

Status of Sustainable Development Goals in Uttar Pradesh: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract

This paper examines the role of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the all round development of an Indian state, namely, Uttar Pradesh. This study is based on secondary data drawn from the Neeti Ayog SDG India Index Baseline report 2018. The term "globalization" means unlimited transport of goods, services, ideas and people. It is a process of increasing international integration in society, economy, politics, culture, environment, and communication. The term "Globalization" used to refer to the growing influence exerted at the local, national and regional levels by financial, economic, environmental, political, social and cultural processes that are global in scope. The India is known as a agriculture based country and faced with the challenges of globalization and sustainable development. Globalization put both the positive and negative consequences on its way to sustainable Development. The Brundtland Commission's brief definition of sustainable development as the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs has to be operationalized in terms of empirical parameters. The parameters developed by the Neeti Ayog are used to evaluate the performance of Uttar Pradesh in the context of SDGs.

Key Words: *Globalization, Sustainable Development, Brundtland Commission*

The issues confronting the development process today are to achieve desired development for economic or social reasons on one hand and safeguarding the environment and maintaining good quality living conditions on the other. The haphazard and uncontrolled developmental activities are the primary reason for over use of natural resources, congestion, incompatible land-use and poor living conditions. Problems of habitat pollution are becoming complex and are creating a high risk environment. The concept of sustainable development is all about harmonious coexistence of natural as well as manmade environment. Development must be such which can be sustained by the future generations. We cannot grow haphazardly, we have to develop equitably. The elements of intergenerational equity and a trans-anthropocentric approach must be given real considerations while chalking out any developmental activity.

In last quarter of 20th century, the neo-liberal economy emerged and gradually a global economy had taken shape in the western world. North America and European Union emerged as champion of this new model of economy and gave the popular notion of globalization, privatization and liberalization. The down fall of Soviet Union and Communist Block in Europe helped in the rise

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of global corporate capitalism and group of scholars advocated for adoption of this economic policy. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Trade Organization (WTO) influence a number of developing countries to adopt this LPG policy. India also adopted this policy in 1993 and joined the globalization club. The development policies of India in last three decades have been greatly influenced by the policy of globalization. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and now Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are part of this new economic policy which also attracted the political leaders of erstwhile Communist Block and compelled to the Communist China to adopt the path state capitalism. This propose to undertake a study of Globalization and Sustainable Development in a country like India which now has an experience of globalization for almost of three decades. Recently, NITI AYOG of the country which replaces the earlier Planning Commission (established under the great influence of success of Five Year Plans in Soviet Union) has submitted a baseline Report on Sustainable Development Report which can be said as a bench mark survey on sustainable development. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were setup by the international commitment among 193 countries of the entire world. The international commitment for the sustainable development is the framework with 17 goals and 169 targets. India is one of the signatory to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the year 2030. The present paper is focused on the analysis of the status of goals of sustainable development in context of the state of Uttar Pradesh. In this paper an attempt is made to delineate and analyse the data regarding the performance of sustainable development in Uttar Pradesh. The data are based on Niti Ayog's *SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018* submitted to United Nations. The report has data on some selected SDGs on which data is available through different data sources. For each SDGs some indicators were selected and the raw data was converted into an Index score for each indicator of a particular SDG. Here data only for SDG 1-11, 15 and 16 is presented and analysed.

Sustainable Development Goals

The set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are as follows. In the present work we have renamed them as follows:

SDG 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Eradication of poverty
SDG 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Hunger, Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Growth
SDG 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health Issues
SDG 4:	Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning	Inclusive and Quality Education
SDG 5:	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	women equality and empowerment
SDG 6:	Ensure access to water and sanitation for all	W&S Access
SDG 7:	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Sustainable Energy
SDG 8:	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	Sustainable Economic Development
SDG 9:	Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Infrastructural Development, Sustainable Industrialization and Innovation
SDG 10:	Reduce inequality within and among countries	Reduction in Inequality

SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Sustainable Urban Development
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	No change
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	No change
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources	No change
SDG 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss	Sustainable Management of forests, rejuvenation of Land and Biodiversity Maintenance
SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies	Societal Processes
SDG 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	No change

SDG Goals and Their Indicators (NITI Ayog 2018)

SDG 1: Eradication of Poverty

1. BPL Population percentage
2. Health Coverage percentage of households
3. Employment Guaranteed under MGNREGA
4. Social Protection Benefits under Maternity Benefit (%)
5. Homelessness per 10,000 households

SDG 2: Hunger, Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Growth

1. Ratio PDS Coverage of poor rural households
2. Stunted children percentage
3. Anaemic pregnant women %)
4. agricultural produced per unit area (Kg/Ha)

SDG 3: Health Development Issues

5. Maternal Mortality Ratio
6. 5 >Y Child mortality rate/100LB)
7. Immunized children percentage (12-13 yrs.)
8. ATB notifications/1 lac population
9. Health professionals per lakh population

SDG 4: Inclusive and Quality Education

10. ANER at elementary and secondary schools%
11. CRLO % in L,M &EVS class 5
12. CRLO % in L,M,S &SS class 8)
13. % of OOS children 6-13 yrs.
14. AAD rate at Secondary level
15. PQST percentage
16. PT Ratio of EL& SEC schools 30>

SDG 5: Gender equality and women empowerment

17. B-Sex ratio M/1000F
18. Av. F-M ratio in working R&U population)
19. spouse violence for women (aged 15-49) %
20. representation of women in state assembly by election %
21. Ratio FLFP to MLFP rate
22. Adoption of MFPM by women (aged 15-49) %

SDG 6: W&S Access

23. safe drinking water in villages %

- 24. toilets in rural households %
- 25. ODF Verified districts %
- 26. IST capacity in Urban areas %
- 27. AGW withdrawal %

SDG 7: ARSM Energy

- 28. Elec. Households %
- 29. CCF households %
- 30. Renewable IGC share %

SDG 8: Sustainable Economic Development

- 31. GDP per capita at constant price of 2011-12
- 32. Av. Unemployment Rate/1000 PFM&F
- 33. households with a bank account %
- 34. ATMs/1 lac population

SDG 9: Infrastructural Development, Sustainable Industrialization and Innovation

- 35. PMGSY targeted AWR beneficiaries %
- 36. Mobile Tele density %
- 37. IS %
- 38. GPs under Bharat Net %

SDG 10: Reduction in Inequality (Inter and Intra Country)

- 39. Ratio of TLFP Rate to MLFP Rate
- 40. SC Sub Plan Fund Utilization %
- 41. TSPF Utilization %

SDG 11: Sustainable Urban Development

- 42. Urban Housing Beneficiaries under PMAY
- 43. Urban Slum Dwellings %
- 44. Wards with cent percent DDWC
- 45. Waste Management (%)

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

SDG 15: Sustainable Management of forests, rejuvenation of Land and Biodiversity Maintenance

- 46. Forest Coverage %
- 47. Decadal Variation in Forest Aquatic Resources (2005-15) %
- 48. Decadal Variations in Forest Area (2005-15) %
- 49. Variations in Wild Elephants Population % in 5 yrs.

SDG 16: Societal Processes

- 50. Heinous Crime rate (murders) plp
- 51. Cognizable Crime rate plp
- 52. Estimated no. of courts pmp
- 53. ERCC per 10MP
- 54. Aadhar Coverage %

SDG 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

It is clear from the above that sustainable development can be studied in terms of SDGs which have been specified covering a wide range of issues related to sustainable development and globalization process taking place in contemporary societies. Therefore, in the present study we have focused on sustainable development goals only so that we can assess the how in Indian context sustainable development is defined and in what ways the government is coping with the process of globalization on the one hand which is transforming various aspects of contemporary social life and the sustainable development on the other. These goals are defined in terms of economic development, urban development, educational policies, health issues, energy issues, gender inequality and women empowerment, various environmental issues in a global perspective. The various Nations among the world community are expected to take ownership and establish a

national framework for achieving these Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The implementation and success of these SDGs will directly depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. All the countries would be responsible for follow-up and review at the national level, with regard to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets. The proper actions at the national level will require monitoring progress under SDGs.

To achieve various SDG goals among the various nations of the world, it is necessary that the goals are mainstreamed into on-going national policies, programmes and strategic to address various developmental challenges. In India, there is already some convergence between SDGs and the developmental goals setup by the National Government.

The Government of India has been pursuing the path of *Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas* since the year 2014 just after the formation of BJP (Bhartiya Janata Party) led Government in the nation. The Government of India constructed, NITI Aayog that is known as National Institution for Transforming-Aayog. The main responsibility of NITI Aayog is to identification of national development targets and assigning them to concerned Ministries / Departments for implementation. NITI Aayog in consultation with all concerned Ministry / Departments for proper implementation of each Goal and Targets.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has the key responsibility of developing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) for measuring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. All of the statistical indicator framework that have been provided by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) will be the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level. The respective governments among all the nations of the world that have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on our common planet and for our common future.

Uttar Pradesh: A Profile

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India. It is also the third largest Indian state by the economy. This state is the central sites regarding Hindu mythological devotee such as Rama, Krishna, Ganges and Buddha. Only five countries among the whole world are the larger than the Uttar Pradesh.

The 'Uttar Pradesh' is an important region for our Nation in various dimensions as politically, demographically and economically, for environment concern as-well-as the social change that takes place in this region and its impact on the way of Sustainable Development among the whole world. It is the most populous state in India (Total population: 199,812,341 as per 2011 censuses). The state contributes 16.16% of India's population. The population density of the state is 828 people per square kilometer.

Apart from the hub of enormous human resource, it also has an adequate amount of fresh water content and other resources. With the reference of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goal), as a signatory to the 2030 SDG agenda, India is committed to participate in the international review of progress of SDGs. The Uttar Pradesh is the major contributor in India in terms of human resource and other multi-dimensional activities. That's why we could not achieve as a Nation, SDGs (Sustainable Development Goal) that being decided by the United Nation (UN) for the year 2030 without Uttar Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh is one of the important states of north India. It has roughly 200 millions of population. It is one of most populous state of the country with a density of 828 persons per square km. according to 2011 census (Census of India, 2011). There are various issues in the state as poverty, hunger, old education system, gender inequality, lack of drinking water, energy crises,

exclusive and unsustainable economic growth, unemployment, lack of adequate infrastructure, industrialization, rapid urbanization, inequality and injustice.

Uttar Pradesh has a vast area having a large population consist of different religious orientation and cultural background differ from each other in many aspects but as a whole the state has a very vibrant cultural milieu. The state has its own developmental problems. Different regions of the state are at different levels of development. The western part of the state is relatively more developed than the eastern part. The *Bundelkhand* region and *Purvanchal* have a typical socio-cultural milieu and a very different work ethos have implications for the strategy of development in the state. In the next part of the chapter, performance of the state in achieving the SDGs is discussed.

Appraisal of Sustainable Development Goals in Uttar Pradesh

The various issues of Sustainable Development in the Uttar Pradesh are associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were setup by the international commitment among 193 countries of the entire world. The international commitment for the sustainable development is the framework with 17 goals and 169 targets. India is one of the signatory to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the year 2030. In this paper an attempt is made to delineate and analyse the data regarding the performance of sustainable development in Uttar Pradesh. The data are based on Niti Ayog's *SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018* submitted to United Nations. The report has data on some selected SDGs on which data is available through different data sources. For each SDGs some indicators were selected and the raw data was converted into an Index score for each indicator of a particular SDG. Here data only for SDG 1-11, 15 and 16 are presented and analysed.

SDG 1: Eradication of Poverty

Sustainable Development Goal 1 is related to very specific problem faced by all the developing nations of the world that is the problem of the poverty. In the third chapter, a number of theoretical models are discussed which explain the nature and causes of the poverty in the developing nations and different strategies adopted to overcome on this problem and to improve the living conditions of the people who are suffering because of this problem. India also has incidence of poverty both in the rural and urban areas and adopted various approaches to tackle with this problem from community development programme to Integrated approach to development. However, the problem still existed in all the states of the country including Uttar Pradesh. In the following table 1 the data regarding SDG 1 is presented for Uttar Pradesh. Five indicator or variables have been taken in this regard. These are: BPL Population percentage; Health Coverage percentage of households; Employment Guaranteed under MGNREGA; Social Protection Benefits under Maternity Benefit; and Homelessness per 10,000 households (%). For each indicator raw data and index score is presented in table 1.

The data indicate that in Uttar Pradesh 29.43 per cent of the population is living below the national poverty line in comparison to the national average of 21.92 per cent. It suggests that about 60 million population of the state comes under BPL category which is a very high number. Unfortunately, just 6.10% of the households of the state (against 28.7% of national average) are covered under any health or insurance scheme. On this ground also the condition of the state is also very pathetic. The availability of the employment to the poor on demand is 84.30% (almost equal to the national average of 84.75%) which can be said satisfactory but there are occasions when it is not available on the demand of the poor workers under MGNREGA scheme. However, on other two indicators related to social security benefits and incidence of homelessness is better in the state.

If we look on the index score for different indicators, we find that the index score of the population below poverty line is 36 (average aspirant) in comparison to the national value of 62 (Front runner), for health or insurance scheme index score of Uttar Pradesh is just 3 against the

Table 1: SDG 1. Eradication of Poverty (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	BPL Population percentage	Health Coverage percentage of households	Employment Guaranteed under MGNREGA	Social Protection Benefits under Maternity Benefit (%)	Homelessness per 10,000 households (%)	
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	29.43	6.10	84.30	48.70	5.36	-
All India	Raw Data	21.92	28.70	84.75	36.40	10.39	-
Target 2030		10.95	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	-
State	Type of data	BPL Population percentage	Health Coverage percentage of households	Employment Guaranteed under MGNREGA	Social Protection Benefits under Maternity Benefit (%)	Homelessness per 10,000 households (%)	SDG Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	36	3	64	48	90	48
All India	Index	62	26	65	35	81	54
Target 2030		100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 20)

national average value of 26 and target value of 100, which is highly unsatisfactory. In case of other indicators it is very near to national average. Overall score of the state on SDG I is 48 (average Aspirant) but very near to the category of performer value of 50.

SDG 2: Hunger, Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Growth

Sustainable Development Goal 2 is aimed to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. This is one of the important aspects of human development. This has to be done by making sure that all people have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year around. In order to end all forms of malnutrition there is a need to increase agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable food production system. To measure performance towards the goal of Zero Hunger four national level indicators have been identified. These are: ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000; percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted; percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 yrs who are anaemic (11.0g/dl)(%) ; and rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha). For each indicator raw data and index score are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 : SDG 2. Hunger Eradication, Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Growth

State	Type of Data	ratio PDS Coverage of poor rural households	Stunted children percentage	Anaemic pregnant women%	agricultural produced per unit area (Kg/Ha)	SDG 2 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	1.11	46.30	51.00	2404.86	-
All India	Raw Data	1.01	38.40	50.30	2509.22	-
Target 2030		1.29	21.03	23.57	5018.44	-
State	Type of Data	ratio PDS Coverage of poor rural households	Stunted children percentage	Anaemic pregnant women%	agricultural produced per unit area (Kg/Ha)	SDG 2 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	78	7	38	48	43
All India	Index	64	36	40	50	48
Target 2030	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: *SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 32)*

The data indicate that in Uttar Pradesh ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system (PDS) is 1.11 in comparison to national average value of 1.01. This is more than national average but falling short to the target value of 1.29. In this regard Uttar Pradesh has a good position with an index score of 78 in comparison to the national index score of 64 and comes under the category of Front Runners to achieve the target.

In case of the percentage of under 5 years stunted children in Uttar Pradesh, the value is 46.30 in comparison to the national average of 38.40 and target value of 21.03. Thus it is high in comparison to national average and more than double to the target value. The index score for this variable for Uttar Pradesh is only 7 which is very low when compared to national index score of 36 and target value of 100. Thus there is a need to take necessary steps to reduce this gap.

As far as the percentage of pregnant anemic women is concerned, Uttar Pradesh has 51.00 percent such women, a slightly high figure than the national average of 50.30 against the target value of 23.57 percent. The index score of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 38 against the all India score of 40 and target value of 100. Thus both the Uttar Pradesh and India are in the category of Average Aspirants in this regard.

In case of annual agricultural production per unit area is concerned, it is 2404.86 kg/ha in comparison to the national average of 2509.22 kg/ha which is slightly low to the national average. However it is less than half of the target value of 5018.44 kg/ha. The index score of this variable for

Uttar Pradesh is 48 (Average Aspirant) but very near to the category of performer. India's position in this regard is 50 that is just at the bottom of the category of performer against the target value of 100.

On the basis of the analysis of this four indicators index score of Uttar Pradesh on average is 43. It requires to do a lot of work to increase not only agricultural production but also to improve the condition of mal nutrition for the women and children in the state as well as country.

SDG 3: Health Issues (Uttar Pradesh)

Sustainable Development Goal 3 is related to the health sector in the country. In order to strengthen the health sector the government has taken various initiatives to reduce mortality, the spread of communicable and non- communicable diseases and ensuring universal health coverage. In order to assess the performance of various states/ UTs and the nation as a whole five indicators of SDG 3 are taken in base line report. These are : Maternal Mortality Ratio, Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births, Percentage of children aged 12-23 months months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine), Annual notification of Tuberculosis cases per 1 lakh population and Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population. The performance of the Uttar Pradesh on each indicator by presenting raw data and index score is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: SDG 3. Health Issues (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Child mortality rate/100LB	Immunized children percentage (12-13 yrs)	ATB notifications/ 1 lac population	Health professionals per lakh population	SDG Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	201.00	78.00	51.10	140.00	53.37	-
All India	Raw Data	130.00	50.00	62.00	138.33	220.96	-
Target 2030		70.00	11.00	100.00	0.00	549.96	-
State	Type of data	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Child mortality rate/100LB	Immunized children percentage (12-13 yrs)	ATB notifications/ 1 lac population Benefit (%)	Health professionals per lakh population	SDG Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	22	00	24	73	8	25
All India	Index score	64	42	41	74	39	52
Target 2030	Index score	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: *SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 44)*

The maternal mortality ration in Uttar Pradesh is 201.00 which is very high in comparison to national value of 130.00 and target value of 70.00. Index score of Uttar Pradesh for this indicator is very low (22 only) in comparison to national index score of 64 and target index score of 100.

Under 5 child mortality rate per one thousand live births is seven times high than the target value of 11.0 and also high in comparison to national value of 50.00. Index score of Uttar Pradesh for this indicator is 00 which is very poor in comparison to all India score of 42 and target 100.

As for as immunization coverage of children is concerned the national coverage is 62.00 while in Uttar Pradesh is 51.10 which is below the national average and halfway to the target value. The index score for this indicator is 24 against the national score of 41 and target score of 100. Thus in this field also the performance of the state is low. Incidence of tuberculosis are 140 per one lakh population in Uttar Pradesh which is relatively high than the national average (133.33). This is high as the target value for this indicator is 0.00.

As far as the number of Governmental physicians, nurses and mid wives per one lakh population is concerned, the target to be achieved is 550 but all India figure for this indicator is 221 which is relatively low to the global standard. In case of Uttar Pradesh it is very poor with 53.33. The index score for this indicator is also very low (Just 8). The overall index score for SDG 3 for Uttar Pradesh is 25 only in comparison to national score of 52. On the basis of above analysis it can be said in case of health status and services the state has a poor performance. The most important factor for this is the lack of sufficient number of health professional in the state which is very low to provide good health services to the people.

SDG 4: Inclusive and Quality Education (Uttar Pradesh)

Sustainable development 4 is related to education, one of the basic institutions of the society by which society transmits its cultural heritage from one generation to the other. In primitive and traditional societies it is imparted through the participation into day to day life while in modern society education is imparted through specialized institutions (Durkheim 1958). The objective of SDG Goal 4 is to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education for all, including technical and vocational training by providing life long learning opportunities in order to achieve substantial adult literacy and numeracy. Under this goal five indicators are taken. These are: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) school (%), Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students, Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for Class 8 students, Percentage of children in the age group of 6-13 who are out of school, Average Annual Dropout rate at secondary level (%), Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified and Percentage of elementary and Secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/equal to 30. The status of Uttar Pradesh according to these indicators is shown in table 4.

The performance of Uttar Pradesh against these indicators is shown in table 6.5. The adjusted net enrollment ratio at elementary (class 1 to 8) and secondary (class 9 to 10) schools in India is 75.83 percent. The target to be achieved is 100 percent enrollment. In this regard position of Uttar Pradesh is relatively low (68.71 percent) in comparison to the national value of 75.83 percent. Index score of Uttar Pradesh on this indicator is 43 which is relatively low in comparison to the national index score of 56.

Student proficiency in class 5 to 8 is measured in terms of learning outcomes in language, mathematics and environmental science by class 5 student is 54.69 percent at the national level and 44.58 percent for class 8 students against the target value of 67.89 and 57.17 respectively. The performance of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 50.67 percent in case of class 5 students and 44.25 percent in case of class 8 students. These figures are very near to the all India average when

Table 4: SDG 4. Inclusive and Quality Education (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	ANER at elementary and secondary schools %	CRLO % in L,M & EVS class 5	CRLO % in L, M,S &SS class 8	% of OOS children 6-13 yrs.	AAD rate at Secondary level	PQST %	PT Ratio of EL& SEC schools 30>	SDG Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	68.71	50.67	44.25	3.90	10.22	77.51	55.96	-
All India	Raw Data	75.83	54.69	44.58	2.97	17.06	81.15	70.43	-
	Target 2030	100.00	67.89	57.17	0.28	10.00	100.00	100.00	
State	Type of data	ANER at elementary and secondary schools %	CRLO % in L,M & EVS class 5	CRLO % in L, M,S &SS class 8	% of OOS children 6-13 yrs.	AAD rate at Secondary level	PQST %	PT Ratio of EL& SEC schools 30>	SDG Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	43	34	44	38	99	68	44	53
All India	Index score	56	50	45	54	68	73	62	58
Target 2030	Index score	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 56)

converted into Index score, the performance of Uttar Pradesh was 34 for class 5 students and 44 for class 8 students relatively low than the national average values of 50 and 45 respectively. In case of the percentage of children who are out of school the target to be achieved is 0.28. The all India average in this regard is 2.97 and value for Uttar Pradesh is 3.90 which is relatively high. The index score of this indicator for Uttar Pradesh is 38 which is relatively low in relation to the national index score of 54. Average annual drop out rate secondary level is 17.6 at all India level against the target of 10.0 to be achieved. The status of Uttar Pradesh is better in this regard with 10.22, very near to the target. The index score of Uttar Pradesh in this connection is very high with 99 relatively high to the national index score of 68. Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified is 77.51 in Uttar Pradesh, relatively low in comparison to the national average of 81.15 percent. The index score of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 68 slightly low than the national average of 73. The pupil-teacher ratio of less than or equal to 30 has been achieved by 70.43 percent of elementary and secondary schools in India. This is relatively low in case of Uttar Pradesh with 55.96 percent. Thus having an index score of 44 in comparison to national index score of 62. The overall performance of Uttar Pradesh regarding inclusive and quality education is 53 relatively low than the national average of 58. This suggests that the state has to go a long way to improve inclusive and quality education in years to come.

SDG 5: Gender equality and women empowerment (Uttar Pradesh)

The empowerment of women is one of the major problems in the developing countries. Women and girls in India experience inequality in access to health care, education, nutrition, employment and asset ownership. Women empowerment is one important dimension of sustainable development. Therefore in SDG 5 six indicators have been taken to assess the performance of States/ UTs for SDG 5. These are: sex ratio at birth (female per thousand male), Average female to male ratio of average wages/ salaries received per day by regular wage/ salaried employees of age 15 to 59 for rural and urban; percentage of ever married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (aged 15-49); percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly; ratio of female labor force participated to male labor force participation rate and percentage of women in the age group of 15 to 49 years using modern methods of family planning.

The performance of Uttar Pradesh is shown in table 5. The data indicate that sex ratio at birth in Uttar Pradesh is 882 in comparison to 898 at the national level which is low in relation to the target value of 954. Index score value of this indicator is 41 for Uttar Pradesh, relatively low than the national average of 54. Average female to male ratio in employment is low in Uttar Pradesh is

Table 5: SDG 5. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	B-Sex ratio M/1000F	Av.F-M ratio in working R&U population	Spouse violence for women (aged 15-49) %	Representation of women in state assembly by election %	Ratio FLFP rate to MLFP	Adoption of MFPM by women (aged 15-49) % planning	SDG Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	882.00	0.67	38.30	10.67	0.15	45.50	-
All India	Raw Data	898.00	0.70	33.30	8.70	0.32	53.50	-
	Target 2030	954.00	1.00	0.00	50.00	1.00	100.00	-
State	Type of data	B-Sex ratio M/1000F	Av.F-M ratio in working R&U population	Spouse violence for women (aged 15-49) %	Representation of women in state assembly by election %	Ratio FLFP rate to MLFP	Adoption of MFPM by women (aged 15-49) % planning	SDG Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	41	37	30	21	2	29	27
All India	Index score	54	44	39	17	21	39	36
Target 2030	Index score	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 68)

relatively low with 0.67 against the national value of 0.70 and target value of 1.00. Index score in this regard is also low for Uttar Pradesh (37) as well as for the nation as a whole (44) against the target index score of 100. The incidence of spousal violence are 38.30 percent relatively high than the national average of 33.30. The target to be achieved in this regard is 0.00. Both the Uttar Pradesh (30) and India (39). The representation of women in state legislative assembly in Uttar Pradesh is low with 10.67 percent but better than the national average of 8.70. The target to be achieved in this regard is 50.00. The index score of Uttar Pradesh and India is also low in this regard with 21 and 17 respectively. Female labor force participation in Uttar Pradesh is very low with 0.15 in relation to national average of national average of 0.32 and target value of 1.00 consequently score against this indicator is just 2 in case of Uttar Pradesh which can be said very poor against national index score of 21 and target score of 100. Percentage of women using modern methods of family planning is 45.50 in comparison to 53.50 at the national level. The index score against this indicator in Uttar Pradesh is 29 which is relatively low than the national average score of 39 against target value of 100. It suggests that the performance of Uttar Pradesh in order to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women is low with an overall score of 27.

SDG 6: W&S Access (Uttar Pradesh)

Safe drinking water and sanitation is one of the most pressing challenges in a developing country like India and also one of the major dimensions of sustainable development in India. Sustainable development goal 6 is aimed to focus on these dimensions consequently five indicators have been taken to assess the performance of the various states/ UTs in this regard. These are: Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas; Percentage of rural household with individual household toilets; Percentage of districts verified to be Open Defecation Free ; Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage created in urban areas (%); Percentage annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability (table 6)

The data indicate that percentage of population having safe drinking water in rural areas in Uttar Pradesh is 98.40 which is high than the national average of 71.80 and very near to the target value of 100. The index score value in this regard is 98 which is relatively very high in comparison to national index score of 64. In case of individual household toilets in rural areas is 64.67 in Uttar Pradesh which is relatively low than the national average of 82.72. The index score on this indicator for Uttar Pradesh is 24 which is quite low than the national score of 63 and the target value of 100. The percentage of district verified to be open defecation free is very low with 2.67 in comparison to the national average of 31.95 . Consequently the score on this indicator is also very low with three percent. The sewage treatment capacity in urban areas is 37.15 percent very near to national average of 37.58 against the target value of 8.79. The index score value for Uttar Pradesh and India are almost same with 54 and 55 respectively. Annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability is 73.7 percent which is relatively high in comparison to national average of 61.53 and the target value of 70.00. The index score for Uttar Pradesh is 95 in this regard. It suggests that overall score of 55 against SDG 6 for Uttar Pradesh is relatively low than the national average but in case of safe drinking water and annual ground water withdrawal the score is near the target. The major casualties are in the sector of sanitation which requires a lot of improvements in years to come.

SDG 7: ARSM Energy (Uttar Pradesh)

Sustainable Development Goal 7 is related to the sustainable and affordable energy sector of the country. In order to strengthen this sector the government has encouraged renewable energy generation, identified households for electrification. In order to assess the performance of various

Table 6: SDG 6. W&S Access (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	safe drinking water in villages %	toilets in rural households %	ODF Verified districts %	IST capacity in Urban areas %	AGW withdrawal %	SDG 6 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	98.40	64.67	2.67	37.15	73.71	-
All India	Raw Data	71.80	82.72	31.95	37.58	61.53	-
Target 2030		100.00	100.00	100.00	8.79	70.00	-
State	Type of data	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Child mortality rate/100LB	Immunized children percentage (12-13 yrs)	ATB notifications/ 1 lac population Benefit (%)	Health professionals per lakh population	SDG 6 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	98	24	03	54	95	55
All India	Index score	64	63	32	55	100	63
Target 2030	Index score	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: *SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 80*

states/ UTs and the nation , three indicators of SDG 7 are taken in base line report. These are : Percentage of households electrified, Percentage of households using Clean Cooking Fuel and Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%). The performance of the Uttar Pradesh on each indicator by presenting raw data and index score is shown in Table 7.

The data indicates that percentage of households electrified in Uttar Pradesh is 78.91 which is relatively lower than national average 94.57 and target value of 100. The index score of households electrified is 13 which is very low than the national index score of 78 and target value of 100. In case of percentage of households using clean cooking fuel in Uttar Pradesh is 32.70 which is slightly lower than the national average 43.80 and very lower than national target 100. The Index score is also very low (18) for Uttar Pradesh in comparison to all India index score of 32 and target 100. The renewable share of installed generating capacity is 14.75 which is lower than national average 17.51 and target 40. The index score for Uttar Pradesh is 36 and is slightly lower than national average 43 and target score of 100 by 2030. Thus, the table points out that there is a lot of scope for electrifying the state as well as the country in the years to come.

SDG 8: Sustainable Economic Development (Uttar Pradesh)

Employment opportunity and income is one important dimension of sustainable development. Therefore in SDG 8 four indicators have been taken to assess the performance of States/ UTs for SDG 8. These are: Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12), Average

Table 7: SDG 7: ARSM Energy (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	Elec. Households %	CCF households %	Renewable IGC share %	SDG 7 Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	78.91	32.70	14.75	-
All India	Raw Data	94.57	43.80	17.51	-
	Target 2030	100.00	100.00	40.00	-
State	Type of data	Elec. Households %	CCF households %	Renewable IGC share %	SDG 7 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	13	18	36	23
All India	Index score	78	32	43	51
	Target 2030	100	100	100	100

(Source: *SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 92*)

unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females, Percentage of households with a bank account, Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population. The performance of the Uttar Pradesh on each indicator by presenting raw data and index score is shown in Table 8.

The data indicate that in Uttar Pradesh Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12) is 6.55, in comparison to national average value of 6.50. This is more than national average but falling short to the target value of 10. In this regard Uttar Pradesh has a good position with an index score of 59 in comparison to the national index score of 58.

In case of the average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females in Uttar Pradesh, the value is 133.00 in comparison to the national average of 63.50 and target value of 14.83. Thus it is high in comparison to national average and more than double to the target value which is a bad indicator. The index score for this variable for Uttar Pradesh is 57 which is very low when compared to national index score of 82 and target value of 100. Thus there is a need to take necessary steps to reduce this gap.

As far as the percentage of households with a bank account is concerned, Uttar Pradesh has 100.00 percent such accounts, a slightly high figure than the national average of 99.99 and fulfills the target value of 100 percent. The index score of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 100 against the all India score of 96 and target value of 100. Thus Uttar Pradesh is achiever in this regard.

In case of Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population is concerned, it is 9.19 in comparison to the national average of 16.84 which is slightly low to the national average. However it is less than half of the target value of 50.95. The index score of this variable for Uttar Pradesh is 5 and India's position in this regard is 22 that is just at the bottom of the category of performer against the target value of 100.

On the basis of the analysis of this four indicators index score of Uttar Pradesh on average is 66. It requires to do a lot of work to improve the problem of unemployment and income generation.

SDG 9: Infrastructural Development, Sustainable Industrialization and Innovation (Uttar Pradesh)

Sustainable Development Goal 9 is related to the sustainable and resilient infrastructure, industrialization and innovation of the country. In order to strengthen this sector the government has encouraged infrastructural facilities like pakka road, internet technology etc. In order to assess the performance of various states/ UTs and the nation, four indicators of SDG 9 are taken in base line report. These are : Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and

Table 8 : SDG 8. Sustainable Economic Development (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	GDP per capita at constant price of 2011-12	Av. Unemployment Rate/1000 PFM&F	Household with a bank account %	ATMs/1 lac population	SDG 8 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	6.55	133.00	100.00	9.19	-
All India	Raw Data	6.50	63.50	99.99	16.84	-
	Target 2030	10.00	14.83	100.00	50.95	-
State	Type of data	GDP per capita at constant price of 2011-12	Av. Unemployment Rate/1000 PFM&F	Household with a bank account %	ATMs/1 lac population	SDG 8 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	59	57	100	5	66
All India	Index score	58	82	96	22	65
	Target 2030	100	100	100	100	100

(Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 104)

Table 9: SDG 9- Infrastructural Development, Sustainable Industrialization and Innovation (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	PMGSY targeted AWR beneficiaries %	Mobile Tele density %	IS %	GPs under Bharat Net %	SDG 9 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	11.0	74.76	22.20	49.17	
All India	Raw Data	47.38	82.97	33.47	42.43	
	Target 2030	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
State	Type of data	PMGSY targeted AWR beneficiaries %	Mobile Tele density %	IS %	GPs under Bharat Net %	SDG 9 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh		11	49	6	49	29
All India	Index score	47	65	20	42	44
	Target 2030	100	100	100	100	100

(Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 116)

urban area (Mobile Tele density), Number of Internet Subscribers per 100 population, Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net. The performance of the Uttar Pradesh on each indicator by presenting raw data and index score is shown in Table 9.

The data indicates that Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Uttar Pradesh is 11.00 which is relatively lower than

Table 10 : SDG 10. SDG 10. Reduction in Inequality (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	Palma Ratio of HEUI	Palma Ratio of HERI	Ratio of TLFP Rate to MLFP Rate	SC Sub Plan Fund Utilization %	TSPF Utilization %	SDG 10 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	1.83	0.79	0.42	52.11	45.04	-
All India	Raw Data	1.41	0.92	0.64	77.67	82.98	-
	Target 2030	1.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	
State	Type of data	Palma Ratio of HEUI	Palma Ratio of HERI	Ratio of TLFP Rate to MLFP Rate	SC Sub Plan Fund Utilization	TSPF Utilization %	SDG 10 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	0	100	38	32	21	38
All India	Index score	50	100	61	68	76	71
	Target 2030	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 128)

national average 47.38 and target value of 100. The index score of roads connected is 11 which is very low than the national index score of 47 and target value of 100. In case of Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density) in Uttar Pradesh is 74.76 which is slightly lower than the national average 82.97 and national target 100. The Index score is also low (49) for Uttar Pradesh in comparison to all India index score of 65 and target 100. Number of Internet Subscribers per 100 population is 22.20 which is lower than national average 33.47 and target 100. The index score for Uttar Pradesh is 6 and is lower than national average 20 and very lower from target score of 100 by 2030. In case of Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net is concerned, it is 49.17 in comparison to the national average of 42.43 which is slightly higher to the national average. However it is less than half of the target value of 100. The index score of this variable for Uttar Pradesh is 49 and India's position in this regard is 42 that is just at the category of performer against the target value of 100 Thus, the table points out that in the upcoming years the country and the state both needs a well-planned infrastructural facilities to get developed.

SDG 10: Reduction in Inequality (Inter and Intra Country) (Uttar Pradesh)

This SDG is aimed to measure the extent of inequality both in the rural and urban areas. It is measured in terms of Palma ratio (Measured as the ratio of the monthly consumption expenditure of the top 10 percent households to the monthly consumption expenditure of the bottom 40 percent households.) of Household expenditure for the rural as well as urban India. Apart from these two variables, three more variables were also included in assessment of the status of SDG in various state/UTs. These are: Ratio of Transgender Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force

Table 11 : SDG 11. Sustainable Urban Development (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	Urban Housing Beneficiaries under PMAY	Urban Slum Dwellings %	Wards with cent percent DDWC	Waste Management %	SDG 11 Index score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	0.94	3.12	53.71	20.00	-
All India	Raw Data	3.32	5.41	73.58	24.80	-
	Target 2030	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.000	-
State	Type of data	Urban Housing Beneficiaries under PMAY	Urban Slum Dwellings %	Wards with cent percent DDWC	Waste Management %	SDG 11 Index score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	1	74	54	20	37
All India	Index score	3	55	74	25	39
	Target 2030	100	100	100	100	100

(Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 140)

participation rate; Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan fund Utilized; Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan fund utilized. The status of Uttar Pradesh for these indicators is shown in table 10

The data indicate that Palma ratio of the household expenditure in Urban India for Uttar Pradesh is 1.83 and for rural area it is 0.79 with score value of 0 and 100 respectively. The national average for urban and rural area is 1.41 and 0.92 respectively and score value of 50 and 100 respectively. *Thus household expenditure inequality is more in urban areas rather than rural areas.* On other three variables also Uttar Pradesh has low score of 38, 32, and 21 and overall score of 38, which brings it in the category of average aspirants for this SDG. Thus The state has to work to reduce the household expenditure inequality by increasing the income of the lower sections of the society.

SDG 11: Sustainable Urban Development (Uttar Pradesh)

This SDG is aimed to promote inclusive and sustainable urbanization in India by providing access to safe and affordable housing, public transport, basic services and green public spaces through improved urban planning and management. For this purpose four variables are taken these are: Houses completed Under PMAY as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses; Percentage of urban households living in slums; Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection; Percentage of waste processed. The status of Uttar Pradesh on these indicators is shown in table 11.

The data indicate that the houses completed Under PMAY as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses is just 0.94 against national average of 3.32 (very Low). The score of the state and national average are also very low with 1 and 3 respectively. Percentage of urban households living in slums for Uttar Pradesh is 3.12 percent in comparison to the national average of 5.41 (low than national average). Consequently state has a high score of 74 in comparison of national score

Table 12 : SDG 15. Sustainable Management of forests, rejuvenation of Land and Biodiversity Maintenance (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	Forest	Decadal Variation in Forest coverage (2005-15) %	Decadal Variation in Forest area (2005-15)%	Variations in Wild Elephants Population % in 5 yrs.	SDG 15 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	6.09	-16.56	0.12	-20.27	-
All India	Raw Data	21.54	18.24	0.21	19.53	-
	Target 2030	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
State	Type of data	Forest	Decadal Variation in Forest coverage (2005-15) %	Decadal Variation in Forest area (2005-15) %	Variations in Wild Elephants Population % in 5 yrs.	SDG 15 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	9	51	100	60	55
All India	Index score	61	100	100	100	90
	Target 2030	100	100	100	100	100

(Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 170)

of 55 and target value of 100. Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection in Uttar Pradesh is 53.71 against 73.58 national average and target value of 100.00. The score for this variable of the state is 54 (low) in comparison of national score of 74. Percentage of waste processed in Uttar Pradesh is low with 20.00 percent against the national average of 24.80 and target value of 100.00. The score of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 20 (very low), in comparison to the target score of 100 but slightly lower than the national average score of 25. The overall score of the Uttar Pradesh for SDG 11 is 37 (low) in relation to the national average of 39 and the target score of 100. Hence, it is in the category of average aspirant for this SDG.

SDG 15: Sustainable Management of forests, rejuvenation of Land and Biodiversity Maintenance (Uttar Pradesh)

This SDG is related to environmental concerns. For analytical purpose, four indicators related to environmental concern are taken. These are: Percentage of total land area covered under forest; Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%); Change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 (%); and Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period (table 12).

The performance of Uttar Pradesh in relation to these indicators indicate that percentage of total land area covered under forest in Uttar Pradesh is 6.09 is low in relation to the national average of 21.5 percent and the target value of 33.00. The index score of Uttar Pradesh against this indicator is very low (9 only) in comparison to the national index score of 61. The decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 in Uttar Pradesh is -16.56 percent (target value of

Table 13 : SDG 16: Societal Processes (Uttar Pradesh)

State	Type of data	Heinous Crime rate (murders) plp	Cognizable Crime rate plp	Estimated no. of courts pmp	ERCC per 10MP	PBR	Aadhar Coverage %	SDG 16 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Raw Data	2.20	18.20	9.71	27.59	67.40	87.20	-
All India	Raw Data	2.40	24.00	12.83	34.01	88.30	89.50	-
	Target 2030	1.20	0.00	33.76	17.00	100.00	100.00	-
State	Type of data	Heinous Crime rate (murders) plp	Cognizable Crime rate plp	Estimated no. of courts pmp	ERCC per 10MP	PBR	Aadhar Coverage %	SDG 16 Index Score
Uttar Pradesh	Index score	70	88	15	100	7	86	61
All India	Index score	64	84	26	99	67	89	71
	Target 2030	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 197)

0.00) with a score of 51 in comparison to the national average of 18.24 percent and index score of 100. The change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 is low (0.12) in comparison to the national average of 0.21 but relatively high in relation to the target value of 0.00. The index score is 100 for this variable in Uttar Pradesh as well as at the national level. The percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period is -20.27 with a score of 60 than the national average of 19.53 (score 100) and the target value of 0.00. The overall score of Uttar Pradesh for SDG 15 is 55 which are low in comparison to the national score of 90 in this regard. Thus, the state has to look into environmental issues in a serious manner.

SDG 16: Societal Processes (Uttar Pradesh)

This sustainable development goal is related to the social processes in the society which show the level of equilibrium in the social system. This is measured in terms of 6 indicators. These are: reported murders per 1 lakh population; reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population; estimated number of courts per 10 lakh persons; estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population; percentage of births registered; and percentage of population covered under *Aadhaar*. The assessment of the performance of Uttar Pradesh against these indicators is shown in table 13.

The data indicates that the status of Uttar Pradesh for the reported murders per 1 lakh population is 2.20 a little less than the national average of 2.40. The target value of this indicator is 1.20. The status of cognizable crime against children is 18.20 in comparison to national average of 24.00 and target value of 0.00. No. of courts per lakh persons in Uttar Pradesh is 9.71 against the

Table 14: The overall Performance Status on each SDG in Uttar Pradesh (2018)

SDG No.	SDG Name	Target Value for 2030	Status in December 2018
SDG 1	Eradication of Poverty	100	48 (Average Aspirant)
SDG 2	Hunger, Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Growth	100	43 (Average Aspirant)
SDG 3	Health Development Issues	100	25 (Poor Aspirant)
SDG 4	Inclusive and Quality Education	100	53 (Front Runner)
SDG 5	Gender equality and women empowerment	100	27 (Poor Aspirant)
SDG 6	W&S Access	100	55 (Front Runner)
SDG 7	ARSM Energy	100	23 (Poor Aspirant)
SDG 8	Sustainable Economic Development	100	55 (Front Runner)
SDG 9	Infrastructural Development, Sustainable Industrialization and Innovation	100	29 (Poor Aspirant)
SDG 10	Reduction in Inequality (Inter and Intra Country)	100	38 (Average Aspirant)
SDG 11	Sustainable Urban Development	100	37 (Average Aspirant)
SDG 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	-	-
SDG 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	-	-
SDG 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources	-	-
SDG 15	Sustainable Management of forests, rejuvenation of Land and Biodiversity	100	55 (Front Runner)
SDG 16	Societal Processes	100	61 (Front Runner)
SDG 17	Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development		
(Performance Score Scale: Achiever-100%; Front Runner-65-99%; Performer-50-64%; Aspirant-0-49%)			
(Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018, p. 10)			

national average of 12.83 and target value of 33.76. The no. of reported corruption crimes per 1 crore is 27.59 against 34.01 of national average and target value of 17.00. Percentage of births registered in Uttar Pradesh is 67.40 (low) against the national average of 88.30 and target value of 100. The percentage of population covered under Adhaar in Uttar Pradesh is relatively low (87.92) in comparison to national value of 89.50 and target value of 100. The score value of these indicators for Uttar Pradesh is 70 for reported murders, 88 for crime against children, 15 for no. of courts, 100 for reporting of corruption crimes, 7 for births registered and 86 for Adhaar coverage. The overall score for SDG 16 in Uttar Pradesh is 61 (performer).

Uttar Pradesh overall Performance Status on each Sustainable Development Goal

The detailed analysis of the SGGs on various indicators for the Uttar Pradesh have been discussed with the help of various tables. On the basis of above analysis we can assess the

position of Uttar Pradesh in relation to Sustainable Development Goals. The overall performance of the state against 13 SDGs discussed below is shown in table 14.

The data show that Uttar Pradesh has good performance in Sustainable development goal 4, 6, 8, 15 and 16 as its position is among the Front Runners at all India level. While its performance in case of other goals can be divided into two categories: average (33% plus) and poor (below 33%). Using this classification we find that position of Uttar Pradesh in case of SDG 1, 2, 10 and 11 is average while in SDG 3, 5, 7 and 9 is poor. It means that the state has good performance in the field of ensuring inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning (SDG4), in ensuring access to water and sanitation for all (SDG 6), in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all (SDG 8), in Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss (SDG 15) and in promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies. However, on some fronts its performance can be said average. In two sectors, namely, SDG 1- To end poverty in all its forms everywhere (48%); and SDG 2- To end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (43%), the score is very near to the front runner states. While in other field that is Reduce inequality within and among countries (here regions) it has average performance. It indicates that at the regional level unequal development has taken place. Some regions like western Uttar Pradesh is more developed in comparison to central and eastern Uttar Pradesh. This inequality can be seen in various sectors of economy of the state. In remaining SDGs, the performance of the state as a whole can be said poor. It means that in ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3); in achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls (SDG 5); in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7); and in building resilient infrastructure, and promoting sustainable industrialization (SDG 9) the state is lagging behind. Thus, there is need to work on formulating a suitable strategy for improvement on these fronts so that the state can achieve the target within stipulated time i.e. by 2030.

The research findings regarding the performance of Sustainable development goals in Uttar Pradesh may be summarized as follows:

1. In the Uttar Pradesh 29.43 per cent of the population is living below the national poverty line in comparison to the national average of 21.92 per cent. It suggests that about 60 million population of the state comes under BPL category which is a very high number. Unfortunately, just 6.10% of the households of the state (against 28.7% of national average) are covered under any health or insurance scheme. On this ground also the condition of the state is also very pathetic. The availability of the employment to the poor on demand is 84.30% (almost equal to the national average of 84.75%) which can be said satisfactory but there are occasions when it is not available on the demand of the poor workers under MGNREGA scheme. However, on other two indicators related to social security benefits and incidence of homelessness is better in the state. If we look on the index score for different indicators, we find that the index score of the population below poverty line is 36 (average aspirant) in comparison to the national value of 62 (Front runner), for health or insurance scheme index score of Uttar Pradesh is just 3 against the national average value of 26 and target value of 100, which is highly unsatisfactory. In case of other indicators it is very near to national average. Overall score of the state on SDG I is 48 (average Aspirant) but very near to the category of performer value of 50.
2. In the Uttar Pradesh ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system (PDS) is 1.11 in comparison to national average value of 1.01. This is more than national average but falling short to the target value of 1.29. In this regard Uttar Pradesh has a good

- position with an index score of 78 in comparison to the national index score of 64 and comes under the category of Front Runners to achieve the target.
3. In case of the percentage of fewer than 5 years stunted children in Uttar Pradesh, the value is 46.30 in comparison to the national average of 38.40 and target value of 21.03. Thus it is high in comparison to national average and more than double to the target value. The index score for this variable for Uttar Pradesh is only 7 which is very low when compared to national index score of 36 and target value of 100. Thus there is a need to take necessary steps to reduce this gap.
 4. As far as the percentage of pregnant anemic women is concerned, Uttar Pradesh has 51.00 percent such women, a slightly high figure than the national average of 55.30 against the target value of 23.57 percent. The index score of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 38 against the all India score of 40 and target value of 100. Thus both the Uttar Pradesh and India are in the category of Average Aspirants in this regard.
 5. In case of annual agricultural production per unit area is concerned, it is 2404.86 kg/ha in comparison to the national average of 2.509.22 kg/ha which is slightly low to the national average. However it is less than half of the target value of 5018.44 kg/ha. The index score of this variable for Uttar Pradesh is 48 (Average Aspirant) but very near to the category of performer. India's position in this regard is 50 that is just at the bottom of the category of performer against the target value of 100.
 6. On the basis of the analysis of this four indicators index score of Uttar Pradesh on average is 43. It requires doing a lot of work to increase not only agricultural production but also to improve the condition of mal nutrition for the women and children in the state as well as country.
 7. The maternal mortality ration in Uttar Pradesh is 201.00 which is very high in comparison to national value of 130.00 and target value of 70.00. Index score of Uttar Pradesh for this indicator is very low (22 only) in comparison to national index score of 64 and target index score of 100.
 8. Under 5 child mortality rate per one thousand live births is seven times high than the target value of 11.0 and also high in comparison to national value of 50.00. Index score of Uttar Pradesh for this indicator is 00 which is very poor in comparison to all India score of 42 and target 100.
 9. As far as immunization coverage of children is concerned the national coverage is 62.00 while in Uttar Pradesh is 51.10 which is below the national average and halfway to the target value. The index score for this indicator is 24 against the national score of 41 and target score of 100. Thus in this field also the performance of the state is low. Incidence of tuberculosis are 140 per one lakh population in Uttar Pradesh which is relatively high than the national average (133.33). This is high as the target value for this indicator is 0.00.
 10. As far as the number of Governmental physicians, nurses and mid wives per one lakh population is concerned, the target to be achieved is 550 but all India figure for this indicator is 221 which is relatively low to the global standard. In case of Uttar Pradesh it is very poor with 53.33. The index score for this indicator is also very low (Just 8). The overall index score for SDG 3 for Uttar Pradesh is 25 only in comparison to national score of 52. On the basis of above analysis it can be said in case of health status and services the state has a poor performance. The most important factor for this is the lack of sufficient number of health professional in the state which is very low to provide good health services to the people.
 11. The performance of Uttar Pradesh against these indicators is shown in table 6.5. The adjusted net enrollment ratio at elementary (class 1 to 8) and secondary (class 9 to 10)

- schools in India are 75.83 percent. The target to be achieved is 100 percent enrollment. In this regard position of Uttar Pradesh is relatively low (68.71 percent) in comparison to the national value of 75.83 percent. Index score of Uttar Pradesh on this indicator is 43 which is relatively low in comparison to the national index score of 56.
12. Student proficiency in class 5 to 8 is measured in terms of learning outcomes in language, mathematics and environmental science by class 5 student is 54.69 percent at the national level and 44.58 percent for class 8 students against the target value of 67.89 and 57.17 respectively. The performance of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 50.67 percent in case of class 5 students and 44.25 percent in case of class 8 students. These figures are very near to the all India average when converted into Index score, the performance of Uttar Pradesh was 34 for class 5 students and 44 for class 8 students relatively low than the national average values of 50 and 45 respectively. In case of the percentage of children who are out of school the target to be achieved is 0.28. The all India average in this regard is 2.97 and value for Uttar Pradesh is 3.90 which is relatively high. The index score of this indicator for Uttar Pradesh is 38 which is relatively low in relation to the national index score of 54. Average annual drop out rate secondary level is 17.6 at all India level against the target of 10.0 to be achieved. The status of Uttar Pradesh is better in this regard with 10.22, very near to the target. The index score of Uttar Pradesh in this connection is very high with 99 relatively high to the national index score of 68. Percentage of school teachers professionally qualified is 77.51 in Uttar Pradesh, relatively low in comparison to the national average of 81.15 percent. The index score of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 68 slightly low than the national average of 73. The pupil- teacher ratio of less than or equal to 30 has been achieved by 70.43 percent of elementary and secondary schools in India. This is relatively low in case of Uttar Pradesh with 55.96 percent. Thus having an index score of 44 in comparison to national index score of 62. The overall performance of Uttar Pradesh regarding inclusive and quality education is 53 relatively low than the national average of 58. This suggests that the state has to go a long way to improve inclusive and quality education in years to come.
 13. The sex ratio at birth in Uttar Pradesh is 882 in comparison to 898 at the national level which is low in relation to the target value of 954. Index score value of this indicator is 41 for Uttar Pradesh, relatively low than the national average of 54. Average female to male ratio in employment is low in Uttar Pradesh is relatively low with 0.67 against the national value of 0.70 and target value of 1.00. Index score in this regard is also low for Uttar Pradesh (37) as well as for the nation as a whole (44) against the target index score of 100. The incidence of spousal violence are 38.30 percent relatively high than the national average of 33.30. The target to be achieved in this regard is 0.00. Both the Uttar Pradesh (30) and India (39). The representation of women in state legislative assembly in Uttar Pradesh is low with 10.67 percent but better than the national average of 8.70. The target to be achieved in this regard is 50.00. The index score of Uttar Pradesh and India is also low in this regard with 21 and 17 respectively. Female labor force participation in Uttar Pradesh is very low with 0.15 in relation to national average of national average of 0.32 and target value of 1.00 consequently score against this indicator is just 2 in case of Uttar Pradesh which can be said very poor against national index score of 21 and target score of 100. Percentage of women using modern methods of family planning is 45.50 in comparison to 53.50 at the national level. The index score against this indicator in Uttar Pradesh is 29 which is relatively low than the national average score of 39 against target value of 100. It suggests that the performance of Uttar Pradesh in order to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women is low with an overall score of 27.

14. The percentage of population having safe drinking water in rural areas in Uttar Pradesh is 98.40 which is high than the national average of 71.80 and very near to the target value of 100. The index score value in this regard is 98 which is relatively very high in comparison to national index score of 64. In case of individual household toilets in rural areas is 64.67 in Uttar Pradesh which is relatively low than the national average of 82.72. The index score on this indicator for Uttar Pradesh is 24 which is quite low than the national score of 63 and the target value of 100. The percentage of district verified to be open defecation free is very low with 2.67 in comparison to the national average of 31.95 . Consequently the score on this indicator is also very low with three percent. The sewage treatment capacity in urban areas is 37.15 percent very near to national average of 37.58 against the target value of 8.79. The index score value for Uttar Pradesh and India are almost same with 54 and 55 respectively. Annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability is 73.7 percent which is relatively high in comparison to national average of 61.53 and the target value of 70.00. The index score for Uttar Pradesh is 95 in this regard. It suggests that overall score of 55 against SDG 6 for Uttar Pradesh is relatively low than the national average but in case of safe drinking water and annual ground water withdrawal the score is near the target. The major casualties are in the sector of sanitation which requires a lot of improvements in years to come.
15. Palma ratio of the household expenditure in Urban India for Uttar Pradesh is 1.83 and for rural area it is 0.79 with score value of 0 and 100 respectively. The national average for urban and rural area is 1.41 and 0.92 respectively and score value of 50 and 100 respectively. *Thus household expenditure inequality is more in urban areas rather than rural areas.* On other three variables also Uttar Pradesh has low score of 38, 32, and 21 and overall score of 38, which brings it in the category of average aspirants for this SDG. *Thus the state has to work to reduce the household expenditure inequality by increasing the income of the lower sections of the society.*
16. The houses completed Under PMAY as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses is just 0.94 against national average of 3.32 (very Low). The score of the state and national average are also very low with 1 and 3 respectively. Percentage of urban households living in slums for Uttar Pradesh is 3.12 percent in comparison to the national average of 5.41 (low than national average). Consequently state has a high score of 74 in comparison of national score of 55 and target value of 100. Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection in Uttar Pradesh is 53.71 against 73.58 national average and target value of 100.00. The score for this variable of the state is 54 (low) in comparison of national score of 74. Percentage of waste processed in Uttar Pradesh is low with 20.00 percent against the national average of 24.80 and target value of 100.00. The score of Uttar Pradesh in this regard is 20 (very low), in comparison to the target score of 100 but slightly lower than the national average score of 25. The overall score of the Uttar Pradesh for SDG 11 is 37 (low) in relation to the national average of 39 and the target score of 100. Hence, it is in the category of average aspirant for this SDG.
17. The percentage of total land area covered under forest in Uttar Pradesh is 6.09 is low in relation to the national average of 21.5 percent and the target value of 33.00. The index score of Uttar Pradesh against this indicator is very low (9 only) in comparison to the national index score of 61. The decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 in Uttar Pradesh is -16.56 percent (target value of 0.00) with a score of 51 in comparison to the national average of 18.24 percent and index score of 100. The change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 is low (0.12) in comparison to the national average of 0.21 but relatively high in relation to the target value of 0.00. The index score is 100 for

this variable in Uttar Pradesh as well as at the national level. The percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period is -20.27 with a score of 60 than the national average of 19.53 (score 100) and the target value of 0.00. The overall score of Uttar Pradesh for SDG 15 is 55 which are low in comparison to the national score of 90 in this regard. Thus, the state has to look into environmental issues in a serious manner.

18. The status of Uttar Pradesh for the reported murders per 1 lakh population is 2.20 a little less than the national average of 2.40. The target value of this indicator is 1.20. The status of cognizable crime against children is 18.20 in comparison to national average of 24.00 and target value of 0.00. No. of courts per lakh persons in Uttar Pradesh is 9.71 against the national average of 12.83 and target value of 33.76. The no. of reported corruption crimes per 1 crore is 27.59 against 34.01 of national average and target value of 17.00. Percentage of births registered in Uttar Pradesh is 67.40 (low) against the national average of 88.30 and target value of 100. The percentage of population covered under Adhaar in Uttar Pradesh is relatively low (87.92) in comparison to national value of 89.50 and target value of 100. The score value of these indicators for Uttar Pradesh is 70 for reported murders, 88 for crime against children, 15 for no. of courts, 100 for reporting of corruption crimes, 7 for births registered and 86 for Adhaar coverage. The overall score for SDG 16 in Uttar Pradesh is 61 (performer).

Conclusion

Uttar Pradesh has good performance in Sustainable development goal 4, 6, 8, 15 and 16 as its position is among the Front Runners at all India level. While its performance in case of other goals can be divided into two categories: average (33% plus) and poor (below 33%). Using this classification we find that position of Uttar Pradesh in case of SDG 1, 2, 10 and 11 is average while in SDG 3, 5, 7 and 9 is poor. It means that the state has good performance in the field of ensuring inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning (SDG4), in ensuring access to water and sanitation for all (SDG 6), in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all (SDG 8), in Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss (SDG 15) and in promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies.

However, on some fronts its performance can be said average. In two sectors, namely, SDG 1- To end poverty in all its forms everywhere (48%); and SDG 2- To end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (43%), the score is very near to the front runner states. While in other field that is Reduce inequality within and among countries (here regions) it has average performance. It indicates that at the regional level unequal development has taken place. Some regions like western Uttar Pradesh is more developed in comparison to central and eastern Uttar Pradesh. This inequality can be seen in various sectors of economy of the state. In remaining SDGs, the performance of the state as a whole can be said poor. It means that in ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3); in achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls (SDG 5); in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7); and in building resilient infrastructure, and promoting sustainable industrialization (SDG 9) the state is lagging behind. Thus, there is need to work on formulating a suitable strategy for improvement on these fronts so that the state can achieve the target within stipulated time i.e. by 2030.

References

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