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# Measuring the SDG Progress in India with Focus on Gap Analysis Approach

**Krishna Kumar**  
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Discussion Paper # 278



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# Measuring the SDG Progress in India with Focus on Gap Analysis Approach

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**Abstract:** India along with other UN member countries is implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 goals and 169 targets at its core called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for the last over seven years. The timeframe for SDG implementation is fifteen years ending in December 2030. However, there are some targets slated for early achievement in 2020 and 2025. Only less than eight years are left for SDG implementation and achieving the common objectives set under the 2030 Agenda. The UN also announced the current decade as the ‘Decade of Action’ for accelerating the momentum of SDG implementation for timely accomplishment. The ongoing crisis, conflict and pandemic have impeded SDG implementation. Countries are trying hard to put their economies back on track and trying to overcome challenges for expeditious implementation of SDGs for timely achievement. Besides the UN, some multilateral agencies like Sustainable Development Solution Network (SDSN) are bringing out SDG monitoring reports at the global level, and OECD for their member countries. This paper analyses indicator-wise, target-wise and Goal-wise gaps from the target to be covered during the remaining period of SDG implementation at the national level, broadly on the OECD methodology. India’s efforts in implementing SDGs have been largely encouraging. However, there are wide variations among the gaps from the target to be covered at the indicator, target and goal levels. It is also pointed out that inter-connectedness among the goals may be harnessed for enhancing allocative efficiency. It is concluded that international development cooperation is important for strengthening institutional and manpower capacity building process and that India needs to fast-track its efforts towards the timely achievement of the SDGs.

**Keywords:** 2030 Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), OECD framework, standardised gaps, International cooperation

## Introduction

International Community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on 25th September 2015 with the pledge of leaving no

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one behind. The Agenda includes 17 goals and 169 targets at its core, called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It demonstrates the scale and ambition of the 2030 Agenda and seeks to eradicate poverty and hunger, reduce inequality, access to health care, quality education, safe drinking water & hygiene, clean energy and bring all-round growth while protecting the planet. Such progress covers all three dimensions viz., social, economic and environmental, for sustainable development to attain prosperity not only for the present generation but for the generations to come.

Implementation of SDGs needs high investment in all the sectors of development including new and emerging technologies like satellites, IoT, drones, AI; data and statistics. As per the OECD-UNDP<sup>1</sup> estimate of 2021, the SDG financing gap has increased in 2020 by 70 per cent from USD 2.5 trillion to USD 4.2 trillion per year for developing countries, including least developed countries. Such a massive need is a serious concern for the global community.

India is fully committed to implement the SDGs in partnership with all stakeholders within the specified timelines and the highest possible standards. In fact, the sustainable development objectives are part and parcel of country's long standing tradition and ethos and thus India's national development goals are mirrored in the SDGs.<sup>2</sup> India has set up a strong institutional mechanism for policy guidance, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. NITI Aayog, the premier think-tank of the Government of India, has been tasked with the responsibility of providing leadership and coordinating the SDG activities at the national level while the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been made entrusted with the task to evolve national indicator framework (NIF) for monitoring the SDGs. The Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are involved in the implementation of the national policies and programmes and in providing data for the indicators related to them. The Comptroller and Audit General of India (CAG), a Constitutional Body, is involved in conducting audits of various developmental programmes/schemes to ensure accountability in implementing SDGs. In

accordance with the federal system of the administration of the country, at a sub-national level, the State governments and UT administrations are equal partners in implementing the SDGs. Below the State level, the district administration, and the Local Self Government (LSG) bodies- Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas and Urban Local Bodies in urban areas- have been taking necessary actions for implementing SDGs.

The Government of India has framed pivotal developmental strategies as envisaged in the “Strategy for New India @ 75”<sup>3</sup> rooted in age-old Indian ethos, to which SDGs are aligned. The Indian development motto ‘Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwa, Sabka Prayas’ (together with all, development for all, the trust of all, the efforts of all) is in line with the Indian ethos as reflected in the principle of leaving no one behind in the 2030 Agenda.

The Government of India has also initiated several flagship programmes which are helping in achieving SDGs. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is the largest financial inclusion programme in the world which provides the opportunity for the poor to access the formal banking system, access to credit, insurance etc. The JAM trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, mobile) has proved as a strong instrument for direct benefit transfers (DBT) under social welfare schemes and in providing financial assistance to the poor and migrant labour force during COVID- 19 pandemic. To promote development in the districts which are lagging, these have been aptly termed as Aspirational districts. Further, Aspirational districts programme was launched to reduce disparities right down to the district level. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) protects rural workers against unemployment, to the extent of providing at least 100 days of wage employment per household in a year.

Ayushman Bharat provides health insurance coverage to vulnerable families to the extent of INR 5,00,000 per year in the case of hospitalisation. The National Nutrition Mission (now Poshan Abhiyaan 2.0), aims at making a concerted attack on under-nutrition. ‘Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana’ (PMUY) makes cleaner cooking fuel available,

such as LPG, to the rural and deprived households. To reduce pollution and protect the environment, India has launched many initiatives like banning the use of single-use plastic (SUP). It has also initiated International Solar Alliance (ISA) to promote the adoption of solar energy across the sun-rich developing countries in collaboration with all member countries. This list is not exhaustive as there are many other schemes and initiatives closely related to the achievement of SDGs.

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) is being leveraged to harness India's development potential. The Arogya Setu app, designed for contact tracing, mapping and self-assessment disseminates updates about the containment zones, virus hotspots and related information, and proved as one of the useful measures to fight against the deadly COVID-19 virus. DIKSHA, a digital portal, has been developed for enhancing teachers' skills among others.

The implementation of SDGs is closely monitored at the national and sub-national, i.e. State level. At the national level, two agencies are involved in monitoring the SDGs, viz. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and NITI Aayog. The MoSPI tracks the SDG progress based on 286 national indicators (June 2022) evolved by the Ministry, and brings out a publication titled 'Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report', while NITI Aayog brings out SDG monitoring report based on a sub-set of national indicators (or its proxies), titled 'SDG India Index Report'. This Report ranks the States/UTs in accordance with SDG performance with a view to promote healthy competition among them. At the State/UT level, the respective State Governments and the UT Administrations monitor SDG progress based on the indicators as modified to suit local needs, in the spirit of localisation of SDGs, by the respective State/UT under the broad guidelines issued by the MoSPI and also taking into account local priorities and circumstances. As a part of exchanging its progress on SDGs, India presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2017 and the second one in 2020 at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The presentation of VNR was coordinated by NITI Aayog.



The purpose of this discussion paper is:

1. to assess India's performance for the SDG targets and indicators stipulated for achievement in 2020 and 2025;
2. to assess India's performance for all the 17 SDGs and statistically analyze gaps in achieving the 2030 targets; and
3. to identify key action areas for the successful implementation of SDGs.

## **Methodology**

The OECD methodology<sup>5</sup> of “Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets” has been followed for assessing India's performance for all the SDGs covered and for statistically measuring the gap in achieving the 2030 targets. It uses a standardised method, by normalisation in indicator-specific standard deviation (SD) terms, for measuring the distance to SDG Targets in OECD countries.

Identification of indicators and SDG targets was the first task for this study. Accordingly, such indicators and targets were selected that have clear national definitions, as well as numerical target values. A subset of national indicators has thus been chosen for the analysis based on the criteria specified below. Given the federal structure of governance, sub-national governments (State governments and UT Administrations) are equal partners in implementing SDGs in the country. Accordingly, the availability of State/UT level data was the prime consideration in the identification of indicators for detailed analysis.

### ***Setting Target Values***

The next step in the study is to set the target levels for each identified indicator. For this purpose, the OECD process was followed which is given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Types of targets and Setting of End-values**

Type of target level	Means of setting 2030 end-value
A1. SDG-based, absolute target set for the future	End-value as referred to in the concerned SDG, e.g. neo-natal mortality rate by 2030 at 12 per 1,000 lives
A2. SDG-based, target value set relative to the starting position	End-value as referred to in SDGs, e.g. to halve the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
B1. Other international agreements or shared aspirations, absolute target in the future	End-value as set by International Agreements, Good Practices or other Established Frameworks
B2. Other international agreements or shared aspirations, target relative to starting position	End-value as set by International Agreements, Good Practices or other Established Frameworks
C. No explicit value; performance benchmarked against top performer States/UTs	End-value being set at the 90th percentile of State/UT
D. No normative direction	

*Sources:* Modified from the OECD methodology.

### ***Modified z-score for measuring gap to targets***

The following steps were followed for measuring the gap to the SDG target as envisaged on the lines of the OECD methodology<sup>6</sup>:

- i. As the values of different indicators selected out of the NIF may be expressed in different units of measurement, wherein some values are aggregated for the total population, thus such indicator values, were first divided by the population of the respective State/UT.
- ii. A modified version of the z-score (OECD, 2017) was next computed as defined below:

Distance to the target set was first measured as  $(x-T)$  and then divided by  $\sigma$  to compute the modified z-score, as the normalised distance still remaining to achieve:

$$\text{Modified z-score} = \{(x_i - T_i) / \sigma_i\}$$

Where  $x_i$  = Current value of the normalised indicator 'i'  $T_i$  = Target value of the indicator 'i'

$\sigma_i$  = Standard Deviation of the indicator 'i' as per available sub-national values

- iii. The 'standardised distance' or 'gap' for a negative indicator in its  $\sigma$  terms, is thus the current value of the indicator minus its target value, as divided by the computed standard deviation for this indicator. A higher value of 'standardised distance' for a State/UT implies a more challenging situation, owing to a larger distance still left to reach the target for this indicator. Some sub-national levels may be performing faster on an indicator and the current value is already better being below its target value, rendering the difference as 'zero' or a negative value endorsing that the target has already been achieved. Accordingly, any negative value of a 'standardised distance' is treated as 'zero'.
- iv. Similarly, for a positive indicator, the 'standardised distance' or 'gap' is taken as its target value minus its current value, divided by its standard deviation. If the value was already higher than the target value, the distance was taken as 'zero' i.e. implying no 'gap' left to cover to achieve such an indicator.
- v. Within a given target, the 'standardised distance' of each indicator was next aggregated by assigning equal weights to each indicator in it.
- vi. Finally, the average distance to target at the all India level was computed by assigning equal weights across States/UTs, to ascertain the national level progress.

### ***Limitations of the study***

Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) highly influences the measured gaps. Larger the value of  $\sigma$ , smaller is the gap from the target. In this context, OECD has argued<sup>7</sup> that the effect of skewed data, i.e. a data series which has extreme values is less pronounced using modified z-scores as compared to other normalisation procedures.

**Targets:** The conclusions drawn in the study might be affected to some extent due to incomplete coverage of targets, and assignment of equal weights. The coverage of targets in this study has, however, been at 37 per cent of the total number of SDG targets, the details of these are given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Percentage of target coverage**

<b>SDG</b>	<b>Total number of Targets</b>	<b>Targets covered</b>	<b>Target coverage in per cent</b>
SDG 1	7	3	43
SDG 2	8	4	50
SDG 3	13	11	85
SDG 4	10	6	60
SDG 5	9	7	78
SDG 6	8	6	75
SDG 7	5	1	20
SDG 8	12	6	50
SDG 9	8	2	25
SDG 10	10	2	20
SDG 11	10	4	40
SDG 12	11	3	27
SDG 13	5	-	-
SDG 14	10	-	-
SDG 15	12	1	8
SDG 16	12	6	50
SDG 17	19	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>

*Source:* Authors' compilation

**Indicators:** The conclusions drawn in the study might also be affected due to incomplete coverage of indicators. However, in this study 41 per cent of NIF indicators have been covered, which seems a sufficient sample size. Details are given in Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Percentage of indicator coverage**

SDG	Total number of NIF Indicators (June 2022)	Indicators covered	Indicators coverage in per cent
SDG 1	17	5	29
SDG 2	19	9	47
SDG 3	39	24	62
SDG 4	19	12	63
SDG 5	28	19	68
SDG 6	13	8	62
SDG 7	5	1	20
SDG 8	25	10	40
SDG 9	17	3	18
SDG 10	11	3	27
SDG 11	13	5	38
SDG 12	15	4	27
SDG 13	6	-	-
SDG 14	11	-	-
SDG 15	14	1	7
SDG 16	21	12	57
SDG 17	13	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>41</b>

Source: Authors' compilation

### ***Treatment to missing values***

The availability of the data across the indicators is unevenly distributed. In case data was not available for all States/UTs, the missing data cell was marked as 'Null' and not accounted for the purpose of analysis.

## Statistical Overview of the gap measurement to SDG Targets

### A. SDG targets and indicators that have a target date of 2020

There are all 20 SDG targets (excluding target 13.a.1 which is not relevant in the national context) that have target dates of 2020. Of these 20 targets, 12 targets are linked to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Biodiversity Targets. For these 20 targets, MoSPI has evolved 29 indicators, but requisite quantitative data is available for only six indicators.

The progress of the 2020 targets for India is given in Appendix-1. The summary results are as under:

a.	Targets with 'Standardised gap' > 1 in terms of $\sigma$	2
b.	Targets with 'Standardised gap' < 1 in terms of $\sigma$	4
c.	Qualitative Indicators (Qualitative indicators have met their objectives by 2020)	5
d.	Achievements could not be assessed (Due to data constraint)	18
e.	Number of targets for which indicators are yet to be developed	1
f.	Number of targets not relevant in the national context	1

Source: Authors' compilation

### B. SDG targets and indicators that have target date of 2025:

There are three SDG targets that have target dates of 2025. For these three targets, MoSPI has evolved nine indicators.

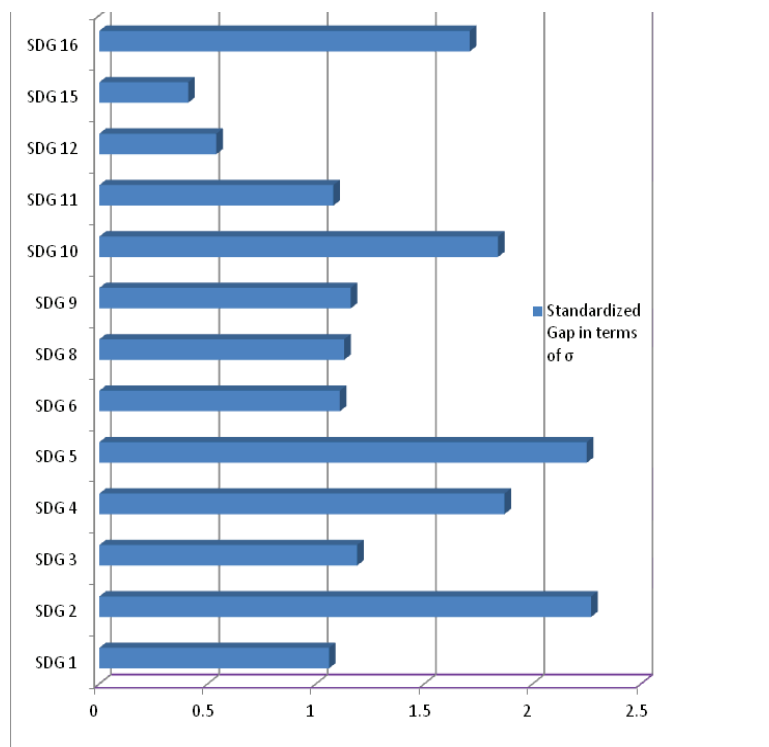
The progress of the 2025 targets for India is given in Appendix-II. The summary results are as under:

a.	Targets with ‘Standardised gap’ > 2 in terms of $\sigma$	4
b.	Targets with ‘Standardised gap’ between 1 and 2 in terms of $\sigma$	1
c.	Targets with ‘Standardised gap’ < 1 in terms of $\sigma$	1
d.	Achievements could not be assessed (due to data constraints)	3

## Tracking the progress at national Level

National level progress of all the SDGs analysed is depicted in **Figure 1**:

**Figure 1: India SDG Progress -Standardised Gaps in terms of  $\sigma$**



Source: Authors' depiction based on MoSPI data.

Note: Assessment was not made for SDGs 13 and 14 due to data constraints.

For two SDGs, viz., 2 and 5 the standardised gap is more than 2 in terms of  $\sigma$  and thus attainments of these SDGs are more challenging. The standardised gap is between 1.5 to 2  $\sigma$  for three SDGs, viz., 4, 10, and 16. Significant efforts are required to meet the objectives of these three SDGs. Relatively moderate efforts are required to meet the objective of the remaining SDGs, viz. 1, 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11, the standardised gap being less than 1.5  $\sigma$ . In the case of two SDGs namely 12 and 15 the standardised gap is less than 1  $\sigma$ . Further, as only one indicator each could be identified for SDGs 7 and 17 for analysis, drawing conclusions about these two Goals not being plausible, the progress about these is not included in Figure 1.

## Correlations among State /UT Level Social Sector SDG Standardised Gaps

The State / UT level standardised gaps were compared for the Social Sector. As evident from the Table 4, SDG 4 on education and SDG 2 on nutrition depict a robust coefficient of correlation of 0.53, which indicates the standardised gaps between these two Goals being relatively closely related. This can help in harnessing allocative efficiency by investing more on say, early child education and nutrition care encompassing both Goals, like in the ICDS programme.

**Table 4: Correlations Among State /UT Level Social Sector SDG Standardised Gaps**

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6
Goal 1	1.00					
Goal 2	0.33	1.00				
Goal 3	0.18	0.12	1.00			
Goal 4	0.30	0.53	0.28	1.00		
Goal 5	0.41	0.37	0.24	0.45	1.00	
Goal 6	0.13	0.19	(-) 0.03	0.41	0.46	1.00

*Source:* Authors' computations based on standardised gaps calculated from MoSPI data 2022.

The next high values of coefficients of correlation between the Goals, in the descending order are moderate, having values 0.46 (Goals 5 and 6); 0.45 (Goals 4 and 5); 0.41 (Goals 4 and 6, as well for Goals



1 and 5); 0.37 (Goals 2 and 5); and 0.33 (Goals 1 and 2). Therefore, in totality among the fifteen pairs, as many as seven pairs manifest high or moderate correlations indicative of the need for synergic allocative policy initiatives. Moreover, out of these seven pairs (fourteen entries) Goal 5 appears four times, and Goals 2 and 4 appear three times each, pointing out relatively better interconnects of these Goals with other Goals.

## Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

PCA brings out the extent to which the variance in various State/ UT level Social Sector SDG standardised gaps is picked up by the Principal components. As shown in Table 5 the first two components have eigenvalues exceeding unity, and jointly pick up over sixty per cent of the variance. As an informal rule, we can stop by choosing the first two components in this case, as these have eigenvalues exceeding unity<sup>8</sup>.

**Table 5: PCA on Social Sector State /UT Level Standardised Gaps: Eigenvalues and Cumulative Proportions**

Component	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion	Cumulative
<b>Comp 1</b>	2.543	1.482	0.424	0.424
<b>Comp 2</b>	1.061	0.228	0.177	0.601
<b>Comp 3</b>	0.833	0.076	0.139	0.739
<b>Comp 4</b>	0.756	0.300	0.126	0.865
<b>Comp 5</b>	0.456	0.105	0.076	0.941
<b>Comp 6</b>	0.351	...	0.059	1.000

Source: Authors' computations based on standardised gaps calculated from MoSPI data 2022.

Further, as shown in the Table 6 the PCA1 comprises standardised gaps in SDG 4 (0.499), SDG 5 (0.492), SDG 2 (0.429), SDG 1 (0.376), SDG 6 (0.357), and SDG 3 (0.237), figures in brackets being the values of concerned SDG gaps in the components.<sup>9</sup> This endorses that the standardised gaps of SDGs 4, 5 and 2 are more aligned. Moreover, as expected, SDG 3, having not captured much in PCA1, is well pronounced in the next orthogonal component PCA2, with a larger value of 0.711.

**Table 6: Principal Components (eigenvectors): Social Sector  
State /UT Level Standardised Gaps**

	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 3	Comp 4	Comp 5	Comp 6
<b>Goal 1</b>	0.376	0.271	(-) 0.476	0.633	0.386	0.096
<b>Goal 2</b>	0.429	0.056	(-) 0.502	(-) 0.522	(-) 0.326	0.426
<b>Goal 3</b>	0.237	0.711	0.587	(-)0.059	0.017	0.301
<b>Goal 4</b>	0.499	(-)0.032	0.074	(-) 0.432	0.478	(-) 0.575
<b>Goal 5</b>	0.492	(-) 0.102	0.170	0.350	(-) 0.678	(-) 0.371
<b>Goal 6</b>	0.357	(-) 0.638	0.377	0.122	0.239	0.501

*Source:* Authors' computations based on standardised gaps calculated from MoSPI data 2022.

## Goal-wise Gap Analysis

### SDG 1

Goal 1 seeks to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Poverty is multidimensional in nature and, therefore, its eradication is not limited to raising income but it needs a comprehensive approach to address the basic needs of the people to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Goal 1 has high interlinkages with other SDGs implying thereby that concerted action on the other goals will highly impact the outcome of Goal 1. Ensuring social inclusion and participation in decision-making by all, alongwith implementation of the pro-poor and gender sensitive strategies are some important aspects for achieving this goal.

As per national estimates, per capita income in India has increased from INR 93,293 in 2015-16 to about INR 150,000 in 2021-22; poverty rate had declined from 37.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 21.92 per cent in 2011-12. Further, as per the World Bank estimates the percentage of people living below the International Poverty line in India had declined from 21.2 per cent in 2011 to 13.4 per cent in 2015.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, the incidence of multidimensional poverty has reduced by half to 27.5 per cent between 2005-06 and 2015-16.<sup>11</sup>

There are several challenges in achieving SDG 1 related targets. A wider adoption of social protection systems and building resilience

of the poor to face natural disasters, conflicts and crises remain some of the major concerns.

The Government of India is tackling poverty-related issues through a comprehensive development strategy focused on accelerated economic growth, social safety nets, promoting gainful employment, strengthening livelihood opportunities and improving accessibility and affordability of people to basic services, such as education, nutrition, health, drinking water and sanitation, skills, infrastructure etc., and financial inclusion programmes for the poor. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a flagship programme, was found very handy during the pandemic. It aims to guarantee the ‘right to work’ to each rural household by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a year. To avail it, adult members need to volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a financial inclusion programme that supports the marginalised and socio-economically deprived groups by providing access to various financial services including Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts, Credit, Insurance etc. in an affordable manner. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has focussed on the rural poor for increasing income through sustainable livelihood opportunities and access to financial services.

The progress of all the seven targets of SDG 1 (including two means of implementation targets) is tracked at the national level through 17 indicators as evolved by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). All the indicators are under Tier 1. However, State/UT level data is available only for five indicators spread over three targets that were selected for the analysis. Data, available in the public domain from official sources, has been taken into consideration for computing ‘standardised gap’ for the selected indicators.

The average value of the ‘standardised gap’ to SDG 1 targets, at the national level, works out to be 1.06 implying that relatively moderate efforts are needed to achieve the Goal. Expansion of social protection schemes and addressing the economic poverty requires substantive efforts

to fill the remaining ‘gap’. It may be noted that the lack of availability of data from the States/UTs might have affected the results. The indicator wise standardised gap, at all India level, is in Table 7.

**Table 7: SDG 1-Indicator-wise gaps in implementation at all India level**

Indicator	Indicator description	Standardised Gap in terms of $\sigma$
1.1.1	Poverty Gap Ratio	1.72
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	0.64
1.3.1	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	1.77
1.3.3	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under <i>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</i> (MGNREGA)	0.03
1.3.5	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under <i>Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana</i> (PMMVY)	1.14
SDG 1: Average ‘Standardised gap’ of all the indicators		1.06

Source: Authors’ computation based on data from NITI Aayog (Indicator 1.1.1, 1.2.1, and 1.4.1)<sup>12</sup> and MoSPI for other indicators.

## State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 1.

### SDG 2

The central theme of SDG 2 is to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by ensuring that all the people have safe, nutritious and sufficient food. It seeks to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale farm holders while adopting sustainable agriculture practices and protecting the environment. International cooperation for increased investment in rural infrastructure, agriculture research and extension

services and technologies, preventing trade restrictions, and proper functioning of food commodity markets, are the enablers for achieving the objectives of the SDG 2. Addressing the challenges associated with the inter-connected goals especially universalisation of quality health services (SDG 3), reducing gender inequality (SDG 5), ensuring safe drinking water and sanitation (SDG 6), reversing food loss and waste (SDG 12) etc., will accelerate the achievement of SDG 2.

India has achieved a remarkable progress in the food and agriculture sector. The agriculture productivity has constantly been rising and touched the figure of 3,597 kg per hectare in 2021-22 from about 2,400 kg per hectare in 2015-16. Net area under the organic farming has sharply increased from 0.97 per cent in 2015-16 to 2.45 per cent of cultivable land in 2021-22. Gross value added in agriculture per worker also increased from INR 61,427 in 2015-16 to INR 80,186 in 2021-22.

The Government of India has launched various programmes and interventions to give a further boost to the agriculture sector. Some of these programmes are, Soil Health Card Scheme for improving soil fertility; *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana* (PKVY) to promote organic farming; *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana* (PMKSY) aims to enhance water use efficiency in the agriculture sector; *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* (PMFBY) to reduce risk through crop insurance; *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana* (PMKSY) meant to create modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management for boosting the growth of food processing sector and creating employment opportunities, and reducing wastage; and *National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture* (NMSA), under the *National Action Plan for Climate Change*, to address issues and challenges of ‘Sustainable Agriculture’.

Though India is self-sufficient in food production, addressing nutrition related issues remains the main concern. The Government of India has initiated several programmes to tackle the nutritional challenge, like *Anganwadi Services* (now renamed as *Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0*) being implemented by providing a package of six services, namely, (i) Supplementary Nutrition; (ii) Pre-school Non-formal

Education; (iii) Nutrition & Health Education (i.e. education on both); (iv) Immunisation; (v) Health Check-up; and (vi) Referral Services have been provided to all eligible beneficiaries, viz. children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers; *Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman* (PM POSHAN), earlier known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, is implemented across the country covering all the eligible children for providing one hot cooked meal in Government and Government – aided Schools; and Public Distribution System, under National Food Security Act, for delivery of food grains in a transparent and accountable manner to poor families. Despite these efforts, the value of nutritional indicators in India is not very encouraging. Hence, there is a need to identify weaknesses with a view to strengthening the delivery mechanism and supply chain management of these programmes.

The SDG 2 has eight targets (including three targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 19 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Indicator for one target namely SDG target 2.b is yet to be evolved. Out of these 19 indicators nine indicators have been identified for analyzing the ‘gap’ in implementing the achievement of Goals based on data availability. At the national level, the average ‘standardised gap’ for SDG 2 is 2.27 in terms of  $\sigma$ . The Government of India in conjunction with the State Governments/ UT administration is to make substantial efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 2. ‘Standardised gap’ for six indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$ . These indicators are 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, and 2.3.1. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in the Table 8 below:

**Table 8: SDG 2-Indicator-wise gaps in implementation at all India level**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
2.1.1	Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	3.98
2.1.2	Proportion of beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act 2013	0.22

*Table 8 continued...*

Table 8 continued...

2.2.1	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	3.21
2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted	1.51
2.2.3	Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal	4.24
2.2.4	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (	2.84
2.2.5	Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	5.44
2.3.1	Agriculture productivity (in kg per hectare)	2.77
2.4.1	Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land	0.91
SDG 2: Average 'Standardised gap' of all the indicators		2.27

Source: Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

## State/ UT wise details of 'gap' are in Annexure 2.

### SDG 3

SDG 3 aims at universalizing quality health services, promoting mental health and wellbeing, eliminating communicable diseases and reducing non-communicable diseases. These are critical aspects for improving human productivity, reducing poverty and hunger and moving towards sustainable development. Addressing the challenges associated with the inter-connected goals especially ensuring safe drinking water and sanitation (SDG 6), ensuring universal access to clean energy (SDG 7), developing sustainable and resilient infrastructure (SDG 9), ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12) etc. will accelerate the achievement of SDG 3.

India has made remarkable progress in the health sector. Maternal Mortality Ratio has reduced from 130 per one lakh live births in 2014-16 to 103 in 2017-19; the percentage of women receiving antenatal care

increased from 51.20 per cent in 2015-16 to 58.50 per cent in 2019-20; institutional births increased from 82.6 per cent in 2015-16 to 90.6 per cent in 2019-21; and percentage of children fully vaccinated increased from 62.0 per cent in 2015-16 to 76.6 per cent in 2019-21.

Several policies, programmes and interventions of the Government of India have been instrumental in progressing fast in the health sector. Ayushman Bharat Yojana, among these, has two components. The first component aims at providing comprehensive primary health care free of cost through Health and Wellness Centres and the second component viz. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) provides a cover of up to INR 5 lakhs per family per year, for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to the poor and vulnerable in the spirit of ‘leave no one behind’. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana has also been launched for the supply of quality medicines at affordable prices. The Government has enacted Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 to promote mental health and wellbeing. The health infrastructure created by the government has shown resilience during COVID-19 pandemic. Technologies including digital technology, like Artificial Intelligence, robotics are being promoted to improve diagnostics and treatment. The technology driven Aarogya Setu app proved quite helpful in contact tracing. Health research was successful in inventing an indigenous COVID-19 vaccine.

The SDG 3 has 13 targets (including four targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 39 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Data for one indicator namely, ‘3.3.4: Prevalence of Hepatitis ‘B’ per 1,00,000 population’, is under compilation. Out of these 39 indicators 24 indicators have been identified for analyzing the ‘gap’ in implementing the achievement of Goals based on data availability. At the national level, the average ‘standardised gap’ for SDG 3 is 1.15 in terms of  $\sigma$ . The Government of India in conjunction with the State Governments/UT administration is to make ‘moderate’ efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 3. ‘Standardised gap’ for five indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$ , viz. indicators 3.7.2, 3.7.4, 3.8.1, 3.8.3, and 3.b.1, attainment of which seems challenging. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in Table 9.



**Table 9: SDG 3-Indicator-wise gaps in implementation  
at all India level**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live births)	0.67
3.1.2	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years)	1.05
3.1.3	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (Period 5 years/1 year),	0.96
3.1.4	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (Period 5 years/1 year),	1.54
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	0.86
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.36
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	0.22
3.3.6	Proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy, (Per million population)	0.93
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)	0.76
3.5.3	Percentage of population (15 years and above) who consume alcohol	0.38
3.6.1	People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	0.58
3.7.1	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	1.91
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (Per 1,000 females)	2.16

*Table 9 continued....*

Table 9 continued...

3.7.3.	Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years)	0.92
3.7.4	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods	3.56
3.7.5	Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant	1.52
3.8.1	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods	3.56
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	0.71
3.8.3	Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV	2.23
3.8.6	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations	0.95
3.9.2	Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years	0.98
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population)	0.97
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	2.70
3.c.1	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population, in percentage	1.10
SDG 3: Average 'Standardised gap' of all the indicators		1.19

Source: Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

## State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 3.

### SDG 4

SDG 4 seeks to provide inclusive and quality education for all. While ensuring completion of primary and secondary education by all girls and boys, it aims at equal access to quality technical and vocational skills for employment, decent job and entrepreneurship. It also aims at eliminating gender disparity in education. Addressing the challenges associated with the inter-connected goals, especially ensuring food security and nutrition (SDG 2), universalisation of quality health services (SDG 3), reducing gender inequality (SDG 5), ensuring safe drinking water and sanitation (SDG 6), and creating decent work opportunities (SDG 8) etc., will accelerate the achievement of SDG 4.

India has made notable progress on SDG 4. The gross enrollment ratio at the higher secondary level has increased from 48.32 per cent in 2015-16 to 53.80 per cent in 2020-21. Proportion of schools with electricity has increased from 58.55 per cent in 2015-16 to 86.90 per cent in 2020-21; proportion of schools with computers increased from 27.31 per cent in 2015-16 to 41.25 per cent in 2020-21. Further, the gross enrollment ratio for tertiary education reached the level of 27.08 per cent in 2019-20.

The policies and programmes of the Government of India are fully supportive of the successful implementation of SDG 4 targets. The ‘Right to Education’ Act, 2005 provides a fundamental right to every child for free and compulsory education. The National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy, 2013, adopt a comprehensive approach to child growth and development. The National Education Policy 2020, is based on four pillars viz. Access, Equity, Quality, and Accountability and strengthens the space and priority on critical thinking, analysis and holistic learning methods for education. *Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan* is an overarching programme for the school education with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness. The *Pandit Madan Mohan*

Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching is a comprehensive umbrella scheme aimed at improving the quality of education at all levels by infusing quality and imparting excellence to teachers and teaching. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is being implemented with the objective that youth could acquire industry-relevant skills that will help them in securing better livelihoods.

The SDG 4 has 10 targets (including three targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 19 indicators for monitoring its progress at the national level. Indicator for one target namely SDG target 4.b is yet to be evolved. Data for two indicators viz. ‘4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months’, and ‘4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills’ is under compilation. Out of these 19 indicators, 12 indicators have been identified for analyzing the ‘gap’ in implementing the Goal based on data availability. At the national level, the average ‘standardised gap’ for SDG 4 is 1.87 in terms of standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ). The government of India, in conjunction with the State Governments/UT administration needs to make efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 3. ‘Standardised gap’ for four indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$  viz., indicators 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.3.3, and 4.6.1 attainment of which seem challenging. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in Table 10.

**Table 10: SDG 4-Indicator-wise gaps in implementation at all India level**

Indicator	Indicator description	Standardised Gap in terms of $\sigma$
4.1.1	Percentage of students in grades 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of the above grades	3.43
4.1.2	Gross Intake Ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary)	0.68

*Table 10 continued....*

Table 10 continued...

4.1.3	Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education	3.11
4.1.4	Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education	1.40
4.1.5	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education	1.30
4.1.6	Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/ secondary levels	1.09
4.3.3	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education	5.48
4.5.1	Gender Parity indices for Primary/ Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education	0.03
4.5.2	Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities	0.43
4.6.1	Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years, 2011	2.23
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to:(a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes;(c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets;(d)basic drinking water;(e)single sex basic sanitation facilities; and(f)basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), (in percentage)	1.04
4.c.1	Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)	0.64
SDG 4: Average 'Standardised gap' of all the indicators		1.87

Source: Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

## State/ UT wise details of 'gap' are in Annexure 4.

### SDG 5

SDG 5 aims at eliminating discrimination against women and girls everywhere. It also seeks to provide women equal rights to economic resources and access to sexual and reproductive health. Gender equality is important for prosperity, sustainability and a peaceful world. Providing

girls and women with equal access to education, health care, employment opportunity, and representation in decision-making processes will stimulate sustainable economy and society. Gender equality, undoubtedly is a cross-cutting issue across all the SDGs.

Gender equality improved in India over the years. The sex ratio at birth increased from 898 per 1,000 male live births in 2014-16 to 904 in 2017-19. Proportion of seats held by women in Lok Sabha increased from 11.42 per cent in 2014 to 14.36 in 2019.

The Government of India has designed several policies and launched programmes for women and girls empowerment and to make them equal partners in nation-building. 'Mission Shakti' aims at strengthening interventions for women's safety, security and empowerment. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) envisages payment of maternity benefits of INR 5,000 in beneficiary's bank/ post office account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (PMMSK) scheme creates an environment where rural women realise their full potential and empower themselves through community participation. Swadhar Greh Scheme is being implemented for the rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. Gender Budgeting mechanism is in place to review the programmes of Ministries/ Departments from a gender perspective and present information on allocations for women and girls.

The SDG 5 has 9 targets (including three targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 28 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Data for three indicators namely, '5.a.2: No. of borrowers per 1,00,000 adults (Male and Female)', '5.a.6: Percentage of an adult having an account at a formal financial institution', and '5.a.7: Percentage of women having an account at a formal financial institution', is under compilation. Out of these 28 indicators, 19 indicators have been identified for analyzing the 'gap' in implementing the Goal based on data availability. At the national level, the average 'standardised gap' for SDG 5 is 2.25 in terms of  $\sigma$ . The Government of India in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration is to make substantial

efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 5. ‘Standardised gap’ for six indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$  viz. 5.2.1, 5.2.4, 5.3.1, 5.5.2, 5.6.3, and 5.a.1 attainment of which seems challenging. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in Table 11.

**Table 11: SDG 5-Indicator-wise gaps in implementation at all India level**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
5.1.2	Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year	1.23
5.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (in Per 1,000 male live births)	0.21
5.1.4	Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	1.66
5.2.1	Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year	2.77
5.2.2	Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the year	1.36
5.2.3	Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/ physical violence by their husband or his relative during the calendar year	1.56
5.2.4	Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year	2.40
5.2.5	Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year	1.17
5.2.6	Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband	0.99
5.2.7	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years), 2011 (females per 1,000 males)	0.24
5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by the exact age of 18 years, 2015-16	2.12
5.3.2	Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children	0.75

*Table 11 continued...*

Table 11 continued...

5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, 2019	1.16
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Director, in listed companies, (per 1,000 persons)	3.91
5.6.1	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use modern methods of family planning	2.35
5.6.3	Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS, 2015-16	6.15
5.a.1	Operational land holdings - (female operated operational holding)	3.92
5.a.3	No. of borrowers per 1,00,000 adults (Male and Female)	1.66
5.a.4	Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day)	1.78
SDG 5: Average 'Standardised gap' of all the indicators		2.25

Source: Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

## State/ UT wise details of 'gap' are in Annexure 5.

### SDG 6

The SDG 6 puts special attention to water and sanitation issues. Sustainable management of water and sanitation has also been emphasised under this Goal. Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are essential for human survival and sustainability. Towards it, the necessary infrastructure is to be created and maintained. Water scarcity, poor quality of water and sanitation facilities also negatively impact food security and nutrition, livelihood choices and educational opportunities, especially for the poor. Addressing the challenges associated with the inter-connected Goals and Targets, especially protecting the environment from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination under SDG 3, municipal and other waste management under SDG 11.6, etc. will accelerate the achievement of SDG 6.



A notable progress has been made by India over the years in the water and sanitation sector. Coverage of the rural population through piped water supply increased from 35.76 per cent in 2015-16 to 61.52 per cent in 2021-22. Per capita storage of water increased from 198.02 M3/person in 2015-16 to 253.29 M3/person in 2019-20. Access to toilet facilities increased from 50.90 per cent in 2015-16 to 100 per cent in 2019-20.

India being a water- scarce country, the Government of India is committed to provide quality drinking water and sanitation facilities. Several programmes have been launched for achieving this objective. Such programmes include Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of potable water to every rural household through tap water connection, by 2024. Swachh Bharat Mission is one of the biggest mass movements which aims at the construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets, their usage and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) thereby establishing an accountable mechanism for achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus India. National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is implemented by the government for the abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers in the country. Namami Gange Programme is a 'Flagship Programme' to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the National River Ganga. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) envisages repair and rehabilitation of dam projects in select states. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is focused on the development of basic infrastructure, in selected cities and towns. It covers the sectors of water supply; storm water drainage; sewerage and septage management; green spaces and parks; and non-motorised urban transport.

The SDG 6 has eight targets (including two targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 13 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Indicator for one target namely SDG target 6.a is yet to be evolved. Out of these 13 indicators eight indicators have been identified for analyzing the 'gap' in implementing the Goal based on data availability. At the national level, the average 'standardised gap'

for SDG 6 is 1.11 in terms of  $\sigma$ . The government of India in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration is to make efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 5. ‘Standardised gap’ for none of the indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$ . Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in Table 12.

**Table 12: SDG 6-Indicator-wise gaps in implementation at all India level**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
6.1.1	Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	1.43
6.1.2	Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)	0.46
6.2.2	Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target	0.00
6.2.3	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	0.53
6.3.1	Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies	1.88
6.4.2	Per capita storage of water, (in m <sup>3</sup> /person)	1.39
6.6.2	Percentage of sewage load treated in major rivers	1.54
6.b.1	Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]	0.64
SDG 6: Average ‘Standardised gap’ of all the indicators		1.11

*Source:* Authors’ computation based on data from MoSPI.

**State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 6.**

## **SDG 7**

Energy is vital for growth and development as it plays an important role in transforming economies, human lives and societies. It is essential for food production, manufacturing, creating jobs, accelerating climate

action, enhancing incomes. Goal 7 aims at improving energy efficiency, promoting of sustainable and modern energy for all, and increasing the use of renewable sources.

India has made substantial progress in the energy sector over the years. Proportion of households electrified reached 100 per cent in 2021-22. Proportion of households using clean cooking fuels increased from 62.83 per cent in 2015-16 to 99.35 per cent in 2021-22. Installed renewable energy generating capacity has increased from 64.33 watts per capita in 2014-15 to 107.07 in 2020-21. The share of renewable energy in the total installed electricity generation has increased from 25.50 per cent in 2015-16 to 31.64 per cent in 2020-21.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is a ‘Flagship Programme’ of the government to create basic electricity infrastructure in villages by strengthening and augmenting of the existing infrastructure. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya was launched with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas, and all poor households in urban areas of the country. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana aims to safeguard the health of women & children by providing clean cooking fuel i.e. LPG and has proved to be a game changer. The Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs (Ujala) scheme was launched for replacing incandescent lamps with LED bulbs for promoting efficient lighting, enhance awareness of using efficient equipment that preserves the environment. To take these efforts further, the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was introduced in Lok Sabha in August 2022 that seeks to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 to promote energy efficiency and conservation.

The SDG 7 has five targets (including two targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 5 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Indicator for one target namely SDG target 7.a is yet to be evolved. Requisite data analysis was available for only one indicator namely, ‘7.1.1 Percentage of households electrified’, for which, the ‘standardised gap’ is zero in terms of  $\sigma$  implying thereby

that 100 per cent of households have been electrified. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in the Table 13.

**Table 13: SDG 7: Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$**

Indicator	Indicator description	Standardised Gap in terms of $\sigma$
7.1.1	Percentage of households electrified	Zero

*Source:* Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

**State/ UT wise details of 'gap' are in Annexure 7.**

## SDG 8

SDG 8 aims to achieve sustained growth by encouraging higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. It also seeks to encourage policies that promote entrepreneurship and create decent jobs. This Goal has high inter-linkage with other SDGs, especially zero hunger (SDG 2), health and wellbeing (SDG 3), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16), etc. implying thereby that addressing the challenges associated with interlinked SDGs will accelerate the achievement of SDG 8.

India has achieved notable progress under SDG 8. The unemployment rate declined from 6.1 per cent in 2017-18 to 4.2 per cent in 2020-22; fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers declined from 37.37 in 2016 to 19.12 in 2020; patents issued increased from 6,326 in 2015-16 to 30,074 in 2021-22; and numbers of start-ups went up from 477 in 2016 to 20,173 in 2021.

The government of India has put policies and launched several programmes towards the achievement of SDG 8. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana is being implemented with the objective to incentivise employers for the creation of new employment opportunities and to bring informal workers into the formal workforce. The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) aims to generate employment opportunities by assisting to set up micro-enterprises

in non-farm sector. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) aims at mobilizing about 9-10 crore rural poor households into self-help groups (SHGs) in a phased manner, and to provide them with long-term support so that they diversify their livelihoods, improve their incomes and in turn quality of life. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) aims at reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households on a sustainable basis. Start-up India is a flagship initiative aiming to build a strong eco-system to nurture innovations, drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. Further, Stand-Up India aims at promoting entrepreneurship at the grassroots level focusing on economic empowerment and job creation. Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) Scheme focuses on holding the hand of youth to nurture their talent. It makes them aware of various aspects required for setting up an enterprise. It aims to motivate the youth to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship, promote new enterprises, build the capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country.

The SDG 8 has twelve targets (including two targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 25 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Indicator for one target viz. SDG target 8.a is yet to be evolved. Data for one indicator namely, '8.6.1: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)' is under compilation. Out of the remaining 24 indicators 10 indicators have been identified for analyzing the 'gap' in implementing the Goal based on data availability. At the national level, the average 'standardised gap' for SDG 8 is 1.26 in terms of  $\sigma$ . The government of India in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration is to make efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 8. 'Standardised gap' for one indicator exceeds two in terms of  $\sigma$  viz. indicator 8.3.1 attainment of which seems challenging. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in Table 14.

**Table 14: SDG 8- Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$** 

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
8.3.1	Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector	2.27
8.4.1	Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated	0.08
8.4.2	Per capita fossil fuel consumption, (in Kg.)	1.87
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation (in Rs.)	1.92
8.5.2	Unemployment rate	1.20
8.7.1	Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population	0.61
8.8.1	Percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0.07
8.10.1(a)	Indicator on financial inclusion (number of banking outlets per 100,000 population)	1.10
8.10.1(b)	Indicator on financial inclusion (Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 population)	1.70
8.10.2	Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population	1.05
SDG 8: Average 'Standardised gap' of all the indicators		1.13

Source: Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

## **State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 8.**

### **SDG 9**

SDG 9 aims at building resilient infrastructure promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fostering innovation. It seeks to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, support economic development and human well being; increase resource efficiency in industrial processes; and increase access to financial services for the small-scale industries and other enterprises and promote their integration into value chains and markets. This goal has high inter-linkages with other SDGs especially affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), etc., implying thereby addressing the challenges associated with interlinked SDGs will accelerate the achievement of SDG 9.

India’s achievement under this goal has been encouraging. Total CO2 emission per unit of value added has sharply declined from 61.45 tonnes per rupee-crore in 2015-16 to 50.65 tonnes per rupee crore in 2018-19; the number of researchers increased from 218 per million population in 2015-16 to 255 per million population in 2017-18; internet subscription increased from 26.98 per cent in 2015-16 to 60.66 per cent in 2021-22; and broadband subscribers increased from 1,166 per 10,000 persons in 2015-16 to 5,801 per 10,000 persons in 2021-22.

Several policies, programmes and interventions of the Government of India have been instrumental in progressing fast towards inclusive and sustainable industrialisation. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides financial support to any individual for a business plan for non-farm income generating activities in sectors such as manufacturing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture. ‘Digital India’ programme was launched to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge-based economy by ensuring digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment and bridging the digital divide. Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme focuses on the upgradation of infrastructure in existing or greenfield industrial

clusters. Bharatmala Pariyojana was launched with the primary focus of optimizing the efficiency of the movement of goods and people across the country. Sagarmala programme is the flagship programme to reduce logistics costs for exports and imports as well as domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a flagship programme was launched to provide rural connectivity, by way of an all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well- planned Rurban clusters.

The SDG 9 has eight targets (including three targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 17 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Indicator for one target namely SDG target 9.a is yet to be evolved. Data for one indicator namely, ‘9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road’ is under compilation. Out of these 17 indicators 3 indicators have been identified for analyzing the ‘gap’ in implementing the Goal based on data availability. At the national level, the average ‘standardised gap’ for SDG 9 is 1.16 in terms of  $\sigma$ . The government of India in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration is to make efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 5. ‘Standardised gap’ for none of the indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$ . Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in the Table 15.

**Table 15: SDG 9- Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	0.83
9.c.1	Number of Internet Subscriptions as percentage of total population	1.49
9.c.2	Number of broadband subscribers per 10,000 persons	1.51
SDG 9: Average ‘Standardised gap’ of all the indicators		1.16

*Source:* Authors’ computation based on data from MoSPI.



## **State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 9.**

### **SDG 10**

SDG 10 aims at reducing inequality within and among countries. Inequality is a barrier to progress and deprives people from opportunities thereby leading to poverty. Reducing inequality is therefore important for sustainable development. It thus seeks to empower and promote social and political inclusion of all groups of society and eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices.

India has made notable progress on various indicators of SDG 10. Labour share of GDP increased from 30.23 per cent in 2015-16 to 32.53 per cent in 2020-21. Budget allocation for weaker sections of the society, like for SCs and STs increased from 2.89 per cent in 2015-16 to 5.87 per cent in 2022-23.

Several policies, programmes and interventions have been initiated by the Government of India to reduce inequality among various population groups. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes includes programmes for Scholarships for educational empowerment, protection of civil rights, promotion of livelihoods, Special Assistance, etc.; Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes includes programmes for Tribal Education, Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, Special Central Assistance, etc.; National Programmes have been launched to ensure equal opportunities, equity and social justice for persons with disabilities; Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities includes programmes for education empowerment, skill development & Livelihoods, etc.

The SDG 10 has 10 targets (including 3 targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 11 indicators for monitoring the progress of 9 targets at the national level. Indicators for three targets namely SDG targets 1.3, 10.a, and 10.b are yet to be evolved. Out of these 11 indicators 3 indicators have been identified for analyzing the ‘gap’ in implementing the Goal based on data availability. At the national level, the average ‘standardised gap’ for SDG 10 is 1.84 in terms of  $\sigma$ .

The government of India in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration is to make efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 10. ‘Standardised gap’ for two indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$  viz. 10.1.2 and 10.2.1 attainment of which seems challenging. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in Table 16.

**Table 16: SDG 10- Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$**

Indicator	Indicator description	Standardised Gap in terms of $\sigma$
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	0.95
10.1.2	Gini Coefficient of household expenditure	2.17
10.2.1	Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure, 2011-12	2.13
SDG 10: Average ‘Standardised gap’ of all the indicators		1.84

*Source:* Authors’ computation based on data from MoSPI.

## **State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 10.**

### **SDG 11**

SDG 11 aims at making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The sustainable development of cities plays an important role in development as they offer better opportunities for economic and social upliftment.

In 2015 there was 21.61 per cent of cities with a master plan in India, which increased to 42 per cent in 2022. About 98 per cent of city wards have 100 per cent door to door waste collection service in 2022. Processing of waste increased from 17.97 per cent in 2016 to 73 per cent in 2022.

The Government of India has also initiated several programmes to tackle the challenges associated with rapid urbanisation. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched with an aim to provide universal coverage of water supply in selected cities and substantial improvement in sewerage coverage. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Urban is one of the largest housing schemes in the world with the objective to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible beneficiaries in the urban areas of the country. Mass Rapid Transport Systems for Urban Areas (MRTS) have a critical role in regional connectivity. Metro Projects in some select cities are massive state of the art infrastructures involving underground tunnels, viaducts & bridges, elevated and underground station buildings. Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched to promote cities with core infrastructure to provide a decent quality of life, a clean and sustainable environment through the application of smart solutions. National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) seeks to preserve and rejuvenate the rich cultural heritage of the country.

The SDG 11 has ten targets (including three targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 13 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Indicator for one target namely SDG target 11.c is yet to be evolved. For three indicators, viz. 11.1.1, 11.2.1 and 11.7.1, data is not available. Out of the 13 indicators five indicators have been identified for analyzing the ‘gap’ in implementing the Goal, based on data availability. At the national level, the average ‘standardised gap’ for SDG 11 is 1.08 in terms of  $\sigma$ . The Government of India, in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration, is making efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 11. ‘Standardised gap’ for none of the indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$ . Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in the Table 17.

**Table 17: SDG 11- Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$** 

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
11.2.2	People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	0.58
11.3.1	Proportion of cities with Master plans	1.99
11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	1.24
11.6.1	Proportion of households from where solid waste is regularly collected, by agency of collection, by frequency of collection	0.83
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	0.17
SDG 11: Average 'Standardised gap' of all the indicators		1.08

*Source:* Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

## **State/ UT wise details of 'gap' are in Annexure 11**

### **SDG 12**

SDG 12 aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. It also seeks to achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; reducing food loss and waste long production and supply chains; reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; and awareness raising for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

India has made notable progress on SDG 12. Percentage of wards with 100 per cent source segregation of waste has increased from 79 per cent in 2021 to 89 per cent in 2022. The number of installed waste

recycling plants has increased from 829 in 2020 to 2,028 in 2021. Hazardous waste generated per capita has declined from 7.19 MT in 2017-18 to 6.81 MT in 2020-21.

India is part of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns which aims at enhancing international cooperation and accelerating the shift towards SCP patterns in both developing and developed countries. National Mission for a Green India aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to climate change. National River Conservation Programme provides financial and technical assistance to States/UTs for the abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana is a comprehensive package that aims at the creation of modern infrastructure for efficient supply chain management, which reduces the wastage of agricultural produce, provides a boost to the growth of the food processing sector and helps farmers to get better returns and employment opportunities. Mission LiFE capturing life conscious lifestyles for the environment is an India-led global mass movement that nudges individual and collective actions to protect and preserve the environment.

The SDG 12 has 11 targets (including 3 targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 15 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Data for five indicators namely, 12.1.1, 12.2.1, 12.5.3, 12.6.1, 12.7.1 is under compilation. Out of the 15 indicators four indicators have been identified for analyzing the 'gap' in implementing the Goal based on data availability. At the national level, the average 'standardised gap' for SDG 12 is 0.54 in terms of  $\sigma$ . The government of India in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration is to make efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 12. 'Standardised gap' for none of the indicators exceeds 2 in terms of  $\sigma$ . Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in the Table 18.

**Table 18: SDG 12- Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$** 

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
12.3.2	Post-harvest storage and distribution losses of central/states pool stocks of wheat and rice	0.67
12.4.2: (a)	Hazardous waste generated per capita (in MT/person)	0.77
12.4.2: (b)	proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	0.12
12.5.2	Number of Urban Local Bodies using waste segregation techniques	0.50
SDG 12: Average 'Standardised gap' of all the indicators		0.54

*Source:* Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

## **State/ UT wise details of 'gap' are in Annexure 12.**

### **SDG 13**

Climate change is one of the most critical global challenges. It is responsible for rising earth temperature, shifting weather patterns that threaten agriculture production and food security, rising sea levels, increasing concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) that threaten the lives of the people, especially of those residing in coastal areas, species extinction, the spread of vector-borne diseases etc. SDG 13 calls for taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impact. It also calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters and integration of such measures into domestic policies and programmes. It further focuses on improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity building, an early warning system that would help in reducing the impact of climate change and extreme weather events.

There has been a substantial reduction in the loss of human lives due to disasters in India. The number of people, who died, went missing or were directly affected by disaster declined from 14,743 per one lakh

population in 2015 to 10,739 per one lakh population in 2018. India has also achieved a reduction of 21 per cent in emission intensity of GDP over the 2005 level. Education for sustainable development has also been mainstreamed in the education system, including in the National Education Policy, 2020.

India is committed to intensify its efforts to tackle challenges related to climate change, and is globally motivating other countries also. Towards it, the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) with eight sub-missions has been formulated. It gives a national strategy for adaptation to climate change and enhancing ecological sustainability while maintaining high growth. The eight sub-missions focus on promoting awareness of climate change, adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency and natural resource conservation. India, though a developing country needing a lot to catch up, has committed to achieve net zero emissions by 2070. Decision Support System for Environmental Awareness, Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation Scheme aims at creating awareness and imparts environmental education through exhibitions and training programmes.

The SDG 13 has five targets (including two targets of means of implementation). As per MoSPI, two targets namely SDG Targets 13.a and 13.b are not relevant in the national context. The MoSPI has evolved six indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Data for one indicator namely, Indicator 13.2.2 is under compilation. Due to limited data availability and in the absence of fixed numerical targets, these indicators have not been used for further analysis.

## **SDG 14**

Water is essential for the survival of lives on the Earth. Oceans and seas, besides acting as carbon sinks, also support diverse ecosystems, provide natural resources including food items, and contribute and regulate the climate. SDG 14 seeks to address challenges related to the life under water, conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. It also seeks to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution, minimises ocean acidification,

regulates harvesting and end over fishing etc. The Goal advocates for taking effective measures to increase scientific knowledge for improving ocean health and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

The progress reported by India on SDG 14 is encouraging. India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which provides a legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and their resources. India's maximum sustainable yield of fishing, with the efforts of its millions of small fishers, has increased from 3.078 million tons per year in 2015-16 to 5.311 million tons per year in 2020-21. Assistance to the traditional/artisanal fishers for procurement of Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats and other associated fishing implements has increased from INR 1,098 lakh in 2016-17 to INR 7,780 lakh in 2020-21.

Seas and Oceans play an important role in the Indian economy. About 30 per cent of the country's population lives in coastal areas. The government of India has, accordingly, initiated various policies and programmes for the sustainable development of seas and oceans. National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) has been set up to undertake studies and research in the area of Coastal Zone Management including coastal resources and environment A mission namely 'Deep Ocean Mission' has been launched to explore deep oceans for resources, develop technologies for sustainable use of ocean resources, improve understanding of the deep sea, capacity building in Marine Biology with the help of international institute. Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications have been issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, with a view to inter-alia ensure livelihood security to the fisher and other local communities living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches and its unique environment and its marine areas. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is a scheme to bring about the Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector in India.



The SDG 14 has ten targets (including three targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 11 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Indicators for two targets namely SDG targets 14.6 and 14.7 are yet to be evolved. Due to limited data availability and the absence of fixed numerical targets, these indicators have not been used for further analysis.

## **SDG 15**

SDG 15 focusing on life on land seeks to address challenges related to protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. Conservation and sustainable use of these systems contribute to minimizing risks of natural disasters like landslides and floods while also regulating climate.

India has made notable progress on SDG 15. Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical has increased from 21.35 per cent in 2015 to 21.71 per cent in 2021. Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage of the total wetland area has significantly increased from 4.15 per cent in 2015 to 7.14 per cent in 2021. Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 declined from 698 in 2015 to 632 in 2021.

The Government of India has taken several steps through legislation, policies and programmes towards achieving the objective of SDG 15. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 consolidates the laws relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was enacted to help conserve the country's forests. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides for the protection and improvement of environment. The umbrella Scheme on the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, through its different sub-schemes formulated for the protection of corals, mangroves, biosphere reserves, wetlands and lakes, conserves the natural resources and these eco-systems of the country. The Integrated

Development of Wildlife Habitats’ (IDWH) provides support to State/ UT Governments for the protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats and also for the recovery programmes of the critically endangered species. The Umbrella scheme ‘Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building’ aims to cover the training and exposure needs of the forestry personnel as well as the ecological restoration of terrains. The Umbrella scheme ‘Environmental Protection, Management and Sustainable Development’ supports the development of clean technologies and also abatement of the pollution in industrial plants.

The SDG 15 has twelve targets (including three targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 14 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Indicator for one target namely SDG target 15.a is yet to be evolved. Out of the 14 indicators one indicator has been identified for analyzing the ‘gap’ in implementing the Goal based on data availability, which is found to have a gap of 0.41 in terms of  $\sigma$  as shown in Table 19. The Government of India in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration is to make efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 15.

**Table 19: SDG 15- Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
15.1.1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	0.41

*Source:* Authors’ computation based on data from MoSPI.

**State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 13.**

## **SDG 16**

Crisis and conflict are the most destructive challenges to the growth, development, and wellbeing of the societies. SDG 16 focuses on peace, justice and strong institutions and seeks to address challenges associated

with promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, by providing access to justice, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. It also advocates for promoting transparent and effective local governance and judicial systems, reducing crime violence, tackling trafficking and homicide cases.

Number of victims of intentional homicide cases per one lakh population has decreased from 2.63 in 2015 to 2.23 in 2020. Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population increased from 1.32 in 2016 to 1.47 in 2021. The percentage of recovery of stolen property increased from 16.4 in 2015 to 32.2 in 2020. Cases reported under the Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per one lakh population has steadily decreased from 0.42 in 2015 to 0.23 in 2020. The percentage of births registered increased from 88.3 in 2015 to 89.3 in 2018. Almost 91 per cent of citizens are covered under a unique identification system namely, Aadhaar which is world's largest biometric ID system, and used as proof of residence as well as for availing benefits under welfare schemes and safety net programmes and services like sim cards, bank accounts etc.

The spirit of justice, liberty, equality, and democracy is embedded in the Constitution of India. The Government of India has enacted the Right to Information Act, 2005 to provide the right to information for every citizen of India to secure access to information under the control of public authorities. It brings transparency and accountability in to the working of every public authority. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provides for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries.

The SDG 16 has twelve targets (including two targets of means of implementation). The MoSPI has evolved 21 indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. Out of the 21 indicators 12 indicators have been identified for analyzing the 'gap' in implementing the Goal based on data availability. At the national level, the average 'standardised gap' for SDG 16 is 1.71 in terms of  $\sigma$ . 'Standardised gap' for one indicator exceeds

2 in terms of  $\sigma$  viz., indicator 16.4.2 attainment of which seems challenging. The government of India, in conjunction with the State governments/UT administration needs to make substantial efforts to achieve various targets under SDG 16. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in Table 20.

**Table 20: SDG 16- Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population	1.08
16.1.2	Per 100,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	1.76
16.2.1	Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, (Per 1,00,000 children)	1.18
16.2.2	Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	1.14
16.2.3	Number of Missing Children	1.90
16.3.1	Number of courts per lakh population	1.99
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	1.62
16.3.3	Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population	1.86
16.4.2	Value of Property Stolen & Recovered (in Rs. crore) and Percentage Recovery, (in percentage)	3.81
16.5.1	Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per 1,00,000 population	1.11
16.9.1	Percentage of births registered	0.92
16.9.2	Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar	0.41
SDG 16: Average 'Standardised gap' of all the indicators		1.71

Source: Authors' computation based on data from MoSPI.

## **State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 14.**

### **SDG 17**

The global partnerships among the different stakeholders like Government, International organisations, multilateral institutions, civil societies, private sector etc. are essential for achieving the sustainable development. The SDG 17 is focused on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalisation of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

About 75.42 per cent of the domestic budget is funded by domestic taxes, while India is making tax reforms to further improve taxation. Tax-to-GDP ratio stood at around 17-17.5 per cent in 2018-19. Further, the proportion of Foreign Direct Investment in Gross National Income has increased from 1.88 per cent in 2016-17 to 2.09 per cent in 2020-21. All the State Governments have State Monitoring Frameworks for SDGs.

India’s role in development cooperation, despite resource constraints especially at the global level, remains exemplary. It has actively involved in offering forums and platforms for countries of the Global South as well as the North for policy coalitions such as ISA (International Solar Alliance); BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and its New Development Bank; IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa); the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC); CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilience Infrastructure); India-Africa Forum Summit etc. India supplied COVID-19 vaccines to a number of countries. As on 31st December 2021, more than 110 million vaccine doses were supplied to 97 countries under the Vaccine Maitri initiative. The CoWin Global Conclave was organised in July 2021 for showcasing India’s digital capacities in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic. BHIM UPI to accept mobile-based payments was also launched in Bhutan in July 2021. Large infrastructure projects; human resource development and capacity building; and humanitarian assistance are extended to countries of the Global South. Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System

(IRNSS-NavIC) provides real-time positioning information service to assist ships in the Indian Ocean for navigation.

The SDG 17 has nineteen targets. The MoSPI has evolved thirteen indicators for monitoring the progress at the national level. For eight targets, national Indicators are under development. These targets are: ‘17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries’, ‘17.7: promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed’, ‘17.8: Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology’, ‘17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through north-south, south-south and triangular cooperation’, ‘17.10: promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World trade organisation, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development agenda’, ‘17.12: Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World trade organisation decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access’, ‘17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development’, and ‘17.15: Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development’ national Indicator is under development. As per MoSPI, SDG target 17.2 is not relevant in the national context. Data for one indicator viz. 17.17.1: Amount of Indian Rupees spent on Public-Private Partnership (PPP), for infrastructure, is under compilation.

Requisite data for analysis was available for only one indicator viz. ‘17.19.2: Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth

registration and 80 per cent death registration’ for which the ‘standardised gap’ is 0.75 in terms of  $\sigma$ . Due to data constraints and in the absence of fixed numerical targets, the remaining indicators have not been used for further analysis. Indicator-wise summary of gaps is given in Table 21.

**Table 21: SDG 17- Standardised Gap in terms of  $\sigma$**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Standardised Gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>
17.19.2	Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	0.75

*Source:* Authors’ computation based on data from MoSPI.

**State/ UT wise details of ‘gap’ are in Annexure 15.**

## **7. Key Findings and Conclusions**

India’s efforts in implementing SDGs over the last seven years have been largely encouraging. However, there are sizeable variations in the distances to be covered at the indicator, target and Goal levels. Achieving the objectives of SDGs 2 and 5 seem to be more challenging within the remaining less than eight years of SDG implementation. More focused attention is required to address the implementation challenges of such SDG targets for which gaps are excessive. Notably, India could not timely achieve many SDG targets slated for the year 2020 as detailed in Appendix-I. India is likely to miss many SDG targets slated for the year 2025, as detailed in Appendix-II, unless timely effective actions are taken promptly.

From the analysis of standardised gaps in social sector goals, as given in Section 5, it is evident that the standardised gaps between SDG 4 on education and SDG 2 on nutrition are highly correlated. Further, Principal Component Analysis implies that SDGs 4, 5 and 2 are more aligned giving PCA1, whereas SDG 4 is well pronounced in PCA2. These results point out that better allocative efficiency may be harnessed by investing more

in say, nutrition, education and awareness care of children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers like in the ICDS programme.

The ongoing crisis, conflict and pandemic have stressed the socio-economic aspects and posed the challenge for timely achievement of numerical targets computed in this paper for various SDG targets and associated indicators under them. The Government of India, in partnership with the sub-national governments, i.e. State Governments/ UT administrations, has been putting substantial efforts to catch up on the shortfall. This gives high hope of taking SDGs forward for their timely implementation, especially if the efforts on the lagging goals are fast tracked.

Substantive data constraints, especially at a disaggregated level, were encountered during this study. Moreover, data across the goals, targets and indicators were unevenly distributed, which puts limits on the analysis and the conclusions. Frequent censuses such as population census, livestock census, agriculture census, etc. and household surveys on socio-economic indicators are difficult to carry out because of the high investments required both in money and manpower terms. Therefore, it is a dire need to complement traditional data sources with the data from the non-traditional sources like Big data, geo-spatial data, etc. Contributions from the private sector in this endeavour would also be helpful in improving the official data system capacity. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation should therefore initiate urgent action for strengthening the capacity of the Indian statistical system. The Ministry should also expeditiously evolve the national indicators for the 21 targets for which indicators are yet to be evolved and also strengthen the data flow system for compilation of nationally identified indicators with minimal time lag for arriving at a robust conclusion on SDG progress.

International cooperation for exchanging good practices in the areas of data collection, analysis and dissemination would prove handy in capacity building efforts, both at the institutional level and for manpower. The UN Statistical Institute for Asia and Pacific (UN SIAP) located in Japan is currently the only institute in the UN system to impart training



to official statisticians. It provides training on the application of new and emerging technologies and computer software for use in official statistics. UN SIAP may consider establishing new centres in different regions of the world including South Asia for empowering official statisticians with new technologies in data science and statistics. In totality, India needs to fast-track its efforts on the SDG indicators and targets to timely achieve the SDGs.

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## Annexure 1

### SDG 1: State/UT standardised gap

State/Union Territories	Indicators					Target			Goal 1
	1.1.1	1.2.1	1.3.1	1.3.3	1.3.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	
Andhra Pradesh	0.72	0.08	0.59	0.01	3.24	0.72	0.08	1.28	0.93
Arunachal Pradesh	2.72	0.48	2.12	0.01	0.94	2.72	0.48	1.02	1.25
Assam	2.51	1.03	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	1.03	0.33	0.91
Bihar	2.65	1.78	2.47	0.01	0.92	2.65	1.78	1.13	1.57
Chhattisgarh	3.13	1.05	0.86	0.00	0.36	3.13	1.05	0.41	1.08
Goa	0.40	0.00	0.81	0.04	1.84	0.40	0.00	0.90	0.62
Gujarat	1.31	0.36	1.67	0.01	1.51	1.31	0.36	1.06	0.97
Haryana	0.88	0.00	2.23	0.00	0.37	0.88	0.00	0.87	0.69
Himachal Pradesh	0.63	0.00	1.83	0.00	0.26	0.63	0.00	0.70	0.55
Jharkhand	2.90	1.50	1.49	0.00	1.71	2.90	1.50	1.07	1.52
Karnataka	1.64	0.15	2.04	0.13	2.60	1.64	0.15	1.59	1.31
Kerala	0.55	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.42	0.36
Madhya Pradesh	2.48	1.25	1.86	0.01	0.00	2.48	1.25	0.62	1.12
Maharashtra	1.36	0.15	2.32	0.02	0.74	1.36	0.15	1.03	0.92
Manipur	2.89	0.32	2.50	0.00	0.42	2.89	0.32	0.98	1.23
Meghalaya	0.93	0.87	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.87	0.31	0.55
Mizoram	1.60	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.08	1.60	0.00	0.52	0.63
Nagaland	1.48	0.45	2.34	0.05	0.91	1.48	0.45	1.10	1.04
Odisha	2.56	1.01	1.56	0.00	null	2.56	1.01	0.78	1.28
Punjab	0.65	0.00	2.24	0.00	1.77	0.65	0.00	1.34	0.93
Rajasthan	1.15	0.83	0.36	0.00	0.21	1.15	0.83	0.19	0.51
Sikkim	0.64	0.00	2.16	0.00	2.59	0.64	0.00	1.58	1.08
Tamil Nadu	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.10	0.89	0.00	1.03	0.80
Telangana	null	0.16	0.92	0.29	null	null	0.16	0.61	0.46
Tripura	1.10	0.29	1.90	0.00	1.05	1.10	0.29	0.98	0.87
Uttar Pradesh	2.31	1.24	2.52	0.00	1.74	2.31	1.24	1.42	1.56
Uttarakhand	0.88	0.15	1.12	0.00	1.30	0.88	0.15	0.81	0.69

*Annexure 1 continued...*

Annexure 1 continued...

State/Union Territories	Indicators					Target			Goal 1
	1.1.1	1.2.1	1.3.1	1.3.3	1.3.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	
West Bengal	1.57	0.57	1.99	0.00	3.85	1.57	0.57	1.95	1.60
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.08	0.00	2.94	0.08	0.39	0.08	0.00	1.14	0.70
Chandigarh	1.71	0.00	2.03	null	0.38	1.71	0.00	1.20	1.03
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0.93	1.30	3.96	0.21	3.08	0.93	1.82	1.90
Daman and Diu	0.77	0.00	1.30	null	0.21	0.77	0.00	0.75	0.57
Delhi	0.78	0.00	2.25	null	0.38	0.78	0.00	1.31	0.85
Jammu and Kashmir	0.81	0.06	2.58	0.01	0.00	0.81	0.06	0.86	0.69
Ladakh	0.81	0.06	2.48	0.01	1.38	0.81	0.06	1.29	0.95
Lakshadweep	0.22	0.00	0.97	0.28	0.60	0.22	0.00	0.62	0.41
Puducherry	0.76	0.00	2.09	0.02	0.41	0.76	0.00	0.84	0.66
<b>All India (Total)</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.06</b>

**Annexure 2**  
**SDG 2 : State/UT standardised gap**

State/Union Territories	Indicators									Target				Goal 2
	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.3.1	2.4.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	
Andhra Pradesh	3.67	0.00	2.52	0.39	4.37	2.25	5.12	1.77	1.38	1.83	2.93	1.77	1.38	1.98
Arunachal Pradesh	1.91	0.39	2.01	0.06	2.99	0.87	4.59	4.01	1.97	1.15	2.10	4.01	1.97	2.31
Assam	4.06	0.03	3.18	1.03	4.90	2.68	5.55	4.04	0.65	2.05	3.46	4.04	0.65	2.55
Bihar	5.08	0.00	4.39	1.16	4.72	3.89	5.63	3.41	0.83	2.54	3.96	3.41	0.83	2.68
Chhattisgarh	3.88	0.00	3.06	0.71	4.52	3.51	5.45	4.17	0.57	1.94	3.45	4.17	0.57	2.53
Goa	2.97	0.00	1.66	0.73	2.90	2.10	4.31	2.68	1.50	1.49	2.34	2.68	1.50	2.00
Gujarat	4.92	0.09	3.76	1.41	4.83	3.83	6.46	3.13	0.70	2.50	4.06	3.13	0.70	2.60
Haryana	2.66	0.00	1.93	0.00	4.49	2.30	5.71	1.80	0.08	1.33	2.88	1.80	0.08	1.52
Himachal Pradesh	3.16	2.47	2.46	0.54	3.94	2.11	4.49	3.99	1.42	2.81	2.71	3.99	1.42	2.73
Jharkhand	4.88	0.00	3.86	1.11	4.85	3.98	5.47	3.96	3.20	2.44	3.85	3.96	3.20	3.36
Karnataka	4.07	0.00	3.19	0.78	3.55	2.61	5.31	3.54	0.62	2.04	3.09	3.54	0.62	2.32
Kerala	2.44	0.00	1.28	0.36	2.70	1.54	3.19	2.15	0.24	1.22	1.81	2.15	0.24	1.36
Madhya Pradesh	4.09	1.30	3.24	0.72	4.06	3.50	5.89	3.40	0.34	2.69	3.48	3.40	0.34	2.48
Maharashtra	4.47	0.00	3.16	1.47	4.03	3.16	5.59	3.90	0.71	2.24	3.48	3.90	0.71	2.58
Manipur	1.65	2.26	1.28	0.00	2.18	1.09	3.47	3.24	0.00	1.95	1.61	3.24	0.00	1.70
Meghalaya	3.29	0.00	4.96	0.00	4.00	1.64	3.66	3.45	3.41	1.65	2.85	3.45	3.41	2.84
Mizoram	1.57	0.59	2.16	0.00	2.59	0.81	3.76	3.83	2.73	1.08	1.86	3.83	2.73	2.38
Nagaland	3.33	0.56	2.76	0.73	2.15	1.69	3.46	4.17	1.90	1.94	2.16	4.17	1.90	2.54
Odisha	3.68	0.07	2.49	0.62	4.78	3.16	5.20	3.94	1.73	1.87	3.25	3.94	1.73	2.70
Punjab	2.09	0.00	1.46	0.00	4.36	1.93	5.76	1.13	0.00	1.05	2.70	1.13	0.00	1.22
Rajasthan	3.42	0.16	2.62	0.47	4.04	2.98	5.80	2.69	1.26	1.79	3.18	2.69	1.26	2.23
Sikkim	1.62	0.74	1.11	0.12	3.13	0.88	4.57	4.36	0.77	1.18	1.96	4.36	0.77	2.07
Tamil Nadu	2.72	0.00	1.54	0.23	3.97	1.92	4.65	1.79	1.90	1.36	2.46	1.79	1.90	1.88

*Annexure 2 continued....*

Annexure 2 continued....

State/Union Territories	Indicators									Target				Goal 2
	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.3.1	2.4.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	
Telangana	3.94	0.00	2.83	1.03	4.28	2.86	5.67	2.85	1.31	1.97	3.33	2.85	1.31	2.37
Tripura	3.17	0.08	2.70	0.63	4.99	2.46	5.21	2.21	0.07	1.63	3.20	2.21	0.07	1.78
Uttar Pradesh	3.98	0.24	3.88	0.53	3.75	2.89	5.38	2.72	2.61	2.11	3.28	2.72	2.61	2.68
Uttarakhand	2.60	0.00	1.85	0.07	3.17	2.11	4.77	2.91	0.38	1.30	2.39	2.91	0.38	1.75
West Bengal	3.99	0.00	2.94	0.87	5.31	2.25	5.59	2.81	0.12	1.99	3.39	2.81	0.12	2.08
Andaman and Nicobar Isla	2.94	0.38	1.14	0.38	4.27	1.43	3.24	3.36	2.08	1.66	2.09	3.36	2.08	2.30
Chandigarh	2.55	1.68	1.58	0.00	4.48	1.98	4.43	1.02	0.71	2.12	2.49	1.02	0.71	1.59
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.79	1.68	3.83	1.02	4.64	3.81	6.15	3.43	0.00	3.24	3.89	3.43	0.00	2.64
Daman and Diu	4.79	0.00	3.83	1.02	4.64	3.81	6.15	3.59	0.20	2.40	3.89	3.59	0.20	2.52
Delhi	2.70	0.04	2.47	0.00	3.71	1.52	5.61	2.74	2.63	1.37	2.66	2.74	2.63	2.35
Jammu and Kashmir	2.60	0.00	1.84	0.72	4.90	0.67	5.89	4.28	1.48	1.30	2.80	4.28	1.48	2.46
Ladakh	2.53	0.10	2.41	0.69	6.90	0.79	7.61	null	null	1.32	3.68	null	null	2.50
Lakshadweep	3.20	4.96	2.65	0.54	1.92	1.22	3.49	null	0.00	4.08	1.96	null	0.00	2.01
Puducherry	1.89	0.18	0.74	0.00	4.09	1.37	5.19	2.58	2.03	1.04	2.28	2.58	2.03	1.98
<b>All India (Total)</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>2.27</b>

**Annexure 3**  
**SDG 3: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicators										
	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.1.4	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.3.1	3.3.6	3.4.2	3.5.3	3.6.1
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.35	0.23	1.05	0.52	0.82	0.35	0.45	0.97	0.50	1.27
Arunachal Pradesh	null	1.82	1.51	2.74	null	null	0.22	0.00	0.69	4.29	0.00
Assam	2.73	1.40	1.27	1.97	1.55	1.09	0.26	0.73	0.57	1.29	0.25
Bihar	1.22	2.15	1.97	3.36	0.78	1.50	0.31	1.18	0.00	0.14	0.00
Chhattisgarh	1.82	1.12	0.90	1.44	1.64	2.18	0.26	null	2.25	1.49	1.52
Goa	null	0.03	0.03	0.00	null	null	0.31	0.00	1.61	1.64	1.83
Gujarat	0.00	0.65	0.64	0.52	0.26	0.68	0.17	0.35	0.79	0.03	0.35
Haryana	0.53	0.53	0.38	1.41	0.52	0.95	0.31	0.10	1.00	0.15	1.30
Himachal Pradesh	null	1.29	0.96	0.88	0.00	0.14	0.09	1.18	0.79	0.90	1.23
Jammu and Kashmir	null	0.45	0.41	0.31	0.00	0.41	0.09	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.24
Jharkhand	0.00	1.78	1.72	2.63	0.52	0.95	0.17	3.07	1.46	1.61	1.93
Karnataka	0.26	0.59	0.58	0.86	0.09	0.54	0.26	0.56	2.01	0.23	1.82
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.40	1.36	0.33	1.62
Madhya Pradesh	1.88	1.06	1.16	1.60	2.42	2.86	0.09	1.15	1.24	0.27	0.44
Maharashtra	0.00	0.59	0.47	0.84	0.00	0.14	0.17	0.75	0.00	0.06	0.04
Manipur	null	1.45	1.37	0.40	null	null	1.40	0.86	0.33	1.19	0.00
Meghalaya	null	3.73	3.94	1.89	null	null	1.61	0.21	0.53	1.02	0.00
Mizoram	null	1.23	1.15	1.56	null	null	5.71	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00
Nagaland	null	4.65	4.52	3.61	null	null	2.22	0.91	0.85	0.58	0.52
Odisha	1.34	0.80	0.76	0.47	1.55	2.45	0.22	2.47	0.51	1.15	0.81
Punjab	0.89	0.40	0.30	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.18	0.36	0.46	0.72
Rajasthan	1.44	0.40	0.31	1.71	1.38	1.77	0.13	0.10	3.83	0.00	0.27
Sikkim	null	0.30	0.00	1.55	null	null	0.22	0.00	1.84	2.88	1.62
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.86	1.77	0.58	2.12
Telangana	0.00	0.61	0.60	0.89	0.09	0.68	0.22	0.16	1.71	2.05	0.00
Tripura	null	1.07	0.82	1.72	null	null	0.57	1.34	0.00	1.54	0.28
Uttar Pradesh	1.96	1.54	1.39	2.42	1.99	2.45	0.17	0.33	0.47	0.08	0.03
Uttarakhand	0.63	1.65	1.78	1.36	0.43	0.95	0.17	0.18	0.97	0.58	0.00

*Annexure 3 continued...*

State/UT	Indicators										
	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.1.4	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.3.1	3.3.6	3.4.2	3.5.3	3.6.1
West Bengal	0.79	0.56	0.34	0.55	0.00	0.41	0.09	0.48	4.08	0.33	0.39
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	null	0.22	0.19	0.17	null	null	0.17	0.00	0.71	1.69	0.00
Chandigarh	null	0.25	0.34	0.40	null	null	0.26	2.26	1.13	0.27	0.03
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	null	0.17	0.10	0.03	null	null	0.35	1.17	1.13	0.77	0.03
Daman and Diu	null	0.17	0.10	0.03	null	null	0.35	0.00	1.18	0.77	0.00
Ladakh	null	0.63	0.66	0.43	null	null	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.58
Delhi	null	0.25	0.27	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.61	4.67	0.05	0.42	1.22
Lakshadweep	null	0.00	0.00	0.00	null	null	null	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	null	0.00	0.03	0.00	null	null	0.52	0.44	2.24	0.68	1.46
Uttarakhand	0.63	1.65	1.78	1.36	0.43	0.95	0.17	0.18	0.97	0.58	0.00
West Bengal	0.79	0.56	0.34	0.55	0.00	0.41	0.09	0.48	4.08	0.33	0.39
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	null	0.22	0.19	0.17	null	null	0.17	0.00	0.71	1.69	0.00
Chandigarh	null	0.25	0.34	0.40	null	null	0.26	2.26	1.13	0.27	0.03
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	null	0.17	0.10	0.03	null	null	0.35	1.17	1.13	0.77	0.03
Daman and Diu	null	0.17	0.10	0.03	null	null	0.35	0.00	1.18	0.77	0.00
Ladakh	null	0.63	0.66	0.43	null	null	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.58
Delhi	null	0.25	0.27	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.61	4.67	0.05	0.42	1.22
Lakshadweep	null	0.00	0.00	0.00	null	null	null	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	null	0.00	0.03	0.00	null	null	0.52	0.44	2.24	0.68	1.46
<b>All India (Total)</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.58</b>



Annexure 3 continued....

State/UT	Indicators												
	3.7.1	3.7.2	3.7.3	3.7.4	3.7.5	3.8.1	3.8.2	3.8.3	3.8.6	3.9.2	3.9.3	3.b.1	3.c.1
Andhra Pradesh	0.48	2.19	0.22	2.39	2.82	2.39	0.87	3.07	0.00	2.37	0.66	3.09	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2.52	null	1.66	4.32	1.34	4.32	0.21	4.60	1.42	0.22	0.19	4.05	0.46
Assam	2.72	3.68	1.29	4.47	2.62	4.47	0.10	3.91	1.70	0.50	0.13	3.84	1.77
Bihar	2.66	2.47	1.97	4.55	2.46	4.55	0.30	2.09	1.42	0.44	0.18	3.35	2.17
Chhattisgarh	1.40	2.68	1.13	3.13	0.69	3.13	0.63	3.21	1.65	0.14	4.57	2.34	1.82
Goa	1.57	null	0.01	3.26	0.63	3.26	0.60	2.23	1.23	1.45	0.30	2.08	0.43
Gujarat	2.15	2.19	0.46	3.79	1.16	3.79	0.31	2.23	1.70	0.64	0.52	2.73	0.92
Haryana	1.85	1.35	0.38	3.23	0.87	3.23	0.59	2.65	1.46	0.32	1.85	2.67	1.18
Himachal Pradesh	1.68	2.19	0.85	2.99	0.76	2.99	1.00	1.81	1.42	0.37	2.12	1.24	0.03
Jammu and Kashmir	1.65	0.59	0.61	3.88	0.22	3.88	0.13	2.79	1.56	0.21	0.75	1.59	2.10
Jharkhand	2.39	2.47	2.05	4.13	2.19	4.13	0.37	1.95	1.56	0.22	1.63	2.99	2.42
Karnataka	0.69	1.59	0.21	2.60	1.21	2.60	0.59	2.37	1.56	0.65	0.22	1.81	0.00
Kerala	2.05	1.90	0.02	3.86	0.54	3.86	1.97	0.70	0.20	2.10	3.39	2.49	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1.29	3.35	0.80	2.82	1.14	2.82	0.61	3.07	1.42	0.42	0.94	2.61	1.49
Maharashtra	1.17	0.98	0.38	2.96	1.70	2.96	1.01	2.23	0.76	1.14	0.00	3.06	0.48
Manipur	5.56	null	1.70	6.69	1.92	6.69	0.31	1.40	0.81	1.58	0.02	3.60	0.99
Meghalaya	4.33	null	3.79	6.34	1.61	6.34	0.00	3.63	1.51	2.51	0.00	4.16	1.53
Mizoram	2.85	null	1.17	5.66	0.92	5.66	0.00	2.09	0.00	2.46	0.00	3.17	0.76
Nagaland	2.35	null	4.62	4.47	0.85	4.47	0.00	3.35	1.65	0.07	1.74	4.86	2.35
Odisha	2.95	1.88	0.65	4.19	1.70	4.19	0.75	2.37	1.37	0.88	1.84	1.10	1.09
Punjab	2.51	0.92	0.46	4.05	0.69	4.05	0.86	2.37	0.72	0.57	1.57	2.75	0.24
Rajasthan	1.65	1.61	0.40	3.10	0.83	3.10	0.60	1.95	1.60	0.64	0.50	2.26	0.90
Sikkim	2.38	null	0.31	3.69	0.69	3.69	0.07	2.23	1.51	0.32	0.71	2.02	1.11
Tamil Nadu	1.03	1.39	0.03	2.82	1.41	2.82	0.49	2.09	0.00	0.52	0.26	1.25	0.00
Telangana	0.78	1.57	0.21	2.72	1.30	2.72	0.63	0.70	0.30	1.17	0.16	2.42	1.69
Tripura	2.81	null	0.82	4.16	4.90	4.16	0.24	1.95	1.51	1.73	0.28	3.52	1.45

Annexure 3 continued....

Annexure 3 continued....

State/UT	Indicators												
	3.7.1	3.7.2	3.7.3	3.7.4	3.7.5	3.8.1	3.8.2	3.8.3	3.8.6	3.9.2	3.9.3	3.b.1	3.c.1
Uttar Pradesh	3.02	1.78	1.35	4.54	0.65	4.54	1.13	2.23	1.09	0.27	0.65	3.47	1.98
Uttarakhand	2.02	1.06	1.43	3.45	0.56	3.45	0.28	4.60	1.60	0.33	0.62	2.18	1.03
West Bengal	1.88	4.74	0.62	3.21	3.67	3.21	0.65	2.23	1.70	2.95	0.10	1.36	1.47
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.01	null	0.04	3.46	0.67	3.46	0.49	1.26	0.72	2.15	0.36	2.32	2.61
Chandigarh	2.52	null	0.29	3.63	0.18	3.63	0.17	2.51	1.28	0.19	0.18	2.20	1.10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.86	null	0.22	3.29	0.96	3.29	0.01	0.70	1.60	0.78	0.18	0.59	2.46
Daman and Diu	1.86	null	0.22	3.29	0.96	3.29	0.08	0.70	1.60	0.78	0.31	0.59	2.47
Ladakh	1.40	null	0.39	4.25	0.00	4.25	null	null	1.65	1.37	0.23	1.36	null
Delhi	2.22	0.80	0.65	3.46	0.74	3.46	0.30	3.77	1.51	0.80	0.00	2.77	0.20
Lakshadweep	3.95	null	0.02	5.72	0.25	5.72	0.41	null	1.04	0.54	0.00	1.60	2.61
Puducherry	1.38	null	0.04	3.10	0.92	3.10	0.36	3.21	0.00	1.27	0.71	2.08	1.89
<b>All India (Total)</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>1.10</b>

Annexure 3 continued....

Annexure 3 continued....

State/UT	Target											Goal 3
	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.b	3.c	
Andhra Pradesh	0.41	0.67	0.40	0.97	0.50	1.27	1.62	1.58	1.52	3.09	0.00	1.09
Arunachal Pradesh	2.02	null	0.11	0.69	4.29	0.00	2.46	2.64	0.20	4.05	0.46	1.69
Assam	1.84	1.32	0.49	0.57	1.29	0.25	2.96	2.54	0.31	3.84	1.77	1.56
Bihar	2.17	1.14	0.74	0.00	0.14	0.00	2.82	2.09	0.31	3.35	2.17	1.36
Chhattisgarh	1.32	1.91	0.26	2.25	1.49	1.52	1.80	2.16	2.35	2.34	1.82	1.75
Goa	0.02	null	0.15	1.61	1.64	1.83	1.37	1.83	0.88	2.08	0.43	1.18
Gujarat	0.45	0.47	0.26	0.79	0.03	0.35	1.95	2.01	0.58	2.73	0.92	0.96
Haryana	0.71	0.74	0.20	1.00	0.15	1.30	1.53	1.98	1.09	2.67	1.18	1.14
Himachal Pradesh	1.04	0.07	0.63	0.79	0.90	1.23	1.69	1.81	1.25	1.24	0.03	0.97
Jammu and Kashmir	0.39	0.20	0.04	0.20	0.00	0.24	1.39	2.09	0.48	1.59	2.10	0.79
Jharkhand	1.53	0.74	1.62	1.46	1.61	1.93	2.65	2.00	0.92	2.99	2.42	1.81
Karnataka	0.57	0.32	0.41	2.01	0.23	1.82	1.26	1.78	0.43	1.81	0.00	0.97
Kerala	0.07	0.00	0.22	1.36	0.33	1.62	1.67	1.68	2.74	2.49	0.00	1.11
Madhya Pradesh	1.42	2.64	0.62	1.24	0.27	0.44	1.88	1.98	0.68	2.61	1.49	1.39
Maharashtra	0.47	0.07	0.46	0.00	0.06	0.04	1.44	1.74	0.57	3.06	0.48	0.76
Manipur	1.07	null	1.13	0.33	1.19	0.00	3.97	2.30	0.80	3.60	0.99	1.54
Meghalaya	3.18	null	0.91	0.53	1.02	0.00	4.01	2.87	1.25	4.16	1.53	1.95
Mizoram	1.31	null	2.86	0.00	0.57	0.00	2.65	1.94	1.23	3.17	0.76	1.45
Nagaland	4.26	null	1.57	0.85	0.58	0.52	3.07	2.37	0.91	4.86	2.35	2.13
Odisha	0.84	2.00	1.34	0.51	1.15	0.81	2.27	2.17	1.36	1.10	1.09	1.33
Punjab	0.77	0.00	0.20	0.36	0.46	0.72	1.73	2.00	1.07	2.75	0.24	0.94
Rajasthan	0.97	1.58	0.12	3.83	0.00	0.27	1.52	1.81	0.57	2.26	0.90	1.26
Sikkim	0.62	null	0.11	1.84	2.88	1.62	1.77	1.87	0.51	2.02	1.11	1.43
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.47	1.77	0.58	2.12	1.34	1.35	0.39	1.25	0.00	0.84
Telangana	0.52	0.38	0.19	1.71	2.05	0.00	1.32	1.09	0.67	2.42	1.69	1.09

Annexure 3 continued....

Annexure 3 continued....

State/UT	Target											Goal 3
	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.b	3.c	
Tripura	1.21	null	0.95	0.00	1.54	0.28	3.17	1.97	1.01	3.52	1.45	1.51
Uttar Pradesh	1.83	2.22	0.25	0.47	0.08	0.03	2.27	2.25	0.46	3.47	1.98	1.39
Uttarakhand	1.35	0.69	0.18	0.97	0.58	0.00	1.71	2.48	0.48	2.18	1.03	1.06
West Bengal	0.56	0.20	0.28	4.08	0.33	0.39	2.82	1.95	1.53	1.36	1.47	1.36
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.19	null	0.09	0.71	1.69	0.00	1.55	1.48	1.25	2.32	2.61	1.19
Chandigarh	0.33	null	1.26	1.13	0.27	0.03	1.66	1.90	0.18	2.20	1.10	1.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10	null	0.76	1.13	0.77	0.03	1.58	1.40	0.48	0.59	2.46	0.93
Daman and Diu	0.10	null	0.17	1.18	0.77	0.00	1.58	1.42	0.54	0.59	2.47	0.88
Ladakh	0.57	null	0.04	0.00	0.86	0.58	1.51	null	0.80	1.36	null	0.71
Delhi	0.34	0.00	2.64	0.05	0.42	1.22	1.57	2.26	0.40	2.77	0.20	1.08
Lakshadweep	0.00	null	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	2.39	0.27	1.60	2.61	0.94
Puducherry	0.01	null	0.48	2.24	0.68	1.46	1.36	1.67	0.99	2.08	1.89	1.29
<b>All India (Total)</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.19</b>

**Annexure 4**  
**SDG 4: State/UT standardised gap**

State/ UT's	Indicators											
	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.1.4	4.1.5	4.1.6	4.3.3	4.5.1	4.5.2	4.6.1	4.a.1	4.c.1
Andhra Pradesh	4.13	0.13	3.14	1.02	1.09	1.16	4.87	0.24	0.46	2.09	1.45	0.32
Arunachal Pradesh	4.45	1.28	3.97	1.67	2.03	3.22	4.85	0.00	0.30	3.11	2.70	0.87
Assam	3.53	1.14	4.56	0.78	1.27	1.84	6.21	0.08	0.65	2.83	1.63	2.73
Bihar	3.88	0.83	4.44	1.29	1.52	1.33	6.42	0.00	1.02	4.46	1.28	1.39
Chhattisgarh	4.89	0.52	2.85	1.45	1.63	0.95	6.12	0.06	0.44	2.02	0.28	0.59
Goa	3.59	0.31	2.03	1.51	1.39	0.24	5.37	0.03	0.69	0.62	0.00	0.02
Gujarat	2.87	0.96	3.92	1.96	1.72	0.82	5.91	0.28	0.61	1.74	1.00	0.13
Haryana	2.78	0.62	2.24	2.07	1.23	0.06	5.31	0.11	1.03	1.61	0.41	0.38
Himachal Pradesh	3.53	0.88	0.97	1.31	0.49	0.10	4.44	0.03	0.93	0.58	0.66	0.11
Jharkhand	3.98	null	3.78	1.40	1.80	1.82	5.94	0.00	0.69	2.71	0.95	0.65
Karnataka	3.49	0.73	2.99	0.58	0.56	0.57	5.11	0.06	0.49	3.28	1.01	0.55
Kerala	3.00	0.20	1.06	1.13	0.65	0.00	4.60	0.06	0.00	1.48	0.52	0.04
Madhya Pradesh	2.75	0.95	3.68	2.20	2.25	1.55	5.69	0.17	0.62	0.15	1.31	0.76
Maharashtra	2.90	0.28	2.14	1.03	1.17	0.33	5.08	0.09	0.24	2.62	0.40	0.04
Manipur	2.84	0.59	2.61	1.16	1.30	2.58	4.63	0.12	0.79	1.02	1.62	1.74
Meghalaya	5.61	1.19	3.97	1.15	1.85	3.02	5.55	0.00	1.12	1.95	3.59	3.40
Mizoram	3.97	0.64	3.09	1.12	1.70	2.69	5.55	0.08	0.19	2.45	1.53	1.42
Nagaland	3.90	1.03	4.46	2.84	3.05	2.57	6.12	0.09	0.88	1.06	2.34	3.23
Odisha	3.24	5.17	3.61	2.01	1.45	0.86	5.88	0.13	0.41	1.90	0.88	0.37
Punjab	1.42	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.03	0.24	5.39	0.15	0.07	2.25	0.00	0.44
Rajasthan	2.27	0.56	2.55	1.83	1.65	1.31	5.70	0.47	0.96	1.65	1.08	0.29
Sikkim	3.64	0.59	2.73	2.48	2.54	0.63	1.81	0.53	0.40	2.94	1.11	1.66
Tamil Nadu	4.25	0.00	1.58	1.80	0.37	0.63	3.65	0.00	0.20	0.93	0.49	0.10
Telangana	5.25	0.00	2.57	1.17	1.04	0.78	4.84	0.00	0.73	0.63	1.08	1.25
Tripura	3.81	2.13	3.65	0.80	1.25	1.06	5.99	0.00	0.89	0.92	2.08	1.76

*Annexure 4 continued...*

Annexure 4 continued....

State/ UT's	Indicators											
	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.1.4	4.1.5	4.1.6	4.3.3	4.5.1	4.5.2	4.6.1	4.a.1	4.c.1
Uttarakhand	3.84	0.63	3.45	1.02	1.76	1.73	5.61	0.38	0.81	2.96	1.28	1.06
Uttar Pradesh	4.19	0.59	1.84	1.84	0.93	0.84	4.39	0.00	1.42	1.28	1.22	0.42
West Bengal	3.13	0.58	2.79	0.93	1.05	0.69	6.01	0.00	0.39	2.05	0.93	0.31
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.43	0.31	3.37	3.40	2.99	0.25	6.01	0.07	0.40	0.54	0.87	0.60
Chandigarh	2.02	0.20	1.40	2.30	1.88	0.00	3.59	0.00	0.22	1.24	0.13	0.31
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.63	0.87	3.70	2.25	2.36	0.36	6.80	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.07	0.12
Daman & Diu	3.83	0.87	3.70	2.25	2.36	0.36	7.05	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.07	0.37
Delhi	4.03	0.44	1.21	0.14	0.24	0.00	3.90	0.00	0.61	1.10	0.00	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir	2.58	1.21	3.36	3.03	2.55	1.67	6.95	0.09	0.36	null	1.57	1.64
Ladakh	3.25	0.61	3.47	3.77	3.60	null	5.08	0.00	0.23	null	1.33	1.16
Lakshadweep	3.06	0.08	2.18	2.97	2.53	0.26	6.92	0.24	0.00	0.27	0.29	0.21
Puducherry	2.71	0.08	2.17	2.87	1.95	0.04	4.03	0.46	0.60	0.40	0.48	0.09
<b>India</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.64</b>

Annexure 4 continued....

State/ UT's	Target						Goal 4
	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.a	4.c	
Andhra Pradesh	1.51	4.87	0.35	2.09	1.45	0.32	1.76
Arunachal Pradesh	2.53	4.85	0.15	3.11	2.70	0.87	2.37
Assam	1.71	6.21	0.36	2.83	1.63	2.73	2.58
Bihar	1.77	6.42	0.51	4.46	1.28	1.39	2.64
Chhattisgarh	1.89	6.12	0.25	2.02	0.28	0.59	1.86
Goa	1.41	5.37	0.36	0.62	0.00	0.02	1.30
Gujarat	1.67	5.91	0.45	1.74	1.00	0.13	1.81
Haryana	1.35	5.31	0.57	1.61	0.41	0.38	1.61
Himachal Pradesh	1.26	4.44	0.48	0.58	0.66	0.11	1.26
Jharkhand	2.25	5.94	0.35	2.71	0.95	0.65	2.14
Karnataka	1.18	5.11	0.27	3.28	1.01	0.55	1.90
Kerala	1.00	4.60	0.03	1.48	0.52	0.04	1.28
Madhya Pradesh	1.94	5.69	0.39	0.15	1.31	0.76	1.71
Maharashtra	1.14	5.08	0.17	2.62	0.40	0.04	1.58
Manipur	1.70	4.63	0.45	1.02	1.62	1.74	1.86
Meghalaya	2.56	5.55	0.56	1.95	3.59	3.40	2.94
Mizoram	2.02	5.55	0.13	2.45	1.53	1.42	2.18
Nagaland	2.68	6.12	0.49	1.06	2.34	3.23	2.65
Odisha	2.55	5.88	0.27	1.90	0.88	0.37	1.97
Punjab	0.34	5.39	0.11	2.25	0.00	0.44	1.42
Rajasthan	1.53	5.70	0.72	1.65	1.08	0.29	1.83
Sikkim	1.98	1.81	0.47	2.94	1.11	1.66	1.66
Tamil Nadu	1.41	3.65	0.10	0.93	0.49	0.10	1.11
Telangana	1.65	4.84	0.36	0.63	1.08	1.25	1.63
Tripura	1.81	5.99	0.45	0.92	2.08	1.76	2.17
Uttarakhand	1.80	5.61	0.60	2.96	1.28	1.06	2.22
Uttar Pradesh	1.68	4.39	0.71	1.28	1.22	0.42	1.62
West Bengal	1.28	6.01	0.19	2.05	0.93	0.31	1.80
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.08	6.01	0.24	0.54	0.87	0.60	1.72
Chandigarh	1.28	3.59	0.11	1.24	0.13	0.31	1.11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.10	6.80	0.00	2.13	0.07	0.12	1.87
Daman & Diu	1.94	7.05	0.00	1.21	0.07	0.37	1.77
Delhi	0.97	3.90	0.31	1.10	0.00	0.02	1.05
Jammu & Kashmir	2.21	6.95	0.23	null	1.57	1.64	2.52
Ladakh	2.81	5.08	0.12	null	1.33	1.16	2.10
Lakshadweep	1.78	6.92	0.12	0.27	0.29	0.21	1.60
Puducherry	1.53	4.03	0.53	0.40	0.48	0.09	1.18
<b>India</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.87</b>

**Annexure 5**  
**SDG 5: State/UT standardised gap**

State/ UT's	Indicators								
	5.1.2	5.1.3	5.1.4	5.2.1	5.2.2	5.2.3	5.2.4	5.2.5	5.2.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.96	0.15	1.91	2.99	0.00	2.01	3.45	2.14	1.26
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.21	1.12	2.27	1.70	1.36	2.60	2.13	1.97
Assam	1.77	0.16	4.55	2.93	0.34	2.96	1.68	2.23	3.80
Bihar	2.85	0.23	0.77	3.88	0.68	0.31	1.52	1.20	1.04
Chhattisgarh	0.24	0.10	1.49	1.89	0.00	2.14	2.53	1.67	1.25
Goa	0.00	2.21	0.84	0.72	0.00	1.28	2.75	3.07	0.88
Gujarat	0.01	0.29	0.72	1.40	0.34	0.67	3.38	0.19	0.20
Haryana	0.93	0.30	2.79	1.59	0.34	2.53	2.40	2.63	1.18
Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.11	1.31	0.90	0.34	1.62	2.41	0.00	1.37
Jharkhand	4.51	0.19	1.21	3.13	2.38	1.21	3.33	2.64	2.10
Karnataka	2.44	0.19	1.14	4.67	5.11	1.50	2.43	1.54	1.48
Kerala	0.02	0.07	1.62	1.04	0.00	2.26	4.02	2.60	0.32
Madhya Pradesh	0.82	0.16	1.86	2.75	1.36	1.98	2.16	2.49	1.05
Maharashtra	0.17	0.26	1.58	2.42	1.36	1.86	2.29	2.76	1.04
Manipur	0.03	2.21	0.47	2.54	0.34	0.69	3.47	1.54	1.45
Meghalaya	0.03	2.21	1.03	1.96	0.34	1.87	4.21	3.07	2.66
Mizoram	0.00	2.21	0.84	0.95	0.00	1.60	4.36	null	1.32
Nagaland	0.05	2.21	0.11	0.96	0.34	0.17	3.39	null	0.45
Odisha	1.29	0.15	3.33	2.38	0.34	4.43	1.89	1.56	3.33
Punjab	0.23	0.24	0.99	1.14	0.68	0.84	2.02	0.28	1.02
Rajasthan	0.59	0.27	2.67	1.88	0.68	2.36	2.41	0.20	2.32
Sikkim	0.00	2.21	1.29	1.84	0.68	2.41	3.60	3.07	3.64
Tamil Nadu	0.30	0.19	0.51	3.22	1.02	0.76	3.85	2.05	0.08
Telangana	0.44	0.22	2.81	3.46	0.68	2.68	3.05	0.77	2.11
Tripura	0.54	2.21	1.29	1.43	0.34	1.06	2.90	1.54	3.29
Uttarakhand	1.71	0.34	1.52	3.26	1.02	1.07	2.95	3.07	1.32
Uttar Pradesh	2.26	0.23	1.33	1.32	0.00	1.70	3.43	3.07	0.87

*Annexure 5 continued....*



Annexure 5 continued....

State/ UT's	Indicators								
	5.1.2	5.1.3	5.1.4	5.2.1	5.2.2	5.2.3	5.2.4	5.2.5	5.2.6
West Bengal	0.50	0.12	2.24	2.36	2.72	0.99	1.34	2.55	3.50
A & N Islands	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.93	0.00	4.23	4.40	null	0.99
Chandigarh	0.08	2.21	1.61	1.22	0.00	1.18	1.75	2.05	1.62
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.21	0.00	1.42	1.36	0.85	3.43	3.07	2.01
Daman & Diu	0.12	2.21	0.49	1.42	1.36	0.85	3.43	3.07	2.01
Delhi	0.61	0.30	3.13	2.04	0.34	2.70	1.33	0.36	0.66
Jammu & Kashmir	0.08	0.18	1.58	1.16	0.68	2.08	2.16	1.54	2.06
Ladakh	0.00	2.21	0.20	2.81	0.00	0.27	4.85	null	0.39
Lakshadweep	0.00	2.21	1.47	0.05	0.00	2.91	4.85	null	1.79
Puducherry	0.34	2.21	0.41	2.17	0.00	0.71	4.85	3.07	0.25
<b>India</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.99</b>

Annexure 5 continued....

State/ UT's	Indicators									
	5.2.7	5.3.1	5.3.2	5.4.1	5.5.2	5.6.1	5.6.3	5.a.1	5.a.3	5.a.4
Andhra Pradesh	0.18	2.67	1.49	0.26	2.21	1.17	5.47	2.17	1.33	1.25
Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	1.72	0.00	2.00	3.76	3.12	6.06	4.13	1.47	1.48
Assam	0.11	2.89	3.68	3.39	5.46	2.75	6.24	5.26	1.51	1.78
Bihar	0.19	3.71	0.10	3.49	null	3.40	6.69	3.92	1.55	1.61
Chhattisgarh	0.09	1.09	0.02	0.46	3.35	2.07	6.02	3.94	2.63	2.80
Goa	0.17	0.53	0.00	0.88	3.93	2.10	3.02	2.65	0.02	0.19
Gujarat	0.32	1.98	0.46	0.72	4.31	2.57	5.66	3.65	2.37	2.38
Haryana	0.48	1.14	0.94	0.21	5.33	1.90	6.13	3.83	1.02	0.97
Himachal Pradesh	0.26	0.49	0.97	0.21	4.43	1.97	5.23	4.63	0.80	0.86
Jharkhand	0.15	2.93	0.21	1.99	4.63	2.87	6.36	4.21	1.99	2.26
Karnataka	0.15	1.94	4.14	0.90	3.53	1.62	6.04	3.26	1.71	1.79
Kerala	0.10	0.57	0.25	1.15	3.49	3.12	5.25	2.94	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.24	2.10	0.04	0.84	4.08	1.92	6.46	4.15	2.41	2.33
Maharashtra	0.30	1.99	0.43	0.50	3.53	2.40	5.18	3.76	2.21	2.11
Manipur	0.20	1.48	0.00	0.27	2.77	3.05	4.18	4.70	1.05	0.31
Meghalaya	0.09	1.54	0.00	0.93	1.99	6.72	7.00	1.71	1.69	1.72
Mizoram	0.09	0.73	0.00	3.04	2.32	4.72	2.89	4.16	1.40	0.96
Nagaland	0.16	0.51	0.00	0.26	4.51	2.27	5.97	4.37	0.76	0.37
Odisha	0.17	1.87	0.47	1.62	4.05	1.80	6.49	5.00	2.03	2.01
Punjab	0.44	0.79	0.75	0.98	2.24	2.47	6.07	5.27	1.43	1.25
Rajasthan	0.32	2.31	0.06	0.55	4.24	1.90	5.61	4.34	1.59	1.64
Sikkim	0.12	0.98	0.00	0.67	2.06	2.97	6.32	4.76	0.00	null
Tamil Nadu	0.16	1.16	2.19	0.06	3.43	1.87	6.21	3.30	0.97	1.45
Telangana	2.87	2.14	1.76	0.17	4.15	1.60	5.56	4.10	1.16	1.41
Tripura	0.12	3.65	1.90	2.24	4.05	2.05	6.36	2.94	1.55	1.46
Uttarakhand	0.32	1.44	0.10	1.62	4.86	3.22	6.85	4.61	1.33	1.25
Uttar Pradesh	0.28	0.89	1.03	1.34	4.86	2.20	6.15	4.14	1.73	1.71
West Bengal	0.13	3.79	1.18	1.72	3.98	1.75	6.84	5.10	2.04	2.00
A & N Islands	2.87	1.47	0.00	0.26	5.12	3.37	6.03	2.20	0.40	0.00
Chandigarh	0.34	0.88	0.59	0.00	4.71	1.72	5.52	4.26	0.82	null

Annexure 5 continued....

State/ UT's	Indicators									
	5.2.7	5.3.1	5.3.2	5.4.1	5.5.2	5.6.1	5.6.3	5.a.1	5.a.3	5.a.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.87	2.40	0.00	0.49	4.21	2.97	5.86	3.18	1.22	2.30
Daman & Diu	2.87	2.40	0.00	0.93	3.28	2.97	5.86	3.38	1.22	2.30
Delhi	0.37	0.90	0.09	0.35	5.23	1.52	5.63	3.96	0.30	null
Jammu & Kashmir	2.87	0.41	0.21	0.37	5.09	1.95	5.99	4.61	0.28	0.00
Ladakh	2.87	0.23	0.00	null	null	1.97	6.06	null	0.16	null
Lakshadweep	0.26	0.12	0.00	1.86	4.48	3.07	3.74	0.98	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.09	0.59	0.00	0.56	2.54	2.62	5.78	2.96	0.51	1.74
<b>India</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.78</b>

Annexure 5 continued....

State/ UT's	Target							Goal 5
	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	
Andhra Pradesh	1.01	1.72	2.08	0.26	2.21	3.32	1.58	1.74
Arunachal Pradesh	1.11	1.73	0.86	2.00	3.76	4.59	2.36	2.34
Assam	2.16	2.01	3.29	3.39	5.46	4.49	2.85	3.38
Bihar	1.28	1.26	1.91	3.49	null	5.04	2.36	2.56
Chhattisgarh	0.61	1.37	0.56	0.46	3.35	4.05	3.12	1.93
Goa	1.02	1.27	0.26	0.88	3.93	2.56	0.95	1.55
Gujarat	0.34	0.93	1.22	0.72	4.31	4.12	2.80	2.06
Haryana	1.34	1.59	1.04	0.21	5.33	4.01	1.94	2.21
Himachal Pradesh	0.49	0.99	0.73	0.21	4.43	3.60	2.10	1.79
Jharkhand	1.97	2.13	1.57	1.99	4.63	4.61	2.82	2.82
Karnataka	1.25	2.41	3.04	0.90	3.53	3.83	2.25	2.46
Kerala	0.57	1.48	0.41	1.15	3.49	4.19	0.98	1.75
Madhya Pradesh	0.95	1.72	1.07	0.84	4.08	4.19	2.96	2.26
Maharashtra	0.67	1.72	1.21	0.50	3.53	3.79	2.69	2.02
Manipur	0.90	1.46	0.74	0.27	2.77	3.61	2.02	1.68
Meghalaya	1.09	2.03	0.77	0.93	1.99	6.86	1.71	2.20
Mizoram	1.02	1.39	0.36	3.04	2.32	3.80	2.17	2.01
Nagaland	0.79	0.91	0.25	0.26	4.51	4.12	1.83	1.81
Odisha	1.59	2.02	1.17	1.62	4.05	4.15	3.01	2.51
Punjab	0.49	0.92	0.77	0.98	2.24	4.27	2.65	1.76
Rajasthan	1.17	1.45	1.19	0.55	4.24	3.75	2.52	2.13
Sikkim	1.17	2.19	0.49	0.67	2.06	4.64	2.38	1.94
Tamil Nadu	0.33	1.59	1.68	0.06	3.43	4.04	1.91	1.86
Telangana	1.16	2.23	1.95	0.17	4.15	3.58	2.22	2.21
Tripura	1.35	1.53	2.77	2.24	4.05	4.21	1.98	2.59
Uttarakhand	1.19	1.86	0.77	1.62	4.86	5.04	2.40	2.53
Uttar Pradesh	1.28	1.53	0.96	1.34	4.86	4.17	2.53	2.38

Annexure 5 continued....

State/ UT's	Target							Goal 5
	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	
West Bengal	0.96	1.94	2.48	1.72	3.98	4.29	3.04	2.63
A & N Islands	0.74	2.24	0.74	0.26	5.12	4.70	0.87	2.09
Chandigarh	1.30	1.17	0.74	0.00	4.71	3.62	2.54	2.01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.74	2.14	1.20	0.49	4.21	4.42	2.23	2.21
Daman & Diu	0.94	2.14	1.20	0.93	3.28	4.42	2.30	2.17
Delhi	1.35	1.12	0.49	0.35	5.23	3.58	2.13	2.04
Jammu & Kashmir	0.61	1.79	0.31	0.37	5.09	3.97	1.63	1.97
Ladakh	0.80	1.86	0.11	null	null	4.01	0.16	1.39
Lakshadweep	1.23	1.64	0.06	1.86	4.48	3.41	0.33	1.86
Puducherry	0.99	1.59	0.30	0.56	2.54	4.20	1.73	1.70
<b>India</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.25</b>

**Annexure 6**  
**SDG 6: State/UT standardised gap**

States/UT's	Indicator								Target						Goal 6
	6.1.1	6.1.2	6.2.2	6.2.3	6.3.1	6.4.2	6.6.2	6.b.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.b	
Andhra Pradesh	1.30	0.03	0	1.13	2.69	0.72	2.13	0.00	0.67	0.57	2.69	0.72	2.13	0.00	1.13
Arunachal Pradesh	2.04	2.31	0	2.48	null	0.00	2.27	0.00	2.17	1.24	null	0.00	2.27	0.00	1.14
Assam	2.17	3.77	0	2.61	3.62	0.20	2.27	1.62	2.97	1.31	3.62	0.20	2.27	1.62	2.00
Bihar	0.11	0.12	0	0.30	1.74	1.14	2.22	3.21	0.11	0.15	1.74	1.14	2.22	3.21	1.43
Chattisgarh	1.79	0.12	0	0.13	3.53	1.03	2.27	0.00	0.95	0.07	3.53	1.03	2.27	0.00	1.31
Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2.58	0.48	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.58	0.48	2.27	0.00	0.89
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0	0.09	1.14	1.20	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.14	1.20	1.81	0.00	0.70
Haryana	0.08	0.00	0	0.26	0.10	3.14	0.00	0.20	0.04	0.13	0.10	3.14	0.00	0.20	0.60
Himachal Pradesh	0.99	0.00	0	0.17	2.07	0.80	2.27	0.00	0.50	0.09	2.07	0.80	2.27	0.00	0.95
Jharkhand	2.14	0.04	0	0.19	2.97	0.62	2.22	0.10	1.09	0.10	2.97	0.62	2.22	0.10	1.18
Karnataka	1.91	0.00	0	0.20	1.59	1.47	1.22	0.07	0.95	0.10	1.59	1.47	1.22	0.07	0.90
Kerala	1.53	0.18	0	0.09	3.17	1.16	2.27	0.00	0.86	0.05	3.17	1.16	2.27	0.00	1.25
Madhya Pradesh	1.15	0.02	0	0.29	2.55	1.28	1.90	1.76	0.58	0.15	2.55	1.28	1.90	1.76	1.37
Maharashtra	1.90	0.06	0	0.38	2.01	1.24	2.13	0.00	0.98	0.19	2.01	1.24	2.13	0.00	1.09
Manipur	1.12	0.00	0	2.71	3.20	0.04	2.27	0.00	0.56	1.35	3.20	0.04	2.27	0.00	1.24
Meghalaya	2.75	0.01	0	4.02	2.45	0.02	2.27	0.37	1.38	2.01	2.45	0.02	2.27	0.37	1.42
Mizoram	2.00	0.05	0	1.30	3.54	0.01	2.27	0.07	1.03	0.65	3.54	0.01	2.27	0.07	1.26
Nagaland	2.14	0.00	0	1.23	3.62	0.00	2.27	0.00	1.07	0.61	3.62	0.00	2.27	0.00	1.26

*Annexure 6 continued....*

## Annexure 6 continued....

States/UT's	Indicator								Target						Goal 6
	6.1.1	6.1.2	6.2.2	6.2.3	6.3.1	6.4.2	6.6.2	6.b.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.b	
Odisha	0.93	0.29	0	0.47	2.32	0.96	2.27	1.05	0.61	0.23	2.32	0.96	2.27	1.05	1.24
Punjab	0.62	1.90	0	0.00	1.05	3.85	0.00	0.14	1.26	0.00	1.05	3.85	0.00	0.14	1.05
Rajasthan	2.30	1.73	0	0.41	2.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	2.01	0.21	2.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	1.29
Sikkim	2.21	0.00	0	0.12	0.33	0.00	2.27	0.00	1.10	0.06	0.33	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.63
Tamil Nadu	0.97	0.00	0	0.07	2.06	1.90	0.59	0.00	0.49	0.04	2.06	1.90	0.59	0.00	0.85
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0	1.65	2.61	1.20	1.95	1.01	0.00	0.83	2.61	1.20	1.95	1.01	1.27
Tripura	1.14	3.46	0	1.83	3.45	0.11	2.27	0.00	2.30	0.91	3.45	0.11	2.27	0.00	1.51
Uttar Pradesh	2.09	0.12	0	0.26	1.71	1.57	1.90	0.10	1.11	0.13	1.71	1.57	1.90	0.10	1.09
Uttarakhand	1.98	0.14	0	0.87	1.03	1.04	2.27	0.10	1.06	0.43	1.03	1.04	2.27	0.10	0.99
West Bengal	1.98	1.41	0	0.03	2.03	0.99	2.27	1.12	1.70	0.01	2.03	0.99	2.27	1.12	1.35
Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.38	0.00	0	0.05	1.60	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.19	0.02	1.60	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.68
Chandigarh	null	null	0	0.00	null	1.85	2.27	null	null	0.00	null	1.85	2.27	null	1.37
Dadra & Nagar Havelli	3.73	0.00	0	0.04	1.93	1.02	2.27	3.38	1.86	0.02	1.93	1.02	2.27	3.38	1.75
Daman & Diu	3.73	0.00	0	null	1.93	2.63	0.00	3.38	1.86	0.00	1.93	2.63	0.00	3.38	1.63
Delhi	null	null	0	0.00	1.05	2.35	0.00	null	null	0.00	1.05	2.35	0.00	null	0.85
Jammu & Kashmir	1.99	0.00	0	2.03	3.00	0.42	2.27	0.47	1.00	1.02	3.00	0.42	2.27	0.47	1.36
Ladakh	2.42	0.14	0	1.48	null	0.35	null	0.00	1.28	0.74	null	0.35	null	0.00	0.59
Lakshadweep	null	null	0	0.00	3.31	1.32	2.27	null	null	0.00	3.31	1.32	2.27	null	1.72
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.15	1.70	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.70	2.27	0.00	0.69
<b>India</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.11</b>

**Annexure 7**  
**SDG 7: State/UT Standardised Gap**

State/UT	Indicator	Target
	7.1.1	7.1
Andhra Pradesh	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	0	0
Bihar	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	0	0
Haryana	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0
Karnataka	0	0
Kerala	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0
Maharashtra	0	0
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	0	0
Punjab	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil nadu	0	0
Telangana	0	0
Tripura	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0
West Bengal	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	null	null
Chandigarh	null	null
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	null	null
Daman and Diu	null	null
Delhi	null	null
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
Ladakh	null	null
Lakshadweep	null	null
Puducherry	0	0
<b>All India (Total)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



**Annexure-8**  
**SDG 8: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicator									
	8.3.1	8.4.1	8.4.2	8.5.1	8.5.2	8.7.1	8.8.1	8.10.1(a)	8.10.1(b)	8.10.2
Andhra Pradesh	2.37	0.10	0.00	2.01	1.17	1.57	0.05	1.28	1.37	0.57
Arunachal Pradesh	0.71	null	1.92	0.13	1.63	0.64	null	0.19	1.76	1.95
Assam	2.36	0.18	1.50	1.89	1.17	1.72	0.02	1.97	2.10	1.37
Bihar	2.70	0.07	2.38	2.23	1.35	0.30	0.06	0.00	2.48	1.75
Chhattisgarh	2.52	0.00	2.69	2.30	0.72	0.63	0.27	0.00	2.03	1.36
Goa	1.04	0.11	0.65	0.79	3.01	5.30	0.16	2.05	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	1.92	0.17	2.08	2.20	0.63	0.09	0.18	2.11	1.68	1.15
Haryana	1.74	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.80	0.23	0.00	1.20	1.24	0.54
Himachal Pradesh	1.34	0.04	1.74	1.48	0.95	0.26	0.01	0.74	1.06	0.72
Jharkhand	2.82	0.19	0.00	2.01	0.77	1.77	0.05	0.00	2.28	1.51
Karnataka	1.78	0.00	0.33	1.76	2.89	0.10	0.06	1.94	0.96	0.31
Kerala	2.15	0.00	0.24	1.10	0.54	2.26	0.05	2.60	0.83	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2.54	0.11	1.00	2.30	1.06	0.46	0.27	0.13	2.04	1.45
Maharashtra	1.74	0.13	2.16	1.89	1.60	0.72	0.14	1.89	1.36	0.57
Manipur	1.20	null	2.41	0.72	0.49	0.92	null	0.23	2.09	2.04
Meghalaya	0.27	null	1.61	2.11	1.00	0.15	0.12	0.78	2.06	2.05
Mizoram	1.19	0.19	1.74	0.35	5.53	0.00	null	2.26	1.91	1.54
Nagaland	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	1.55	0.00	null	2.42	1.91	2.37
Odisha	2.80	0.06	1.02	2.11	1.78	1.10	0.10	0.38	1.76	1.15
Punjab	2.51	0.10	2.34	2.05	1.37	0.27	0.02	1.05	1.17	0.40
Rajasthan	2.54	0.00	1.84	1.79	0.32	0.79	0.06	0.64	1.98	1.55
Sikkim	0.94	0.19	2.41	0.44	1.49	0.72	null	0.00	0.89	1.00
Tamil Nadu	1.64	0.01	1.91	1.89	1.40	0.07	0.02	2.00	0.31	0.08
Telangana	2.13	0.01	2.10	1.60	0.92	2.37	0.05	1.15	0.81	0.37
Tripura	2.31	0.09	2.35	1.92	1.98	0.12	null	0.58	2.04	1.15
Uttarakhand	1.83	0.11	1.98	1.67	1.20	0.19	0.00	0.80	2.28	1.66
Uttar Pradesh	3.04	0.06	0.40	2.11	1.00	0.39	0.01	1.11	1.17	0.85

*Annexure 8 continued...*

Annexure 8 continued....

State/UT	Indicator									
	8.3.1	8.4.1	8.4.2	8.5.1	8.5.2	8.7.1	8.8.1	8.10.1(a)	8.10.1(b)	8.10.2
West Bengal	2.57	0.05	1.34	2.27	2.61	0.29	null	1.02	2.03	1.02
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1.35	null	2.03	0.00	2.15	0.00	5.26	0.78	0.63	1.31
Chandigarh	1.72	0.19	1.54	1.32	1.20	0.81	null	2.05	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.19	1.70	2.17	1.69	0.93	0.06	1.82	0.39	1.17
Daman & Diu	0.00	null	1.70	2.17	1.69	0.93	0.06	1.82	1.73	1.17
Delhi	1.64	null	1.61	1.32	1.80	1.26	0.00	2.64	0.01	0.96
Jammu & Kashmir	2.31	0.00	2.58	0.88	0.89	0.07	0.00	2.89	1.53	0.58
Ladakh	0.08	null	2.40	0.00	0.83	0.00	null	2.91	0.00	1.65
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.19	1.93	0.00	3.84	0.00	null	1.74	0.83	0.00
Puducherry	1.54	0.12	2.34	1.01	1.92	1.25	0.14	2.66	0.00	0.01
<b>India</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.05</b>

Annexure 8 continued....

Annexure 8 continued....

State/UT	Target						Goal 8
	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.10	
Andhra Pradesh	2.37	0.05	1.59	1.57	0.05	1.07	1.12
Arunachal Pradesh	0.71	1.92	0.88	0.64	null	1.30	1.09
Assam	2.36	0.84	1.53	1.72	0.02	1.82	1.38
Bihar	2.70	1.22	1.79	0.30	0.06	1.41	1.25
Chhattisgarh	2.52	1.35	1.51	0.63	0.27	1.13	1.23
Goa	1.04	0.38	1.90	5.30	0.16	0.68	1.58
Gujarat	1.92	1.13	1.42	0.09	0.18	1.65	1.06
Haryana	1.74	0.00	1.70	0.23	0.00	0.99	0.78
Himachal Pradesh	1.34	0.89	1.21	0.26	0.01	0.84	0.76
Jharkhand	2.82	0.09	1.39	1.77	0.05	1.26	1.23
Karnataka	1.78	0.16	2.33	0.10	0.06	1.07	0.92
Kerala	2.15	0.12	0.82	2.26	0.05	1.15	1.09
Madhya Pradesh	2.54	0.56	1.68	0.46	0.27	1.21	1.12
Maharashtra	1.74	1.14	1.75	0.72	0.14	1.27	1.13
Manipur	1.20	2.41	0.61	0.92	null	1.46	1.32
Meghalaya	0.27	1.61	1.56	0.15	0.12	1.63	0.89
Mizoram	1.19	0.97	2.94	0.00	null	1.90	1.40
Nagaland	0.00	0.10	0.77	0.00	null	2.23	0.62
Odisha	2.80	0.54	1.94	1.10	0.10	1.10	1.26
Punjab	2.51	1.22	1.71	0.27	0.02	0.88	1.10
Rajasthan	2.54	0.92	1.05	0.79	0.06	1.39	1.12
Sikkim	0.94	1.30	0.97	0.72	null	0.63	0.91
Tamil Nadu	1.64	0.96	1.65	0.07	0.02	0.80	0.86
Telangana	2.13	1.05	1.26	2.37	0.05	0.78	1.27
Tripura	2.31	1.22	1.95	0.12	null	1.26	1.37
Uttarakhand	1.83	1.05	1.44	0.19	0.00	1.58	1.01

Annexure 8 continued....

Annexure 8 continued...

State/UT	Target						Goal 8
	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.10	
Uttar Pradesh	3.04	0.23	1.56	0.39	0.01	1.04	1.04
West Bengal	2.57	0.70	2.44	0.29	null	1.36	1.47
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1.35	2.03	1.07	0.00	5.26	0.91	1.77
Chandigarh	1.72	0.87	1.26	0.81	null	0.68	1.07
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.95	1.93	0.93	0.06	1.13	0.83
Daman & Diu	0.00	1.70	1.93	0.93	0.06	1.58	1.03
Delhi	1.64	1.61	1.56	1.26	0.00	1.20	1.21
Jammu & Kashmir	2.31	1.29	0.88	0.07	0.00	1.67	1.04
Ladakh	0.08	2.40	0.42	0.00	null	1.52	0.88
Lakshadweep	0.00	1.06	1.92	0.00	null	0.85	0.77
Puducherry	1.54	1.23	1.46	1.25	0.14	0.89	1.09
<b>India</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.13</b>

**Annexure 9**  
**SDG 9: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicators			Target		Goal 9
	9.2.2	9.c.1	9.c.2	9.2	9.c	
Andhra Pradesh	1.09	0.62	0.65	1.09	0.63	0.86
Arunachal Pradesh	1.84	null	null	1.84	null	1.84
Assam	1.13	1.71	1.73	1.13	1.72	1.42
Bihar	1.36	1.69	1.72	1.36	1.71	1.53
Chhattisgarh	1.49	null	null	1.49	null	1.49
Goa	0.44	null	null	0.44	null	0.44
Gujarat	0.00	1.44	1.50	0.00	1.47	0.74
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	1.31	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.66
Jharkhand	1.26	null	null	1.26	null	1.26
Karnataka	0.77	2.18	2.20	0.77	2.19	1.48
Kerala	0.70	0.34	0.37	0.70	0.35	0.53
Madhya Pradesh	1.23	1.85	1.87	1.23	1.86	1.55
Maharashtra	0.82	2.16	2.17	0.82	2.16	1.49
Manipur	0.88	null	null	0.88	null	0.88
Meghalaya	1.80	null	null	1.80	null	1.80
Mizoram	1.50	null	null	1.50	null	1.50
Nagaland	1.55	null	null	1.55	null	1.55
Odisha	1.33	0.12	0.14	1.33	0.13	0.73
Punjab	0.04	0.92	0.96	0.04	0.94	0.49
Rajasthan	1.12	2.20	2.21	1.12	2.20	1.66
Sikkim	1.76	null	null	1.76	null	1.76
Tamil Nadu	0.16	1.95	1.97	0.16	1.96	1.06
Telangana	0.82	null	null	0.82	null	0.82
Tripura	1.49	null	null	1.49	null	1.49
Uttarakhand	1.06	null	null	1.06	null	1.06
Uttar Pradesh	1.09	2.36	2.38	1.09	2.37	1.73
West Bengal	0.12	1.52	1.54	0.12	1.53	0.82
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1.38	null	null	1.38	null	1.38
Chandigarh	1.08	null	null	1.08	null	1.08

*Annexure 9 continued....*

Annexure 9 continued....

State/UT	Indicators			Target		Goal 9
	9.2.2	9.c.1	9.c.2	9.2	9.c	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	null	null	0.00	null	0.00
Daman & Diu	null	null	null	null	null	null
Delhi	0.00	null	null	0.00	null	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	1.02	1.68	1.69	1.02	1.68	1.35
Ladakh	1.62	null	null	1.62	null	1.62
Lakshadweep	1.32	null	null	1.32	null	1.32
Puducherry	0.25	null	null	0.25	null	0.25
<b>India</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.16</b>

**Annexure 10**  
**SDG 10: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicators			Target		Goal 10
	10.1.1	10.1.2	10.2.1	10.1	10.2	
Andhra Pradesh	1.13	2.95	1.09	2.04	1.09	1.56
Arunachal Pradesh	1.59	null	4.09	1.59	4.09	2.84
Assam	1.75	1.10	1.53	1.43	1.53	1.48
Bihar	0.99	0.52	0.52	0.75	0.52	0.64
Chhattisgarh	1.78	1.59	1.84	1.69	1.84	1.76
Goa	2.26	null	0.83	2.26	0.83	1.54
Gujarat	0.75	1.06	1.17	0.91	1.17	1.04
Haryana	0.08	2.32	2.12	1.20	2.12	1.66
Himachal Pradesh	1.40	1.52	1.82	1.46	1.82	1.64
Jharkhand	1.65	0.80	1.90	1.22	1.90	1.56
Karnataka	0.05	2.24	1.51	1.14	1.51	1.32
Kerala	0.28	3.58	1.95	1.93	1.95	1.94
Madhya Pradesh	1.56	1.97	1.91	1.77	1.91	1.84
Maharashtra	0.82	1.70	1.14	1.26	1.14	1.20
Manipur	0.50	0.16	0.01	0.33	0.01	0.17
Meghalaya	0.50	0.00	1.11	0.25	1.11	0.68
Mizoram	1.18	0.52	1.60	0.85	1.60	1.22
Nagaland	1.14	0.00	0.40	0.57	0.40	0.49
Odisha	1.69	1.53	1.15	1.61	1.15	1.38
Punjab	0.70	1.64	1.29	1.17	1.29	1.23
Rajasthan	0.47	1.38	1.47	0.92	1.47	1.19
Sikkim	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.50
Tamil Nadu	0.49	1.78	2.06	1.13	2.06	1.59
Telangana	null	null	null	null	null	null
Tripura	2.40	0.83	0.30	1.61	0.30	0.96
Uttar Pradesh	1.29	1.29	0.88	1.29	0.88	1.09
Uttarakhand	2.29	2.01	1.01	2.15	1.01	1.58

*Annexure 10 continued...*

Annexure 10 continued....

State/UT	Indicators			Target		Goal 10
	10.1.1	10.1.2	10.2.1	10.1	10.2	
West Bengal	0.98	1.72	1.69	1.35	1.69	1.52
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.22	null	0.83	0.22	0.83	0.53
Chandigarh	3.14	null	1.53	3.14	1.53	2.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.89	null	0.76	0.89	0.76	0.82
Daman and Diu	0.40	null	0.99	0.40	0.99	0.69
Delhi	1.31	2.05	1.04	1.68	1.04	1.36
Jammu and Kashmir	0.88	1.05	1.38	0.96	1.38	1.17
Ladakh	null	null	null	null	null	null
Lakshadweep	0.38	null	0.89	0.38	0.89	0.64
Puducherry	1.50	null	1.60	1.50	1.60	1.55
<b>India</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>1.84</b>



**Annexure 11**  
**SDG 11: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicators					Target				Goal 11
	11.2.2	11.3.1	11.4.1	11.6.1	11.6.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6	
Andhra Pradesh	1.27	0.00	2.01	0.77	0.41	1.27	0.00	2.01	0.59	0.97
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.49	2.24	2.28	0.58	0.00	1.49	2.24	1.43	1.29
Assam	0.25	1.90	2.24	1.08	0.66	0.25	1.90	2.24	0.87	1.31
Bihar	0.00	2.67	2.86	2.09	0.00	0.00	2.67	2.86	1.05	1.64
Chhattisgarh	1.52	0.85	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.85	1.50	0.00	0.97
Goa	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.51
Gujarat	0.35	1.86	1.75	0.25	0.00	0.35	1.86	1.75	0.12	1.02
Haryana	1.30	0.56	2.83	0.46	0.00	1.30	0.56	2.83	0.23	1.23
Himachal Pradesh	1.23	2.16	1.53	0.06	0.17	1.23	2.16	1.53	0.11	1.26
Jharkhand	0.24	3.03	2.83	1.08	0.17	0.24	3.03	2.83	0.62	1.68
Karnataka	1.93	1.54	0.00	0.80	0.08	1.93	1.54	0.00	0.44	0.98
Kerala	1.82	2.42	1.36	0.28	0.58	1.82	2.42	1.36	0.43	1.51
Madhya Pradesh	1.62	2.46	1.31	0.22	0.25	1.62	2.46	1.31	0.23	1.41
Maharashtra	0.44	1.50	1.15	0.09	0.00	0.44	1.50	1.15	0.05	0.78
Manipur	0.04	1.95	2.24	2.43	0.17	0.04	1.95	2.24	1.30	1.38
Meghalaya	0.00	0.42	2.24	3.08	5.72	0.00	0.42	2.24	4.40	1.76
Mizoram	0.00	1.21	2.24	2.22	0.00	0.00	1.21	2.24	1.11	1.14
Nagaland	0.00	1.79	2.24	2.99	1.24	0.00	1.79	2.24	2.12	1.54
Odisha	0.52	1.52	1.60	1.32	0.00	0.52	1.52	1.60	0.66	1.08
Punjab	0.81	1.94	2.83	1.39	0.00	0.81	1.94	2.83	0.69	1.57
Rajasthan	0.72	0.87	1.63	2.06	0.17	0.72	0.87	1.63	1.11	1.08
Sikkim	0.27	1.72	1.95	2.74	0.00	0.27	1.72	1.95	1.37	1.33
Tamil Nadu	1.62	2.61	1.60	1.79	0.08	1.62	2.61	1.60	0.93	1.69
Telangana	2.12	0.48	1.46	0.31	0.00	2.12	0.48	1.46	0.15	1.05
Tripura	0.00	2.14	2.24	1.29	0.00	0.00	2.14	2.24	0.65	1.26
Uttar Pradesh	0.28	2.57	1.39	0.34	0.25	0.28	2.57	1.39	0.29	1.13
Uttarakhand	0.03	1.30	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.03	1.30	0.00	0.72	0.51

*Annexure 11 continued....*

Annexure 11 continued....

State/UT	Indicators					Target				Goal 11
	11.2.2	11.3.1	11.4.1	11.6.1	11.6.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6	
West Bengal	0.00	2.49	1.95	2.77	1.16	0.00	2.49	1.95	1.97	1.60
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.39	0.00	null	0.40	0.00	0.39	0.00	null	0.20	0.20
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	null	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	null	0.06	0.02
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.00	null	0.77	0.00	0.03	0.00	null	0.38	0.14
Daman & Diu	0.03	0.00	1.75	0.77	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.75	0.38	0.54
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.05
Jammu & Kashmir	0.58	2.47	1.19	1.97	1.33	0.58	2.47	1.19	1.65	1.47
Ladakh	1.22	null	null	null	null	1.22	null	null	null	1.22
Lakshadweep	0.00	3.10	null	null	0.00	0.00	3.10	null	0.00	1.03
Puducherry	1.46	0.31	1.60	3.05	null	1.46	0.31	1.60	3.05	1.61
<b>All India</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>1.08</b>

**Annexure 12**  
**SDG 12: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicators				Target			Goal 12
	12.3.2	12.4.2: (a)	12.4.2: (b)	12.5.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	
Andhra Pradesh	0.79	1.40	0.09	0.28	0.79	0.74	0.28	0.60
Arunachal Pradesh	0.62	0.00	null	1.51	0.62	0.00	1.51	0.71
Assam	0.76	0.28	0.01	2.20	0.76	0.15	2.20	1.04
Bihar	0.76	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.76	0.07	0.00	0.27
Chhattisgarh	0.79	0.60	0.21	0.00	0.79	0.41	0.00	0.40
Goa	null	1.98	0.02	0.28	null	1.00	0.28	0.64
Gujarat	0.26	5.23	0.08	0.18	0.26	2.66	0.18	1.03
Haryana	1.06	0.52	0.42	0.23	1.06	0.47	0.23	0.59
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.43	0.16	0.09	0.00	0.29	0.09	0.13
Jharkhand	0.58	0.60	0.01	0.50	0.58	0.30	0.50	0.46
Karnataka	0.51	0.50	0.20	0.78	0.51	0.35	0.78	0.55
Kerala	0.33	0.19	0.43	0.41	0.33	0.31	0.41	0.35
Madhya Pradesh	3.01	0.28	0.09	0.14	3.01	0.18	0.14	1.11
Maharashtra	0.58	0.71	0.07	0.00	0.58	0.39	0.00	0.32
Manipur	0.26	0.00	null	0.69	0.26	0.00	0.69	0.32
Meghalaya	null	0.00	null	3.30	null	0.00	3.30	1.65
Mizoram	null	0.00	0.00	1.79	null	0.00	1.79	0.89
Nagaland	1.35	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.35	0.00	2.06	1.14
Odisha	0.76	1.72	0.13	0.00	0.76	0.93	0.00	0.56
Punjab	0.56	0.45	0.09	0.09	0.56	0.27	0.09	0.31
Rajasthan	0.61	0.93	0.21	0.78	0.61	0.57	0.78	0.65
Sikkim	null	0.33	0.00	0.28	null	0.16	0.28	0.22
Tamil Nadu	0.00	1.18	0.18	0.37	0.00	0.68	0.37	0.35
Telangana	0.44	1.01	0.11	0.05	0.44	0.56	0.05	0.35
Tripura	null	0.01	0.18	0.00	null	0.09	0.00	0.05
Uttar Pradesh	0.70	0.29	0.08	0.37	0.70	0.18	0.37	0.42
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.23	0.13	0.50	0.00	0.18	0.50	0.23
West Bengal	0.47	0.23	0.14	3.71	0.47	0.18	3.71	1.46

*Annexure 12 continued....*

Annexure 12 continued....

State/UT	Indicators				Target			Goal 12
	12.3.2	12.4.2: (a)	12.4.2: (b)	12.5.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	null	0.00	null	0.00	null	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	null	0.12	0.00	0.00	null	0.06	0.00	0.03
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	null	0.00	null	0.00	null	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	null	0.00	null	0.00	null	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.01	5.56	2.70	0.00	2.78	2.70	1.83
Ladakh	null	null	null	null	null	null	null	null
Lakshadweep	null	0.00	0.00	null	null	0.00	null	0.00
Puducherry	null	2.44	0.07	0.00	null	1.26	0.00	0.63
<b>All India</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.54</b>

**Annexure 13**  
**SDG 15: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicator	Target
	15.1.1	15.1
Andhra Pradesh	0.54	0.54
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	0.00
Bihar	0.92	0.92
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.93	0.93
Haryana	1.08	1.08
Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.19
Jharkhand	0.12	0.12
Karnataka	0.47	0.47
Kerala	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.29	0.29
Maharashtra	0.61	0.61
Manipur	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00
Punjab	1.08	1.08
Rajasthan	1.03	1.03
Sikkim	0.00	0.00
Tamil nadu	0.47	0.47
Telangana	0.52	0.52
Tripura	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.99	0.99
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.51	0.51
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.47	0.47

*Annexure 13 continued....*

*Annexure 13 continued....*

<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<b>15.1.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.73	0.73
Jammu and Kashmir	0.82	0.82
Ladakh	null	null
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.81	0.81
<b>All India (Total)</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.41</b>

**Annexure 14**  
**SDG 16: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicators								
	16.1.1	16.1.2	16.2.1	16.2.2	16.2.3	16.3.1	16.3.2	16.3.3	16.4.2
Andhra Pradesh	0.52	1.91	0.71	1.21	1.11	2.56	0.84	2.47	2.60
Arunachal Pradesh	2.12	0.79	0.83	1.28	1.11	1.31	0.00	1.16	4.69
Assam	2.18	3.25	1.69	1.20	2.22	2.37	1.05	2.12	4.22
Bihar	1.49	2.56	0.57	0.83	2.70	2.20	2.46	2.25	4.84
Chhattisgarh	2.42	2.75	2.08	1.13	1.27	2.16	0.69	1.96	2.80
Goa	1.25	0.88	1.38	1.33	0.00	0.86	1.99	0.62	3.67
Gujarat	0.29	0.40	0.81	0.74	1.27	1.71	0.77	1.71	4.10
Haryana	2.92	2.14	1.90	0.09	0.63	1.35	2.15	1.68	3.66
Himachal Pradesh	0.06	1.89	1.23	0.92	0.95	1.56	0.57	1.07	2.65
Jharkhand	3.25	1.22	0.51	1.26	2.06	2.06	1.71	1.99	4.02
Karnataka	0.98	1.35	1.24	0.02	3.17	1.83	1.41	1.68	3.26
Kerala	0.00	1.76	1.73	1.23	0.00	2.18	0.02	1.97	3.26
Madhya Pradesh	1.44	3.21	2.41	0.79	1.59	1.54	1.02	1.45	2.83
Maharashtra	0.63	1.43	1.58	1.20	1.75	2.06	2.19	1.76	4.16
Manipur	0.38	0.01	0.48	1.10	0.48	1.97	2.08	2.02	4.87
Meghalaya	1.28	0.08	1.21	0.08	0.79	1.03	2.13	1.84	5.20
Mizoram	1.17	0.09	1.44	null	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.17	null	0.00	2.23	0.75	2.29	4.70
Odisha	2.13	2.35	1.72	1.32	1.27	1.75	2.24	1.58	3.97
Punjab	1.81	0.88	1.02	1.08	0.16	1.63	2.43	1.26	3.81
Rajasthan	1.07	2.22	0.99	1.29	1.43	1.96	1.68	1.71	2.87
Sikkim	0.46	0.27	2.89	1.24	0.16	0.10	1.29	0.18	4.23
Tamil Nadu	1.14	1.29	0.93	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.19	1.92	2.13
Telangana	1.05	3.15	1.50	1.30	1.27	2.47	0.53	2.25	2.45
Tripura	1.70	1.15	0.83	0.00	1.75	1.04	0.00	0.83	4.31
Uttar Pradesh	0.55	1.14	0.70	0.33	1.11	2.21	1.52	2.28	3.27
Uttarakhand	0.23	0.40	1.11	0.68	0.48	1.35	0.62	0.84	2.39

*Annexure 14 continued....*

Annexure 14 continued....

State/UT	Indicators								
	16.1.1	16.1.2	16.2.1	16.2.2	16.2.3	16.3.1	16.3.2	16.3.3	16.4.2
West Bengal	0.87	1.81	1.37	0.34	3.33	2.67	1.79	2.46	3.41
A & N Islands	0.32	0.53	5.06	null	1.75	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.36
Chandigarh	0.93	0.74	2.76	1.05	0.00	1.46	0.47	0.72	4.11
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.00	1.37	0.96	0.00	3.11	2.73	3.16	4.54
Daman & Diu	null	0.00	1.37	null	null	2.82	2.73	2.59	4.54
Delhi	1.27	1.64	4.03	1.30	2.54	0.00	2.99	0.00	5.04
Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	1.10	0.53	0.00	0.16	1.66	2.97	1.49	3.26
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.10	null	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.10	0.35
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.70	1.75	null	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.00	4.11
Puducherry	1.39	1.06	0.77	null	0.00	2.15	0.63	2.74	3.72
<b>All India</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>3.81</b>

Annexure 14 continued....



State/UT	Indicators			Targets						Goal 16
	16.5.1	16.9.1	16.9.2	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.9	
Andhra Pradesh	1.33	0.84	0.23	1.21	1.01	1.96	2.60	1.33	0.53	1.44
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.96	1.46	1.07	0.82	4.69	0.00	0.48	1.42
Assam	1.77	0.00	1.87	2.71	1.70	1.84	4.22	1.77	0.94	2.20
Bihar	1.84	1.69	0.73	2.03	1.37	2.30	4.84	1.84	1.21	2.26
Chhattisgarh	1.73	0.40	0.28	2.58	1.49	1.60	2.80	1.73	0.34	1.76
Goa	0.78	1.80	0.00	1.07	0.90	1.16	3.67	0.78	0.90	1.41
Gujarat	0.89	0.69	0.04	0.35	0.94	1.40	4.10	0.89	0.36	1.34
Haryana	1.22	0.52	0.00	2.53	0.88	1.73	3.66	1.22	0.26	1.71
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.98	1.03	1.07	2.65	0.00	0.62	1.06
Jharkhand	1.33	1.85	0.44	2.23	1.28	1.92	4.02	1.33	1.14	1.99
Karnataka	0.31	1.24	0.30	1.16	1.48	1.64	3.26	0.31	0.77	1.44
Kerala	1.00	0.52	0.00	0.88	0.98	1.39	3.26	1.00	0.26	1.30
Madhya Pradesh	1.29	0.24	0.52	2.32	1.59	1.34	2.83	1.29	0.38	1.63
Maharashtra	0.00	2.13	0.29	1.03	1.51	2.00	4.16	0.00	1.21	1.65
Manipur	0.89	0.86	0.79	0.20	0.68	2.02	4.87	0.89	0.82	1.58
Meghalaya	1.04	0.00	2.47	0.68	0.70	1.66	5.20	1.04	1.23	1.75
Mizoram	1.95	0.00	0.38	0.63	2.07	0.00	3.32	1.95	0.19	1.36
Nagaland	1.29	0.00	1.93	0.00	0.09	1.75	4.70	1.29	0.97	1.47
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.33	2.24	1.44	1.86	3.97	0.00	0.16	1.61
Punjab	0.23	1.20	0.00	1.34	0.75	1.77	3.81	0.23	0.60	1.42
Rajasthan	0.27	0.71	0.52	1.65	1.24	1.78	2.87	0.27	0.62	1.40
Sikkim	1.95	0.29	0.74	0.37	1.43	0.52	4.23	1.95	0.52	1.50
Tamil Nadu	0.49	2.99	0.29	1.21	0.31	1.40	2.13	0.49	1.64	1.20
Telangana	1.15	0.96	0.08	2.10	1.36	1.75	2.45	1.15	0.52	1.56
Tripura	1.95	0.00	0.50	1.42	0.86	0.62	4.31	1.95	0.25	1.57
Uttar Pradesh	1.84	0.00	0.59	0.84	0.72	2.00	3.27	1.84	0.30	1.49
Uttarakhand	1.51	1.71	0.02	0.32	0.76	0.93	2.39	1.51	0.87	1.13
West Bengal	1.91	0.00	0.33	1.34	1.68	2.31	3.41	1.91	0.17	1.80

Annexure 14 continued....

State/UT	Indicators			Targets						Goal 16
	16.5.1	16.9.1	16.9.2	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.9	
A & N Islands	0.12	0.00	0.31	0.42	3.41	0.00	2.36	0.12	0.16	1.08
Chandigarh	0.42	2.42	0.09	0.83	1.27	0.89	4.11	0.42	1.25	1.46
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1.95	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.78	3.00	4.54	1.95	0.07	1.73
Daman & Diu	1.95	0.86	0.00	0.00	1.37	2.71	4.54	1.95	0.43	1.84
Delhi	1.73	3.72	0.00	1.46	2.62	1.00	5.04	1.73	1.86	2.29
Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	0.00	0.83	0.64	0.23	2.04	3.26	0.01	0.42	1.10
Ladakh	1.95	3.04	0.95	0.00	0.05	0.28	0.35	1.95	1.99	0.77
Lakshadweep	1.95	0.00	0.08	0.35	0.88	0.69	4.11	1.95	0.04	1.34
Puducherry	1.48	0.92	0.41	1.23	0.38	1.84	3.72	1.48	0.66	1.55
<b>All India</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>1.71</b>

**Annexure 15**  
**SDG 17: State/UT standardised gap**

State/UT	Indicator	Target
	17.19.2	17.19
Andhra Pradesh	0.41	0.41
Arunachal Pradesh	1.11	1.11
Assam	0.70	0.70
Bihar	2.22	2.22
Chhattisgarh	0.55	0.55
Goa	0.88	0.88
Gujarat	0.34	0.34
Haryana	0.25	0.25
Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0.53
Jharkhand	1.57	1.57
Karnataka	0.25	0.25
Kerala	0.12	0.12
Madhya Pradesh	1.50	1.50
Maharashtra	0.46	0.46
Manipur	1.33	1.33
Meghalaya	0.22	0.22
Mizoram	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1.92	1.92
Odisha	0.59	0.59
Punjab	0.35	0.35
Rajasthan	0.15	0.15
Sikkim	1.47	1.47
Tamil Nadu	0.47	0.47
Telangana	0.89	0.89
Tripura	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.62	0.62
Uttar Pradesh	1.67	1.67
West Bengal	0.17	0.17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.77	1.77
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.42	0.42

*Annexure 15 continued....*

Annexure 15 continued...

State/UT	Indicator	Target
	17.19.2	17.19
Daman and Diu	2.44	2.44
Delhi	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	1.69	1.69
Ladakh	null	null
Lakshadweep	2.18	2.18
Puducherry	0.00	0.00
<b>All India</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>

## Appendix: I

### India's progress summary on SDG targets with a 2020 deadline

SDG Target	NIF Indicator	Standardised gap in terms of $\sigma$	Remarks
2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1: Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (in number)	Data is insufficient to measure the progress.	Progress not assessed
	2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Data is insufficient to measure the progress	Progress not assessed
	2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource (in number)	Data is insufficient to measure the progress	Progress not assessed
6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1: Percentage of Blocks/mandals/taluka over exploited	Data is insufficient to measure the progress	Progress not assessed
	6.6.2: Percentage sewage load treated in major rivers	Data not reported by MoSPI	Progress not assessed
	6.6.3: Biological assessment of Information of surface water bodies	Data not reported by MoSPI	Progress not assessed
12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1: Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals	Qualitative indicator.	Indicator has met the objective
	12.4.2 (a): Hazardous waste generated per capita	0.77	
	12.4.2 (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	0.12	

*Appendix I continued...*

<b>SDG Target</b>	<b>NIF Indicator</b>	<b>Standardised gap in terms of <math>\sigma</math></b>	<b>Remarks</b>
14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1: Percentage change in area under mangroves	Data is insufficient to assess the progress.	Progress not assessed
	14.2.2: Percentage of coastal marine protected areas in relation to Territorial Seas	Data is insufficient to assess the progress.	Progress not assessed
14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1: Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing, (in Million Tonne/Year)	Data is insufficient to measure the progress	Progress not assessed
14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1: Percentage of coastal marine protected areas in relation to Territorial Seas	Data is insufficient to measure the progress	Progress not assessed
	14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves	Data is insufficient to measure the progress	Progress not assessed

SDG Target	NIF Indicator	Standardised gap in terms of $\sigma$	Remarks
<p>14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>	<p>National Indicator is under development</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreement</p>	<p>15.1.1: Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area</p>	<p>0.41</p>	
	<p>15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area</p>	<p>Data is insufficient to measure the progress</p>	<p>Progress not assessed</p>
	<p>15.1.3: Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage of total wetland area</p>	<p>Data is insufficient to measure the progress</p>	<p>Progress not assessed</p>
<p>15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>	<p>15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management</p>	<p>Data is insufficient to measure the progress</p>	<p>Progress not assessed</p>

SDG Target	NIF Indicator	Standardised gap in terms of $\sigma$	Remarks
15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1: Red List Index	Data is insufficient to measure the progress.	Progress not assessed
15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1: Whether the country has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Qualitative Indicator	
15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Qualitative Indicator	Indicator met the objective



SDG Target	NIF Indicator	Standardised gap in terms of $\sigma$	Remarks
3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 (a) People Killed in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	0.58	
	3.6.1 (b) People injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)		
4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	National Indicator is under development	-	-
8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Data not reported by MoSPI	Progress not assessed
8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Qualitative indicator	Indicator met the objective

SDG Target	NIF Indicator	Standardised gap in terms of $\sigma$	Remarks
9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1: Number of Internet Subscriptions as percentage of total population	1.49	
	9.c.2: Number of broadband subscribers per 10,000 persons (Per 10,000 population)	1.51	
11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Qualitative indicator	Indicator met the objective
	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Data is insufficient to measure the progress.	Progress not assessed
13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	-	-	

SDG Target	NIF Indicator	Standardised gap in terms of $\sigma$	Remarks
<p>17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</p>	<p>17.11.1: Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage)</p>	<p>While share of India's commercial exports in Global exports increased from 3.16 per cent in 2015 to 4.12 per cent in 2020, the share of commercial exports declined from 1.62 per cent in 2015 to 1.57 per cent in 2020</p>	<p>In the absence of numerical target value, progress of indicator could not be assessed.</p>
<p>17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>17.18.1: Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p>	<p>Qualitative Indicator</p>	<p>Indicator met the objective</p>

## Appendix II

### India's Progress Summary on SDG Targets with a 2025 Deadline

Target description	Corresponding NIF indicator	Standardized Gap in terms of $\sigma$	Remarks
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	3.21	Substantial effort is required to achieve the target
	2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	1.51	
	2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	4.24	
	2.2.4: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal	2.84	
	2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	5.44	
Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population	0.61	
	8.7.2: Number of missing children,	Could not be analysed due to lack of data	Progress not assessed
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1: Coastal Water Quality Index	Could not be analysed due to lack of data	Progress not assessed
	14.1.2: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N, P & K)	Could not be analysed due to lack of data	Progress not assessed

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