Sustainable Development Goals: Comparing Himachal Pradesh Progress With Overall Progress Of India To Achieve Agenda 2030

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Abstract: The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, which was overwhelmingly adopted in 2015 by all UN Member States, presents fresh opportunities and entry points for closing the gap between human rights and development. It consists of 231 distinct indicators, 169 targets, and 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Sustainable development acts as the general foundation for guiding both national and international development initiatives. To make the world a sustainable place to live, the United Nations launched the Sustainable Development Goals at the General Assembly in 2015. India was a key contributor to the creation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda of the United Nations, and India's development is crucial to global progress toward the SDGs.In 2018, NITI Aayog took a step forward by releasing the SDG India Index. India has also embraced the SDGs as a means of advancing development objectives in several economic sectors. As part of the ongoing research, an attempt has been made to analyse all the 16 SDGs, National Indicators developed by NITI Aayog, and various initiatives the Indian government has launched to reform and improve the development paradigm, the research paper also focuses on Himachal Pradesh progress toward Agenda 2030 and compare the performance of Himachal Pradesh and India concerning various indicators of Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: SDGs, Agenda 2030, National Indicators, NITI Aayog.

A. Introduction

The bold declaration of world leaders known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) lays out a ground-breaking global agenda that tackles the economic, environmental, and social aspects of a society's well-being. India's advancement is crucial for the SDGs to be accomplished internationally (NITI Aayog Baseline Report, 2018). The Sustainable Development Goals were formed in 2015, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has 17 goals, was also accepted during the UN Sustainable Development Conference in New York City. The Millennium Development Goals and post-2015 development is covered under the Sustainable Development Goals, which were the primary outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference. (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Sustainable Development). In his remarks at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York on September 25, 2015, the Prime Minister of India reaffirmed India's commitment to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs (Public Information Bureau, India). Instead of focusing on a single development, the SDGs want to provide high-quality lives for all of the nation's residents. The implementation of SDG-related policies and activities is up to the individual nations based on their requirements and circumstances, but the nations are accountable and liable for them. Global goals known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015 as a result of the pressing need to eradicate poverty. The world ought to be a desirable place to live by 2030, with participation from all walks of life. The SDGs' main objective is to simultaneously balance the needs for economic, social, and environmental sustainability so that the results have a positive effect in all three areas. To address numerous development issues, including hunger, poverty, health issues, and discrimination against women and girls, the United Nations has set 17 distinct goals. The acceptance of Agenda 2030 will assist us in achieving the development goals of our nation. The objective is to encourage everyone's development and to include everyone in the overall process of growth and development. The SDGs have evolved and expanded since 2015 to fit the needs of many countries, and India is no exception. The 17 goals are specified in accordance with the fundamental requirements for SDGs established by the UN, and the targets are determined to suit the needs of different countries. By taking into account the several fields and the varied targets that are set for each of the 17 goals, India has set the target for the same. In this research paper, the focus is on the achievements of India in the different years since SDGs came into force and this paper also compares the Himachal Pradesh's performance with overall performance of India.

B. Literature Review

(Bhattacharya S., Patro S., Sujaya Rathi,2016) used a set of measures that are common in both India and the rest of the world to analyze five significant urban sectors, including housing. With the investigation, the researcher aimed to justify the validity of the metrics used to assess the long-term viability of the developed infrastructure and the provided services. The essay offered four suggestions: equity, efficiency, well-being, and foresight. These have been used to analyze a wide range of global and Indian variables.

(Shrivastava A.,2018) discovered that achieving the SDGs by 2030 will surely depend on maintaining a close check on the objectives set. The researcher argues that India's experience with the MDGs indisputably demonstrates the need for constant monitoring and evaluation of programs and plans aimed at different goals in addition to making sure the country is on track and not veering too far from predetermined benchmarks.

According to the researcher, it would be crucial for policymakers to adopt a national evaluation strategy as soon as is practical to ensure consistency and uniformity in the way evaluation is approached. The NEP's guidelines will make sure that the national and local governments adhere to a standardised procedure, use evaluation to improve the community as a whole, and increase system openness.

(Roy A. Pramanick K.2019) Specifically, target 6—the achievement of sustainable development in water and sanitation—was the subject of the investigation. The author of the report looked into several issues relating to India's monitoring and execution of the UN SDG 6 aim. The author selected 28 indicators for the biophysical and social development elements of water and sanitation under two main groups. The study discovered that India's per-capita biophysical water resources have decreased and that society indicators connected to SDG 6 are either developing slowly or rapidly. From historical trends, researchers predicted a likely scenario for India's biophysical use up to 2050. In their analysis of the interrelationships between water and sanitation (SDG 6) and health (SDG 3) and the end of poverty (SDG 1) in India, the authors found that improving sanitation-related indicators have a positive impact on reducing water and sanitation-related diseases, particularly in the elderly and young.

(Bhanja R. and Roychowdhary K.,2020) examined the status of India's primary SDGs using a composite metric. Cluster analysis was chosen by the researcher to analyze the region- and issue-specific problems with sustainable development in India. The analysis revealed that India will need to overcome numerous challenges in order to achieve the global objective of sustainable development by 2030. 14 out of 29 states outperformed the national average in the inaugural SDG Index, while the remaining states required to focus on raising the standard of living for their citizens and supplying both rural and urban residents with infrastructure services and utilities.

(Khalid M A., Sharma S., Dubey A K. 2020) highlighted the primary SDGs issue raised by developing countries. By consulting experts on the SDGs and their implications for the present and future, the researcher highlighted the case of India. Online experts from 17 Indian states and 1 UT were surveyed by the study. According to study, more than one-third of experts believe the SDGs have a good chance of tackling India's real problems, while a sizeable percentage believe they can't since policymakers are unclear about them and the SDG framework is defective.

(Subramanian SV. et.al, 2023) attention is given to the construction of the metrics for the 707 districts of India. The researcher provided a middle-of-the-road evaluation of the creation of 33 SDG indicators pertaining to health and socioeconomic determinants of health across 707 districts of India. Children's and adult data were collected as part of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), which was carried out in two phases in 2016 and 2021. Using the precision-weighted multilevel model and the estimated district means for 2016 and 2021, the annual absolute change for each indicator was determined. Out of 33 categories, researchers determined that 19 are off-target for India.

In this research paper, the focus is on the achievements of India in the different years since SDGs came into force. 2015-16 are taken as the base years for the mapping of growth in respect of different indicators of SDGs and the performance of Himachal Pradesh is compared with India concerning progress in Agenda 2030.

C. Objectives

The study's goal is to evaluate India's performance in relation to various SDGs as well as its progress toward achieving Agenda 2030.

The research paper also compares Himachal Pradesh's progress toward reaching Agenda 2030 to that of India.

D. Methodology

The analysis is entirely based on secondary data acquired through a review of the corpus of earlier research, which was pulled from a range of sources including government websites, NITI Aayog publications, journals, papers, and annual reports of different Ministries. After reviewing the secondary data, the performance of India and Himachal Pradesh is examined in light of various SDG indicators towards the accomplishment of Agenda 2030.

E. Performance of India and Himachal Pradesh in achieving Agenda 2030 based on several Indicators

1. Targets and performance in different indicators SDG 1(No Poverty)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Population proportion of people living in poverty	10.96%	21.92%	8.06%
Percentage of homes with at least one regular family member covered by health insurance or a health plan.	100%	28.70%	25.70%
Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the number of people who were employed as a proportion of those who sought employment (MGNREGA)	98.95%	84.44%	90.30%
Percentage of people receiving social protection payments under the Pradhan Mantru Matru	100%	91.38%	95.86%

Vandana Yojana out of the total eligible population (PMMVY)			
The proportion of households that reside in katcha homes	0%	4.20%	0.20%

Source: NITI Aayog, SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 1(No Poverty) Tamil Nadu performed well and secured 1st rank among all the states, Goa is at 2nd and Kerala is at 3rd position. Whereas Himachal Pradesh is at 6th rank and Uttar Pradesh, Odissa, Jharkhand, and Bihar secured 25th,26th,27th, and 28th rank i.e., these states have to improve their performance in various indicators to improve their rank.

2. Targets and Performance in different indicators under SDG 2(Zero Hunger)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Percentage of beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	100	98.48	100
the proportion of underweight children under five	1.9	33.4	22.6
Percentage of stunted children under the age of five	6.0	34.7	28.4
Percentage of pregnant women between the ages of 15 and 49 who are anemic	25.2	50.4	50.4
The proportion of anemic teenagers (10–19 years old)	14.2	28.4	16.2
Annually produced rice and wheat in kilograms per hectare	5322.08	2995.21	1738.76

Source: NITI Aayog, SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-2021, SDG NIF Progress Report 2023, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, National Statistics Office.

In SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) Kerala secured 1st rank, Goa is at 2nd and Punjab is at 3rd position. Himachal Pradesh has to perform well in some of the indicators to improve its rank and with current data, it is at 15th position among all the states. The states who have to improve their performance include Uttar Pradesh's 24th rank, Chhattisgarh's 25th rank, Meghalaya 26th, Bihar 27th, and Jharkhand's last position among all the states of India.

3. Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 3(Good Health)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Per 1,000 live births, the maternal mortality rate	70	113	-
Rate of death among children under 5 (per 1,000 live births)	25	36	23
Percent of kids who are fully immunised between the ages of 9 and 11 months	100	91	86
Total number of tuberculosis cases reported annually per 100,000 people	242	177	235
HIV prevalence per 1,000 people who are not infected	0	0.05	0.02
Rate of suicide (per 100,000 people)	3.5	10.4	8
Road traffic accident-related mortality rate (per 100,000 people)	5.81	11.56	15.37
Percentage of institutional births relative to all reported births	100	94.40	92.4
Monthly per individual health-related out-of-pocket spending as a percentage of monthly per capita income Spending on consumption (MPCE)	7.83	13	14.40
Total number of doctors, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 people	45	37	66

Source: NITI Aayog, SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 3 (Good Health) the top performers are Gujrat who secured 1st rank, Maharashtra with 2nd and Tamil Nadu is at 3rd position. Himachal Pradesh also performed well in SDG 3 and is at 5th position whereas the last 3 states are Chhattisgarh(26th), Uttar Pradesh(27th) and Assam stood last among all the states in India which is at 28th position.

4. Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 4(Quality Education)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
ANER (Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio) for classes 1 through 8 in elementary school	100	87.26	97.82
Average annual dropout rate for students in classes 9 through 10	8.8	17.87	7.81
Higher secondary (classes 11 and 12) gross enrolment ratio	100	50.14	81.79
Percentage of eighth graders who meet the minimum competency standard for the learning outcomes that must be met by students at the end of the grade	100	71.9	72.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio (18-23 years) in Higher Education	50	26.3	39.6
Percentage of disabled people who have at least a secondary education (15 years and above)	100	19.3	25.6
Higher education Gender Parity Index (GPI) (18-23 years)	1	1	1.30
Percentage of literate persons (15 years and above)	100	74.6	84.20
Percentage of schools having access to essential infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	100	84.76	97.59
Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	100	82.62	79.55
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	30	21	9

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 4(Quality Education) top performers are Kerela(1st), Himachal Pradesh did well in all the indicators and earned the 2nd rank and Goa is at 3rd rank. Whereas the last 4 states in this SDG are Tripura(25th), Arunachal Pradesh(26th), Nagaland(27th), and last position held by Bihar.

5. Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 5(Gender Equality)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Sex ratio at birth	950	899	930
The ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/ salaried employees	1	0.74	0.80
The number of crimes against women committed for every 100,000 females	0	62.4	45.4
Per lakh women who were subjected to abuse or physical assault by their husbands or family members in a given year	0	19.54	6.40
Percentage of women elected to state legislative assembly seats compared to all seats	50	8.46	7.35
The ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	1	0.33	0.8
Percentage of women in management roles, including on boards of directors, in publicly traded corporations (per 1,000 persons)	245	190	222
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	100	72	71.7
Operational land holding gender-wise (percentage of female-operated operational holdings)	50	13.96	7.43

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 5(Gender Equality) 1st rank is held by Chhattisgarh, 2nd by Kerela, 3rd by Himachal Pradesh whereas least performers are Rajasthan(25th), Tripura(26th), Arunachal Pradesh(27th), and at last position is held by Assam(28th).

6. Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 6(Clean Water and Sanitation)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Percentage of the rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	100	51.36	76.57
percentage of people living in rural areas who have access to better drinking water sources	100	97.44	100
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (Swatch Bharat Mission Gramin)	100	100	100
Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (Swatch Bharat Mission Gramin)	100	100	100
Percentage of schools with a separate girls' toilet facility	100	95.33	97.87
Percentage of industries (17 extremely polluting industries, excessively polluting industries, and red-listed industries) as per CPCB standards for wastewater treatment	100	88.40	98.92
Percentage of groundwater withdrawal to available water	70	63.33	84.78

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 6(Clean Water and Sanitation) Goa stood at the first rank in this SDG, Telangana is 2nd and Gujrat is at 3rd position. Whereas Himachal Pradesh stood in 15th position among all the states. The last three states in this SDG are Punjab(26th), Assam(27th) and Rajasthan is at 28th position which is last among all the states.

7. **Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 7(Affordable and Clean Energy)**

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Percentage of households electrified	100	99.99	100
LPG+PNG connections as a percentage of total households	100	99.35	100

Source: SDGs, NIF Progress Report 2023, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, National Statistics office.

In SDG7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) the top performers are Andhra Pradesh(1st), Goa is at 2nd, Haryana is at 3rd and Himachal Pradesh is at 4th position in this SDG. The least performer in this SDG is Jharkhand(26th), Nagaland(27th) and Meghalaya stood last in this SDG among all the states.

8. **Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 8(Decent Work and Economic Growth)**

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
The growth rate of GDP annually (constant prices) per capita	7	6.1	6.41
Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	50	71	28.49
Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	3	6.2	5.8
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15- 59 years)	68.3	53.6	72.1
The proportion of regular wage/salary workers in non-agricultural sectors who do not receive any social security benefits	0	51.9	39.1
Percentage of the target number of households with bank accounts covered by the PMJDY	100	99.99	100

Number of active commercial bank branches per 100,000 population	31.26	11.69	23.43
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	42.65	17.31	25.52
Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY	50	55.34	51.96

Source: SDGs, NIF Progress Report 2023, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, National Statistics office. NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 8(Decent Work and Economic Growth) the first position is held by Himachal Pradesh, Goa is at 2nd and 3rd position is held by Telangana. The last performer in this SDG is Bihar(25th), Nagaland(26th), Odissa(27th) and Manipur is in last position among all the states.

9. **Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 9(Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)**

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
A percentage of targeted communities have all-weather roads connecting them under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	100	97.65	91.89
Creating employment as a percentage of total employment	20	12.07	6.48
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	100	35.59	25.06
Per 100 people, the number of mobile connections (mobile tele density)	100	84.38	145.83
Percentage of Internet users per 100 people	100	59.97	82.63

Source: SDGs, NIF Progress Report 2023, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, National Statistics office. NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 9(Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) Gujrat secured the first position, Tamil Nadu is at 2nd and Punjab is at 3rd position. Himachal Pradesh also performed well and secured 8th rank among all the

states. The least performer in this SDG is Arunachal Pradesh(25th), Nagaland(26th), Meghalaya(27th) and Bihar stood last among all the states in this SDG.

10. **Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 10(Reduced Inequalities)**

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Percentage of women elected to State/UT compared to all seats (Lok Sabha elections)	50	14.39	0
Women's representation in Panchayati Raj institutions as a percentage of seats (PRIs)	33	45.62	50.13
The proportion of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies	-	28.35	29.41
The ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15 years and above)	1	0.64	1.23
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population	0	22.8	10.9
Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0	7.9	0.3

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 10(Reduced Inequalities) the hilly states performed well and concerning that Meghalaya is at 1st position, Tripura is at 2nd and Himachal Pradesh secured 3rd position among all the states. The least performer in this SDG is Bihar(25th), Nagaland(26th), Rajasthan(27th) and Uttar Pradesh stood last among all the states.

11. Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 11(Sustainable Cities and Communities)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
The proportion of urban households living in katcha houses	0	0.80	0.20
The proportion of urban households with drainage facilities	100	87.6	92.4
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed in respect of target [Swachh Bharat Mission, Urban (SBMU)]	100	105.00	59
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	7.05	12.20	43.05
Percentage of wards where door-to-door garbage pickup is 100% (SBM(U)	100	96.77	100
Percentage of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	100	68.1	98.1
Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	100	78.03	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage produced in urban areas	100	38.86	98.42

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 11(Sustainable Cities and Communities) Punjab secured 1st rank, Goa 2nd, and Gujrat at 3rd rank, whereas Himachal Pradesh stood 9th among all the states and the least performer in this SDG are Meghalaya which is at 25th, Nagaland(26th), West Bengal(27th) and Arunachal Pradesh is at last rank among all the states.

12. Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 12(Responsible Consumption and Production)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Fossil fuel consumption Per Capita (in kg.)	64.1	157.3	227.4
Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N, P, K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	57	64.39	62.89
Hazardous trash produced per 1,000 people (Metric tonnes/ Annum)	4.04	8.09	3.74
Quantity of recycled/used hazardous trash to the total generated hazardous waste (%)	100	44.89	65.70
Plastic garbage production per 1,000 people (Tonnes/ Annum)	1.27	2.54	0.51
Biomedical Waste (BMW) processed as a percentage of total BMW generated	100	86.91	100
Grid-interactive biopower installed capacity per 10 lakh people (MW)	21.81	7.62	1.25

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 12(Responsible Consumption and Production) the front runners are Tripura(1st), Nagaland at 2nd rank, and Karnataka at 3rd position. Himachal Pradesh is at 15th rank in this SDG and the least performer is Bihar(25th), Jharkhand(26th), Gujrat(27th), and Goa stood at last among all the states.

13. **Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 13(Climate Action)**

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Number of deaths per 1 crore of the population as a result of harsh weather	0	15.44	471.93
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	50	19.20	23
Percentage of renewable energy as a share of installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	40	36.37	93.96
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	103.22	28.24	121.79
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1442	3469	2318

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

In SDG 13(Climate Action) Odissa secured first rank, Kerela is at 2nd and Nagaland is at 3rd position. Whereas Himachal Pradesh is in 8th position among all the states. The least performer in this SDG is West Bengal(25th), Chhattisgarh(26th), Jharkhand(27th) and Bihar stood last among all the states.

14. Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 15(Life on Land)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Percentage of total geographic area covered by forests	33	21.67	27.72
Percentage of the geographical area covered by afforestation schemes	2.74	0.51	0.17
Percent of degraded land relative to the total area of land	5.46	27.77	22.99

Percentage growth in the desertification area	0	1.98	11.81
Number of Cases filed under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 per million hectares of protected area	0	15	6

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

Under SDG 15(Life on Land) Andhra Pradesh stood at 1st position, Madya Pradesh is at 2nd and Odissa is at 3rd position. Himachal Pradesh secured 11th rank in this SDG. The least performers are Haryana(25th), Mizoram(26th), Punjab(27th), and Rajasthan stood last among all the states which is at 28th.

15. Targets and Performance of India for different indicators under SDG 16(Peace Justice and Strong Institutions)

Indicators	Targets for 2030	How much Achieved by India	How much achieved by Himachal Pradesh
Murders per 1,00,000 population	1	2.2	1.0
Recognised crimes against minors per 100,000 people,	0	33.2	34.6
Percentage of human trafficking victims per 10,000 people	0	4.95	2.32
Percentage of children who are missing out of every 100,000-child population	0	16.41	18.19
Number of courts per 100,000 people	4.25	1.85	2.57
Cases filed under the Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC sections per 10,000 people	0.19	3.17	8.47
Percentage of births that are registered	100	89.3	85.6
Aadhaar coverage rate as a percentage of the population	100	93.24	100

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

Under SDG 16(Peace Justice and Strong Institutions) Uttarakhand secured 1st rank, Gujrat is at 2nd and Mizoram is at 3rd rank. Himachal Pradesh reasonably well and secured 13th rank and the least performers

under this SDG are Arunachal Pradesh(25th), Goa(26th), Assam(27th) and Odissa stood last among all the states under SDG 16.

F. Overall SDG Index Scores comparison of Himachal Pradesh with India's Score concerning the following SDGs:

SDGs	SDG Index Score (India)	SDG Index Score (Himachal Pradesh)
SDG1	60	80
SDG2	47	52
SDG3	74	78
SDG4	57	74
SDG5	48	62
SDG6	83	85
SDG7	92	100
SDG8	61	78
SDG9	55	61
SDG10	67	78
SDG11	79	79
SDG12	74	77
SDG13	54	62
SDG15	66	68
SDG16	74	73

Source: NITI Aayog Report, SDG India Index, and Dashboard 2020-2021.

G. Findings:

Here are some significant findings from the data:

1. Overall Progress: A lot of the SDGs have seen improvement in India, and several of its states have excelled in fulfilling certain goals. However, there are still problems and discrepancies between different metrics.

2. Differences Among States: The data illustrates how differently each state performs in relation to the SDGs. Some states consistently perform highly in a number of goals, while other states struggle to meet the goals.

3. Geographical Inequalities: There are obvious geographical inequalities, with certain northeastern and eastern nations lagging behind in many SDGs. South and western states frequently perform better.

4. Poverty Alleviation: SDG 1 (No Poverty) shows that to reach the required goals, poverty reduction measures must be expanded, especially in rural regions.

5. Improvements Required: Even though India has achieved progress in a number of areas, work still has to be done more meticulously in a number of critical areas, especially in SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).

6. Health and Well-Being: India still needs to make progress toward achieving SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), especially in the areas of reducing maternal mortality, improving child health, and preventing disease.

7. Education and Literacy: SDG 4 (Quality Education) has made considerable progress, but dropout rates and the quality of education in some states continue to be problems.

8. Gender Equality and Representation: SDG 5 (Gender Equality) continues to be challenging to fulfil due to low female representation in legislative bodies and a high degree of gender-based violence that has been documented.

9. Environmental Issues: Under SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and 13 (Climate Action), there are issues with access to clean water, pollution, and addressing climate change.

10. Governance and justice: SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) calls for improvements in a number of sectors, including crime rates, legal systems, and anti-corruption efforts.

Finding related to Himachal Pradesh:

1. Himachal Pradesh Outperforms the National Average in a Variety of SDGs: Himachal Pradesh has shown improvement in a variety of SDGs and has outperformed the national average in a variety of categories, including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 6. Decent Work and Economic Growth) SDG 8. Reduced Inequalities, SDG 10. SDG 11: "Sustainable Cities and Communities," (SDG 12): "Responsible Consumption and Production," (SDG 13): "Climate Action," (SDG 16): "Life on Land," (SDG 16): "Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions".

2. State Ranking: Himachal Pradesh's total performance places it in a respectable position when compared to other hilly states in India. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement in a number of SDGs to achieve even higher ranks.

3. Positive Indicators: Through its achievements in areas like clean energy, clean water, sanitation, education, and gender equality, Himachal Pradesh has shown its commitment to social welfare and sustainable development.

Policy Implications: Policymakers and stakeholders must be able to identify the areas that require greater work and the implementation of targeted efforts if the SDGs are to be achieved by 2030. In general, the findings emphasize the necessity of targeted policies, inter-state cooperation, and concentrated efforts to overcome the inequities and problems in reaching the SDGs. To advance sustainable development and realize the goals of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda, it is essential that the federal and state governments continue their commitment, as well as that civil society and the commercial sector participate actively.

H. Conclusion:

The significant findings from the data analysis provide insight into how India is progressing toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations and the regional differences that exist within the country. India has advanced in many areas, but if the 2030 Agenda is to be accomplished, considerable challenges still need to be overcome. But Himachal Pradesh stands out as a shining example of progress, exceeding the nation as a whole in a number of SDGs and demonstrating a commitment to social welfare and sustainable prosperity.

The country of India has made great strides toward the SDGs, and several of its states have excelled in particular areas. However, there are clear differences between nations, with some trailing behind while others routinely achieve high ranks in a range of objectives. While the southern and western states do better, the northern and northeastern states have more difficulty achieving the SDGs, underscoring the glaring regional inequities that must be addressed.

Himachal Pradesh stands up as a success story amid many difficulties. The state has outperformed the national average in several SDGs, including eradicating poverty, promoting health and well-being, education, promoting gender equality, providing access to clean water and sanitation, promoting economic growth, reducing inequality, promoting sustainable cities and consumption, addressing climate change, protecting life on land, and having strong institutions. Himachal Pradesh has demonstrated its commitment to sustainable development via its accomplishments in fields like clean energy, sanitation, education, and gender equality.

Policymakers and stakeholders must concentrate on focused policies and interstate cooperation if they are to accomplish the SDGs by 2030. The data emphasize how crucial it is to carry out targeted measures to alleviate inequalities and difficulties. Sustainable development must be advanced with continued dedication from the federal and state governments, as well as participation from the private sector and civil society.

Finally, while India's progress toward the SDGs is encouraging, it also highlights substantial gaps and obstacles. The success of Himachal Pradesh can serve as a useful example for other states, and the lessons learned can be applied to specific policies and programs. A united effort from all stakeholders is required to realize the goals of the 2030 Agenda, with an emphasis on fair development, poverty reduction, high-quality education, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. India can create the conditions for a future that is more equitable, sustainable, and prosperous for all of its residents by banding together and staying committed to the SDGs.

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