.66	21.69	80.99	51.74	53
15.	Lakshadweep	Null	Null	Null	4.79	11.71	124.28	Null	40
16.	Assam	94.38	3	12.25	10.55	16.38	67.51	41.57	39
17.	Jharkhand	99.86	2.88	20.02	7.68	17.12	57.55	30.99	37
18.	MP	99.69	3.21	8.85	6.84	20.82	65.29	44.24	37
19.	Chhattisgarh	97.15	3.01	12.6	5.46	15.77	67.99	44.24	36
20.	Manipur	89.26	2.42	2.42	12.11	22.78	72.97	52.34	35
21.	Tripura	95.87	2.95	3.31	6.38	12.84	75.78	52.34	35
22.	Mizoram	67.24	2.31	0.64	5.34	16.93	109.73	52.34	32
23.	Arunachal	81.75	2.77	3.2	2.05	14.9	84	52.34	31
24.	Nagaland	87.16	2.28	1.37	8.11	14.11	74.27	52.34	30
25.	Meghalaya	63.18	2.56	8.88	1.27	12.15	70.23	52.34	25
26.	Bihar	97.18	2.85	7.21	5.3	14.48	50.65	30.99	24

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10) GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES (Reduce inequality within and among countries)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 10 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Income inequality
b) Politician inclusion
c) Seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions
d) Representation of SC/ST in State legislative Assemblies
e) Transgender labor force participation
f) Crimes against SC
g) Crimes against ST

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	SDG Index Score
	Target	4.67	50	33		1	0	0	100
	India	40	14.39	45.62	28.35	0.64	22.8	7.9	67
1.	Meghalaya	46.9	50	0	91.67	1.33	0	0	88
2.	Tripura	55.7	50	45.23	50	0	0	0.2	85
3.	Himachal	11.7	0	50.13	29.41	1.23	10.9	0.3	78
4.	Uttarakhand	23.1	20	56.02	21.43	0.65	4.4	2.7	77
5.	Goa	5.6	0	36.72	2.5	0	11.8	1.3	75
6.	Lakshadweep	1.2	0	37.27	0	0	0	0	75
7.	AP	22.4	16	50	20.57	0.99	24.5	12.5	74
8.	Tamil Nadu	19.9	7.89	52.99	19.66	0.74	7.9	3.9	74
9.	Chhattisgarh	59	27.27	54.79	43.33	0.81	10.4	5.5	72
10.	Delhi	2.3	14.29	0	17.14	0.67	2.7	0	72
11.	Maharashtra	26.6	16.67	53.47	18.75	0.65	16.2	5.3	71
12.	West Bengal	53.5	26.19	51.42	28.57	0.48	0.6	1.9	71
13.	Manipur	41.1	0	50.69	33.33	0	0	0.2	70
14.	Arunachal	43.6	0	38.99	98.33	1.39	0	0	69
15.	Kerala	3.2	5	52.42	11.43	0.99	28.2	28.9	69
16.	Gujarat	25.2	23.08	49.96	21.98	0.39	34.8	3.6	64
17.	Mizoram	17	0	23.64	97.5	1.35	0	0.8	64
18.	Puducherry	12.7	0	0	16.67	0	2	0	62
19.	Sikkim	7.6	0	50.3	43.75	0.07	14.1	1	61
20.	MP	54.7	13.79	50	35.65	0.56	46.7	12.5	51
21.	Bihar	75.2	7.5	52.02	16.46	0.59	39.5	7.3	48
22.	Nagaland	42.9	0	0	98.33	0.44	0	0	46
23.	Rajasthan	41.7	12	51.32	29.5	0.36	55.6	19.5	45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	54.1	13.75	33.34	21.29	0.42	28.6	63.6	41

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11) GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES (Makes Cities and human settlements Inclusive, safe, resilient and Sustainable)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 11 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Urban Households in Katcha houses
b) Person killed in road accidents
c) Door to Door waste collection
d) Individual household toilets
e) Municipal solid waste processed
f) Wards with 100% source segregation
g) Installed Sewage treatment capacity
h) Urban households with drainage

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	SDG Index Score
	Target	0	100	100	7.05	100	100	100	100	100
	India	0.8	87.6	105	12.2	96.8	68.1	78	38.9	79
1.	Punjab	0.1	97	102	14.65	99.5	76	93.4	88.8	91
2.	Goa	0	95.6	94.79	5.87	100	70	79.7	80.5	89
3.	Gujarat	1.3	92.6	138	6.07	100	86.7	83.9	56.9	87
4.	Maharashtra	0.2	94.8	112	7.8	90	82.5	86.7	69.9	87
5.	Sikkim	1.2	89.3	67	8.7	100	70.7	94.3	92.7	85
6.	Haryana	0.2	97.4	93	15.43	93.9	49.9	65	116	81
7.	MP	0.8	89.7	112	17.43	100	90	98.5	15.5	81
8.	Rajasthan	0.3	89.1	102	13.52	100	77	82	29.6	81
9.	Himachal	0.2	92.4	59	43.05	100	98.1	100	98.4	79
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.8	86	116	9.17	97	70	85	25.7	79
11.	AP	0.7	89.7	126	16.11	100	63.7	96.8	18.6	78
12.	Chhattisgarh	0.7	76.9	108	18.17	100	93	100	6.57	78
13.	Karnataka	0.5	93.7	112	12.17	100	64.1	65.3	31.9	78
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1.4	92.1	107	18.18	99.2	68.3	74.3	41.2	77
15.	Telangana	0.3	96.1	92	17.37	100	78	53.2	31.1	76
16.	Uttarakhand	0.3	97.4	75	9.97	100	56.5	78.7	26.9	76
17.	Puducherry	0.2	83.2	91	2.56	100	12.4	100	44.2	76
18.	Kerala	0.2	75.1	126	6.4	85.5	75	100	4.29	75
19.	Jharkhand	0.8	75.1	135	18.36	96.2	64	85.6	13	71
20.	Odisha	2.8	65.7	104	26	100	80	90	29.5	70
21.	Bihar	1.1	87.8	103	21.63	99.4	58.3	52.8	5.62	67
22.	Mizoram	1.3	52	18	5.09	100	80.1	87.1	9.8	61
23.	Jammu	0.4	94.4	84	6.92	85.1	16.3	12.5	21.4	57
24.	Lakshadweep	0	48.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
25.	Nagaland	0.7	59.5	68	1.14	63.3	67.9	32.5	0	48
26.	West Bengal	1.7	68	55	5.73	86	9.1	19	10.5	45
27.	Arunachal	8.9	59.4	80	11.76	82.4	24	48.7	0	39

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12) GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 12 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Fossil Fuel Consumption
b) Use of NPK
c) Hazardous waste generation
d) Hazardous waste recycled/Utilized
e) Plastic waste generation
f) Biomedical waste treated
g) Grid Interactive Bio Power

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	SDG Index Score
	Target	64.1	57	4.04	100	1.27	100	21.81	100
	India	157	64.39	8.09	44.89	2.54	86.9	7.62	74
1.	Tripura	64	0	0.07	93.17	0.01	100	Null	99
2.	Jammu	120	62.49	0.21	1264	2.62	95.5	Null	95
3.	Ladakh	120	62.49	0.21	1264	2.62	95.5	Null	95
4.	Nagaland	77.9	0	0.01	50	0.13	100	Null	91
5.	Karnataka	216	52.62	6.34	54.79	4.17	100	28.4	89
6.	Manipur	88.5	52.85	Null	Null	4.04	79.4	Null	89
7.	Mizoram	127	64.24	0	50	0.01	100	Null	87
8.	AP	158	59.58	11.28	75.99	1.27	100	9.64	84
9.	Maharashtra	187	50.7	9.24	11.57	3.37	99.6	21	82
10.	Uttarakhand	171	78.35	2.17	96.33	2.81	99.1	11.51	82
11.	Uttar Pradesh	91.1	73.72	1.12	60.4	1.14	100	9.25	79
12.	West Bengal	96.2	50.2	1.92	49.91	3.11	100	3.27	79
13.	MP	110	63.04	3.03	67.06	0.89	91.8	1.47	78
14.	Tamil Nadu	200	49.22	17.26	48.73	5.32	100	13.38	78
15.	Arunachal	180	0	Null	Null	2.54	100	0	77
16.	Haryana	415	75.84	4.66	177.5	2.42	100	7.25	77
17.	Himachal	227	62.89	3.74	65.7	0.51	100	1.25	77
18.	Sikkim	207	0	2.23	0	0.01	73.4	Null	76
19.	Rajasthan	166	70.63	8.15	99.19	1.37	76	1.54	74
20.	Chhattisgarh	161	56.46	8.56	19.75	0.21	28.6	8.38	64
21.	Lakshadweep	235	0	0.72	0	2.21	20.9	Null	63
22.	Bihar	50.5	68.58	0.14	28.41	0.58	28.8	1.02	59
23.	Jharkhand	103	70.08	13	2.06	1.39	52.6	0.11	55
24.	Gujarat	351	71.03	50.12	33.1	5.3	100	1.12	50
25.	Delhi	292	89.01	2.18	0.05	11.5	100	2.56	50
26.	Goa	547	43.63	19.11	4.34	21.2	100	0.22	47

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13) GOAL 13: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 13 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Fatality due to extreme weather events
b) Disaster preparedness
c) Share of renewable energy
d) Co_2 Saving
e) Air Pollution

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	SDG Index Score
	Target	0	50	40	103.2	1442	100
	India	15.4	19.2	36.37	28.24	3469	54
1.	Odisha	22.8	22	31.4	120.1	3201	70
2.	Kerala	136	24.5	40.16	45.64	1698	69
3.	Nagaland	56.2	10.5	53.57	52.6	1408	69
4.	Lakshadweep	Null	9.5	100	309.4	Null	68
5.	Gujarat	10.7	27	34.51	62.16	3102	67
6.	Mizoram	Null	16.5	65.53	53.09	1585	66
7.	Ladakh	23.6	12	73.84	81.41	3029	66
8.	Sikkim	45.5	16	84.84	25.45	1620	65
9.	AP	15.6	19.5	40.73	43.87	3007	63
10.	Jammu	23.6	12	73.84	66.42	3029	63
11.	Himachal	472	23	93.96	121.8	2318	62
12.	Karnataka	10.2	18	63.2	37.54	2871	62
13.	Meghalaya	28.1	16.5	73.66	13.84	1798	62
14.	Tamil Nadu	12.9	24.5	51.59	5.97	2412	61
15.	Uttarakhand	62.4	19.5	71.52	52.03	3300	60
16.	Arunachal	221	11.5	84.78	34.19	1436	58
17.	Maharashtra	8.73	27.5	30.18	18.53	2816	58
18.	MP	3.81	16.5	33.53	21.78	3809	49
19.	Rajasthan	2.22	18.5	46.04	22.64	4528	49
20.	Goa	Null	13.5	1.06	67.78	1482	44
21.	Telangana	Null	13	41.12	6.07	2710	43
22.	Tripura	55.5	22.5	12.41	27.04	3598	41
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4.71	16.5	25.77	11.91	4390	39
24.	West Bengal	27.6	19.5	17.76	9.88	3761	39
25.	Chhattisgarh	2.46	14	5.94	38.32	3667	38
26.	Jharkhand	Null	7.5	9.48	37.15	3117	25
27.	Puducherry	Null	21	2	40.46	Null	23
28.	Bihar	Null	19.5	7.91	16.65	4308	16

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14) GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 14 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) BOD
b) TN
c) Mangrove cover
d) Average Marine Acidity
e) Aquaculture potential

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	SDG Index Score
1.	Odisha	0.39	65	3.29	7.97	41.7	82
2.	AP	0.79	40.5	0	8.07	37.1	79
3.	Karnataka	1.04	28.48	0	8.03	13.4	60
4.	Gujarat	0.73	25.62	3.25	8.01	10.8	57
5.	Maharashtra	1.99	36.46	5.26	7.97	10.6	57
6.	Tamil Nadu	1.11	31.38	-8.16	8.1	15	11

15) GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 15 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Forest and tree cover
b) Area covered under afforestation schemes
c) Land degradation
d) Desertification
e) Wildlife crime areas

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	SDG Index Score
	Target			33	2.74	5.46	0	0	100
	India	21.7	2.89	24.56	0.51	27.8	1.98	15	66
1.	Arunachal	79.6	1.01	80.64	Null	11.7	12.62	4	93
2.	MP	25.1	2.71	27.85	Null	19.2	0.86	20	84
3.	Odisha	33.2	2.98	36.13	2.46	38.3	-0.33	4	83
4.	Meghalaya	76.3	3.17	79.5	0.12	28.4	3.35	40	64
5.	Uttarakhand	45.4	1.57	47.01	0.4	17.7	11.53	63	64
6.	Nagaland	75.3	2.19	77.5	Null	47.1	22.48	Null	63
7.	Tamil Nadu	20.3	3.71	23.98	0.25	18.8	1.8	42	63
8.	Punjab	3.67	3.16	6.83	0.14	3.15	55.35	26	48
9.	Rajasthan	4.86	2.37	7.23	0.13	52.7	-0.46	7	43
10.	Ladakh	1.47	Null	1.47	0.05	46.2	5.71	Null	27

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16) GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels)

Performance of a State and UT's towards achieving goal 16 is prognosticated by measuring the countries;

a) Murders reported
b) Cognizable crimes against children
c) Human trafficking
d) Missing children
e) Court density
f) Corruption crimes
g) Births registered
h) Aadhaar coverage

S.NO	States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	SDG Index Score
	Target	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4.25**	**0.19**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	India	**2.2**	**33.2**	**4.95**	**16.41**	**1.85**	**3.17**	**89.3**	**93**	**74**
1	Uttarakhand	1.8	31.5	3.22	14	2.73	1.16	100	102	86
2	Puducherry	1.9	10.8	0	10.21	1.71	0.66	100	98	86
3	Gujarat	1.5	22.7	0.32	6.96	2.28	3.74	92	100	82
4	Mizoram	1.8	33.7	45	0	5.33	1.67	100	94	81
5	West Bengal	2	21.4	2.7	27.94	1.12	0.09	100	96	81
6	Kerala	0.9	50.9	6.19	23.37	1.66	2.61	97.2	108	80
7	Tripura	3.6	25.1	0.5	13.63	3.1	1.5	100	94	80
8	Nagaland	1.2	8.8	9.26	5.52	1.53	0.46	100	61	79
9	Uttar Pradesh	1.7	21.4	0.61	3.59	1.58	0.59	80.1	90	79
10	AP	1.7	16.1	7.63	17.52	1.21	2.35	90.2	100	77
11	Lakshadweep	0	144.4	0	0	4.29	0	64.6	103	77
12	Karnataka	2	32.2	2.82	4.26	2.13	5.75	94	97	76
13	Punjab	2.3	29.9	0.63	10.19	2.54	5.64	91.7	107	76
14	Jammu	0.9	10.5	0	6.16	2.27	6.06	78.5	82	74
15	Ladakh	0.9	10.5	0	6.16	2.27	6.06	78.5	82	74
16	Bihar	2.6	20.8	2.63	16.3	1.58	0.59	80.3	86	73
17	Himachal	1	34.6	2.32	18.19	2.57	8.47	85.6	108	73
18	Rajasthan	2.1	25.9	8.56	12.81	1.9	5.46	96.6	92	73
19	Meghalaya	2.1	37.8	9.6	10.4	3.13	1.55	100	41	72
20	Sikkim	2.6	80.3	2.99	19	4.18	0	65.2	91	72
29	Arunachal	4	32.7	2.65	9.36	2.72	8.61	100	83	64
30	Goa	2.1	32.1	58.44	5.96	3.25	5.84	79.1	107	63
31	Assam	3.6	55.6	7.21	11.86	1.35	0.52	100	45	62
32	Delhi	2.6	139	30.49	113.48	4.31	0.9	100	125	62
33	Odisha	3.1	49.9	20.03	22.44	2.16	8.07	86	97	59

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V. OVERALL PERFORMANCE IN SDG'S PROGRESS

S.NO	States	Ranking - 2020
1	Chandigarh	79
2	Kerala	75
3	Himachal Pradesh	74
4	Tamil Nadu	74
5	Andhra Pradesh	72
6	Goa	72
7	Karnataka	72
8	Uttarakhand	72
9	Sikkim	71
10	Maharashtra	70
11	Gujarat	69
12	Telangana	69
13	Mizoram	68
14	Punjab	68
15	Delhi	68
16	Lakshadweep	68
17	Puducherry	68
18	Haryana	67
19	Andaman	67
20	Jammu	66
21	Ladakh	66
22	Tripura	65
23	Manipur	64
24	Madhya Pradesh	62
25	West Bengal	62
26	Dadra	62
27	Daman	62
28	Chhattisgarh	61
29	Nagaland	61
30	Odisha	61
31	Arunachal Pradesh	60
32	Meghalaya	60
33	Rajasthan	60
34	Uttar Pradesh	60
35	Assam	57
36	Jharkhand	56
37	Bihar	52

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VI. FINDINGS OF NITI AAYOG REPORT

S.NO	GOAL	FINDINGS
1.	**GOAL 1**	• 270 MILLION people lifted out of multi-dimensional poverty. • 28.7% households have at least one member covered under HEALTH INSURANCE OR HEALTH SCHEME. • 84.44% beneficiaries PROVIDED EMPLOYMENT under MGNREGA in 2019-20. • 4.2% households in rural and urban India LIVE IN KATCHA HOUSES. • 91.38% eligible beneficiaries received social protection benefits under the PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA.
2.	**GOAL 2**	• 99.51% BENEFICIARIES covered under the NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY Act, 2013 in 2019-20. • 28.4% ADOLESCENTS aged 10–19 years are ANAEMIC. • 33.4% children aged under five are underweight. • 34.7% children aged under five are stunted. • 2,995 Kg/ha ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE of rice and wheat. • 0.71 lakhs GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) in agriculture PER WORKER.
3.	**GOAL 3**	• 113 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO per 1,00,000 live births. • 36 CHILDREN aged under five years DIE for every 1,000 live births. • 37 PHYSICIANS, NURSES AND MIDWIVES per 10,000 population. • 177 TUBERCULOSIS CASES notified per 1, 00,000 population. • 0.05 HIV INCIDENCE per 1,000 uninfected population in 2019 from 0.07 in 2017. • 13% of monthly per capita household consumption EXPENDITURE IS ON HEALTH. • 94.4% of TOTAL DELIVERIES reported happen in health institutions. • 91% CHILDREN aged 9-11 months IMMUNISED.
4.	**GOAL 4**	• 87.26% ADJUSTED NET ENROLMENT RATIO at elementary (class 1-8) education. • 50.14% GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO for higher secondary education. • 26.3% students aged 18-23 years ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION. • 71.9% Class 8 students achieved MINIMUM PROFICIENCY IN LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS. • 74.6% LITERACY LEVEL among persons aged 15 years and above. • 19.3% PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (15 years and above) completed at least secondary education. • 1 GENDER PARITY INDEX 1 implies parity between females and males in Higher Education (18-23 years). • 84.76% schools had ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND DRINKING WATER. • 83% TRAINED TEACHERS in secondary schools. • 21 PUPIL TEACHER RATIO at secondary level.
5.	**GOAL 5**	• 8.46% seats in the STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES held by women. • 0.33 Ratio of Female to Male LABOUR FORCE Participation Rate as against 1

		• 899 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (females per 1,000 males) • 72% of married women have their demand for FAMILY PLANNING met by modern methods. • 62 cases of CRIME AGAINST WOMEN ARE REGISTERED for every 1,00,000 female population. • 190 among every 1,000 persons in MANAGERIAL POSITIONS are women. • 13.96 % OPERATIONAL LANDHOLDERS are female. • 33% HIGHER WAGES FOR MEN THAN women in rural and urban India.
6.	**GOAL 6**	• 100% districts verified as OPEN DEFECATION FREE (ODF). • 100% IHHL constructed against target (SBM-G). • 95% schools have SEPARATE TOILET FACILITIES FOR GIRLS. • 51.36% rural population receives SAFE AND ADEQUATE DRINKING WATER through piped water supply. • 97.44% rural population have access to IMPROVED SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER. • 88.4% polluting industries COMPLY WITH Central Pollution Control Board NORMS FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT.
7.	**GOAL 7**	• 99.99% of households have ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY.
8.	**GOAL 8**	• 5.1% annual growth rate of India's GDP PER CAPITA at constant prices in 2018-19. • 6.2% UNEMPLOYMENT RATE. • 53.6% LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION Rate. • 52% salaried employees in nonagricultural sector have NO SOCIAL SECURITY COVER. • 99.99% households have BANK ACCOUNTS under PMJDY against the target. • 55.3% Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana ACCOUNTS HELD BY WOMEN. • 12 Banking outlet per 100000 population. • 17 ATM per 100000 population.
9.	**GOAL 9**	• India's rank among 131 countries in the GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX, 2020, by WIPO 48th. • 98% TARGETED HABITATIONS COVERED with all-weather roads under PMGSY HAVE A MOBILE CONNECTION HAVE INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION. • 16.1% of total GROSS VALUE ADDED is from MANUFACTURING SECTOR. • 12.07% of TOTAL WORKFORCE EMPLOYED in the manufacturing sector. • 84 Have mobile / 100. • 55 Have Internet subscription / 100.
10.	**GOAL 10**	• 64% TRANSGENDER LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION rate as compared to the male labor force participation rate. • 45.62% SEATS of Panchayati Raj Institutions HELD BY WOMEN. • 14.39% total SEATS in Lok Sabha elections WON BY WOMEN. • 28.35% REPRESENTATION of SC/ST persons IN STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.
		• 39% INSTALLED SEWAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas.

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11.	**GOAL 11**	• 87.6% URBAN HOUSEHOLDS have DRAINAGE FACILITY. • 97% wards have 100% DOOR TO DOOR WASTE COLLECTION. • 78.03% wards have 100% SOURCE SEGREGATION. • 68.1% of the MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE generated gets PROCESSED. • 0.8% of urban households LIVE IN KATCHA HOUSES. • 12 persons were killed in ROAD ACCIDENTS in urban areas for every 1,00,000 population.
12.	**GOAL 12**	• 157.3 KG of FOSSIL FUEL CONSUMED per capita. • 7.62 MW installed capacity of GRID INTERACTIVE BIO-POWER per one million population. • 2.5 TONNES of PLASTIC WASTE per annum GENERATED per 1,000 population. • 87% of the BIOMEDICAL WASTE GENERATED treated. • 8.09 TONNES per annum HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED per 1,000 population. • 44.89% HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLED/UTILIZED of total hazardous waste generated.
13.	**GOAL 13**	• 15 lives lost DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS in 2018 to 2019 per 10 million people. • 3469 DISABILITY ADJUSTED LIFE YEAR RATE (per 1,00,000 population): Years of healthy life lost to premature death or ill-health due to air pollution. • 36.37% ELECTRICITY GENERATION is FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY. • 38.6 mt CO_2 SAVED by switching to LED BULBS.
14.	**GOAL 14**	• 4975 sq km AREA UNDER MANGROVES. • 30% of 0.53 million hectares brackish water area DEVELOPED FOR AQUACULTURE.
15.	**GOAL 15**	• 25% geographical area UNDER FOREST AND TREE COVER. • 1.7 million hectares are covered under AFFORESTATION SCHEMES. • 28% of the TOTAL LAND AREA is DEGRADED. • 296 WILDLIFE CRIME cases reported in 2019. • 15 Wildlife crime CASES PER MILLION HECTARES of protected area
16.	**GOAL 16**	• 3.17 CASES of CORRUPTION CRIMES REPORTED per one million population. • 93.24% of the POPULATION is UNDER AADHAAR coverage. • 1.85 COURTS per one lakh population. • 89.3% BIRTHS REGISTERED in 2018. • 5 PERSONS per 10 lakh population VICTIM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING. • 2.2 MURDERS per 1,00,000 population. • 33 CASES per 1,00,000 children COGNIZABLE CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN. • 16 CHILDREN MISSING per 1,00,000 child population.

VII. CONCLUSION

India isn't placed well to achieve the United Nations- commanded Sustainable Development Goals(SDG) and its preparedness has worsened over the times in comparison with other countries.

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A. The Major Challenges Include

1) The country continues to face major challenges in achieving 11 of the 17 SDGs, which has pushed down its global ranking on SDG preparedness.

2) Ensuring decent work(SDG 8) has come more grueling .

3) According to the report, India is on track to achieving SDG 13 on climate action. still, The State of India's Environment, 2022 flagged that the country was facing major challenges in this area. India's performance on climate action —(SDG) 13 — has slipped from 2019- 2020.

4) This decline in India's overall performance is primarily due to eight countries — Bihar, Telangana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, AP Pradesh, Punjab and Jharkhand — whose scores have dipped under SDG 13 in the two times.

B. Progress Made

1) The progress in around 10 of these pretensions is analogous to those in 2021.

2) These include SDG 2 on ending hunger, SDG 3 on good health and good and SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation.

C. Recommendations

1) New hookups and inventions should be Gauged- up.

2) New Hookups and inventions that surfaced during the Covid- 19 epidemic, including in scientific cooperation and data, should be gauged - up to support the SDGs.

D. Science and Technological inventions

1) Science, technological inventions, and data systems can help identify results in times of heads and can give decisive benefactions to address the major challenges of our times.

2) These call for increased and dragged investments in statistical capacities, Research & Development and education and chops.

E. Adding Investment

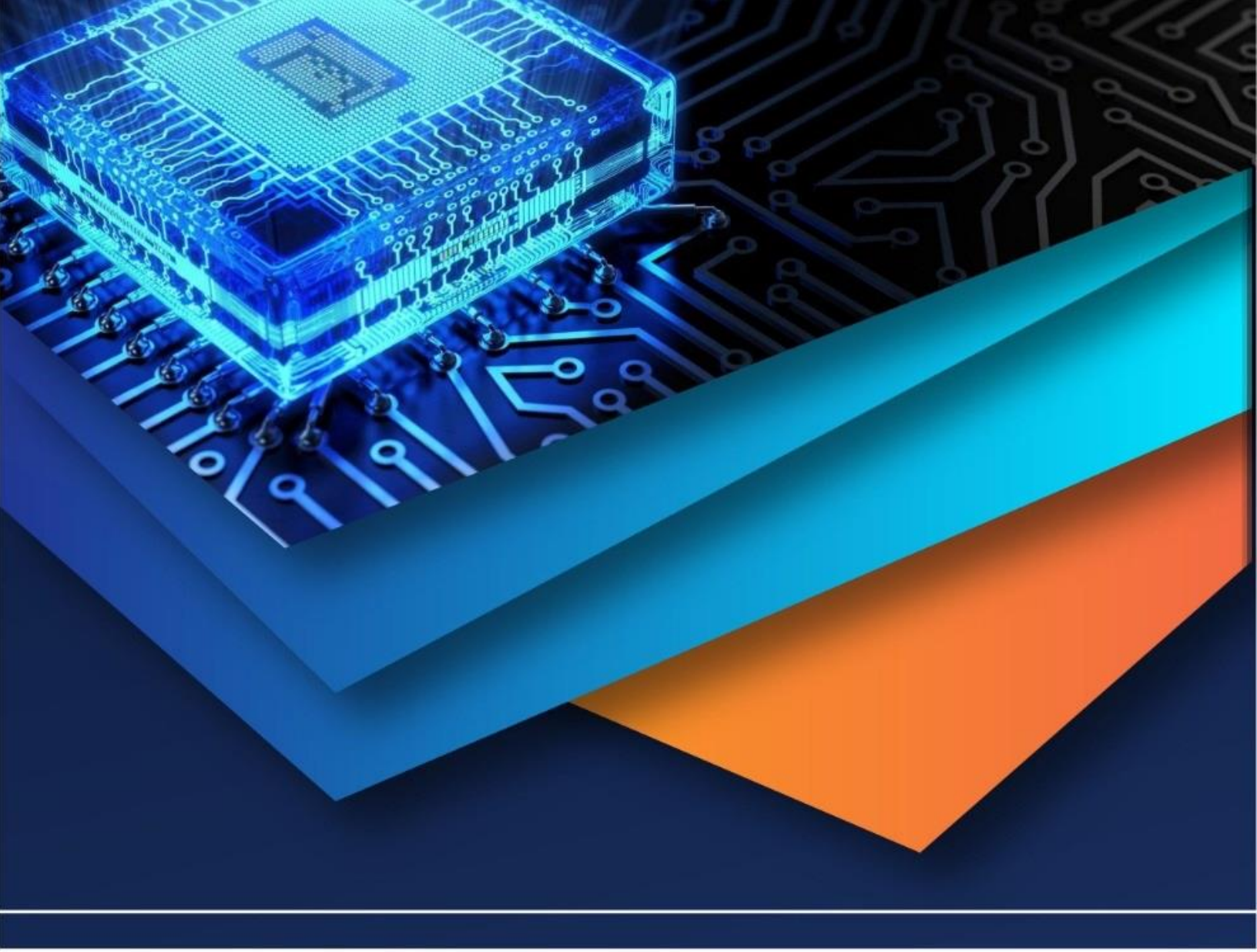
1) Achieving the SDGs is unnaturally an investment docket in physical structure(including renewable energy, digital technologies) and mortal capital(including health, education).

2) Yet the poorest half of the world lacks request access to capital on respectable terms.

3) Poor and vulnerable countries have been hit hard by the multiple heads and their slip overs.

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