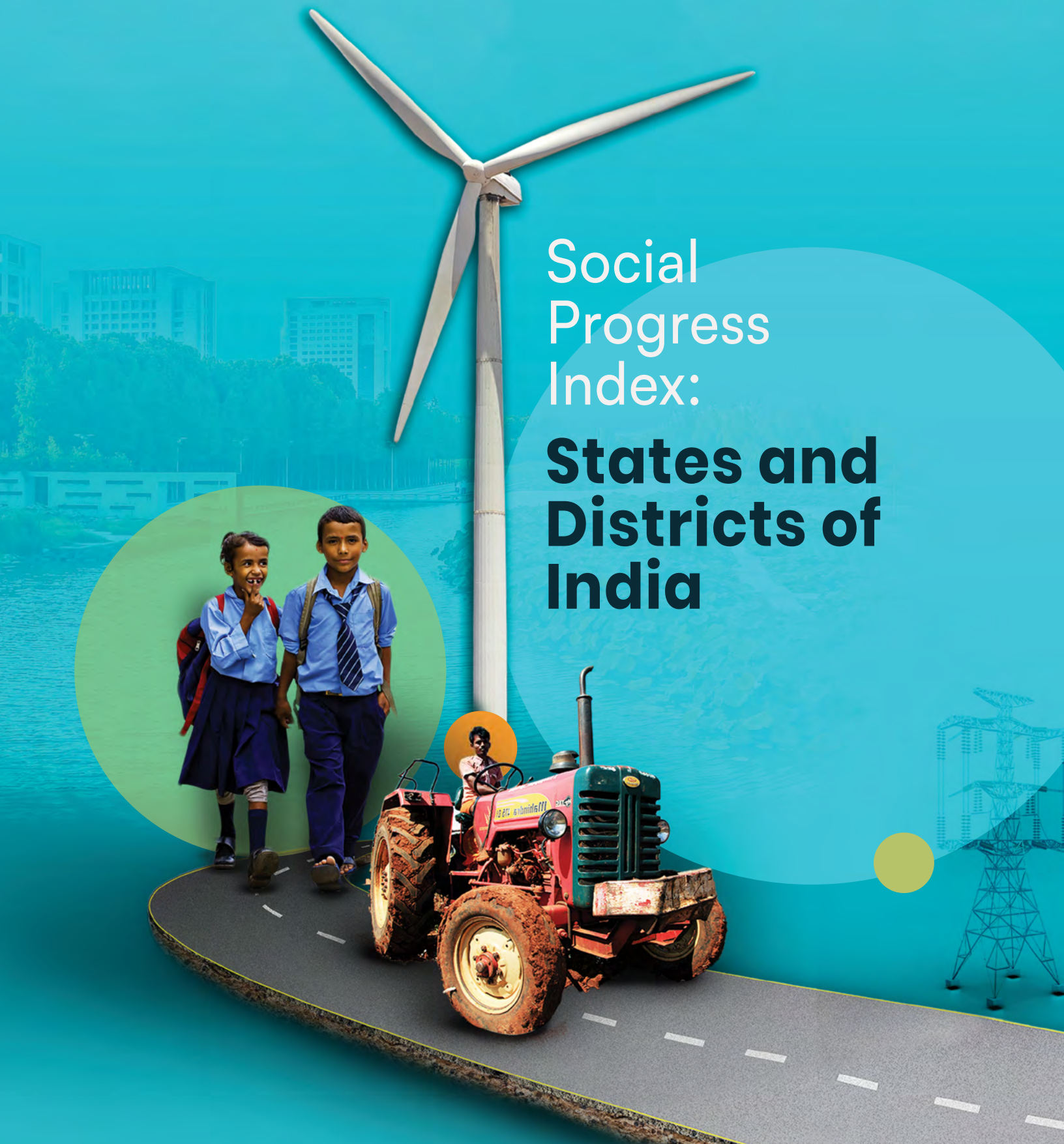
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EAC-PM
Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister

Social Progress Index:

States and Districts of India



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EAC-PM

Social Progress Index:
States and Districts of India

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Center for Inclusive Growth

The report represents independent research by Institute for Competitiveness. The Institute for Competitiveness would though like to thank Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth for providing financial support towards research on Social Progress.

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Preface

Institute for Competiveness (IFC) has prepared a report on Social Progress Index for EAC-PM. The idea of social progress is based on the notion that while standard indicators of growth have their uses, they need to be supplemented with other measures of human development and welfare.

Social progress is not the first, or the only, attempt to draw out such facets. It is based on the Michael Porter framework. Cross-country, India's index value is just about what its per capita PPP GDP figure would suggest. But India is an aggregate of States and those are on aggregate of districts. The primary utility of such a report is in bringing out these geographical and spatial variations. At a policy level, are improvements easier in smaller and more homogeneous States, as compared to larger and more heterogeneous ones?

Any index is a function of variables, data on those and the weighting mechanism. A different set would have thrown up a different set of rankings for States and districts. But rankings at one point in time are less relevant. What is important is tracking improvements over time. To that end, this report is an useful addition to the corpus.

Bibek Debroy
7/12/2022

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

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India has experienced remarkable economic progress in the last seven decades. But the real challenge is ensuring that our economic development integrates with the social agenda to ensure prosperity across all regions in India. In the backdrop of this challenge, it is crucial to assess social progress at the sub-national level. In collaboration with Social Progress Initiative, The Institute for Competitiveness is pleased to release the Social Progress Index: States and Districts in India report, mandated by the Economic Advisory Council, to the Prime Minister of India.

The Social Progress Index contributes to emphasising the significance of equitably sharing economic and social gains and creating an inclusive India. The report ranks 36 States/Union Territories and 707 districts of India based on their performance across various social progress indicators in terms of access to education, healthcare, water and sanitation, exercising personal freedom and choice, ensuring shelter, personal safety and a quality environment for all the people, illustrating the diversity and disparities across regions. The report also demonstrates the role of financial inclusion as a facilitator of gender equality, self-determination for vulnerable groups and economic development.

I am thankful to all stakeholders for the preparation of this report. I want to thank Michael Green, Luke Greeves, and their team at the Social Progress Imperative for their invaluable and tireless support in preparing the data tool and index.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the support of my team at the Institute for Competitiveness, including Navya Kumar, Rishvanth Reddy, Sheen Zutshi, and Teesta Bose, in preparing this report. I am certain that this report will be an essential tool for governments, policymakers, researchers, and academics in providing them with valuable insights and aiding them in making policies that would ensure the social progress of its citizens.



(Amit Kapoor)
14-12-2022

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Foreword by Michael Green



Like the Roman God Janus, our world faces in two directions: we look backward to a period of unprecedented human progress in terms of economic growth and declining poverty; we look forward to a world where a new model is needed if we are to tackle the real social and environmental challenges ahead.

What worked in the past will not work in the future. India, by merit of its size alone, has a critical leadership role to play in the quest for a new model for sustainable and inclusive growth.

The adoption of the Social Progress Index as a tool will assist and guide policymakers in achieving sustainable and inclusive growth in terms of better outcomes pertaining to health, climate-resilient development, and access to advanced education for citizens, to name a few. Not only this, but India's adoption of this tool in 2017 demonstrated the need for strong partnerships between the government and civil society. By considering indicators pertaining to the personal safety of citizens, education, environment, social inclusion, personal freedom and choice, and health and wellness, India's efforts in evaluating and monitoring progress towards these goals reflect the country's leadership in terms of assessing the social progress made so far at all levels.

Economic growth has been a boon to the world. Over the last 50 years we have seen an unprecedented surge in the material quality of life of humanity, even as the world's population has boomed. Economic growth has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, many of them in India. But it has come at a cost. Our key measure of economic development, GDP, is blind to the environment, deaf to calls for equity, and silent on rights and justice.

The easy wins from economic growth have been used up and the costs weigh increasingly heavily against the benefits. Economic growth helped the world to not just meet but to exceed the ambition of the Millennium Development Goals and halve extreme poverty. It will not get us anywhere close to achieving the even more ambitious Sustainable Development Goals. Indeed, even if the global economy can return to robust economic growth, the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals are unlikely to be met this century on current trends.

The limitations of economic growth as a model for development have been well known since GDP was invented 90 years ago. Yet it is only in the last decade that its dominance has been seriously challenged. It was the global financial crisis of 2008 that led to creation of the Social Progress Index, under the academic leadership of Professor Michael E. Porter of Harvard Business School and Professor Scott Stern of MIT. This is an effort not to replace GDP as a metric of national performance but to complement economic measures with a comprehensive measure of quality of life based on people's lived experience. The Social Progress Index is anchored in the common vision for humanity of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Social Progress Index has demonstrated that economic growth is a critical driver for better quality of life, but it is not the whole story. GDP is not destiny. Some countries are much better than others at using their economic resources to produce social progress. A comprehensive national development plan must optimise for social as well as economic progress and, in so doing, it will inform the shape and pattern of economic development. It is also clear that economic and social progress are mutually reinforcing. Economies thrive when there are large stocks of human capital, measured in terms of education and health, when there is stable infrastructure for water, energy, and transportation, when the rule of law is strong and when rights are respected, when everyone can participate without barriers of prejudice and discrimination. Social progress is not a cost to economic growth, it is an investment in future prosperity.

Inclusive growth that prioritises social progress is also critical to tackling the environmental challenges we face. Reducing the carbon intensity of economic activity is one half of the solution to the climate crisis; ensuring that economic activity delivers for people in terms of social progress is the other. We cannot solve the climate crisis by stopping development and throwing billions of people into poverty, we need development that delivers for people and planet. Our analysis of the relationship between social progress and greenhouse gas emissions has shown that this is possible.

India is on the rise economically and in terms of social progress. Since 2011 India's Social Progress Index score has improved significantly, by nearly 8.5 points. This is particularly impressive for a country the size of India. Yet India still ranks 110th in the world on social progress, so there is significant opportunity for improvement.

The Social Progress Index can highlight priorities for improvement and, by benchmarking performance, identify opportunities for learning for faster improvement.

The new Social Progress Index for the states and districts of India allows policymakers to harness the power of this tool to accelerate the development process. If we know which districts are leading and which are lagging on each specific aspect of social progress, we are much better placed to use our finite resources efficiently to deliver solutions.

We are grateful to Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth for providing us the financial support for research on Social Progress. The Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth advances equitable and sustainable economic growth and financial inclusion around the world. In India, the Center works to enable individuals and enterprises to navigate a fast-growing digital economy.

The Social Progress Index has been used widely around the world, for example, by the European Commission to inform regional policy in the European Union and by city leaders in places like London and San Jose in California's Silicon Valley. The Social Progress Index has demonstrated its power to help governments to improve social outcomes and to save money. It also creates a common framework with business and investors for collaboration and is a coordination mechanism for work with NGOs.

India's adoption of a holistic, balanced approach to its development that goes beyond GDP is to be welcomed and applauded. We are honored that the Social Progress Index is part of the suite of tools that are guiding this strategy and delivering what matters most of all - better lives for the people of India.

Executive Summary

India has witnessed tremendous economic growth over the last decade. However, one cannot gauge a country's development holistically based on economic indicators alone. Several countries have moved towards measuring social progress to capture essential aspects of societal wellbeing. Additionally, pursuing social objectives can sometimes run counter to economic goals. It is vital to realise the disparities between social and economic goals and address them.

In the absence of a proper framework to measure wellbeing, policymakers are faced with difficult choices when addressing issues about personal safety, food security, health and wellness, environmental concerns and personal freedom of the citizens. Thus, adopting a multi-dimensional approach that assesses the impact of policy interventions on socioeconomic progress is needed to ensure that the benefits of economic growth trickle down to all people.

This report of social progress is a step towards recognizing that the wellbeing of citizens is key to sustaining economic growth in the long run. For instance, climate-change-related consequences that adversely affect the population's wellbeing can offset the gains made by economic growth. The ability to benefit from economic gains is limited for marginalised groups because they are often excluded from economic development. Lack of access to education decreases the ability to compete for jobs, leading to a lower level of wellbeing. Financial inclusion through improved access to banks and financial institutions leads to increased access to essential goods and services and a better quality of life. The lack of access to credit in rural areas can lead to lower consumption levels, which in turn hamper socioeconomic development and reduce overall wellbeing. This demonstrates the importance of a framework that helps empirically evaluate the socioeconomic inequalities across the country.

The Social Progress Index measures progress made by the country across three dimensions – Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Each dimension has four components. The Index weighs 89 indicators at the state level and 49 at the district level.

Under the dimension of Basic Human Needs, the performance of states and union territories in terms of access to Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, Shelter, and Personal Safety has been evaluated. Further, the report highlights that beyond the fulfilment of basic needs, there is a need to sustain the wellbeing of the citizens for enhanced progress. This is captured under the dimension of Foundations of Wellbeing which focuses on aspects of Access to Basic Knowledge, Access to Information and Communication, Health and Wellness, and Environmental Quality. The dimension of Opportunity captures the essence of Inclusiveness

and Personal Freedom and Choice, highlighting the importance and advancement of ensuring Personal Safety for all. Additionally, the dimension also assesses the country's performance in terms of Access to Advanced Education. The report also has a section on Aspirational Districts Programme(ADP) performance in social progress.

The Social Progress Index is an actionable tool that draws attention to areas requiring intervention by bringing out data-driven insights which will help state and district-level officials to formulate strategies for inclusive growth and prioritise public investments.

Further, the Index can guide development partners and donors to identify and invest in the appropriate areas. This approach aligns with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which envisages a future of inclusive and sustainable growth and development.

Acknowledgements

Constructing this Social Progress Index at state and district level for India is a significant collaborative and technical effort, which involves months of desk research, data collection, cleaning, transformations, and calculations. This would not be possible without the leadership of Michael Green, Amit Kapoor, and Luke Greeves, alongside the financial support from the Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth. This data tool would not have been possible without the invaluable research work of the team from the Institute for Competitiveness of India, formed by Sheen Zutshi and Teesta Bose, who led the report's data collection and insights. Rishvanth Reddy and Navya Kumar edited the report. The implementation of the Social Progress Index methodology was done by Jaime Garcia, Juan Carlos Gonzalez, Rory Rolt, and Franklin Murillo from the Social Progress Imperative team.


Yulu Miracle

01

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA: AN INTRODUCTION





Moving Beyond GDP
Shared Prosperity

The growing realization that GDP alone is unable to transform the lives of people around the world has led to a surge in initiatives trying to address this concern and supplement the “moving beyond GDP” debate.

GDP was not designed to measure the quality of life, so over-reliance on GDP and other economic measures can lead to flawed policy choices that do not respond to the actual needs and requirements of the people. Similarly, it also needs to provide access to economic opportunities with skilled human capital, better financial inclusion and transportation and connectivity, among others.

Some common measures include Human Development Index (HDI), Genuine Progress Indicator, Happiness Index, etc. Mahbub ul Haq devised HDI in 1990 with the sole purpose of shifting focus to people-centered policies rather than income measurement techniques. HDI takes into account both the economic and social factors by taking indicators for income, education and life expectancy. Redefining Progress created the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) in 1995 as an alternative to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The problem with these indices is that either they are subjective in nature or they take into account both economic and social indicators.

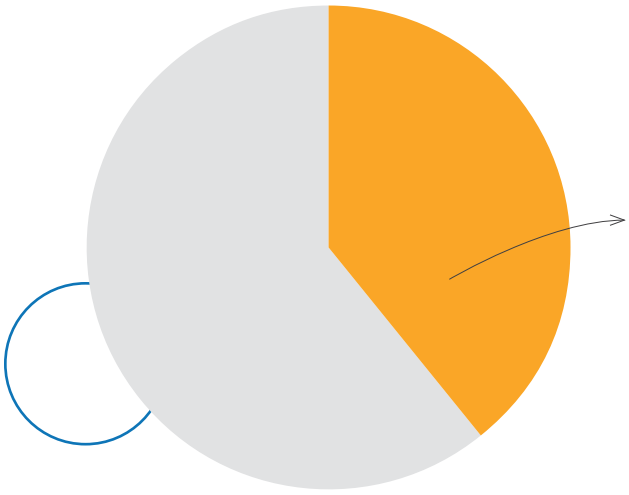


The GPI enables policymakers at the national, state, regional, or local level to measure how well their citizens are doing both economically and socially. Some other indices such as Green GDPs, Happy Planet Index, etc. have also tried to address this concern by modifying GDP. The problem with these indices is that either they are subjective in nature or they take into account both economic and social indicators.

Social Progress Index (SPI) developed by Social Progress Imperative is also a step in the same direction but with a different approach than rest of the indices. It is a tool focused on providing a robust and comprehensive measure of social progress based on social and environmental indicators that can complement GDP as a measure of wellbeing. It is conceived on the understanding that economic growth without social progress will lead to exclusion, environmental degradation, and social discontent. The index is the first holistic tool that is designed to measure social progress independent of GDP.

The **Social Progress Index** by separating the measurement of social progress from economic development also helps in providing an empirical relationship between the two concepts and hence offers citizens a better picture of how their country is developing. It helps in informing our understanding of how economic development drives social progress and vice versa, an area that is being debated for long. A better understanding of this relationship can help policymakers make strategic choices that can lead to inclusive growth.

Need for Social Assessment at Sub National Level:



India has made significant economic progress over the last decade. GDP per capita has increased by over

39.7 % **from 2011-12 to 2020-21 (RBI).**

However, a lot still needs to be done to raise living standards and set the country on a path to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Growth alone is not enough. India needs growth that is inclusive and sustainable.

There is a pressing need for a measurement model to understand the needs of the society better while also equipping decision-makers with the necessary knowledge and tools to make social progress integral to how India perceives its way forward. The need to leverage the sizable population in the country is extensively discussed. But to convert humans to human capital in the true sense of the term, improving people's lives holistically and sustainably is the key. It is a broad goal to capture what society lacks and hinders its people from living an improved life and fulfilling their potential.

In **2014,** the Institute for Competitiveness, India, along with the Social Progress Imperative, launched an initiative called Social Progress India to serve the nation's leaders, corporations, and changemakers with an actionable tool for enhancing social progress all over the country.

In **2017,** the Institute launched the Social Progress Index: States of India at India's National Competitiveness Forum by joining hands with Professor Michael E Porter of Harvard Business School and Social Progress Imperative CEO, Michael Green.

The Social Progress Index (SPI) India aims to deliver a comprehensive measure of the real quality of life of the people of this country, complementing the existing body of knowledge based on economic measures. It will provide a practical tool for decision-making purposes. It will also play a key role in further building an understanding of what has been happening at the district level over the last few years so as to develop more inclusive economies that can make a difference in people's lives.

Conducting this analysis in a country as heterogeneous as India calls for an approach that takes diversity into account. There is no one pathway to alleviate societal inequalities and improve people's lives. The Index presents a means to capture this diversity by taking a bottom-up assessment approach. The analysis is carried out at a district and a state level in India to offer both a granular picture and a holistic perspective.

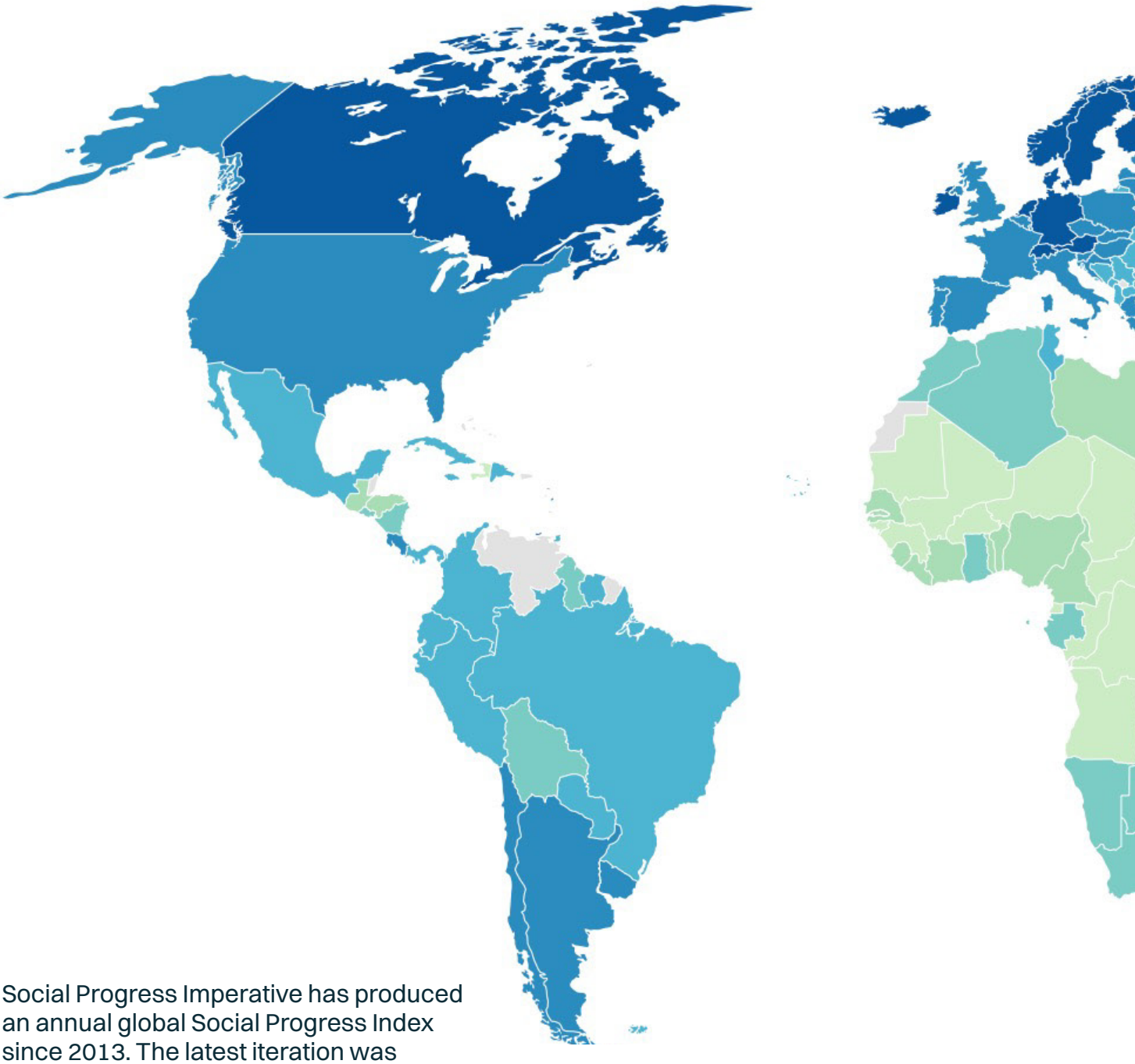
Objective

The purpose of this report is to complement the economic assessment of India with the social assessment by adopting the Social Progress Index with the aim of

The objectives include:

- Gaining data-driven insights about the level of **social progress in the states and districts of India**.
- To build an **interactive online platform** that will enable policy makers, corporates, and NGOs to understand social progress trends over the years across different regions in India.

India's Social Progress Journey



Social Progress Imperative has produced an annual global Social Progress Index since 2013. The latest iteration was released in September 2022, covering 169 countries with scores covering the period 2011 to 2022.

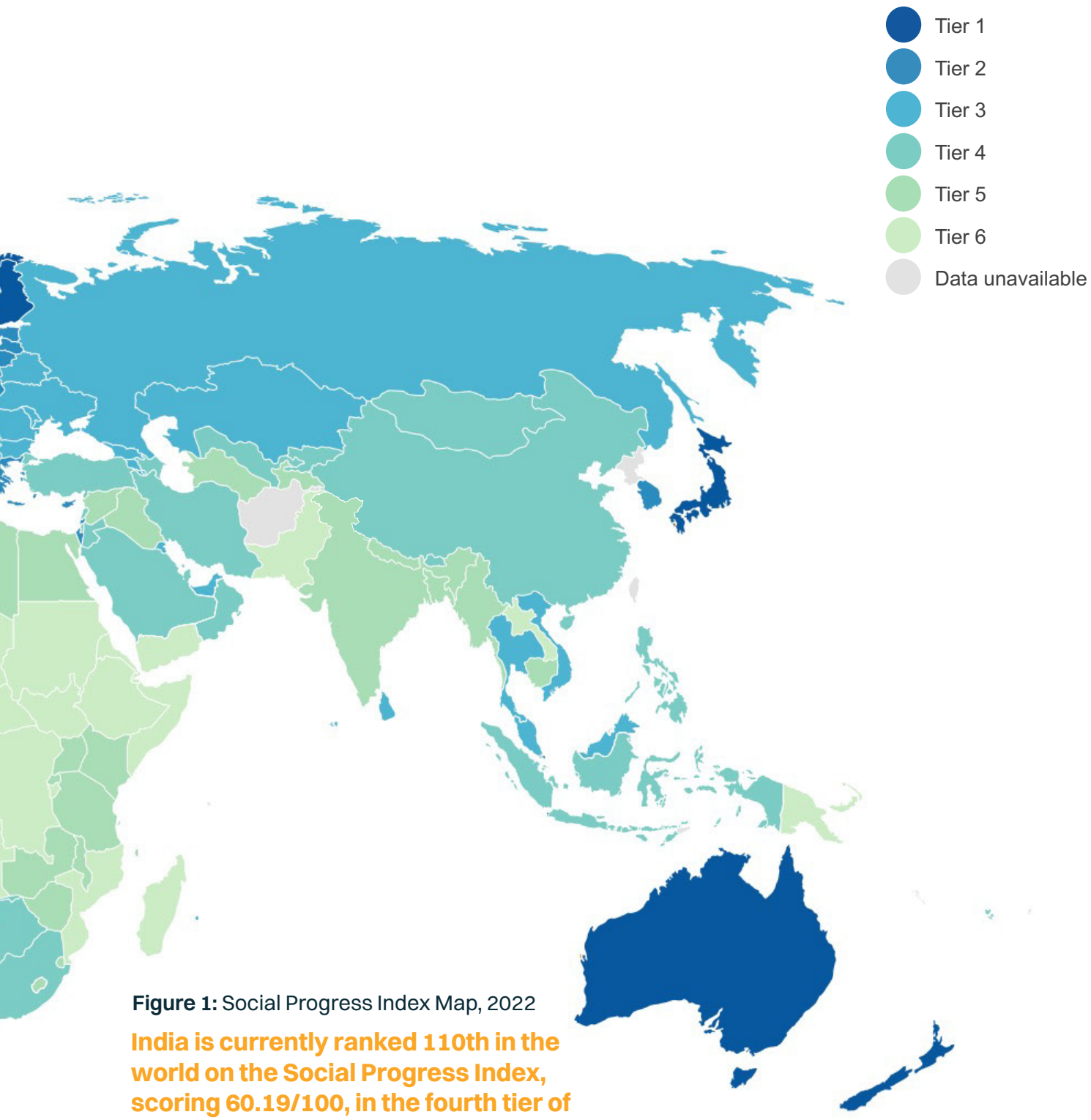


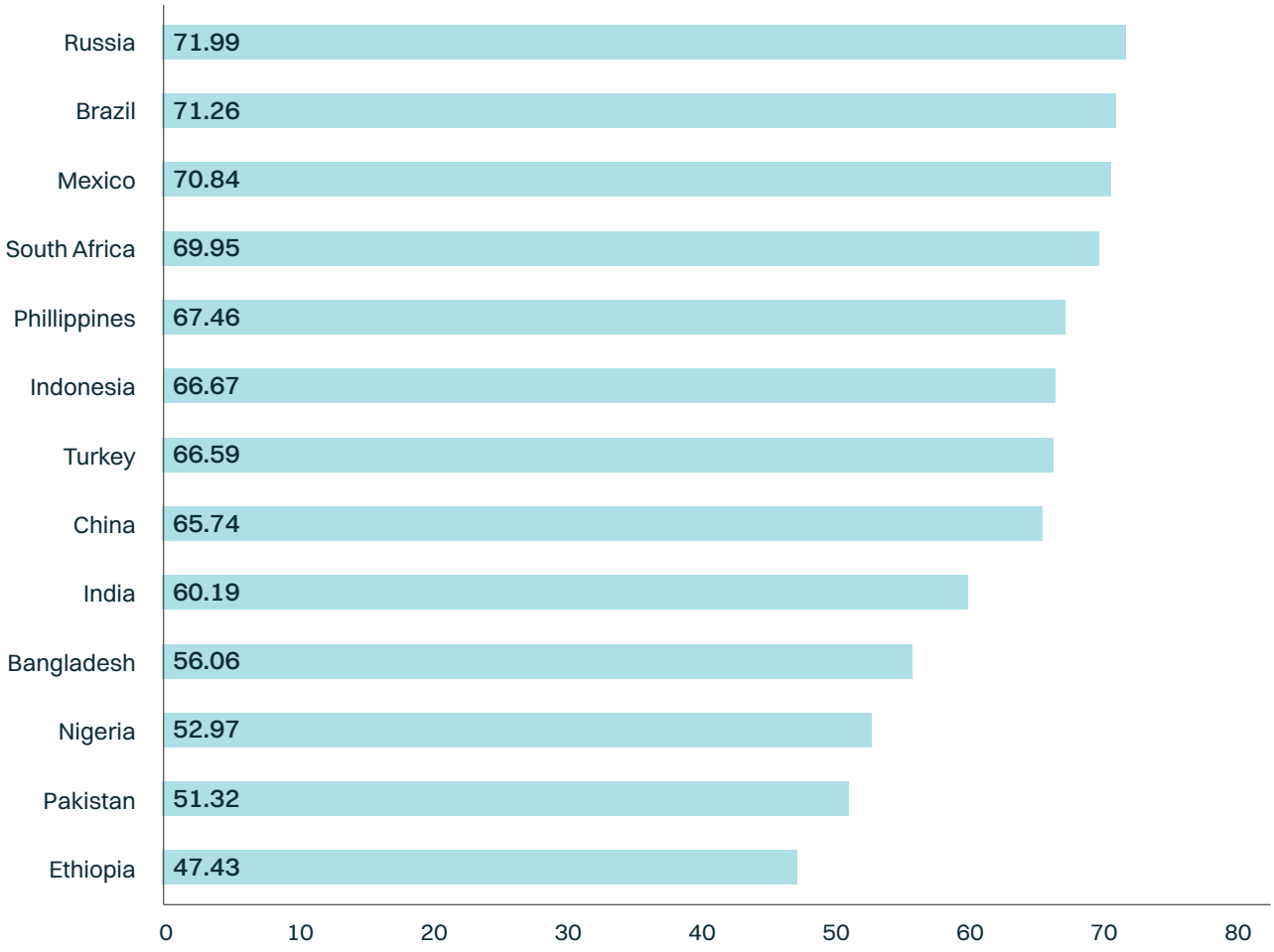
Figure 1: Social Progress Index Map, 2022

India is currently ranked 110th in the world on the Social Progress Index, scoring 60.19/100, in the fourth tier of performance.

India's aggregate Social Progress Index score of 60.19 in 2022 is slightly lower than the world average of 65.24.

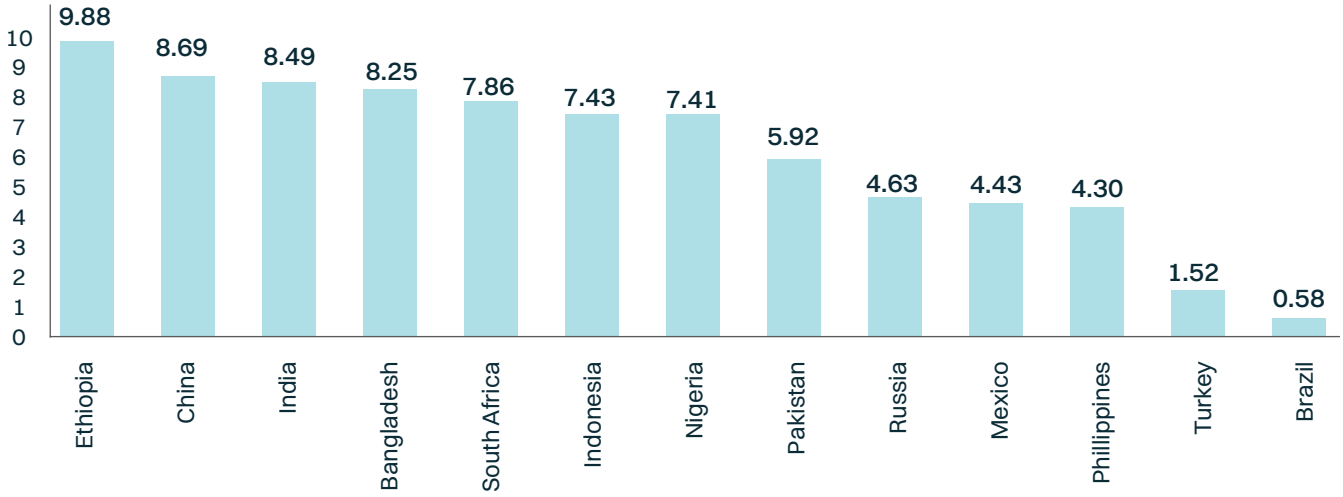
Figure 2: India's performance comparing to major emerging economies for 2022

There remains a gap between India and some of the historically more economically advanced emerging markets such as Russia and Brazil, but India is significantly ahead of other major South Asian countries and the major African emerging economies.



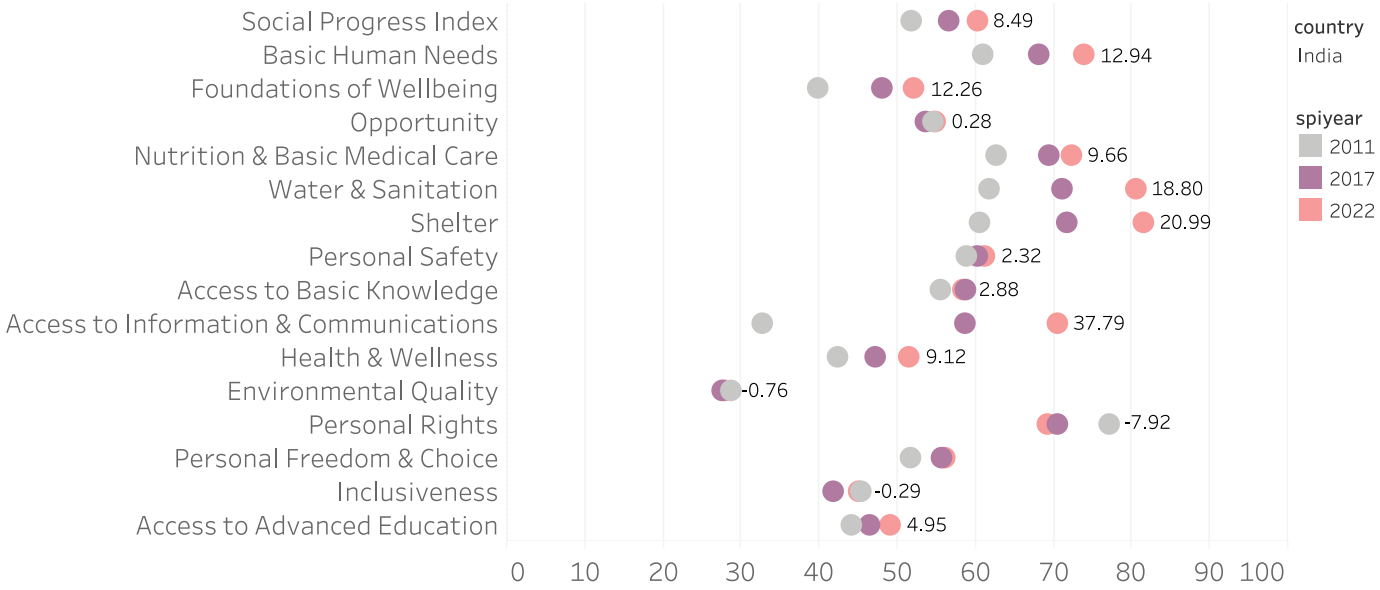
If we look at performance over time for this group of countries, India does even better. **Since 2011 India has improved its score by 8.49 points, the third greatest improvement (see Figure 3).** This also compares favourably to global performance. In the period 2011-22 we observe that the world Social Progress Index score, covering 169 countries and weighted by population size, has improved from 59.84 in 2011 to 65.24 in 2022. This gain of 5.40 points is significant but is not fast enough to hit Sustainable Development Goals targets until the end of this century or early next.

Figure 3: Change over 2011-22 in aggregate SPI



India's rate of improvement has, however, slowed over this period. This reflects a wider global trend - For the world as a whole, the rate of progress between 2017-22 is nearly half of the rate between 2011-17. To understand what this means for India we need to break the results down to the 12 components of the Social Progress Index (Figure 4 - India change over time by component).

Figure 4- India's change over time 2011-2017-2022



Source: Social Progress Imperative

Like many countries India's biggest gains, by 37.79 points, have been in Access to Information and Communication. Mobile phone subscriptions have almost doubled since 2011 to more than 80 subscriptions per head of population. In 2011, just 5.1% of the population had access to the internet; now it is 43%. Alongside this, access to online government services has soared. These gains are offset somewhat by a decline in access to diverse forms of information. There has also been a slowdown in the rate of progress in Access to Information. This reflects a wider global trend - the boom in access to mobile phones has delivered substantial gains in this aspect of social progress but, as we approach saturation, these gains are slowing down.

The next biggest gains have been in Shelter, by 20.99 points. Since 2011 the use of clean fuels in households has doubled, rising from 32.4% to 64.2% of the population. As a result, the health impact of indoor air pollution has declined significantly. The switch to cleaner fuels is supported by expanded access to electricity from 75% to 99% of the population. India has also seen a decline in dissatisfaction with the affordability of housing.





Water and Sanitation has also seen a significant improvement since 2011, by 18.8 points. The most significant gains have been in access to sanitation, from 44% of the population in 2011 to almost 72% of the population in 2022.

As a result, the health costs of poor sanitation have halved over this period. Access to clean water has also improved since 2011, from 87% to 92% of the population, and satisfaction with water quality has increased from 66% to 83%.

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care has improved by 9.66 points Since 2011. India's child mortality rate has almost halved and the maternal mortality rate has fallen by more than a third since 2011. The health burden of infectious diseases has also halved over this period. Child stunting has fallen from 33.5% to 24.7% while undernourishment has seen a slight improvement from 16.% to 15.3%. There has also been a significant improvement in Health and Wellness, by 9.12 points, since 2011. In terms of outcomes, life expectancy at 60 has improved from 17.2 to 19.0 years. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases have declined by 6%.

These improved outcomes are associated with advances in access to essential healthcare, which has increased from 43.1% to 51.5%. Satisfaction with healthcare has surged, from 47% to 76%. Despite these positive trends, there are indications that equality of access to healthcare has declined since 2011.

India has seen smaller gains in Access to Advanced Education (+4.95) and Personal Freedom and Choice (+4.39). The university sector has seen improvements in quantity, in overall levels of tertiary education, and on the basis of women's access. Quality has also improved, measured in terms of Indian universities in international rankings and citable documents, however, there has been a decline in academic

freedom. In terms of Personal Freedom and Choice, early marriage (girls from 15 to 19) has fallen from 21% to 13.5% and satisfied demand for contraception has increased from 71% to 74%. Perceived corruption has also improved by 4 points. A decline in vulnerable employment from 82.5% to 73.9% is offset somewhat by an increase by more than two percentage points in young people not in education, employment or training.

Progress has been slower in Access to Basic Knowledge (+2.88) and Personal Safety (+2.32), reflecting a wider global trend. The trend in education shows small declines in primary school enrolment and secondary school attainment. This may be, in part, a result of the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on schooling. More positively, the proportion of the population without education has declined from 37.8% in 2011 to 29.8% in 2022. While gender parity in secondary education attainment has deteriorated, equality of access to education for all broadened. For Personal Safety, the biggest gains have been in transport-related injuries, which have fallen by nearly 19% between 2011-2022. Interpersonal violence and political killings and torture have also declined. Theft of money and domestic violence have seen no improvement.



India is least improved in areas where most other countries are struggling too. Inclusiveness showed a small decline (-0.29). Acceptance of gays and lesbians improved

significantly although political power by sexual orientation deteriorated. Access to public services by social groups and discrimination and violence against minorities also declined. Environmental quality deteriorated slightly between 2011-2022 by -0.76 points. Deteriorating air quality and continued high particulate air pollution are the problem areas. Species protection has been unchanged and lead exposure has improved. Personal rights saw the biggest decline (-7.92), comparable to the decline observed in the world score on this component over this period. For India there was no substantial change in political rights, freedom of discussion, access to justice, and property rights for women. The deterioration was concentrated on freedom of religion and freedom of assembly.

Another way to look at national performance is Social Progress Index scores relative to GDP per capita. India's national scorecard (Figure 5) describes performance compared to a peer group of 15 countries of similar GDP. Where a score is statistically better or worse than the median score of the peer group, it is represented with a blue or red traffic light, respectively. Performance within the expected range close to the median score of the peer group has a yellow traffic light.

INDIA

	score/value	rank
Social Progress Index	60.19/100	110/169
GDP PPP per capita	$6,675	110/164

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	score / value	rank	strength / weakness
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**72.22**	**124**	
Child stunting *(0=low risk; 100=high risk)*	24.74	153	
Infectious diseases *(DALYs/100,000)*	6617.76	118	
Maternal mortality rate *(deaths/100,000 live births)*	147.91	119	
Child mortality rate *(deaths/1,000 live births)*	32.63	115	
Undernourishment *(% of pop.)*	15.30	115	
Diet low in fruits and vegetables *(0=low risk; 100=high risk)*	78.22	138	
Water and Sanitation	**80.47**	**104**	
Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene *(DALYs/100,000)*	1808.09	124	
Access to improved sanitation *(proportion of pop.)*	0.72	115	
Access to improved water source *(proportion of pop.)*	0.92	108	
Satisfaction with water quality *(proportion of pop.)*	0.82	32	
Shelter	**81.43**	**102**	
Household air pollution *(DALYs/100,000)*	1837.97	120	
Access to electricity *(% of pop.)*	99.00	98	
Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking *(% of pop.)*	64.20	100	
Dissatisfaction with housing affordability *(proportion of pop.)*	0.29	19	
Personal Safety	**61.08**	**93**	
Transportation related injuries *(DALYs/100,000)*	1221.57	119	
Interpersonal violence *(DALYs/100,000)*	210.88	82	
Political killings and torture *(0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)*	0.74	95	
Intimate partner violence *(% of women aged 15+)*	18.03	129	
Money stolen *(proportion of pop.)*	0.11	62	

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	score / value	rank	strength / weakness
Access to Basic Knowledge	**58.32**	**136**	
Equal access to quality education *(0=unequal; 4=equal)*	0.92	135	
Population with no schooling *(proportion of pop.)*	0.30	131	
Secondary school attainment *(% of pop. aged 25+)*	39.30	117	
Primary school enrollment *(% of children)*	94.63	94	
Gender parity in secondary attainment *(distance from parity)*	0.41	139	
Access to Information and Communications	**70.42**	**96**	
Alternative sources of information index *(0=low; 1=high)*	0.66	107	
Mobile telephone subscriptions *(subscriptions/100 people)*	83.60	134	
Internet users *(% of pop.)*	43.00	109	
Access to online governance *(0=low; 1=high)*	0.86	29	
Health and Wellness	**51.39**	**104**	
Equal access to quality healthcare *(0=unequal; 4=equal)*	1.02	131	
Life expectancy at 60 *(years)*	18.96	95	
Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases *(deaths/100,000)*	456.98	125	
Access to essential health services *(0=none; 100=full coverage)*	51.46	123	
Satisfaction with availability of quality healthcare *(proportion of pop.)*	0.76	30	
Environmental Quality	**27.86**	**168**	
Lead exposure *(DALYs/100,000)*	589.04	161	
Particulate matter pollution *(mean annual exposure, µg/m3)*	91.50	166	
Outdoor air pollution *(DALYs/100,000)*	2706.53	163	
Species protection *(0=low; 100=high)*	63.01	111	

OPPORTUNITY	score / value	rank	strength / weakness
Personal Rights	**69.13**	**94**	
Freedom of religion *(0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)*	2.42	137	
Property rights for women *(0=no rights; 5=full rights)*	3.90	113	
Freedom of peaceful assembly *(0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)*	1.81	124	
Access to justice *(0=nonexistent; 1=observed)*	0.68	90	
Freedom of discussion *(0=low; 1=high)*	0.79	86	
Political rights *(0 and lower=no rights; 40=full rights)*	33.00	48	
Personal Freedom and Choice	**56.00**	**119**	
Early marriage *(% of married women aged 15-19)*	13.32	115	
Satisfied demand for contraception *(% satisfied demand)*	74.00	68	
Young people not in education, employment or training *(% of youth)*	31.13	143	
Vulnerable employment *(% of total employment)*	73.79	142	
Perception of corruption *(0=high corruption; 100=low corruption)*	40.00	75	
Freedom of domestic movement *(0=low; 1=high)*	0.73	94	
Inclusiveness	**44.97**	**92**	
Equal protection index *(0=low; 1=high)*	0.70	75	
Equal access index *(0=low; 1=high)*	0.60	94	
Power distributed by sexual orientation *(0=extremely unequal; 3=equal)*	0.76	95	
Access to public services distributed by social group *(0=extremely unequal; 4=equal)*	1.38	126	
Acceptance of gays and lesbians *(proportion of pop.)*	0.56	35	
Discrimination and violence against minorities *(0=low; 10=high)*	8.20	138	
Access to Advanced Education	**49.00**	**92**	
Academic freedom *(0=low; 1=high)*	0.31	137	
Women with advanced education *(proportion of females)*	0.20	115	
Expected years of tertiary schooling *(years)*	1.47	89	
Citable documents *(documents/1,000 people)*	0.16	96	
Quality weighted universities *(points)*	218.40	6	

Note:
Overall index, component and dimension scores are on a 0-100 scale; indicator scores are raw values.

Comparing Countries:
Over-and underperfomance is relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita:
Angola, Cabo Verde, West Bank and Gaza, Morocco, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ghana, Pakistan, Djibouti, Laos, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Nigeria

Keys
- Overperforming by 1 or more pts
- Performing within expected range
- Underperforming by 1 or more pts
- Overperforming by less than 1 pt
- Underperforming by less than 1 pt
- No data available

Figure 5: India's national scorecard

India's Social Progress Index scorecard shows that it is performing within the expected range for its level of GDP per capita ($6,675 PPP). This is a good result because we observe that it is usually only smaller countries that are able to over-perform by this measure. India also shows two components that are better than its peers: Access to Information and Communication, and Access to Advanced Education. The one area of weakness is in Environmental Quality, where India ranks 168th in the world. This suggests that it is an aspect of social progress that should be a priority for attention. All other components are within the expected range. However, these country-level insights are not sufficient to devise a plan of action as the conditions vary significantly within the country. The purpose of launching this initiative at the State and District Level is to examines the ease of life of citizens at the grassroots level. It goes beyond the conventional assessment of progress through a country's GDP growth.

The Social Progress Index can help by drawing attention to areas that require intervention by bringing out data-driven insights on different dimensions of social progress. Michael Green, at the Shared Value 2016, said,

"The Social Progress India Index will equip leaders in the world's largest democracy with detailed information about the lived experience of citizens across a wide range of measures including safety, health, and opportunity. It is designed to provide policy-makers, particularly at the state and district levels, with information about areas where poor social outcomes needs to be addressed to help improve the lives of millions of people."

The analysis of social progress at regional level would lead to three key benefits:

- First, this would enable the policy makers to understand and take action on different needs or weak performance areas of different geographies.
- Second, this would provide a relative assessment of various geographies at the state and the district level thereby creating a sense of healthy competition to improve their regions on weaker areas.
- Third, this would provide value-added inputs to the corporates on the specific needs or pain points of different geographies thereby giving them a sense of direction on planning and spending their CSR budgets.




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02 METHODOLOGY



Introduction

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a well-established measure, published at the global level since 2013. This tool is meant to catalyze improvement and drive action by presenting social outcome data in a useful and reliable way. Composed of multiple dimensions, the Social Progress Index can be used to benchmark success and provide a holistic, transparent, outcome-based measure of wellbeing that is independent of economic indicators.

The SPI proposes a robust and holistic measurement framework, which can be used by governments, businesses, and civil society leaders, to accelerate progress towards a society with a better standard of living. In other words, the SPI is the first comprehensive model to measure human development that does not include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or other economic variables but complements them.

The 2022 sub-national Social Progress Index for India evaluates

36 States/UTs & 707 districts.



We combined social and environmental outcome indicators to calculate an overall score for these geographic units, based on tiered levels of scoring that include measures in health, safety, education, technology, rights, and more. The implementation of the SPI methodology allowed us to transform those indicators into a composite index that can visualize a concrete way of understanding the wellbeing of society, and at the same time, generate a practical agenda of priorities to promote social progress.

This section describes the methodology used to calculate the Social Progress Index at subnational level for Indian states and districts. We start by describing the principles that establish the conceptual architecture of the index and provide an overview of the index framework. We then detail the steps taken to select data and calculate the index. Finally, we discuss the methodology behind assessing strengths and weaknesses, relative to their economic prosperity. We conclude this section with limitations and information on future directions.

Social Progress Principles

We define 'social progress' as **the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.** This definition, established in consultation with a group of academic and policy experts, drives the framework of the Social Progress Index. It alludes to three broad elements of social progress, which we refer to as dimensions: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Under each dimension are four components whose underlying concepts relate to and are guided by questions we seek to answer with the available data (see Figure 6.) Each component is further defined by a set of outcome indicators that respond to the conceptual questions posed.



Social Progress Index



Figure 6: Social Progress Index® Component-Level Framework

Together, these interrelated elements combine to produce a given level of social progress. The Social Progress Index methodology allows measurement of each component and each dimension, yielding an overall score and ranking.

Our approach builds on a long line of work constructing country indexes to measure and assess various facets of economic and social performance. However, the Social Progress Index is distinct in its core methodological choices:

- **A focus on non-economic dimensions of national performance**
- **A measurement approach based on outcome indicators rather than input measures**
- **A holistic framework consisting of three broad dimensions of social progress, each of which is the sum of four equally weighted components**
- **Calculation of each component as the weighted sum of a series of measures, with the weights determined through principal component analysis**



The Social Progress Index is explicitly focused on non-economic aspects of national performance, unlike other traditional economic measures such as GDP per capita. Indices such as the Human Development Index or OECD Better Life Index combine economic and social indicators. However, our objective is to utilize a clear yet rigorous methodology that isolates the non-economic dimensions of social performance.

The Social Progress Index aims to be as outcome-based as possible. Both input and outcome-based indexes can help countries benchmark their progress, but in very different ways. Input indexes measure a country's policy choices or investments believed (or known) to lead to an important outcome, while outcome indexes directly measure the outcomes of these decisions or investments. Input indexes also require a degree of consensus about how inputs lead to outcomes, as well as a process to calibrate the relative importance of different input factors against outcome measures. In the field of social progress, this would mean a clear consensus and understanding of which inputs lead to better social outcomes—a field of research that is still growing and to which the Social Progress Index continues to contribute.

When there are multiple output measures or a lack of consensus on all the inputs that matter, or when data related to inputs are highly incomplete, an outcome-oriented index may be more appropriate (Fleurbaey and Blanchet, 2013). Following this logic, we designed the Social Progress Index as an outcome index. The Social Progress Index has been designed to aggregate and synthesize multiple outcome measures in a conceptually consistent and transparent way that will also be useful for decision-makers benchmarking progress.



Dimensions of Social Progress

At the topmost level of the framework, we synthesize three distinct though related questions that, **taken together offer insight into the level of social progress:**



Does a country provide for its people's most essential needs?

Are the building blocks in place for individuals and communities to enhance and sustain wellbeing?

Is there opportunity for all individuals to reach their full potential?

Each of these questions describes a dimension of social progress, respectively:

Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity.

The first dimension, Basic Human Needs, assesses a population's capacity to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety. These needs are still not met in many developing countries and are often incomplete in some more prosperous countries.

Basic needs have been the predominant focus of research in development economics, but the second dimension of social progress, Foundations of Wellbeing, deserves equal attention. It highlights the extent to which a country's residents can gain a basic education, obtain information, and communicate freely, benefit from a modern healthcare system, and live in a healthy environment conducive to a long life. Nearly all countries struggle with at least one of these aspects.

Finally, any discussion of social progress must also include whether a country's population have the freedom and opportunity to make their own choices and pursue higher education. Personal rights, personal freedom and choice, inclusiveness, and access to advanced education all contribute to the level of opportunity within a given society. This dimension of the Social Progress Index is perhaps the most controversial and most difficult to measure. Nonetheless, it is important to highlight that societies, high-income or low-income, developed or developing, still struggle to meet the moral imperative to guarantee the equality of opportunity for all citizens.

The multi-dimensional construction of the Social Progress Index should not be interpreted as a step-by-step movement toward progress from one dimension to the next. Rather, the three dimensions are interrelated and, in fact, statistically correlated. While we distinguish between these three aspects of social progress, many issues they encompass interact with one another to drive more meaningful change.

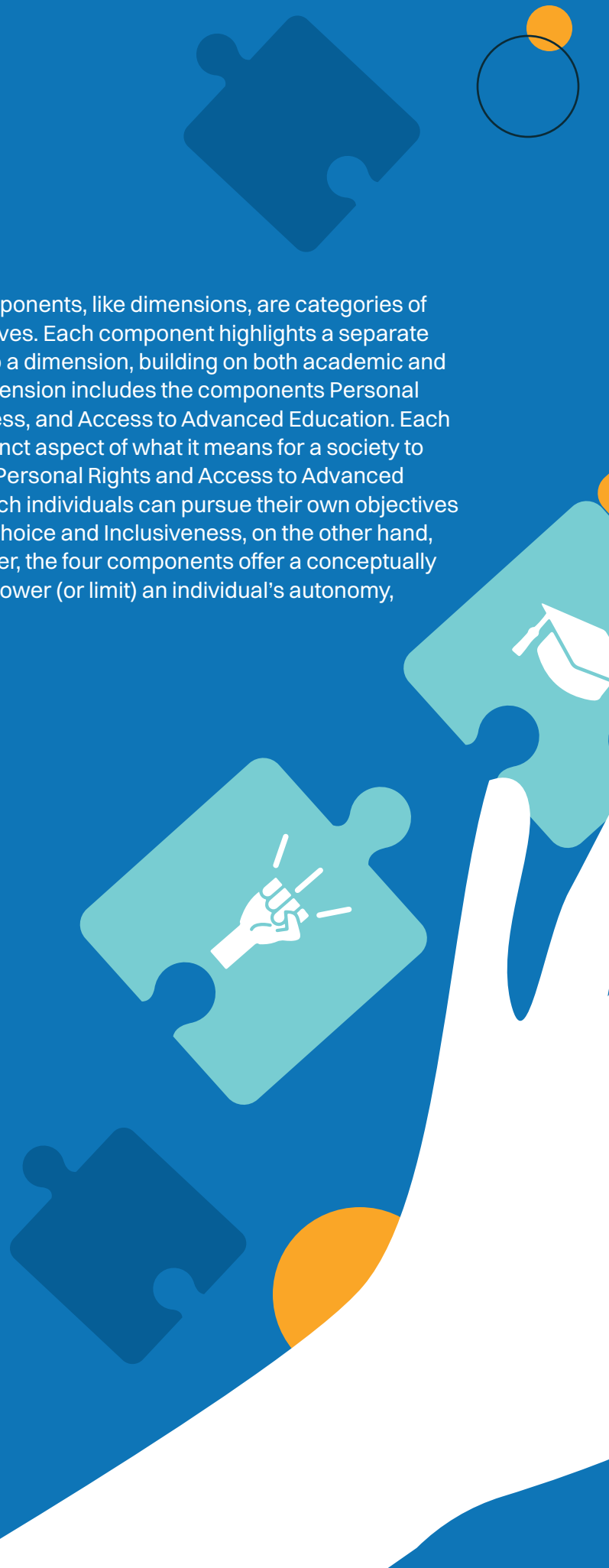


Components of Social Progress

Under each dimension are four components. Components, like dimensions, are categories of outcomes, rather than specific outcomes themselves. Each component highlights a separate aspect of the overall set of outcomes that make up a dimension, building on both academic and policy literature. For example, the Opportunity dimension includes the components Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, Inclusiveness, and Access to Advanced Education. Each of these components describes a related, but distinct aspect of what it means for a society to guarantee opportunity among its population. The Personal Rights and Access to Advanced Education components describe the extent to which individuals can pursue their own objectives to the best of their ability. Personal Freedom and Choice and Inclusiveness, on the other hand, describe the extent of limits on individuals. Together, the four components offer a conceptually coherent way of capturing how societies can empower (or limit) an individual's autonomy, freedom, and ability to progress.

The twelve components represent what we believe to be the most complete set of outcome categories given our current understanding of social progress from diverse literature and given the current availability of data. The Social Progress Imperative Advisory Board provided input into selecting the dimensions and the elaboration of the components within each dimension, along with an iterative review of relevant literature.

The framework was established in 2013, and we continue to ensure its relevance each year of publication. We consult extensively with experts across disciplines on the twelve-component structure of the Social Progress Index on an ongoing basis, ensuring it continues to capture the principal aspects of human wellbeing and that the issues measured are comprehensive and apply to all societies, regardless of their country's level of economic development, political stature, or geography.





Indicator Selection

At the most granular level of the Social Progress Index framework, we identify multiple independent outcome measures – indicators – related to each component. Each set of indicators, grouped by component, defines, and measures the same aspect of social progress. Depending on data availability and ongoing research into social outcomes, indicators may change with each edition of the Social Progress Index. However, the concepts captured by each set of indicators (i.e., components) remains the same. At state level we used 89 indicators (see Figure 7); and at district level 49 indicators (see Figure 8). The differences between the number of indicators are related to both the availability and the statistical fit of the indicators.

Figure 7:

Social Progress Index Indicator-State Level Framework



Figure 8:
Social Progress Index Indicator-District Level Framework

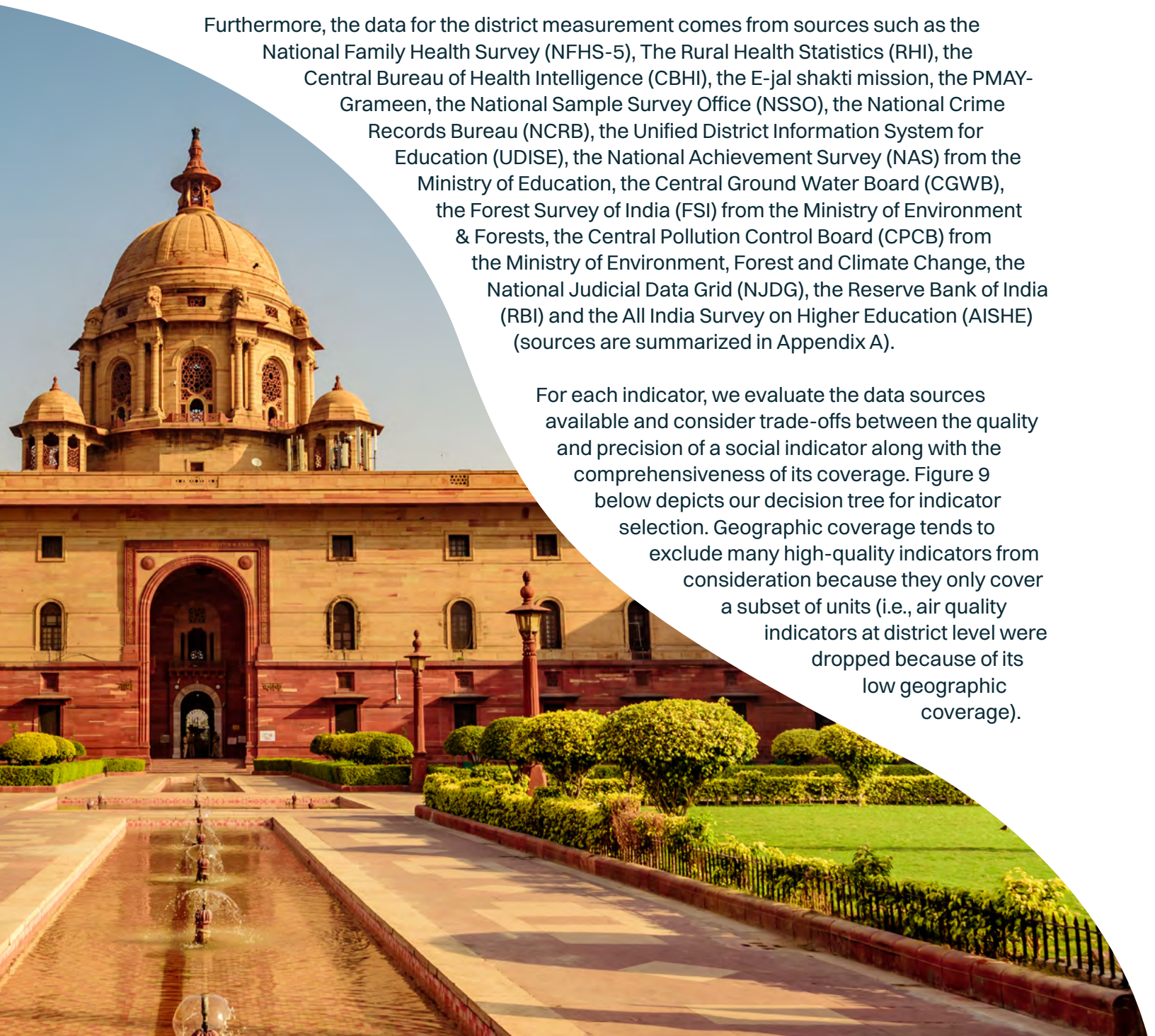


We only include indicators that are measured well, with consistent methodology, by the same organization and across all (or essentially all) states/UTs and districts in our sample. We evaluate each indicator to ensure that the procedures used to produce the measure are sound and that it captures what it purports to capture. Data for each indicator must come from the same source to ensure consistency in measurement across states and districts.

The data for the state measurement comes from diverse sources that include the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), The India Health Dossier Report from the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), the India TB Report from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the E-jal shakti mission, the Electricity Dashboard from the

Central Electricity Authority, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the PMAY-Grameen, The National Crime Records Bureau, the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), The National Achievement Survey (NAS) from the Ministry of Education, the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the Electronic Transaction Aggregation & Analysis Layer (ETAAL) from the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, the LOK Sabha, the Sample Registration System (SRS), the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the NITI Electricity Dashboard, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), the Sulabhenevis, the Forest Survey of India (FSI) from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF). (Sources are summarized in Appendix A).

Furthermore, the data for the district measurement comes from sources such as the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), The Rural Health Statistics (RHI), the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the E-jal shakti mission, the PMAY-Grameen, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the National Achievement Survey (NAS) from the Ministry of Education, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), the Forest Survey of India (FSI) from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) (sources are summarized in Appendix A).



For each indicator, we evaluate the data sources available and consider trade-offs between the quality and precision of a social indicator along with the comprehensiveness of its coverage. Figure 9 below depicts our decision tree for indicator selection. Geographic coverage tends to exclude many high-quality indicators from consideration because they only cover a subset of units (i.e., air quality indicators at district level were dropped because of its low geographic coverage).

Additionally, we factor into our decision the age of the indicators, only considering the most recent available data. Most of the state and district data are reflective of 2020 (75%). The least recent data analysed is from 2017 (one indicator) whilst for district data was from 2018 (three indicators).

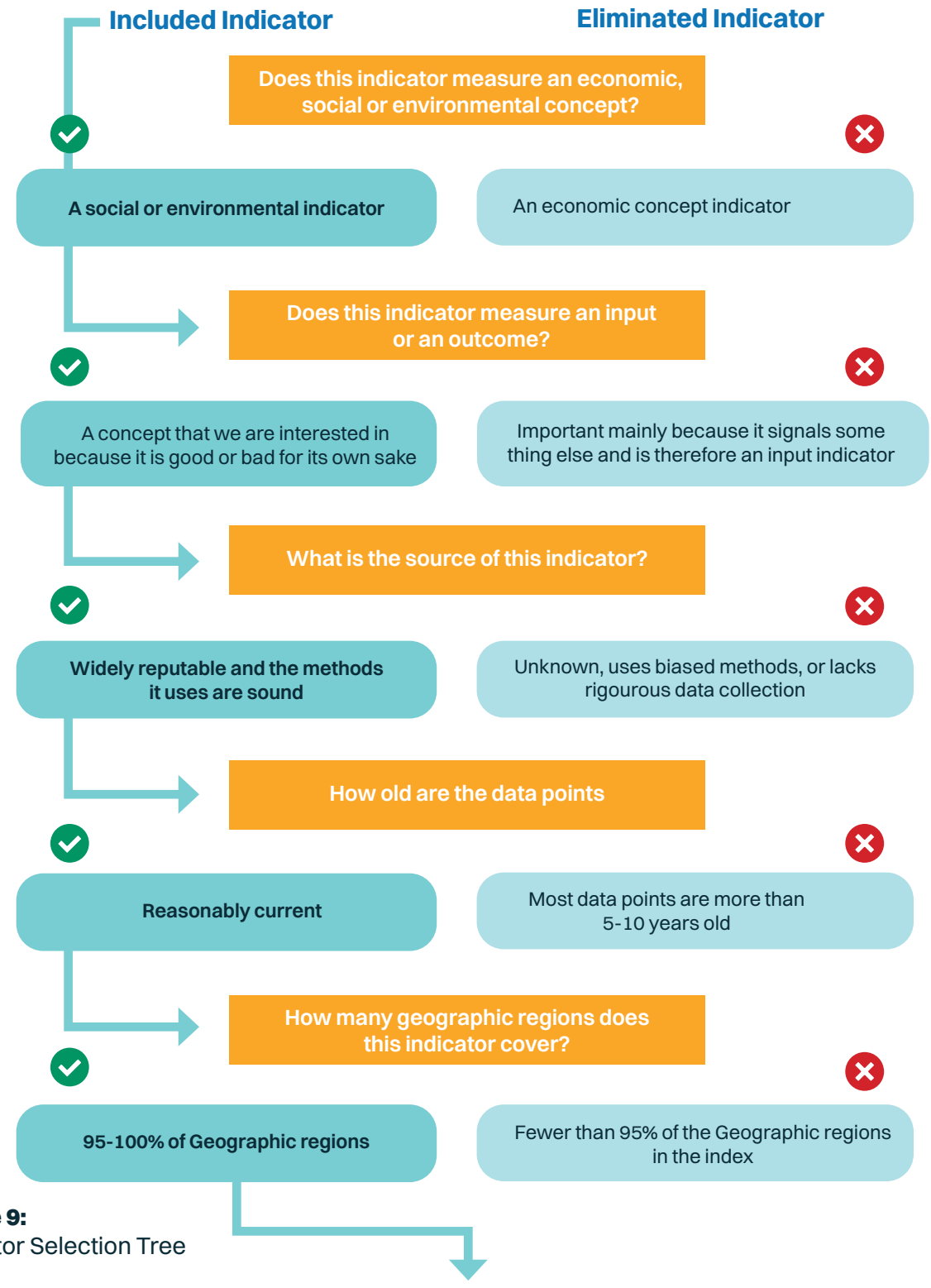


Figure 9:
Indicator Selection Tree

Indicator Transformations

The core of the SPI methodology is the use of multivariate analysis for the selection of the indicators and the calculation of the index. Specifically, the method applied is the principal components analysis (PCA), which helped us to choose the optimal arrangement of indicators by component and the weighting of those indicators for the aggregation of the index. But, before applying the PCA to the raw data, is important to apply a series of statistical tests and monotonical transformations to the indicators to avoid biases in the outcomes of the PCA. By following the good practices of the OECD (2008), we transform the data to avoid missing values, we control for the presence of outliers, we change the direction of the indicators so the increase in absolute value increases the social progress, and we normalized the indicators so they can be all in the same scale

A. Missing Values

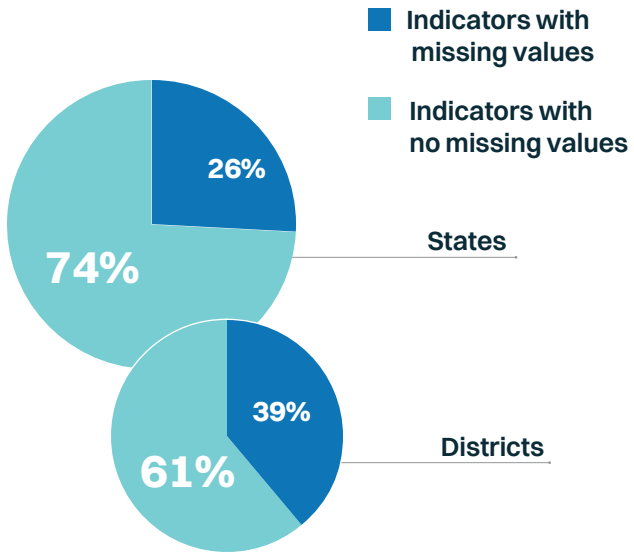
We ensure that all indicators included in the Social Progress Index are missing as few observations as possible to avoid jeopardizing the statistical quality of the index. The estimation of missing values is necessary prior to undertaking PCA, which requires a complete dataset for the results to be sound. For the imputation process we followed a single imputation approach based on the estimation of the missing value according to the behaviour of the geographic units that have similar data outcomes by component. In concrete, units were grouped by data structures using k-means cluster technique, and then the median of the indicator for each cluster was used for the imputation. Imputing values by regression analysis was tested, however the results were not believed to be more accurate than the above method, therefore this method was not used in any missing values imputations.

Table 1 :
State level indicators with missing values

Indicators with missing values	26%
Indicators with no missing values	74%
Total Indicators	**100%**

Table 2 :
District level indicators with missing values

Indicators with missing values	39%
Indicators with no missing values	61%
Total Indicators	**100%**



B. Outliers' treatment

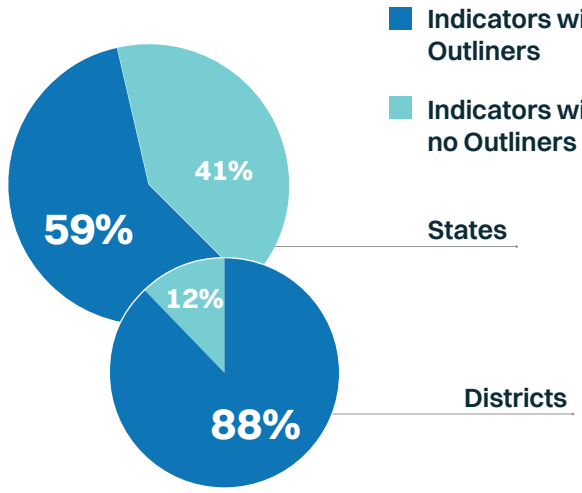
The PCA is very sensitive to the presence of outliers, which may introduce a fake structure or variability of the data, affecting the weighting of the index. So first, we applied the inter quartile rate method (IQR) to identify the outliers outside the Q1 and Q3 fences. The aggregate statistics of that analysis can be seen in table 3 and 4.

Table 3:
Outliers in state level indicators

Indicators with outliers	59%
Indicators with no outliers	41%
Total Indicators	**100%**

Table 4:
Outliers in district level indicators

Indicators with outliers	88%
Indicators with no outliers	12%
Total Indicators	**100%**



To treat these outliers, we used the technique called winsor applied with the software STATA (Barnett and Lewis, 1994). The tool winsor takes the non-missing values of a variable x ordered such that

x_1 <= ... <= x_n

and generates a new variable y identical to x except that the h highest and h lowest values are replaced by the next value counting inwards from the extremes:

y_1, ... , y_h = y_(h + 1)
y_n, ... , y_(n - h + 1) = y_(n - h)

h can be specified directly or indirectly by specifying a fraction p of the number of observations n:

h = [p n]

In this case, we moved in the range from a 1st percentile to a 10th percentile approach for the replacement, according to each indicator structure. We use this technique of statistical imputation because as we have mentioned before, the methodology needs to have all geographic units with all the data points to generate a full SPI.

C. Transformed Indicators

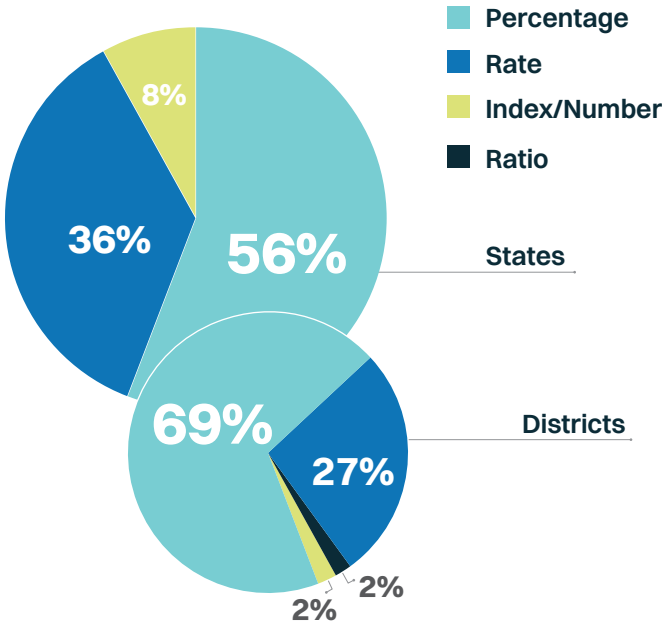
We use information that is measured in rates, percentages, ratios, indexes, or numbers within a rank, as show in the following tables 5 and 6. But some of these indicators need to be transformed in their direction so the increase in the absolute value generates an increase in the SPI (i.e., mortality rates). The way to do this change in direction is by invert their value multiplying by -1. At state level indicator 33 indicators were inverted, while at district level 25 indicators were inverted.

Table 5 :
State level type of indicators

Percentage	56%
Rate	36%
Index/Number	8%
Total	**100%**

Table 6 :
District level type of indicators

Percentage	69%
Rate	27%
Ratio	2%
Index/Number	2%
Total	**100%**



D. Standardization

We convert indicators to the same scale in a two-step process. First, we set best- and worst- case scenarios to provide concrete boundaries on both ends of the scale that are based on theoretical values that generate the meaning of the SPI scores. For indicators with pre-defined boundaries (like the learning outcomes indicators that go from 0 to 100) we use these to establish the upper and lower scenarios. We use natural boundaries for indicators that have a natural best-case scenario – such as maternal mortality, mobile phone subscriptions, primary school enrolment etc. For indicators that do not have a clear worst case or where the probability of reaching an upper boundary is extremely unlikely, we use a boundary based on the distribution of the data by adding the maximum/minimum value plus/minus the standard deviation of each indicator. Best- and worst-case data values are included with the dataset when PCA is applied. See Appendix B for the specific values used for each indicator's bounds.

As a final step prior to applying PCA, we standardize the indicators into z-scores. Doing so produces scores with a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1, ensuring the comparability of the indicators across the dataset in measurement. This process is required prior any data aggregation as the indicators have different measurement units. The use of the z-scores allow us to keep the data properties and structures of each indicator but also help us in the implementation of the multivariate analysis.

Index Calculation

E. Component Scores

To calculate component scores, we aggregate the set of indicators within each component into a factor using PCA, one for states and one for districts. PCA combines indicators in a way that captures the maximum amount of variance in the data while reducing redundancy between

indicators. It essentially assigns each indicator a weight, a method we select over equal weighting to ensure that indicators are meaningfully contributing to a component score, while accounting for similarities between them.

Within many of the twelve components, PCA generates similar weights for the indicators we include because we ensure a fair level of correlation between them (e.g., not too high or low a correlation) prior to finalizing our framework. However, for those cases in which indicators are less correlated with other indicators within their component, we consider PCA a good statistical approach for determining these indicators' contribution to the component scores while remaining objective. Indicators with statistically low contribution to the covariance of the component were dropped

The formula below reflects indicator aggregation into a principal component, where c=Social Progress Index component and i=indicator.

$$\textbf{Component value}_c = \sum_i \left(W_i * \text{Indicator}_i \right)$$

Our choice of PCA as the basis for aggregation at the component level was also influenced by the quality and quantity of data available on social progress. For PCA to be valid, each indicator must be relatively free of measurement error (Dunteman, 1989). Thus, it should precisely measure what it was intended to measure and do so consistently across states and districts. Our design principles and the data we use fulfill this requirement.

To convert each principal component into a component score on a scale of 0 to 100, we use a simple min-max formula, where X=component value and j=state or district.

$$\textbf{Component score}_c = \frac{\left(X_j\text{-Worst Case} \right)}{\left(\text{Best Case - Worst Case} \right)} * 100$$

F. Dimension Scores

Each dimension is the arithmetic average of the four components that make up that dimension. The formula for calculating a dimension score is below, where d=dimension and c=component.

$$\textbf{Dimension}_d = \frac{1}{4} \sum_c \text{Component score}_c$$

G. Index Scores

The overall Social Progress Index score is calculated as the arithmetic average of the three dimensions. The formula for calculating a Social Progress Index score is below, where d=dimension.

$$\textbf{Social progress Index score} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_d \text{Dimension}_d$$

We provide the mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum values of the calculated component, dimension, and Social Progress Index scores for states and districts in Appendix D. In establishing states and districts rankings for overall performance, we divide state and district scores into six tiers based on hierarchical clustering.

Tiers

After having the final SPI outcomes and rankings for states and districts, a k-means algorithm has been applied to obtain the 6 tiers that are used to classify the performance of the geographic units evaluated. This methodology consists in generating, for a given number of k clusters, (in this case k=6), the algorithm partitions of the data into 6 clusters.

Each cluster has a center (centroid) that is the mean value of all the points in that cluster. K-means locates centers through an iterative procedure that minimizes distances between individual points in a cluster and the cluster center. We used Tableau's software and the Lloyd's algorithm with squared Euclidean distances to compute the k-means clustering for each k. Combined with the splitting procedure to determine the initial centers for each k > 1, the resulting clustering is deterministic, with the result dependent only on the number of clusters.

After applying the algorithm, at state level we obtained 9 states in tier 1 with the best performance in the SPI, 6 in tier 2, 5 in tier 3, 10 in tier 4, 3 in tier 5 and 3 in tier 6 with the lowest levels of SPI. While at district level 46 districts were tier 1, 122 in tier 2, 148 in tier 3, 136 in tier 4, 155 in tier 5, and 100 in tier 6.

Relative Strengths and Weaknesses Analysis for States



The component, dimension, and overall Social Progress Index scores are scaled from 0 to 100 to provide an intuitive scale for the interpretation of absolute performance, benchmarking a state against the best and worst-possible scenarios in terms of social progress performance. However, it is also useful to consider relative performance, comparing the level of social progress among states of similar levels of economic development. For example, a lower-income state may have a low score on a certain component but could greatly exceed typical scores for states with similar per capita incomes. Conversely, a high-income estate may have a high absolute score on a component, but still fall short of what is typical for comparably wealthy states. For this reason, we have developed a methodology to present strengths and weaknesses on a relative basis, comparing a state's performance to that of its economic peers. Results of this analysis are the basis of our states scorecards, which can be found on the report

We define the group of a state's economic peers as the states closest in gross state domestic product (GSDP) per capita. Each state's GSDP per capita is compared to every other state, using a hierarchical cluster process to obtain the group of states with the smallest difference on an absolute value basis. We have found that groupings for the 36 states, there are 3 income groups, the first one for those states with the highest GDSP per capita (Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, and Sikkim). The second group is for the 17 states with a middle level GDSP per capita (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand). Finally, the third group is for the 15 states with the lowest level of GDSP per capita (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal).

Once the group of comparator states is established, the state's performance is compared to the median performance of states in the group. The median is used rather than the mean to minimize the influence of outliers. If the state's score is greater than (or less than) the deviation from the median of the comparator group, it is considered a strength (or weakness). This process is done for all the indicators, the 12 components and the 3 dimensions and is visualized in a scorecard like the one showed in Figure 10.

Figure 10 :
Scorecard of Delhi

Social Progress Index | Delhi — **56.28**

Choose state below: Delhi

Basic Human Needs	Score 58.89
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**50.10**
Anaemic women	49.90
Antenatal care	77.20
Child Mortality Rate	30.60
Children receiving an adequate diet	16.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute dia..	0.21
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.01
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.40
Health centres per lakh population	0.30
Infant Mortality Rate	24.50
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	69.20
Stunted Children	30.90
Underweight Children	21.80
Water and Sanitation	**60.05**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	81.10
Drinking source at premises	99.40
Functional household tap connection	Null
Prevalence of diarrhoea	10.60
Shelter	**81.59**
Households in good condition	43.50
Households with electricity	99.90
Percentage of households completed under ..	95.92
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	98.90
Personal Safety	**43.84**
Crime against women	106.40
Crimes against children	96.80
Cyber crimes	0.80
Murder crimes	2.30
Road deaths	5.70
Violent crimes	49.20

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score 51.40
Access to Basic Knowledge	**50.00**
Connectivity to schools	100.00
Drop out rates in secondary	8.80
Learning outcomes (class 3)	49.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	44.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.75
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	33.00
Total schools per lakh population	147.19
Access to Information and Communications	**71.30**
Access to online services	5,804...
Access to online state government services ..	0.62
Households having computers	30.70
Households having internet	79.00
Households having landline	6.60
Households having mobile phones	97.70
Households having television	88.80
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.00
Health and Wellness	**45.11**
Child Vaccination	76.00
HIV prevalence	0.99
Leprosy prevalence	0.99
Life expectancy at 60	17.40
Men elevated blood pressure	32.80
Men high blood sugar level	7.30
Men who are overweight or obese	38.00
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	6.23
Women elevated blood pressure	24.10
Women high blood sugar level	6.30
Women who are overweight or obese	41.30
Environmental Quality	**39.20**
Air quality No2	61.00
Air quality PM10	194.00
Air quality So2	4.00
Forest cover	13.15
Renewable energy	5.71
Water extraction	101.40
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00

Opportunity	Score 58.55
Personal Rights	**40.53**
Access to judiciary	65.01
Births registered	94.40
Human traficking	0.30
Land ownership (offences against property)	895.90
Personal Freedom and Choice	**84.69**
Child labour	0.10
Corruption	90.50
Early marriages	9.90
Family planning	76.40
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel ..	0.00
Inclusiveness	**57.58**
Access to finance	18.93
Child gender equality index	77.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	10.76
Financial inclusion - women	72.50
Insurance coverage	25.00
Violence against SC	2.50
Violence against ST	Null
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	Null
Access to Advanced Education	**51.40**
Colleges per lakh population	8.00
Enrollment in engineering and technology p..	69.95
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	767.83
Gender parity index in higher education	98.82
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	48.00
Men completed secondary education	60.90
Pupil teacher ratio	33.00
Quality weighted universities	68.06
Women completed secondary education	59.70

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	£306K
Total Population (2011)	18.88M

Peer.. Chandigarh Delhi Goa Sikkim

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Figure 11 :
G-Scorecard of the district of Adilabad in the state of Telangana

Social Progress Index | Adilabad **57.9**

Choose District below: Adilabad

	Score
Basic Human Needs	**62.8**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**23.7**
Anaemic women	61.1
Antenatal Care	74.8
Children receiving an adequate diet	9.6
Health centers per lakh population	5.7
Prevalence of anemia in children	76.3
Stunted Children	45.7
Underweight Children	52.0
Water and Sanitation	**64.2**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	50.8
Drinking source at premises	95.7
Functional household tap connection	100.0
Shelter	**77.6**
Households in good condition	94.5
Households with electricity	99.2
Usage of clean fuel	81.6
Personal Safety	**85.9**
Crimes against children	17.5
Crimes against women	14.6
Cyber crimes	0.0
Murder crimes	0.4
Road deaths	4.7
Violent crimes	66.5

	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**46.4**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**39.7**
Connectivity to schools	85.9
Drop out rates in secondary	20.3
Learning outcomes (class 3)	36.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	32.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	32.0
Access to Information and Communications	**40.1**
Households having computers	4.0
Households having internet	19.3
Households having landlines	1.6
Households having mobile phones	92.5
Households having television	75.0
Health and Wellness	**48.9**
Men elevated blood pressure	26.4
Men high blood sugar level	5.8
Women elevated blood pressure	23.1
Women high blood sugar level	4.5
Environmental Quality	**56.9**
Forest cover	35.5
Water extraction	56.8
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.3
Water quality chemical contaminants	1.0

	Score
Opportunity	**64.6**
Personal Rights	**63.9**
Access to Judiciary	71.4
Births Registered	83.9
Human trafficking	0.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**63.4**
Early marriages	21.4
Family planning	54.3
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.1
Inclusiveness	**76.6**
Enrollment of SC & ST	50.8
Violence against SC	8.2
Violence against ST	6.4
Access to Advanced Education	**54.4**
Colleges per lakh population	3.5
Gender parity index in higher education	94.3
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	34.4

State * Telangana

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
Underperforming
Performing within expectations
Overperforming
No data

Relative Strengths and Weaknesses Analysis for Districts

For the districts we developed a relative analysis to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the performance of each unit. However, because of the lack of an income indicator we developed a geo administrative approach to generate relative measuring that contrasts the performance of each district against the other districts of the same state. In this way, the tool can determine the efficiency of this second level administrative division in respect its geographic administrative context. The visualization associated to this approach is named G-scorecard, to differentiate from the classic SPI scorecard that measures the relative efficiency of economic peers.

In this way, the district's performance is compared to the median performance of all the districts that are part of the same state. The median is used rather than the mean to minimize the influence of outliers. If the district's score is greater than (or less than) the deviation from the median of the other districts of the same state, it is considered a strength (or weakness). This process is done for all the indicators, the 12 components and the 3 dimensions and is visualized in a scorecard like the one showed in Figure 11.

Structural Integrity of the Social Progress Index

Throughout the indicator assessment and calculation process, we conduct statistical tests to ensure the structural integrity of the Social Progress Index. Our goal is that no single indicator majorly affects a geographic unit's component, dimension, or overall score, and that the indicators within each component are statistically related and compatible. To achieve this, we look at correlations between indicators and between indicators and aggregated scores, Cronbach's alpha, and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy.

To evaluate the fit between indicators within each component, we calculate Cronbach's alpha after we transform the indicators and impute missing values. Cronbach's alpha provides a measure of internal consistency across indicators. This test is useful to be able to evaluate the grouping of similar indicators in conceptual and statistical terms. It is a tool that, applied by thematic areas, serves to obtain a reliability coefficient regarding the internal correlation of the indicators.

That is, if the correlation is high, then there is evidence that individually the indicators measure the same underlying construct or thematic area. In other words, a high level of the alpha coefficient would indicate that the individual indicators consistently measure the latent phenomenon for which they were grouped by thematic area. An applied practitioner's rule of thumb is that the alpha value should be above 0.7 for any valid grouping of variables (Bland and Altman, 1997). However, in some cases, the correlation between the indicators is low because of the specific characteristics of the indicator. We see this behavior in the components where traditionally the governments have not generated statistics, like in the Opportunity dimension.

Moreover, even if Cronbach's alpha is a good preliminary screen for conceptual fit; it does not provide a direct measure of the goodness of fit of a factor analysis (Manly, 2004.) Rather, we assess goodness of fit using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy.

Generally, KMO scores should be above 0.5. In our data, the mean KMO score is above 0.5 for all components, suggesting that the grouping of indicators chosen for the components of the Social Progress Index provides a good measure of the underlying construct. In this test all the components are fulfilling the multidimensionality that supports the grouping of indicators.

Table 7:
Cronbach's Alpha for state level components

Components	Cronbach's Alpha
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	0.90
Water and Sanitation	0.77
Shelter	0.82
Personal Safety	0.84
Access to Basic Knowledge	0.85
Access to Information and Communications	0.84
Health and Wellness	0.85
Environmental Quality	0.78
Personal Rights	0.60
Personal Freedom and Choice	0.47
Inclusiveness	0.73
Access to Advanced Education	0.88

Table 8:
Cronbach's Alpha for district level components

Components	Alpha
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	0.73
Water and Sanitation	0.42
Shelter	0.67
Personal Safety	0.67
Access to Basic Knowledge	0.74
Access to Information and Communications	0.83
Health and Wellness	0.85
Environmental Quality	0.45
Personal Rights	0.35
Personal Freedom and Choice	0.31
Inclusiveness	0.59
Access to Advanced Education	0.55

Table 9 :
KMO for state components

Components	Alpha
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	0.78
Water and Sanitation	0.70
Shelter	0.78
Personal Safety	0.70
Access to Basic Knowledge	0.65
Access to Information and Communications	0.73
Health and Wellness	0.69
Environmental Quality	0.72
Personal Rights	0.61
Personal Freedom and Choice	0.48
Inclusiveness	0.59
Access to Advanced Education	0.68

Table 10 :
KMO for district components

Components	KMO
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	0.67
Water and Sanitation	0.59
Shelter	0.63
Personal Safety	0.70
Access to Basic Knowledge	0.73
Access to Information and Communications	0.77
Health and Wellness	0.57
Environmental Quality	0.54
Personal Rights	0.49
Personal Freedom and Choice	0.56
Inclusiveness	0.55
Access to Advanced Education	0.52

03

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA:

FINANCIAL INCLUSION



Financial inclusion becomes an essential aspect of social progress and the overall development of a country. The extent to which all communities, especially rural communities, are served in terms of financial services is a critical factor determining a country's social progress.

Today, "developing economies are seeking to promote financial inclusion, i.e., greater access to financial services for low-income households and firms, as part of their overall strategies for economic and financial development".[1] One can define financial inclusion as "the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost".[2]

Financial inclusion of women plays a pivotal role in sustaining high levels of social progress. G-20 Nations have emphasized on financial inclusion as a facilitator for achieving gender equality and other sustainable development goals.[3] Although the gap in access to finance between men and women in developing economies has fallen from 9 percentage points to 6 percentage points[4], consistent efforts to increase women's ownership in terms of bank accounts and access to financial literacy resources can pave way for social progress, especially across communities where women continue face greater financial exclusion than men.

The percentage of women having bank or savings accounts that they use has witnessed an increase from 53 per cent in 2015-16 to 78.6 per cent in 2019-21.[5] Today, over 15 per cent of districts have more than 90 per cent of women having a bank or savings account that they use.

"Unequal gender roles have implications for the most basic aspects of self-determination, dignity, and freedom, which in turn influence financial inclusion - or lack thereof".[6]

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[1] Morgan, P. J., & Pontines, V. (2015, January 24). Financial Stability and Financial Inclusion. Think Asia. Retrieved October 20, 2022, from https://think-asia.org/handle/11540/1250

[2] Financial Inclusion in India - An Assessment (Retrieved on October 18, 2022, from https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Speeches/PDFs/MFI101213FS.pdf)

[3] Gender and financial inclusion, International Labour Organization (Retrieved on October 18, 2022, from https://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/social-finance/WCMS_737729/lang--en/index.htm#:~:text=On%20its%20own%2C%20financial%20inclusion,of%20social%20and%20economic%20empowerment.https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1854909)

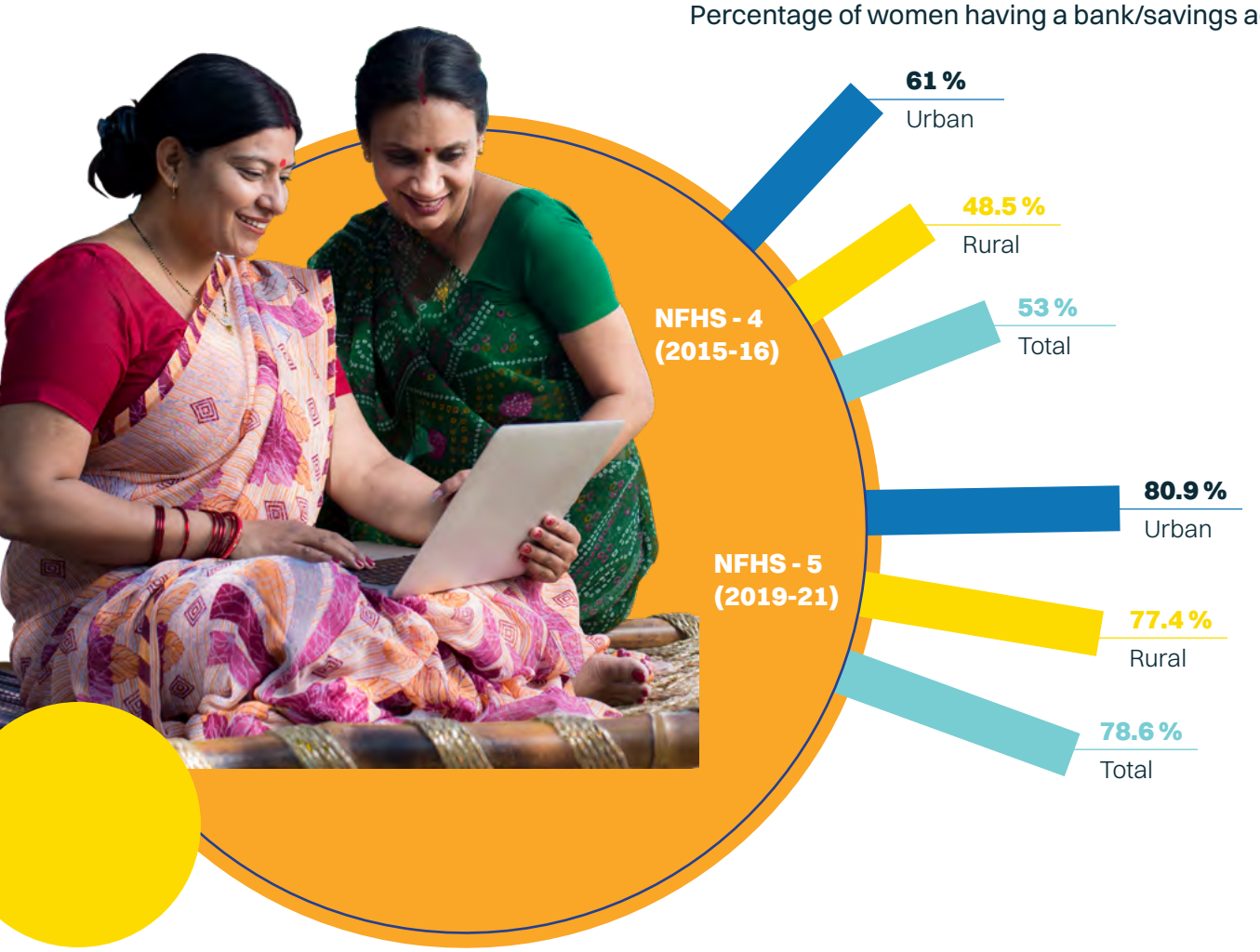
[4] The Global Findex Database 2021, World Bank Group (Retrieved on October 18, 2022, from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/37578/9781464818974.pdf)

[5] NFHS-5 India Factsheet (Retrieved on October 18, 2022, from http://rchiips.org/nfhs/NFHS-5_FCTS/India.pdf)

[6] Gender and financial inclusion, International Labour Organization (Retrieved on October 18, 2022, from https://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/social-finance/WCMS_737729/lang--en/index.htm#:~:text=On%20its%20own%2C%20financial%20inclusion,of%20social%20and%20economic%20empowerment.https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1854909)



Figure 12:
Percentage of women having a bank/savings account

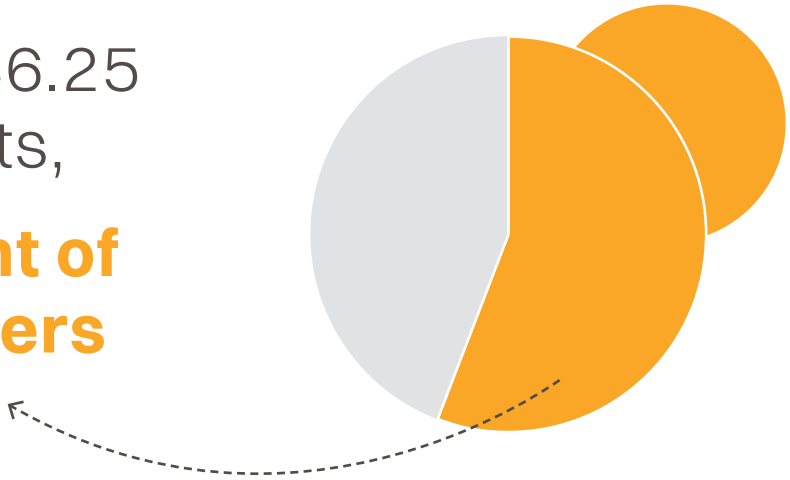


Today, developing nations all over the world are focussing on leveraging technological advancements in order to develop financial services that can advance social progress across communities. The Government of India introduced the Jan-Dhan Aadhar-Mobile (JAM) Trinity scheme to further boost financial inclusion prospects in the country. By integrating Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhar, and mobile technology, the JAM Trinity aims to minimise the leakages of government subsidies, thereby increasing the reach of financial services to the economically weak sections of society. PMJDY has ensured access to financial services like opening savings and deposit accounts, remittance, insurance, credit, and pension at a lower cost for all. The scheme has been a major enabler for empowering women at all levels, by enhancing their financial literacy as well as providing universal access to banking services. This had led to a surge in the number of bank accounts owned by women.

> **As of August 2022, the total number of PMJDY accounts stood at 46.25 crores, compared to 17.9 crores in August 2015.**

Out of these 46.25 crore accounts,

55.59 per cent of account holders are women



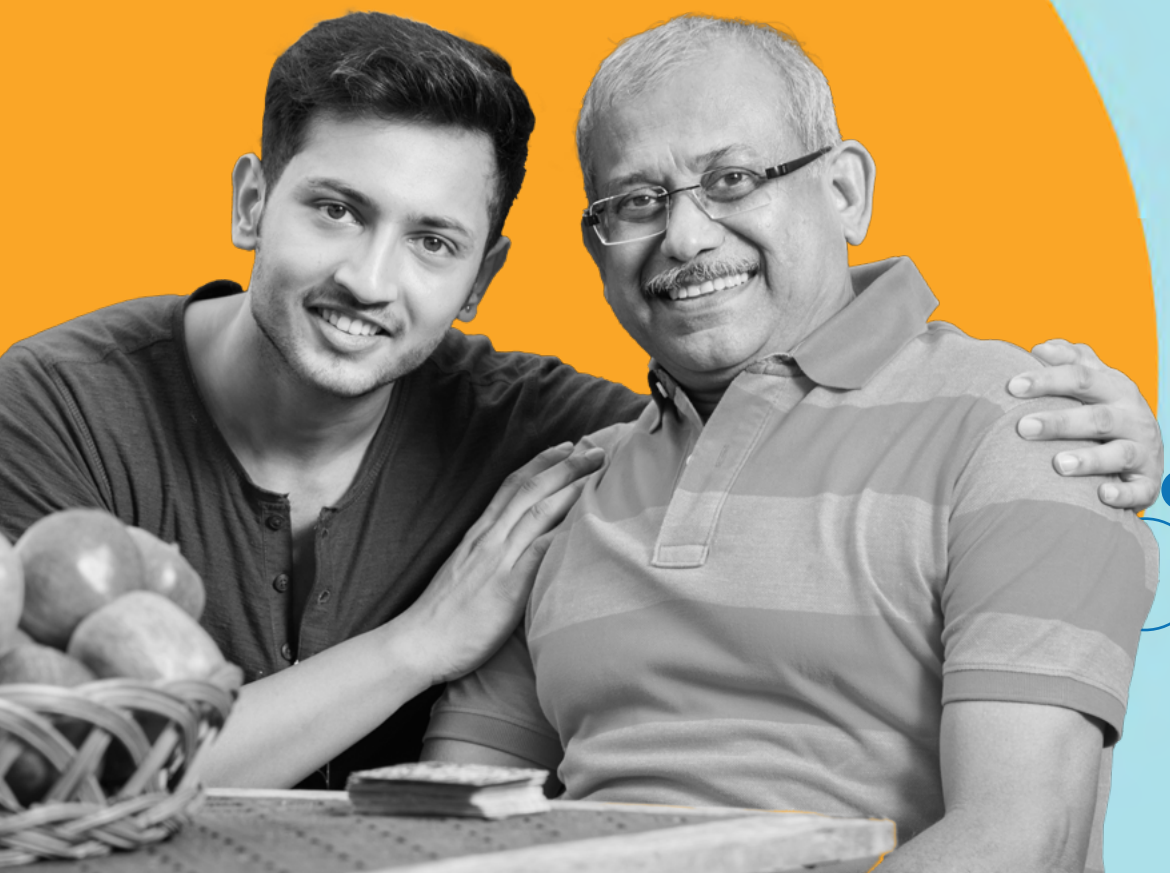
66.79 per cent of these accounts are in rural and semi-urban areas. In addition to this, the Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) application, launched for locating banking touch points, has been focussing on reducing the number of villages that don't have banking touchpoints within 5 km in the JDD app. There has been a reduction in the number of villages from 11,278 in October 2019 to 143 in July 2022.[7] Other schemes like Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme and Pradhan Mantri MUDRA yojana (PMMY) have also uplifted women by ensuring access to financial services at all levels.

Integration of communities through a formalised financial system can have positive outcomes for people's lives as well as social progress of the country. In rural and remote areas, transaction costs are high due to population density, lack of infrastructure and small average loan amounts, making financial services expensive.[8] Moreover, due to low financial literacy in these areas, people's ability to understand the importance of insurance and related premiums is limited. For instance, "rural communities cannot cope and adapt to growing incidences of natural calamities without access to insurance or emergency loans to deal with sudden shocks or to long-term finance for venturing into less risky businesses".[9] "Financial inclusion also mitigates the exploitation of vulnerable sections by the usurious money lenders by facilitating easy access to formal credit".[10] In this context, UPI has made day-to-day life easy for citizens as well as for entrepreneurs where payment requests for bills, fees, and insurance premiums can be sent to the customer, and the customer can pay remotely through their smartphones. "Over 26 crore digital payment transactions are processed daily by RBI's payment systems, of which Unified Payments Interface (UPI) system itself processes more than two thirds".[11] With millions of banking correspondents equipped with smartphones and biometric readers delivering banking services to billions of Indians, every citizen can now access mobile banking services to make cashless payments. As India rapidly becomes a leading component of the global economy, it is imperative to construct an efficient and equitable financial inclusion system for all. More importantly, it is essential to focus on a framework of financial inclusion that would correspond to the country's future needs and goals in terms of social progress. When people have access to and knowledge about a full suite of financial services, it does not unlock their potential to make optimal use of such resources but also upscales their financial decision-making capabilities.

[7] PIB Press Release (Retrieved on October 18, 2022, from https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1854909)
[8] Empowering rural communities through financial inclusion Available at: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_159004.pdf (Accessed: October 18, 2022).
[9] Empowering rural communities through financial inclusion Available at: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_159004.pdf (Accessed: October 18, 2022).
[10] Financial Inclusion in India - An Assessment (Retrieved on October 18, 2022, from https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Speeches/PDFs/MFI101213FS.pdf)
[11] Payments Vision 2025 - Reserve Bank of India (June 2022). Available at: https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/PublicationReport/Pdfs/PAYMENTSVISION2025844D11300C884DC4ACB8E56B7348F4D4.PDF (Accessed: October 18, 2022).

04

STATES AND DISTRICTS:
TIER-WISE ANALYSIS



State-level tiers of Social Progress

The states and union territories (UTs) have been categorized into six tiers, namely:

Tier 1
Very High social progress.
SPI scores in the range of
62.05 – 65.99

Tier 2
High social progress.
SPI scores in the range of
58.76 – 60.76

Tier 3
Upper Middle social progress.
SPI scores in the range of
56.27 – 58.26

Tier 4
Lower Middle social progress.
SPI scores in the range of
50.69 – 54.15

Tier 5
Low social progress.
SPI scores in the range of
48.11 – 49.16

Tier 6
Very Low social progress.
SPI scores in the range of
43.95 – 44.92



Tier-I: Very High Social Progress

Nine states and union territories belong to the Tier-I of Very High Social Progress, namely Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, and Kerala. These states and UTs have achieved high SPI scores due to remarkably well performance across components like Water and Sanitation, Shelter, Personal Safety, Personal Freedom, and Choice, consequently scoring well across the dimension of Basic Human Needs. The states can work on strengthening the dimension of the Foundations of Wellbeing. Out of these states, Chandigarh has the highest score for Shelter, while Goa has been a front-runner in terms of Water and Sanitation.

Table 11 : States and UTs belonging to Tier-I

State	SPI	Rank	Tier
Puducherry	65.99	1	Tier 1
Lakshadweep	65.89	2	Tier 1
Goa	65.53	3	Tier 1
Sikkim	65.10	4	Tier 1
Mizoram	64.19	5	Tier 1
Tamil Nadu	63.33	6	Tier 1
Himachal Pradesh	63.28	7	Tier 1
Chandigarh	62.37	8	Tier 1
Kerala	62.05	9	Tier 1

Tier-II: High Social Progress

The second tier of social progress comprises six states and union territories, namely Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Ladakh, Nagaland, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The states and UTs have attained high scores across components like Personal Safety, Water and Sanitation, Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Inclusiveness.

Table 12 : States and UTs belonging to Tier-II

State	SPI	Rank	Tier
Jammu and Kashmir	60.76	10	Tier 2
Punjab	60.23	11	Tier 2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	59.81	12	Tier 2
Ladakh	59.53	13	Tier 2
Nagaland	59.24	14	Tier 2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58.76	15	Tier 2

Tier-III: Upper Middle Social Progress

Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, and Manipur have attained the status of Upper Middle Social Progress. The states have performed well across dimensions of Basic Human Needs and Opportunity, with the highest score for components like Personal Freedom and Choice, Water and Sanitation, and Inclusiveness.

Table 13 : States and UTs belonging to Tier-III

State	SPI	Rank	Tier
Uttarakhand	58.26	16	Tier 3
Karnataka	56.77	17	Tier 3
Arunachal Pradesh	56.56	18	Tier 3
Delhi	56.28	19	Tier 3
Manipur	56.27	20	Tier 3

Tier-IV: Lower Middle Social Progress

Ten states have attained the status of Lower Middle Social Progress, namely Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Telangana, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, and Maharashtra. Despite performing relatively well in terms of Personal Freedom and Choice and Water and Sanitation, these states haven't achieved high levels of social progress in terms of Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Access to Information and Communication, and Access to Advanced Education.

Table 14 : States and UTs belonging to Tier-IV

State	SPI	Rank	Tier
Haryana	54.15	21	Tier 4
Gujarat	53.81	22	Tier 4
Andhra Pradesh	53.60	23	Tier 4
Meghalaya	53.22	24	Tier 4
West Bengal	53.13	25	Tier 4
Telangana	52.11	26	Tier 4
Tripura	51.70	27	Tier 4
Chhattisgarh	51.36	28	Tier 4
Maharashtra	50.86	29	Tier 4
Rajasthan	50.69	30	Tier 4

Tier-V: Low Social Progress

Belonging to the category of Low Social Progress, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, and Madhya Pradesh have low SPI scores of 49.16, 48.19, and 48.11, respectively. Although the states have the lowest scores across the dimension of Basic Human Needs, relatively better performance across components of Personal Rights and Personal Freedom and Choice has been observed. The states can advance their social progress by working across components like Access to Information and Communication, Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, and Access to Advanced Education.

Table 15 : States and UTs belonging to Tier-V

State	SPI	Rank	Tier
Uttar Pradesh	49.16	31	Tier 5
Odisha	48.19	32	Tier 5
Madhya Pradesh	48.11	33	Tier 5

Tier-VI: Very Low Social Progress

Although Assam, Bihar, and Jharkhand have relatively high scores in terms of Health and Wellness, Personal Freedom and Choice, Inclusiveness, and Personal Rights, the states still must strengthen components of social progress like Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Access to Information and Communication, and Access to Advanced Education to achieve high social progress.

Table 16 : States and UTs belonging to Tier-VI

State	SPI	Rank	Tier
Assam	44.92	34	Tier 6
Bihar	44.47	35	Tier 6
Jharkhand	43.95	36	Tier 6



District-level tiers of Social Progress

For the district-level analysis, the districts have been categorised based on six tiers, namely:

Tier 1
Very High social progress. These districts have SPI scores in the range of
64.19 – 72.90

Tier 2
High social progress. These districts have SPI scores in the range of
60.18 – 64.10

Tier 3
Upper Middle social progress. These districts have SPI scores in the range of
56.40 – 60.02

Tier 4
Lower Middle social progress. These districts have SPI scores in the range of
52.23 - 56.36

Tier 5
Low social progress. These districts have SPI scores in the range of
47.44 - 52.16

Tier 6
Very Low social progress. These districts have SPI scores in the range of
38.77- 47.40



Table 17 : Tier 1 – Very High Social Progress

Very High Social Progress
Number of districts = 58

Dimension/Index	Score Range
Social Progress Index (SPI)	**64.19 – 72.90**
Basic Human Needs	61.71 – 78.11
Foundations of Wellbeing	45.83 – 65.62
Opportunity	56.85 – 80.71

With a total of 58 districts, Tier-1 comprises districts that have attained near-to-perfect scores in terms of social progress. With the social progress index (SPI) scores ranging from 64.19 – 72.90 for this category, we observe Aizawl (Mizoram) attaining the highest SPI score of 72.90 in the country, with five more districts of Mizoram belonging to this tier, namely Lungei (69.80), Champhai (67.93), Serchhip (67.77), Saiha (65.79) and Mamit (64.84).

The remarkable performance of Mizoram's districts can be attributed to its achievements across components, especially that of Personal Safety, Inclusiveness, Environmental Quality, Shelter, Water and Sanitation, and Personal Rights.

Over 69 per cent of Uttarakhand's districts have witnessed Very High Social Progress, whereas 30 per cent of Arunachal Pradesh's districts fall into this category. It can also be observed that most districts belong to north-eastern states like Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland. Nagpur is the only district in Maharashtra that has achieved Very High Social Progress, with an SPI score of 65.57. This can be attributed to its achievements in terms of Water and Sanitation, Shelter, and Personal Freedom and Choice.

Overall, the districts under this tier have performed exceptionally well regarding Shelter, Inclusiveness, Water and Sanitation, and Personal Safety.

Figure 13 : Tier 1 – Number of districts

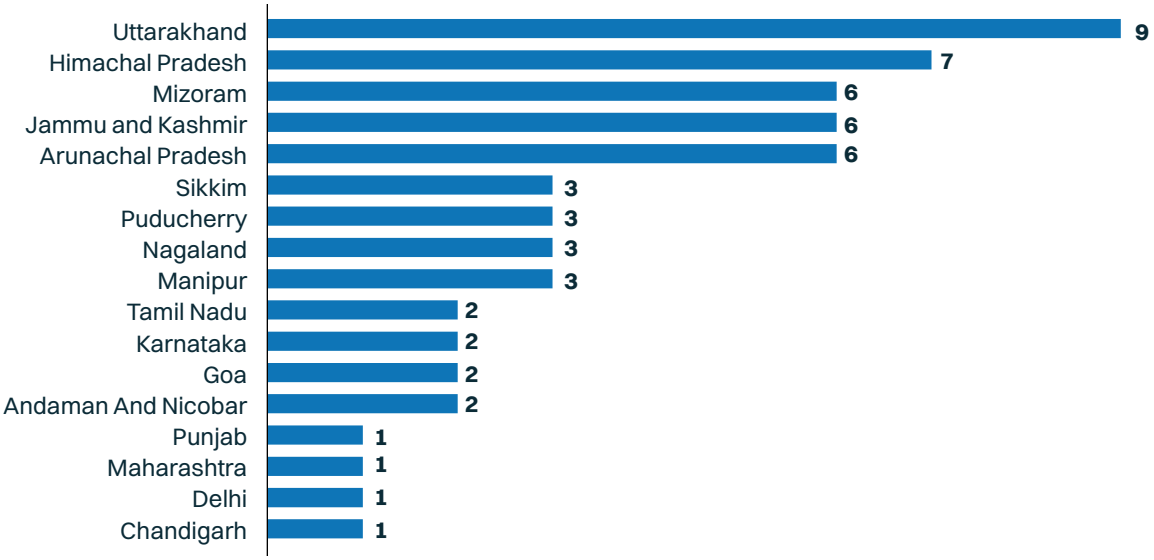


Table 18 : Tier 2 – High Social Progress

High Social Progress
Number of districts = 114

Dimension/Index	Score Range
Social Progress Index (SPI)	**60.18 – 64.10**
Basic Human Needs	57.33 – 77.96
Foundations of Wellbeing	39.66 – 65.63
Opportunity	55.79 – 76.99

The High Social Progress tier comprises 114 districts that have witnessed a streak of high scores across various components, namely Shelter, Water and Sanitation, Personal Safety, Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Inclusivity.

Over 77 per cent of Punjab's districts belong to this category, with Mohali attaining the highest SPI score of 64.10 within the state. This can be attributed to the district's remarkable performance across components like Water and Sanitation, Personal Rights, and Access to Information and Communication. However, a lot still needs to be done to improve performance across components like Health and Wellness, Environmental Quality, and Access to Advanced Education for the state of Punjab.

Moreover, over 34.37 per cent of Tamil Nadu's districts belong to Tier 2 of Social Progress, with Erode achieving the highest SPI score of 64.05, followed by Kanchipuram (63.92) and Coimbatore (63.87). Tamil Nadu has achieved high scores across components of Shelter, Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Inclusiveness.

Over 40 per cent of Jammu and Kashmir's districts belong to the High Social Progress category of the index. Of these, Shopian has the highest SPI score of 63.11, attributable to the district's achievements across Water and Sanitation, Environmental Quality, and Inclusiveness.



Figure 14 : Tier 2 – Number of districts

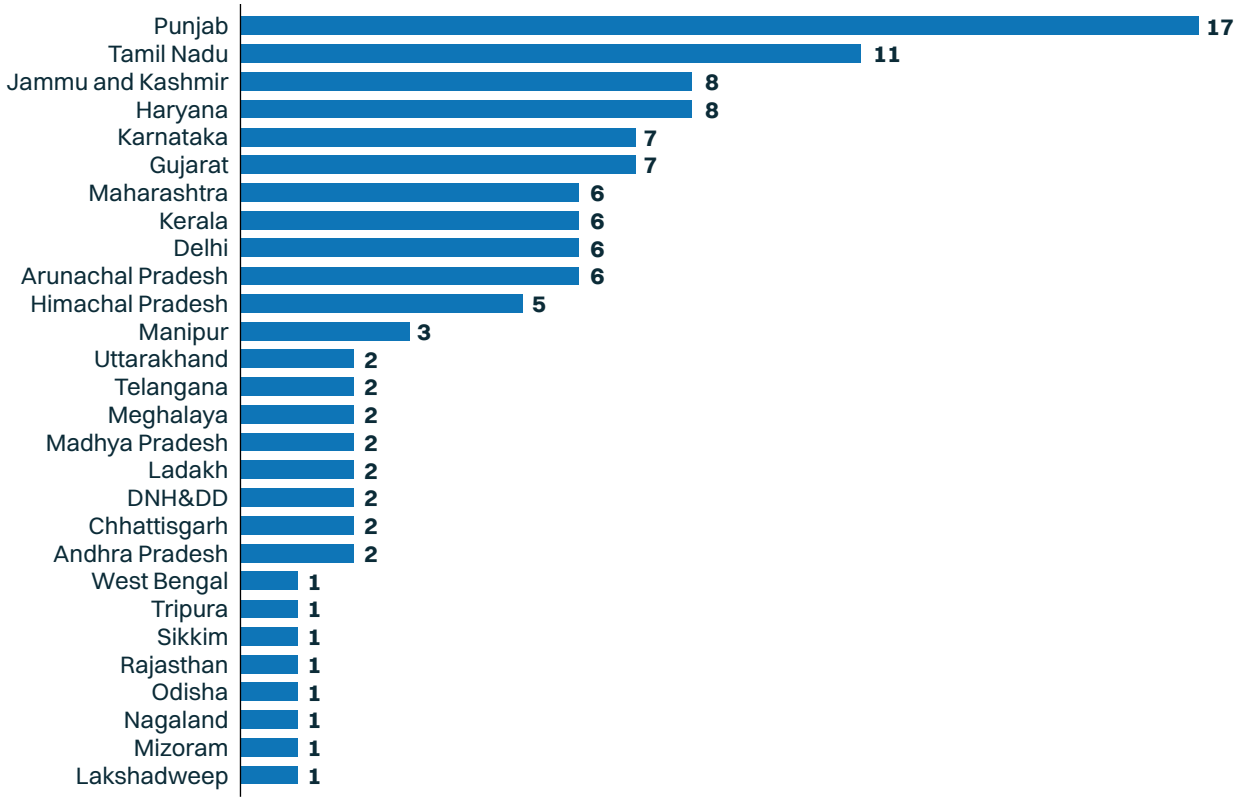


Table 19 : Tier 3 – Upper Middle Social Progress

Upper Middle Social Progress
Number of districts = 135

Dimension/Index	Score Range
Social Progress Index (SPI)	**56.40 – 60.02**
Basic Human Needs	49.46 – 73.21
Foundations of Wellbeing	36.93 – 61.78
Opportunity	52.19 – 76.22

The districts belonging to the Upper Middle Social Progress category have performed reasonably well across components like Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Shelter. However, the districts have scored relatively low across components like Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Access to Basic Knowledge, Health and Wellness, and Access to Advanced Education.

Wokha district of Nagaland has the highest SPI score of 60.02 in this tier, followed by Sivaganga (Tamil Nadu) with SPI score of 60.00, and Peren (Nagaland) with SPI score 59.98. Tier-3 districts in Tamil Nadu have performed well in terms of Shelter, Personal Rights, and Personal Freedom and Choice. Similarly, in Nagaland, tier-3 districts have performed well across components of Inclusiveness, Environmental Quality, and Personal Safety.

Figure 15 : Tier 3 – Number of districts

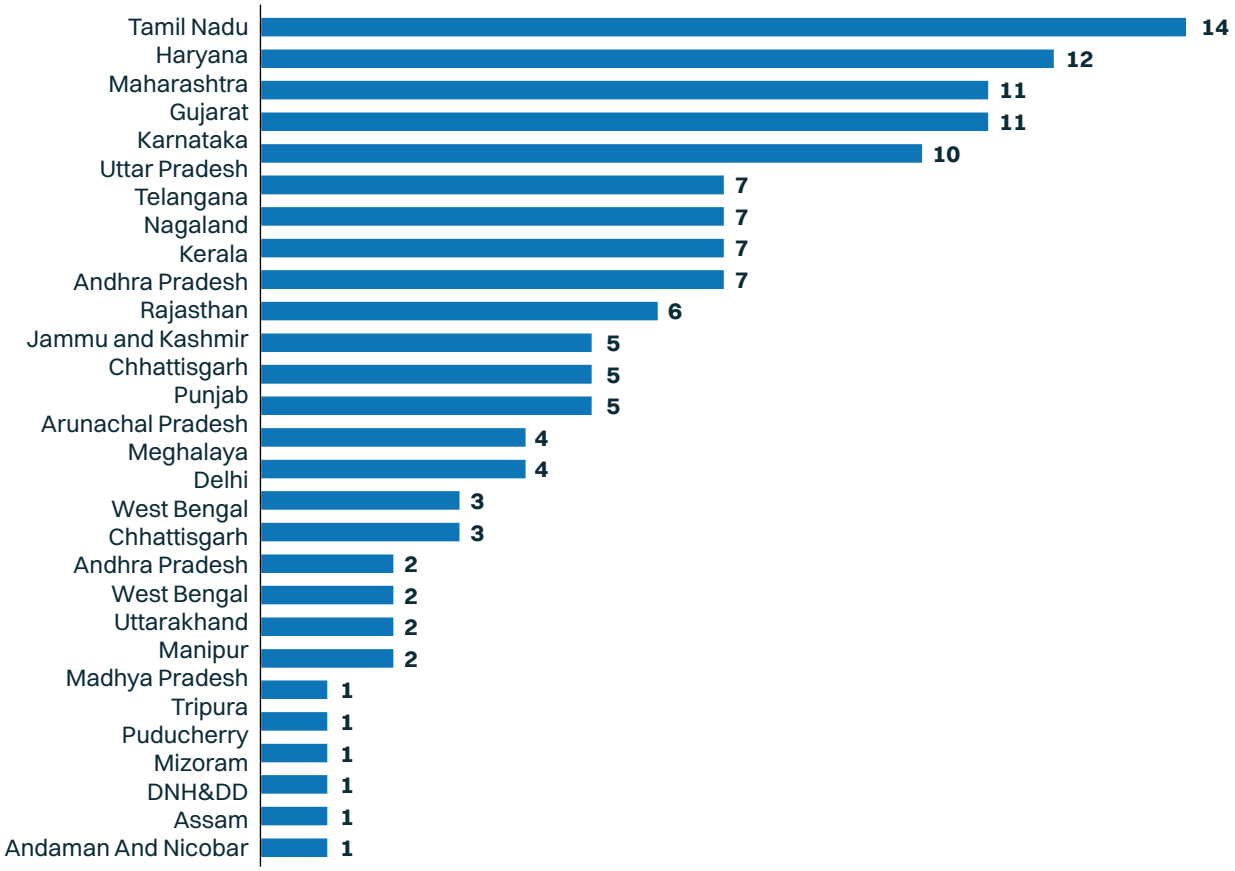


Table 20 : Tier 4 – Lower Middle Social Progress

Lower Middle Social Progress
Number of districts = 147

Dimension/Index	Score Range
Social Progress Index (SPI)	**52.23 – 56.36**
Basic Human Needs	44.15 – 70.37
Foundations of Wellbeing	34.65 – 62.97
Opportunity	48.33 – 69.52

Tier-4 districts have performed relatively well across components like Water and Sanitation, Shelter, Personal Safety, Personal Rights, and Personal Freedom and Choice. In addition, a lot needs to be done to improve the status of these districts in terms of Access to Advanced Education, Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, and Environmental Quality components.

In this category, Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh) has the highest SPI score of 56.36, followed by Dindigul (Tamil Nadu) with an SPI score of 56.32, and Akola (Maharashtra) with an SPI score of 56.30. Over 39 per cent of Maharashtra's districts belong to this category of social progress, whereas 21 per cent of Assam's districts belong to this category.

Figure 16 : Tier 4 – Number of districts

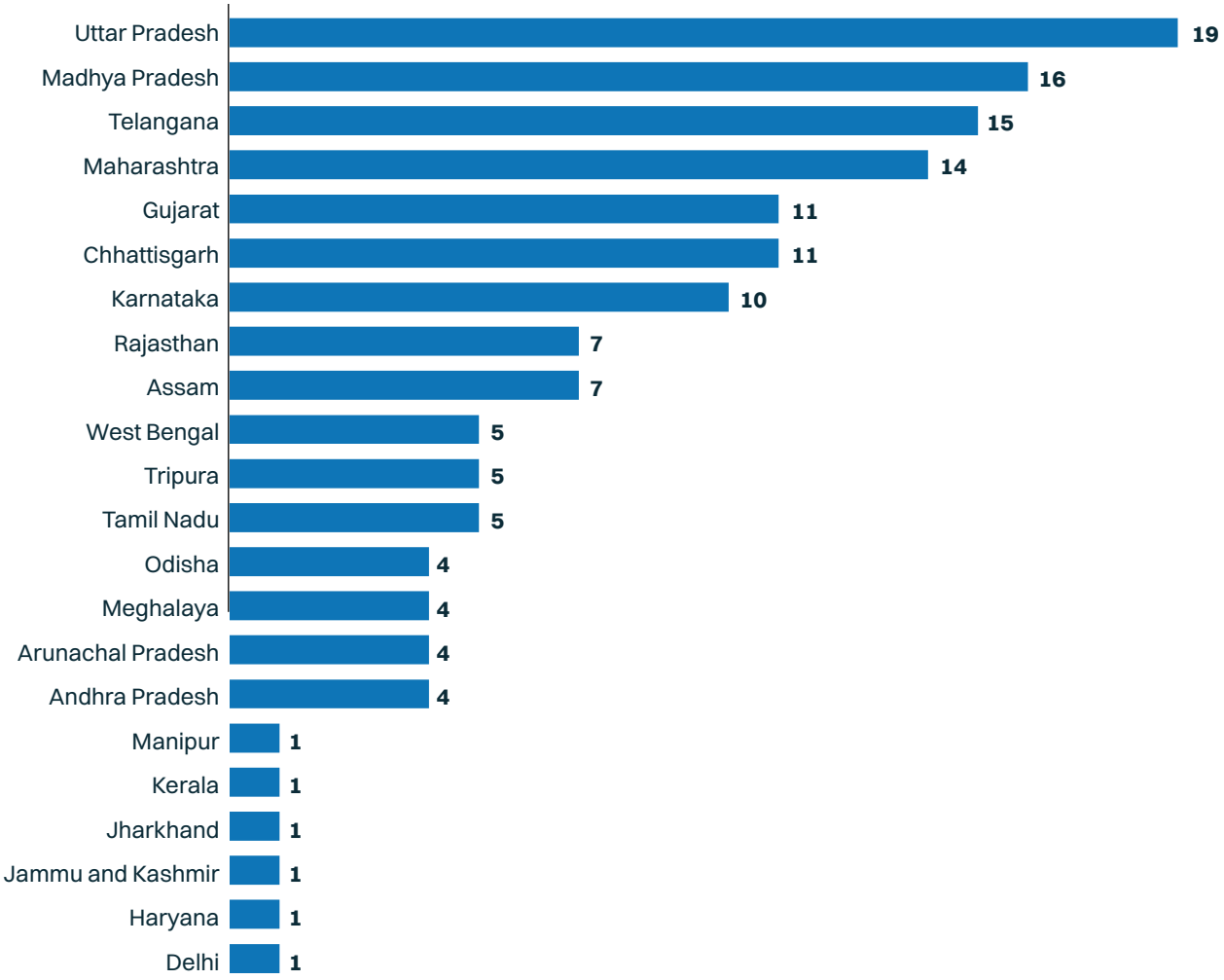


Table 21 : Tier 5 – Low Social Progress

Low Social Progress
Number of districts = 171

Dimension/Index	Score Range
Social Progress Index (SPI)	**47.44 – 52.16**
Basic Human Needs	35.66 – 66.44
Foundations of Wellbeing	34.55 – 57.06
Opportunity	39.16 – 64.90

Tier-5 districts have performed well across components like Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Inclusiveness. These districts need to work on improving access to Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, as well as Access to Advanced Education, due to low scores in these areas. Over 47 per cent of Uttar Pradesh's districts belong to this category, while 51 per cent of Madhya Pradesh's districts fall into this category.

Figure 17 : Tier 5 – Number of districts

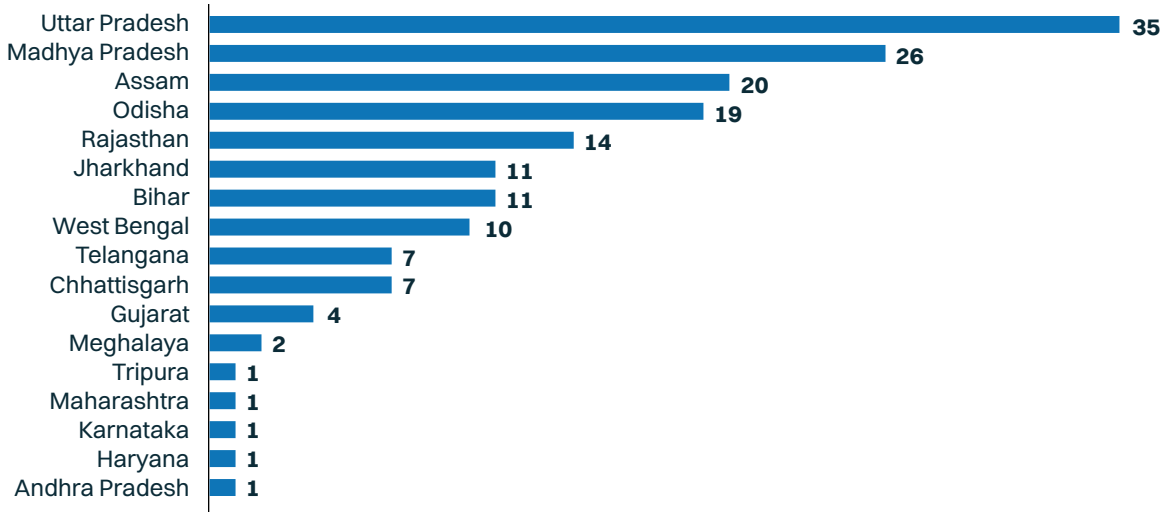
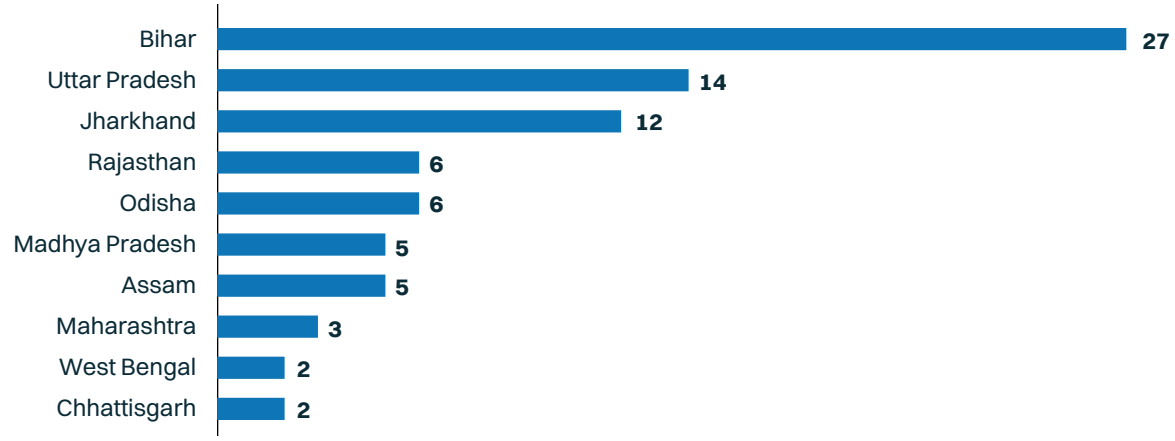


Table 22 : Tier 6 – Very Low Social Progress

Low Social Progress
Number of districts = 82

Dimension/Index	Score Range
Social Progress Index (SPI)	**38.77 – 47.40**
Basic Human Needs	33.18 – 57.56
Foundations of Wellbeing	37.30 – 53.82
Opportunity	23.96 – 58.07

Figure 18 : Tier 6 – Number of districts



Tier-6 districts have some of the lowest scores across components like Nutrition, Basic Medical Care, and Access to Advanced Education. The districts have also performed poorly across personal rights and Access to Information and Communication. Over 71 per cent of Bihar's districts belong to this category. Despite scoring well in terms of Water and Sanitation and Personal Safety, Bihar's districts have abysmally low scores across Access to Advanced Education and Nutrition and Basic Medical Care component. Further, about 19 per cent of Uttar Pradesh's districts belong to this category.

05

STATES AND DISTRICTS:

DIMENSION-WISE ANALYSIS



Dimension I:

Basic Human Needs

Fulfilling citizens' basic needs in a constantly changing world is a difficult task. If citizens lack access to basic medical care, personal safety, water, sanitation, energy, and shelter, their quality of life will suffer. This, in turn, will affect the prospect of social progress. The dimension of Basic Human Needs comprises four components:

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care (NBMC)

Water and Sanitation (WS)

Shelter (S)

Personal Safety (PS)

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care (NBMC)

The importance of nutrition has been well-recognized as a critical part of an individual's overall wellbeing and development. Better healthcare interventions, especially in the form of nutrition intake, can improve the outcomes related to the infant, child, and maternal health, as well as a lower risk of communicable diseases. This, in turn, will lead to healthy children who can learn better and be more productive.

The Nutrition and Basic Medical Care (NBMC) component aims to assess the role of healthcare facilities in laying the foundations of policies



that focus on curbing the prevalence of anaemia, stunting in children and malnutrition along with ensuring progress in terms of maternal health. Ensuring equitable basic medical care for all is a key step towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and social progress. According to WHO, "scaling up primary health care (PHC) interventions across low and middle-income countries could save 60 million lives and increase average life expectancy by 3.7 years by 2030" (2021). Against this backdrop, primary healthcare facilities play an important role in accelerating the scale-up of NBMC components in India.

State-level analysis

The Nutrition and Basic Medical Care captures states/UTs performance on anaemia among women and children, provision of maternal antenatal care services, healthcare infrastructure, and stunting among children. The average sub-pillar score is 49.22, and 16 states/ union territories have scored higher than the national average. Kerala has the highest score of 67.68, followed by Lakshadweep, with a score of 66.58, and Sikkim, with a score of 65.57. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand have scored low, i.e. 28.86, 33.36 and 35.47.

Kerala's high component score can be attributed to its commendable performance in reduced prevalence of anaemia among women. The state has achieved the lowest prevalence rate of 39.4 per cent in the country for anaemia among children aged 6-59 months. Kerala also has one of the country's lowest infant, child and maternal mortality rates, i.e., 4.4, 5.2, and 43. On the other hand, Bihar's low component score can be attributed to its poor performance in reducing the prevalence of anaemia among women and children. Bihar also has the second highest rates of stunting in children, i.e., 42.9 per cent of children under five years are stunted (height-for-age). In addition to this, Bihar



has performed poorly in terms of addressing the nutritional needs of children, with the state having the highest percentage of underweight children in the country, i.e., 41 per cent of children under five years are underweight in Bihar. It must be noted that both states are way far from achieving SDG 2030 target. As per the SDG 2 "Zero Hunger," India targets to reduce the percentage of children under five years underweight and stunted to 1.9 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively.[12]

Maternal and Infant Health



According to WHO, the antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing and that of their infants. Receiving antenatal care at least four times increases the likelihood of receiving effective maternal health interventions during the antenatal period.

Over

58.1% mothers

received at least 4 antenatal care visits at the national level. (NFHS, 2019-21)

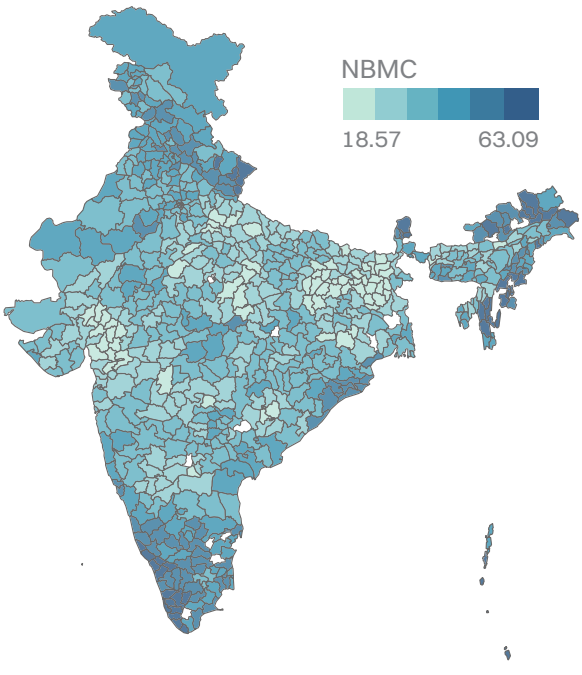
Deaths due to Infectious diseases

Lakshadweep, Kerala and Puducherry have the highest death percentage due to Tuberculosis (TB), i.e. 8.7, 7.25 and 7.2, respectively. Deaths from acute diarrhoea are 4.90 and 4.46 in Meghalaya and Chandigarh, the highest across the country. The death rate due to malaria is highest in Mizoram and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which are 0.55 and 0.53, respectively.

District-level analysis

Over 340 districts have scored above the national average of 38.59 for Nutrition and Basic Medical Care component. Pathanamthitta (63.09), Kozhikode (62.21), Thiruvanthapuram (62.03) from Kerala and Longding (62.92) from Arunachal Pradesh are the highest-scoring districts in this sub-pillar. In contrast, Banka and Lakhisarai from Bihar scored the lowest, i.e. 18.57 and 18.58. There is a significant difference of 44.52 points between India's highest and lowest-scoring districts.

Figure 19: Nutrition and Basic Medical Care - Component scores of districts



[12] https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/#/ranking

All of Kerala's districts have scored above the district average, indicating that the state has done well in addressing its population's nutritional and basic medical care needs. Similarly, districts of Tamil Nadu have performed well, with Kanyakumari district having the highest score of 60.22 within the state. Other districts in Tamil Nadu with high scores are Theni (57.72), Nilgiris (55.75), Tiruvarur (54.14), and Coimbatore (53.91).

The districts of Bihar have some of the lowest NBMC scores, ranging from 18.57 to 38.06, implying that Bihar's districts are performing poorly across the spectrum of nutrition and basic medical care.

Anaemia in Children and Women

Leh (Ladakh), Kargil (Ladakh), Kishtwar (Jammu and Kashmir), Lahaul and Spiti (Himachal Pradesh), South Dinajpur (West Bengal) and West Medinipur (West Bengal) and Udalguri (Assam) are the only districts in India where more than 80 per cent of women are anaemic. On the other hand, Kohima (Nagaland), Ukhrul and Thoubal districts of Manipur, Kra Daadi and Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh have less than 25 per cent of anaemic women. At the same time, Leh (Ladakh), Narmada and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat, Lahaul and Spiti (Himachal Pradesh) and Sukma (Chhatisgarh) are the only districts in India where more than 90 per cent of 5-59 months aged children with anaemia. Siang (Arunachal Pradesh) and East Garo Hills (Meghalaya) are the only districts with less than 30 per cent anaemia among children.

Stunted and Underweight Children

17 districts have more than 50 per cent of stunted children, out of which 6 belong to Uttar Pradesh. Further 12 districts have more than 50 per cent of underweight children, out of which 5 belong to Gujarat. West Singhbhum and Pakur districts of Jharkhand and Dahod district of Gujarat are the only districts with more than 50 per cent of both stunted and underweight children (under 5 years of age). Northeastern districts like South Sikkim (Sikkim), Lower Subansiri (Arunachal Pradesh), Siang (Arunachal Pradesh), Lower Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh), Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh), Aizawl (Mizoram), Jhajjar (Haryana), and Churachandpur (Manipur) have less than 10 per cent of underweight children. These districts are still closer to the SDG 2030 target of reducing underweight children to 1.9 per cent. However, in the case of stunting, it is further noted that no district in India is close to achieving SDG 2030 target for reducing stunted children to 6 per cent.

Children receiving an adequate diet

On average, 12.32 per cent of children aged 6-23 months can receive an adequate diet. Pathanamthitta district of Kerala has performed significantly better than the rest of Kerala, with 50.1 per cent of children receiving an adequate diet and nutrition. Over 690 districts have less than 30 per cent of children received an adequate diet. District-level disparities in the percentage of children who receive an adequate diet and nutrition can lead to an increased burden of malnutrition in children, despite having the right resources and policies in place for a state.



Maternal antenatal care services

On average, the country has 60.46 per cent of mothers who receive at least four antenatal care visits. Over 370 districts have mothers receiving antenatal care above the national average. Theni, Namakkal, and Tiruvannamalai districts of Tamil Nadu are the top three best-performing districts for this indicator, with more than 97 per cent of mothers receiving antenatal care visits within each district. 51 districts have more than 90 per cent of mothers receiving antenatal care visits. In contrast, less than 10 per cent of mothers had antenatal care visits in the following districts of Nagaland: Tuensang, Kiphire, Phek and Mon. Overall, efforts should be made to improve maternal antenatal care services by increasing awareness among mothers and communities about the benefits of these services. This can be done by providing information on the benefits of antenatal care visits and the importance of antenatal care visits during pregnancy.



Water and Sanitation (WS)

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities forms an integral part of basic human needs. According to UNICEF, "when families do not have a safe and reliable water source, preferably direct to their home, then it is often women and children that are responsible for collecting water. School attendance in India decreases when children are required to spend hours collecting water".[13] In 2009, India launched the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) intending to provide safe and adequate water to rural households on a sustainable basis. Expanding on NRDWP 2013 guidelines, the union budget of 2019 focused on providing Piped Water Supply (PWS) to all rural households by the year 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to increase the household tap connections that will ensure adherence to norms relating to the drinking water supply.

By taking into consideration indicators like access to an improved drinking water source, sanitation facilities, and functional household tap connections, the Water and Sanitation component aims to assess the performance of states and districts in fulfilling the water and sanitation requirements of the citizens.

State-level analysis

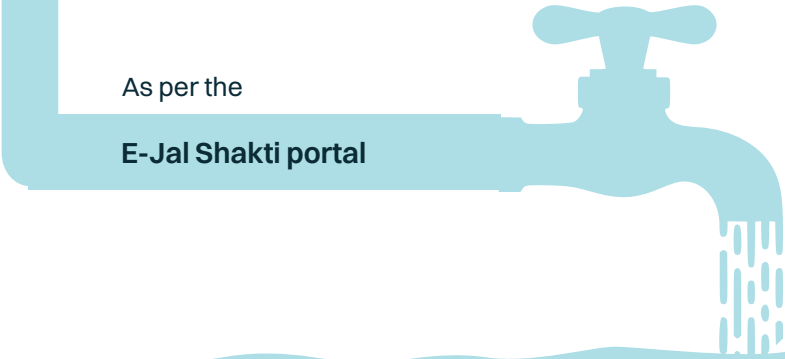
Although most states and union territories have performed well in water and sanitation as a result of the concrete efforts under the Jal Jeevan Mission, there is still scope for further improvement. Over 18 states and union territories have scored more than the national average, i.e. 61.45 in a Water and Sanitation sub-pillar. Goa has the highest score of 85.27, closely followed by Punjab (81.17), and Haryana, (80.22). On the other hand, states like Jharkhand, Ladakh, and Odisha have scored the lowest at 31.16, 32.17, and 38.50, respectively.



[13] https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/clean-drinking-water

For instance, Goa's performance in terms of Water and Sanitation can be attributed to the state's water and sanitation practices and the state's efforts for identified water bodies that need intervention for wastewater treatment. State has also completed various irrigation projects, checking the limits of groundwater and artificial recharge for irrigation and drinking water supply. State also has a framework for promoting large-scale rooftop rainwater practices across regions. The state also has been making a considerable investment in infrastructure required to extract the water from its natural source and to process it for end users.[14]

Access to functional tap water supply in all households



As per the

E-Jal Shakti portal

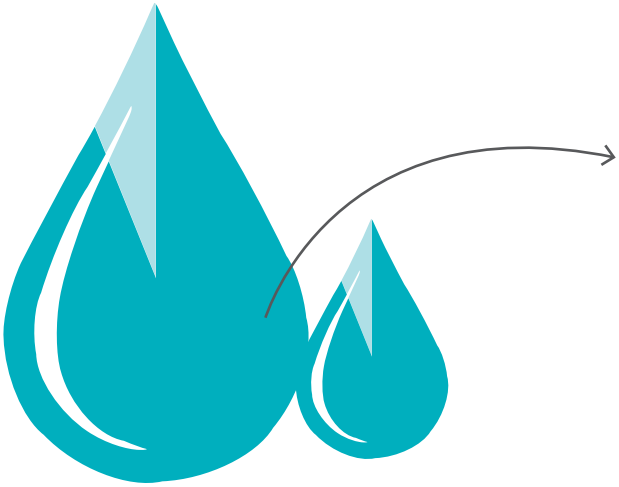
Puducherry, Telangana, Haryana, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu have ensured 100 per cent coverage of rural homes in terms of functional household tap water supply.[15]

Other states like Punjab and Gujarat have also performed well in this regard, with 99.75 per cent and 96.51 per cent of rural households having access to functional household tap connections, respectively. In contrast, states like Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have less than 30 per cent of households with tap water supply.

Households using improved drinking water sources

Access to an improved drinking water source is crucial for curbing the spread of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases. On average, 94.02 per cent of households have access to an improved drinking water source in India. States and union territories like Puducherry, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Chandigarh have more than 99 per cent of households having access to improved drinking water sources in India.

[14] State Water Policy 2021, Government of Goa (Retrieved from - https://goawrd.gov.in/sites/default/files/State%20water%20policy%202021.pdf)
[15] JJM Dashboard (ejalshakti.gov.in)



On average,

94.02% of households

have access to an improved drinking water source in India.

Households using improved sanitation facilities

Lakshadweep is the best performer, with 99.8 per cent of households having access to improved sanitation facilities.

Some other best-performing states and union territories are Kerala, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Punjab, with more than 85 per cent of their population having access to improved sanitation facilities.

The performance of states and union territories on households using improved sanitation facilities indicates a need for better hygiene and sanitation in states such as Ladakh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Manipur to upscale efforts for improved outcomes in this parameter. These states have less than 65 per cent of households with improved sanitation facilities and significantly higher prevalence of diarrhoea in its children population.

Prevalence of Diarrhoea

Consuming contaminated drinking water can result in illnesses including cholera, acute diarrheal diseases (dysentery and diarrhoea), enteric fever (typhoid), and viral hepatitis A and E. In many states, childhood diarrheal illnesses, account for 6.4% of under-five fatalities. Each year, approximately 0.62 lakh children die from diarrhoea.[16]

In India, the mortality rate from diarrheal disease among children under five is still very high. Many lives can be saved by prompt and effective treatment with ORS and zinc. At the national level, ORS coverage is 60.6 per cent, and zinc coverage is 30.5 per cent (NFHS -5). However, per the India Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea, coverage of both ORS and zinc must meet the aim of 90 per cent by 2025. (IAPPD).[17]

Fourteen states/union territories have more than 6 per cent prevalence of diarrhoea in children, according to NFHS-5. Bihar, Delhi, and Meghalaya have the highest prevalence of diarrhoea in their children's population, i.e. 13.7, 10.6 and 10.4 per cent, respectively. There is a need for these

[16] Cause of Death Statistics 2015-17, Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India
[17] IDCF 2022 Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight June 2022 (learning4impact.org)

states/UTs governments to make provisions to facilitate access to safe drinking water and ensure efficient surveillance of diarrhoea outbreaks and their prevention and management.

District-level analysis

The Water and Sanitation sub-pillar comprises three indicators that assess the districts' performance in terms of access to:

- **Improved drinking water**
- **Functional household tap connections**
- **Improved sanitation facilities**

The district-level average score for this component is 63.60. More than half (50.64 per cent) of districts scored above the national average.
Sangrur district of Punjab has the highest score of 94.44 in the country, followed by Nawanshahr (Punjab) and Barnala (Punjab), with WS scores of 94.32 and 94.09, respectively. On the other hand, the West Singhbum district of Jharkhand has the lowest score of 21.47, followed by Chatra (Jharkhand) and Latehar (Jharkhand), with scores of 21.88 and 23.10, respectively.

All districts of Jharkhand have scored below the national average and have the lowest scores across the Water and Sanitation component. West Singhbum, Jharkhand, the lowest scoring district across India, has 79.30 per cent of households using improved drinking water sources, but at the same time, there is a huge disparity, as only 20.94 and 37.70 per cent of households have access to tap water supply and improved sanitation facilities, respectively. All districts of Punjab have scored above the national average and have the highest scores in the Water and Sanitation component. District scores in Punjab range between 81.82 and 94.44.

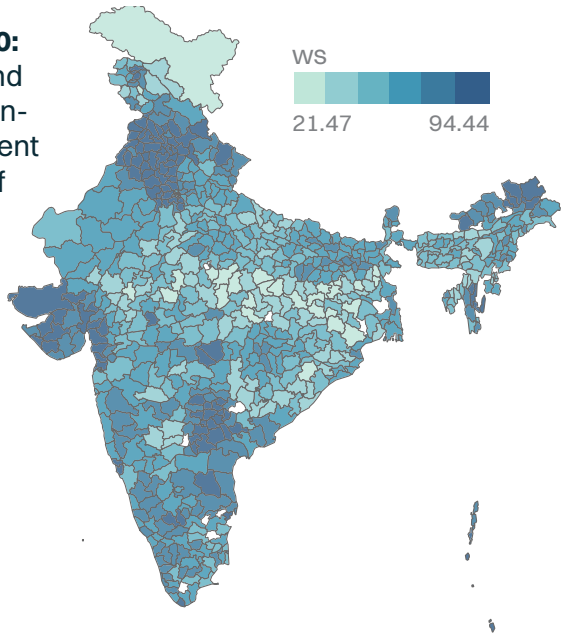
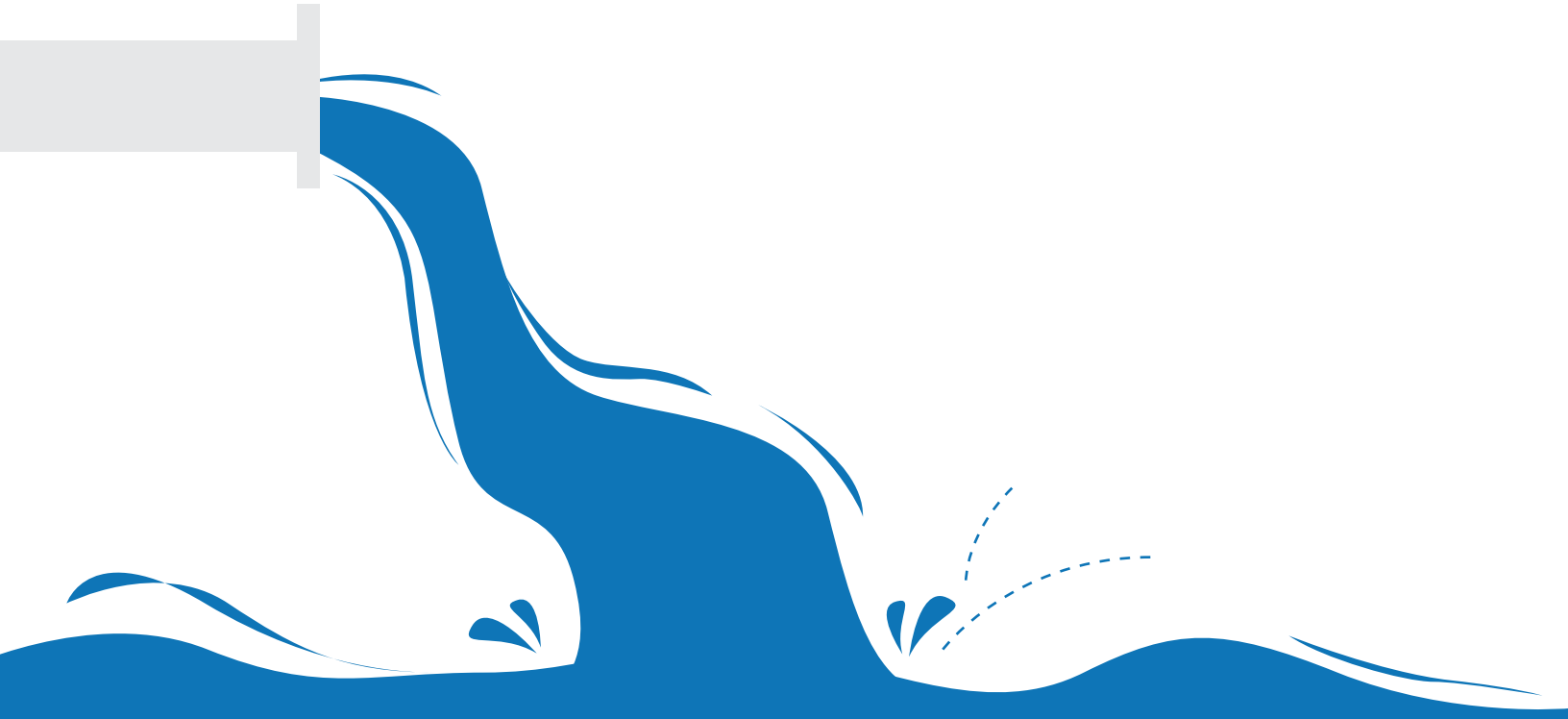


Figure 20: Water and Sanitation-Component scores of districts

Access to improved drinking water and household tap connections

On average, 93.77 per cent of the households at the district-level use improved drinking water sources. 34 districts have 100 per cent of their households having access to improved drinking water sources. Intra-state variations in accessibility to water and sanitation facilities need to be taken care of. For instance, within Assam, districts like Hailakandi, Cachar, West Karbi Anglong, and Dima Hasao have the percentage of households using an improved drinking water source in the range of 41.20 per cent - 50.20 per cent as compared to other districts within the state, wherein atleast 62.3 per cent households are using improved drinking water sources, each. Similarly, in Odisha, the district of Malkangiri has the lowest percentage of households having access to tap water supply, i.e., 26.26 per cent. On the other hand, Nuapada is the best performing district within the state in this regard, with 92.23 per cent of households with tap water supply.



105 out of 680 districts have 100 per cent of households having functional tap water connections. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh districts scored below the national average, i.e. 55.27 per cent. In contrast, 339 districts have less than 50 per cent of households having functional tap water supply. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal have more than 90 per cent of districts where penetration of functional connectivity of water supply in rural areas is still very low. This shows that these states must adopt efficient policy implementation strategies to guarantee that all districts have access to a working tap water supply.

Access to improved sanitation facilities

To improve the sanitation and hygiene facilities and to achieve total sanitation at the village, block, and district levels, the government has been taking steps through programmes like Open Defecation Free (ODF) India, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G), and Swachh Survekshan Grameen. On average, 71.93 per cent of the households have access to improved sanitation facilities. Malappuram district of Kerala has the highest percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities at 99.9 per cent. Kerala's districts have more than 95 per cent of households having access to improved sanitation facilities. Within Mizoram, all districts have more than 90 per cent of their households with access to improved sanitation facilities. Less than 35% of households in districts like Purulia (West Bengal), Bijapur (Chhatisgarh), Madhepura (Bihar), and Araria (Bihar) have access to better sanitation.

Shelter (S)

Unhealthy housing conditions jeopardize citizens' social and economic well-being and deprive them of the basic human right to live safely in a shelter. Shelter is a bare minimum requirement for survival. Its durability determines resilience in the face of dangers such as cold, heat, and rain. "Further evidence also shows a relationship between overcrowding and mental health (including stress and sleep disorders) and between indoor temperatures and mental health disorders".[18] This sub-pillar evaluates intrinsic indicators for evaluating the housing conditions at the state and district level, which determine citizen's health and overall well-being.

State-level analysis

Over 19 states and union territories have component scores above the national average, i.e 58.47. The union territory of Chandigarh has the highest component score of 87.02, followed

[18] https://jhumanitarianaction.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s41018-022-00123-0



by Goa, with a score of 85.49, and Telangana, with a score of 82.64. States like Assam, Bihar, and Jharkhand are among the lowest-performing states in terms of Shelter, with component scores of 29.21, 36.05, and 37.50.

Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban



PMAY-Urban Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) focuses on addressing the urban housing shortage and ensuring a pucca house for all eligible households in urban areas.

The scheme focuses on three key areas[19] - the construction of affordable houses, creating a housing stock, and addressing the housing issue for those who do not have a house. The scheme was launched in 2015, and the first phase was completed in 2018-19. The scheme's objective was to provide affordable houses to all urban low-income families in urban areas by 2022. In August 2022, the scheme's continuation was approved until December 2024.

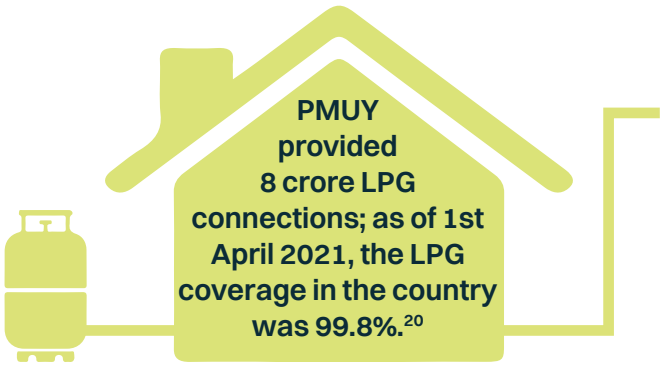
For the percentage of households completed under PMAY-U, states and union territories like Delhi, Chandigarh, Goa, and Telangana are the best performers, with more than 85 per cent of sanctioned households completed under the scheme. At the same time, states/union territories like Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir have less than 30 per cent of sanctioned households completed under PMAY-U scheme.

[19] PMAY - U (Scheme Guidelines, January 2021 (https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/62381c744c188-Updated-guidelines-of-PMAY-U.pdf)



Percentage of households using clean fuel for cooking

Adopting cleaner cooking fuels is a prerequisite for advancing social progress and mitigating climate change-related risks. On average, 64.18 per cent of households use clean fuel for cooking. Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Assam, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have less than 50 per cent of households using clean fuel for cooking. Whereas Delhi, Goa, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Telangana have more than 90 per cent of households using clean fuel for cooking. This is the result of the government of India's effort to move towards universal access to clean cooking fuel through The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).



It was introduced in May 2016 to provide clean cooking fuel (like LPG) to deprived households and rural areas that usually use traditional cooking fuels that negatively impact the health of the people in the household, as well as the environment.

District-level analysis

The Shelter (S) component focuses on assessing the performance of districts based on three indicators: households in good condition, households with electricity, and usage of clean fuel. The average component score is 65.17, with more than half of the districts scoring above the national average.

The district of Hyderabad in Telangana has the highest score of 95.87, followed by Yanam (Puducherry) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu), with near-to-perfect scores of 95.58 and 95.30, respectively.

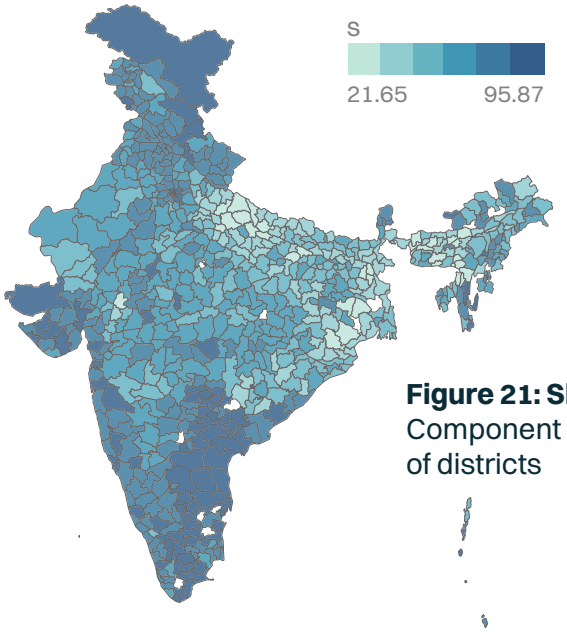


Figure 21: Shelter – Component scores of districts

Districts of Tamil Nadu and Telangana have performed remarkably well across this sub-pillar, scoring in the range of 68.82-95.87. While Hyderabad is the best performer, districts like Rangareddy and Medchal have also performed well within the state, scoring 94.76 and 88.30, respectively. Tamil Nadu's districts, such as Tiruppur (93.60), Erode (93.57), Coimbatore (93.30), and Tiruvallur (92.68) have also registered high scores across the shelter sub-pillar. Bankura district in West Bengal has scored the lowest of 21.65 - a difference of more than 40 points from the national average. Other districts with low scores include West Khasi Hills (Meghalaya), Darrang (Assam), Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh), and Hailakandi (Assam), with component scores of 23.64, 24.22, 24.66, and 25.81, respectively.

[20] PMUY website (Information retrieved from - https://www.pmuy.gov.in/index.aspx)

Percentage of households using clean fuel for cooking and electricity

About 97 per cent of the population lives in households with electricity on average, with 26 districts having 100 per cent of households with electricity. It is noted that the following districts: Rajouri (Jammu and Kashmir), Jind & Bhiwani (Haryana) and Bilaspur(Himachal Pradesh) have all 100 per cent of households with electricity but still have less than 50 per cent of households not using clean fuel for cooking. All districts of Meghalaya have less than 64.18 per cent, i.e. a national average of households using clean fuel for cooking. Whereas Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand have more than 90 per cent of districts households with less than the national average.

Personal Safety (PS)

Without safeguarding the personal safety of citizens, especially that of women and children who are more vulnerable to violence and abuse, social progress remains inhibited. Increased crime rates can harm a society's social fabric and increase social inequalities. Overall well-being of an individual cannot be attained without ensuring personal safety. It impacts people's ability to leave their houses, go on solitary walks, and care for their families without feeling threatened. The urban poor, in particular, is at a higher risk of being victimized due to the lack of security and access to essential services. It is crucial to address these issues in a coordinated manner to create a safer and more secure environment for citizens.

State-level analysis

Nagaland has the highest score of 88.06 compared to the national average of 61.48. Ladakh, Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu are among the best-performing states and union territories, with scores of 85.87, 78.65, and 78.43, respectively.



States like Haryana, Odisha, and Assam are among some of the poor-performing states, with scores of 33.04, 34.86, and 35.24, respectively. Despite attaining the status of Very High Social Progress status, Chandigarh is the only Tier-I union territory with a score of less than 61.48 for Personal Safety. Nagaland and Ladakh have the lowest incidence of crimes against women and children in the country compared to other states. In terms of the incidence of violent crimes, the rate is much higher than the state-level average across states like Jharkhand, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Assam, and Odisha, to name a few. It is essential to focus on the social aspect of development, like personal safety, that can lead to a better quality of life for all.

Crime against women and children

In crime against women, Assam, Odisha, Delhi, Telangana, Haryana and Rajasthan have crime rates above 90. In contrast, Nagaland and Ladakh have the lowest crime rate, i.e. 3.7 and 7. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have crime rates above 50 when we assess crime against children. Nagaland and Ladakh have the lowest crime rate against children, i.e. 3.8 and 2.4.

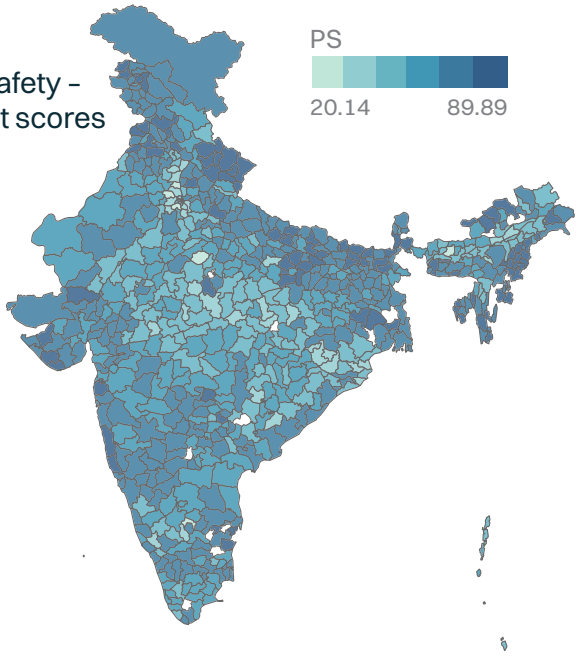
District-level analysis

The component assesses the performance of districts in terms of murder crimes, crimes committed against women, crimes against children, violent crimes, road deaths, and cybercrime prevalence rate.

The average score is 64.60, with Mokokchung district of Nagaland in the lead, attaining the highest score of 89.89 in the country. Gurdaspur (Punjab) and Senapati (Manipur) have also performed well, scoring 89.64 and 89.62, respectively. More than half of the districts in the country have a score of 64.60 or above. On the other hand, districts like Gurugram (Haryana), Rohtak (Haryana), Shahdara (Delhi), Panipat (Haryana), and Bengaluru rural (Karnataka) have some of the lowest PS scores in the country. Gurugram has a score of 20.14, while Rohtak and Shahdara have scores of 25.94 and 26.02, respectively. Panipat's score stands at 26.16, while Bengaluru Rural has attained a score of 27.14.

Incidences of both murder and violent crimes are high in Patna, Surat and Chennai districts. It is important to evaluate districts based on the incidence of crimes as the rate is relative to population. The incidence of Murder crimes is highest, i.e. 204 in Patna (Bihar). Overall, 23 districts have an incidence above 100 in terms of murder crimes. Over 22 districts have violent crimes per lakh population greater than 1000. The cybercrime rate is the highest in the relatively urban districts of the country. Gautam Buddha Nagar has the highest cybercrime rate, i.e. 96.17, and is closely followed by Bengaluru Urban (93), Mumbai City (79.57), Kamrup Metropolitan(73.94) and Hyderabad (64.74).[21]

Figure 22: Personal Safety – Component scores of districts



It should be noted that insufficient reporting of crimes against women and children can potentially be a factor in districts with lower crime rates than other districts . As a result, it is vital not to overemphasize each state's and district's performance. A competent legal and regulatory environment that encourages raising the charge sheet rate is important. Regardless of the scores on the sub-pillar, a district's safety needs to be improved. State governments could accomplish this by strengthening safety measures in the region.

[21] NCRB 2020 data for murder crimes - available for 622 districts as of July 2022 ; NCRB 2020 data for violent crimes - available for 669 districts as of July 2022

Dimension II:

Foundations of Well Being

While fulfilling citizens' basic needs is the first step towards social progress, sustaining the building blocks that enhance well-being of individuals and groups is equally essential for long-term social progress. Therefore, Social progress cannot be fully measured or gauged without considering the "Foundations of Wellbeing". This dimension focuses on:

Access to Basic Knowledge (ABK)

Access to Information and Communication (AIC)

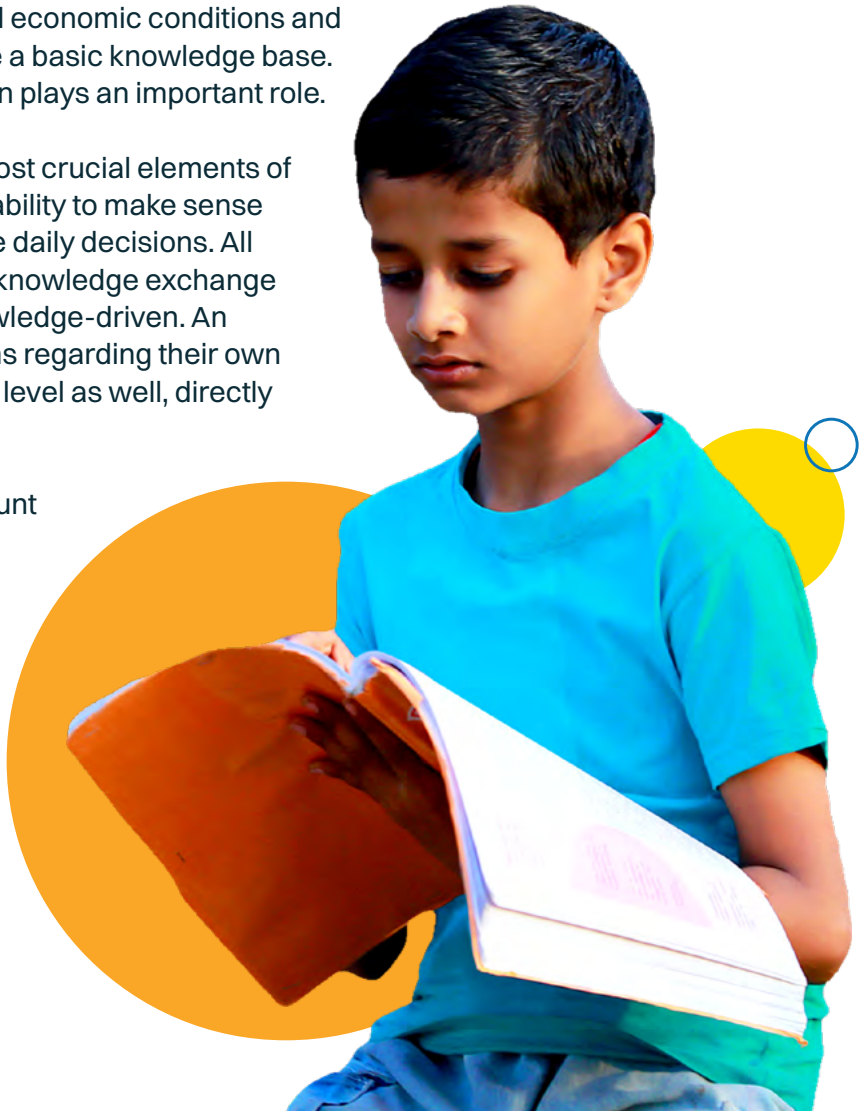
Environmental Quality (EQ)

Health and Wellness (HW)

Access to Basic Knowledge (ABK)

Education is fundamental to individual freedom and empowerment. An individual can improve his or her social and economic conditions and participate more fully in society if they have a basic knowledge base. To build a more equitable society, education plays an important role.

Access to basic knowledge is one of the most crucial elements of human development. It encompasses the ability to make sense of, evaluate, and act on information to make daily decisions. All citizens must have access to channels for knowledge exchange as societies grow progressively more knowledge-driven. An educated person can make better decisions regarding their own health, nutrition, and welfare on a personal level as well, directly affecting their ease of life.



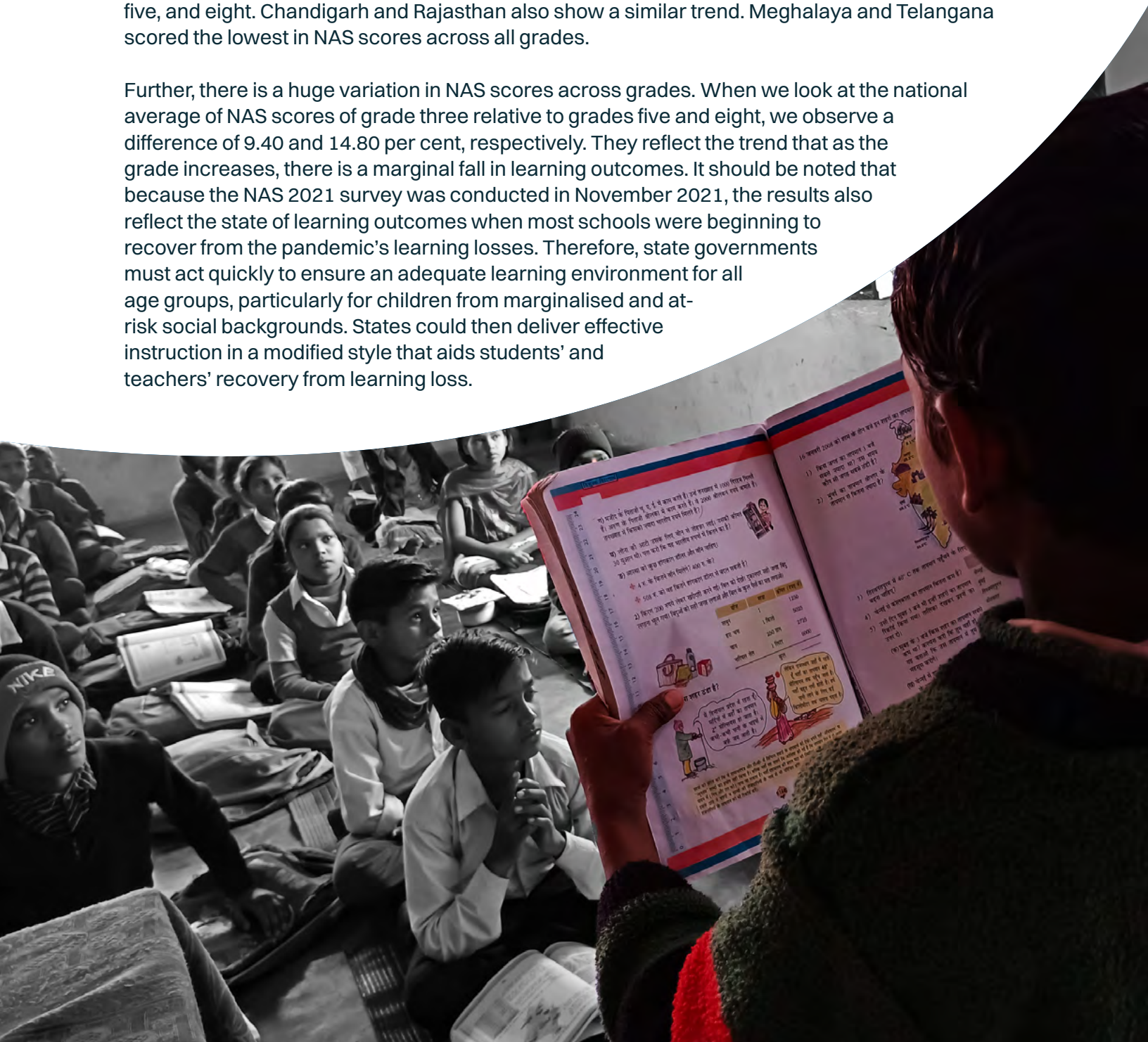
The sub-pillar assessment takes into account variables relating to a child's education, which is a crucial aspect of their lives. The NAS survey is another helpful instrument for evaluating learning outcomes at the state and district levels throughout India. This sub-pillar evaluates the present state of learning outcomes reported by the NAS survey 2021. The IRT models used in this survey are thought to represent best practices for PISA-style, extensive assessment surveys.

State-level analysis

Overall, 18 states/union territories have scored above the national average, i.e. 53.13. Punjab has scored the highest in the Access to Basic Knowledge sub pillar, i.e. 62.92. It is closely followed by Manipur (60.44) and Jammu and Kashmir (59.70). At the same time, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (44.45), Meghalaya(46.33) and Bihar(47.65) scored the lowest. This implies a need for more concerted efforts to improve the performance in these regions to achieve high levels of social progress.

States and UTs that have performed relatively high on learning outcomes have also scored high in this sub-pillar. Punjab has emerged as the best performer, with the highest NAS scores across all grades. Students have scored an average of 71.67, 61.67 and 54, respectively, for grades three, five, and eight. Chandigarh and Rajasthan also show a similar trend. Meghalaya and Telangana scored the lowest in NAS scores across all grades.

Further, there is a huge variation in NAS scores across grades. When we look at the national average of NAS scores of grade three relative to grades five and eight, we observe a difference of 9.40 and 14.80 per cent, respectively. They reflect the trend that as the grade increases, there is a marginal fall in learning outcomes. It should be noted that because the NAS 2021 survey was conducted in November 2021, the results also reflect the state of learning outcomes when most schools were beginning to recover from the pandemic's learning losses. Therefore, state governments must act quickly to ensure an adequate learning environment for all age groups, particularly for children from marginalised and at-risk social backgrounds. States could then deliver effective instruction in a modified style that aids students' and teachers' recovery from learning loss.



The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has stated that primary school PTR should be 30:1.[22] Bihar has the highest PTR of 57 in primary education, followed by 33 for Delhi. Except these two, other states and UTs have PTR lower than 30, with Gujarat, West Bengal and Jharkhand having PTR equal to 30. Sikkim has the lowest PTR of 7, followed by Ladakh with a PTR of 10.

It is further observed that northeastern states showcase higher dropout rates in secondary education across schools in India. Assam has the country's highest dropout rate of 31, while Tripura has the second highest dropout rate of 29.8, followed by Meghalaya with 27.9.

District-level analysis

The Access to Basic Knowledge (ABK) sub-pillar encapsulates three indicators for evaluating the overall progress of the districts in ensuring access to basic knowledge for the citizens. The indicators focus on assessing learning outcomes, dropout rates, and school connectivity to capture a comprehensive overview of the districts' social progress.

The average component score is 50.22, with Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) leading the list of districts with an ABK score of 63.08. Barnala (Punjab) and Ferozepur (Punjab) follow the lead with 62.85 and 62.66, respectively.

Over 48.23 per cent districts have scored above the national average of 50.22. The lowest ABK score of 37.58 is recorded in South West Garo Hills (Meghalaya), followed by two other districts of Meghalaya - Ri Bhoi (38.30) and West Garo Hills (38.83). This underscores the need for investing in the right strategies to improve the quality of education and raise the ABK score of the districts.

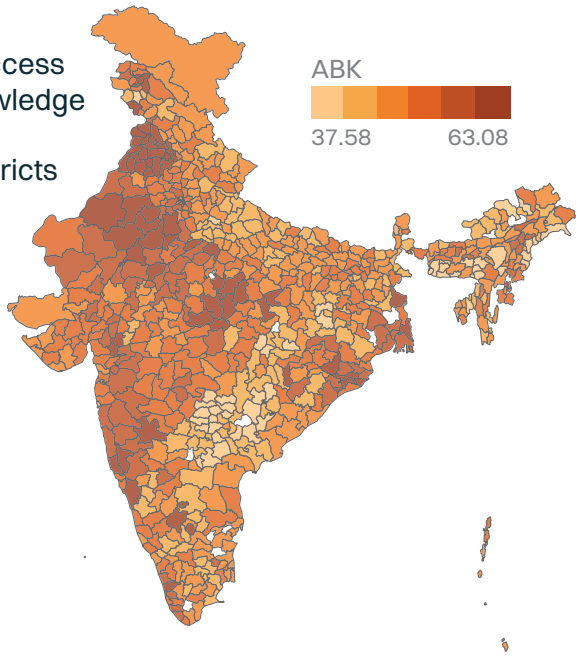


Figure 23: Access to Basic Knowledge - Component scores of districts

Learning outcomes

The average NAS scores for students in grades three, five, and eight are examined in detail at the district level to evaluate districts' performance in learning outcomes. 58.03, 48.62, and 41.75 are the national averages for grades three, five and eight.

Districts of Punjab have performed remarkably well, with all of them scoring above the national average. The districts have scored high especially in grade three and five, having scored above 54 per cent. It is result of the Padho Punjab ,Padhao Punjab (PPPP) programme which was started in 2017. The primary goal of the reform (the "effect") was to provide students with access to a high-quality education through a redesigned and simplified public education system which

[22] https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=158326

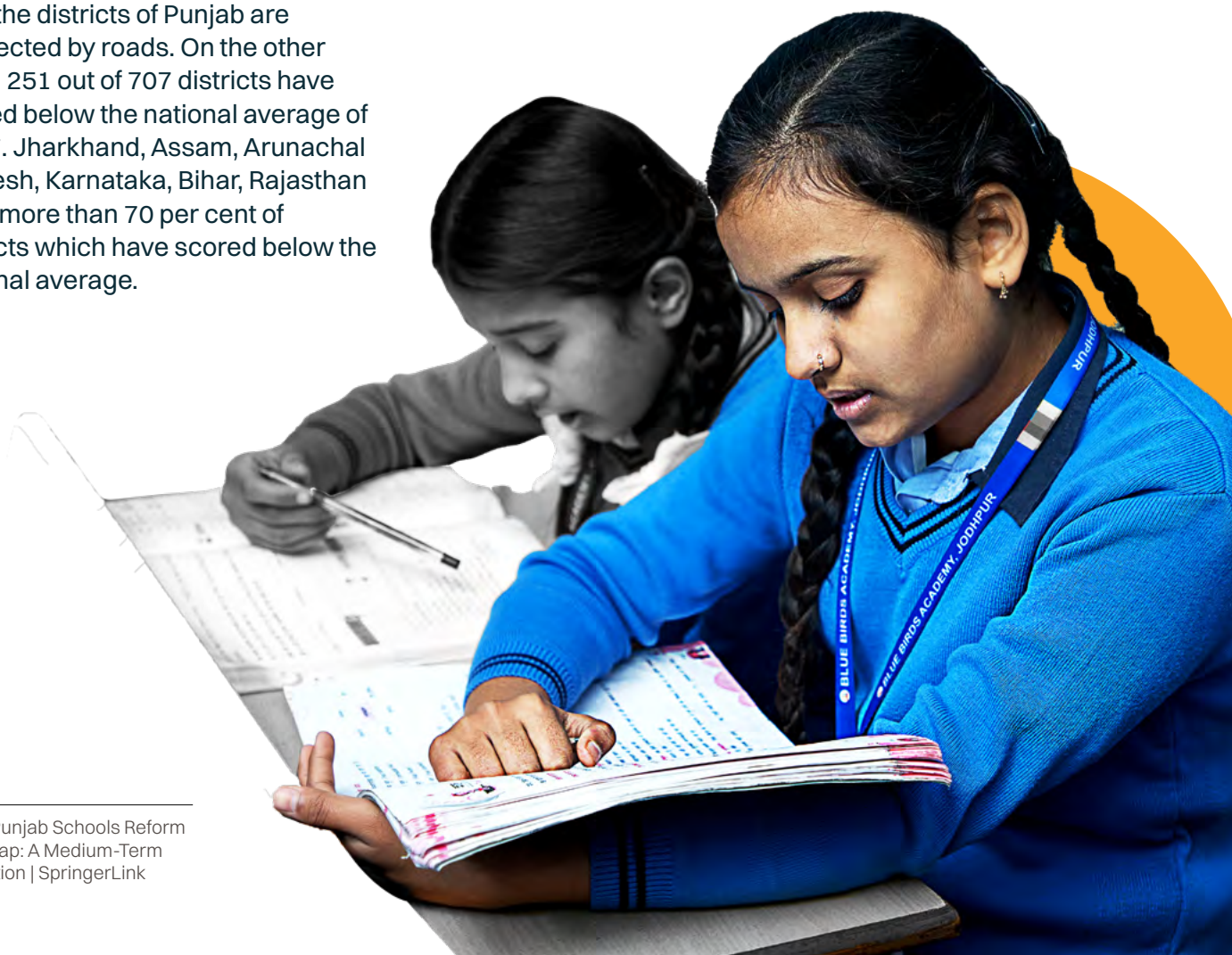
focuses on into three dimensions: access, quality, and monitoring & evaluation.[23] The Department of School Education establishes the learning levels targets to be met for several subjects in classes I through V through the program each year.

Taking a closer look at the average NAS scores for grade three, we find that 38 districts had scores higher than 70. However, for grade five, only 8 districts had scores higher than 70. No district has achieved a score of 70 or above for grade eight, highlighting a contrast between the grades. Only Dholpur in Rajasthan and Bhind in Madhya Pradesh perform at the highest level across all classes.

The fall in the average scores of students is majorly attributable to the huge variation in the subject scores of Mathematics. Districts of Chattisgarh , Meghalaya and Telangana have scored consistently low in this subject. In grade three, 334 district had scored more than national average, i.e 56.11, and scores ranged from 33 in Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh) to 83 in Dholpur (Rajasthan). In grade five, 301 districts had scored more than national average and scores ranged from 33 in Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh) to 83 in Dholpur (Rajasthan). In grade eight, 310 districts had scored more than the national average and scores ranged from 26 in Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh) to 73.76 in Damoh (Madhya Pradesh).

Connectivity to schools

In 49 out of 707 districts, all schools are connected by roads. All schools in all the districts of Punjab are connected by roads. On the other hand, 251 out of 707 districts have scored below the national average of 87.67. Jharkhand, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Rajasthan have more than 70 per cent of districts which have scored below the national average.



[23] The Punjab Schools Reform Roadmap: A Medium-Term Evaluation | SpringerLink

Access to Information and Communication (AIC)

An effective, transparent, and accountable society depends on people having the freedom to access and exchange information. The ability to communicate with others through the phone or the internet encourages learning, idea sharing, expansion of interpersonal linkages, and exposure to different ways of thinking and diverse cultures. “Effective media access – in terms of distribution of media resources, even relations between spaces of connection and the design and operation of spaces that foster dialogue, free speech, and respectful cultural exchange – is a core component of social progress”. [24]

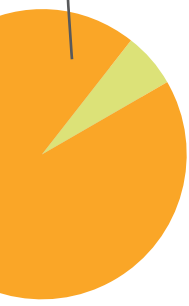
Social progress is perpetuated throughout the nation as technological advances proliferate and all experience the advantages of technology-led growth. High-speed internet, for instance, is essential for the working population, for children to benefit from digital education, for enabling financial services, and perhaps most importantly, for the people living in rural and remote regions to benefit from various social support programmes.

On average,

91.95%

of Villages

in India have internet connections.



State-level analysis

Overall, 19 states and union territories have Access to Information and Communication scores higher than the national average component score of 48.05. Delhi scored the highest with 71.3, followed by Goa (69.77) and Sikkim (65.41), in this sub-pillar. Whereas on the other hand, states such as Jharkhand (28.8), Bihar (28.84) and Odisha (23.71) have scored low scores.

The indicators for this evaluation comprise the percentage of households having access to landlines, computers, mobile phones, the internet, and television. They reflect the extent to which the country has successfully closed the digital divide across regions. In addition, the component also focuses on access to online services and internet connectivity in rural areas.

The opening up of the wireless spectrum and the advent of services that use wireless technologies (such as mobile phones) has considerably improved previously unconnected populations’ ability to communicate.[25] It is thus

[24] Couldry, Nick; Rodriguez, Clemencia; Bolin, Göran; Cohen, Julie; Volkmer, Ingrid; Goggin, Gerard; Kraidy, Marwan; Iwabuchi, Koichi; Qiu, Jack Linchuan; Wasserman, Herman; Zhao, Yuezhi; Rincón, Omar; Magallanes-Blanco, Claudia; Thomas, Pradip Ninan; Koltsova, Olessia; Rakhmani, Inaya; Lee, Kwang-Suk (2018). Media, communication and the struggle for social progress. Global Media and Communication, (), 174276651877667–. doi:10.1177/1742766518776679

[25] Singh, R.D. (2012). Wireless for Communities: Empowering Communities through Wireless Connectivity., 16(3), 77–79. doi:10.1109/mic.2012.58



crucial to empower communities in rural and remote areas by ensuring access to wireless and affordable internet connectivity.

On average, 91.95 per cent of villages in India have internet connections. 100 per cent of the villages in Punjab, Delhi, Kerala, Haryana, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Chandigarh, and Puducherry have internet connections.

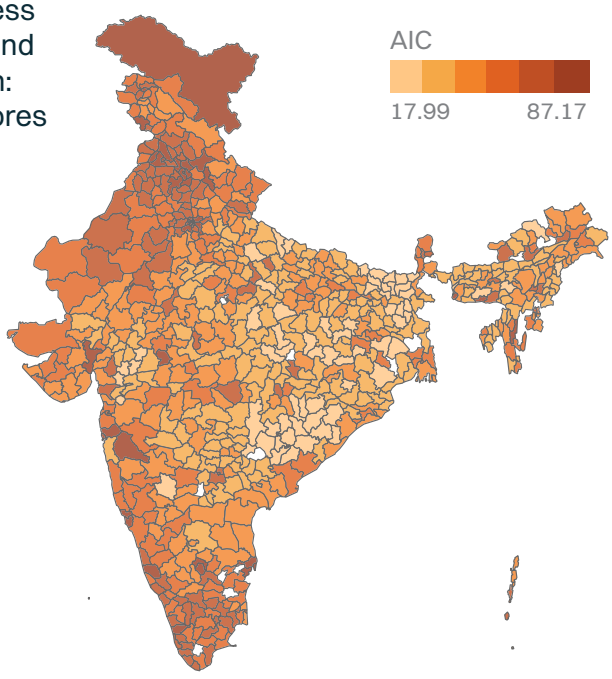
Overall, 17 states and union territories have more than 50 per cent of the households with an internet facility. However, only 12 per cent[26] of households have computers, out of which only Delhi (30.7), Mizoram (26.8), Goa (26.7), and Sikkim (21.7) have more than 20 per cent of households using computer facility. Therefore, to advance social progress across India, states/UTs must ensure that everyone has access to the internet and improved digital infrastructure to reduce the digital divide in educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and financial services.

District-level analysis

The average score for Access to Information and Communication is 48.96. Over 45 per cent of the districts have performed better than the national average, indicating that a significant proportion of the districts have adequate infrastructure to provide access to the internet, telephone, and other related services.

Panchkula (Haryana) is the highest-scoring district, with 87.17. It is followed by Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Chandigarh (Chandigarh), with scores of 86.75 and 86.73, respectively. Jalandhar (Punjab) and South Delhi (Delhi) are among the top performers, having scores of 85.84 and 85.63, respectively. On the other hand, Sukma (Chhattisgarh), Nabarangpur (Odisha), and Araria (Bihar) are among the low performers, with 17.99, 18.66 and 21.62, respectively.

Figure 24: Access to Information and Communication: Component scores across districts



[26] Data available for 32 states and UTs as of July 1, 2022

All the districts of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Uttarakhand have scored above the national average.

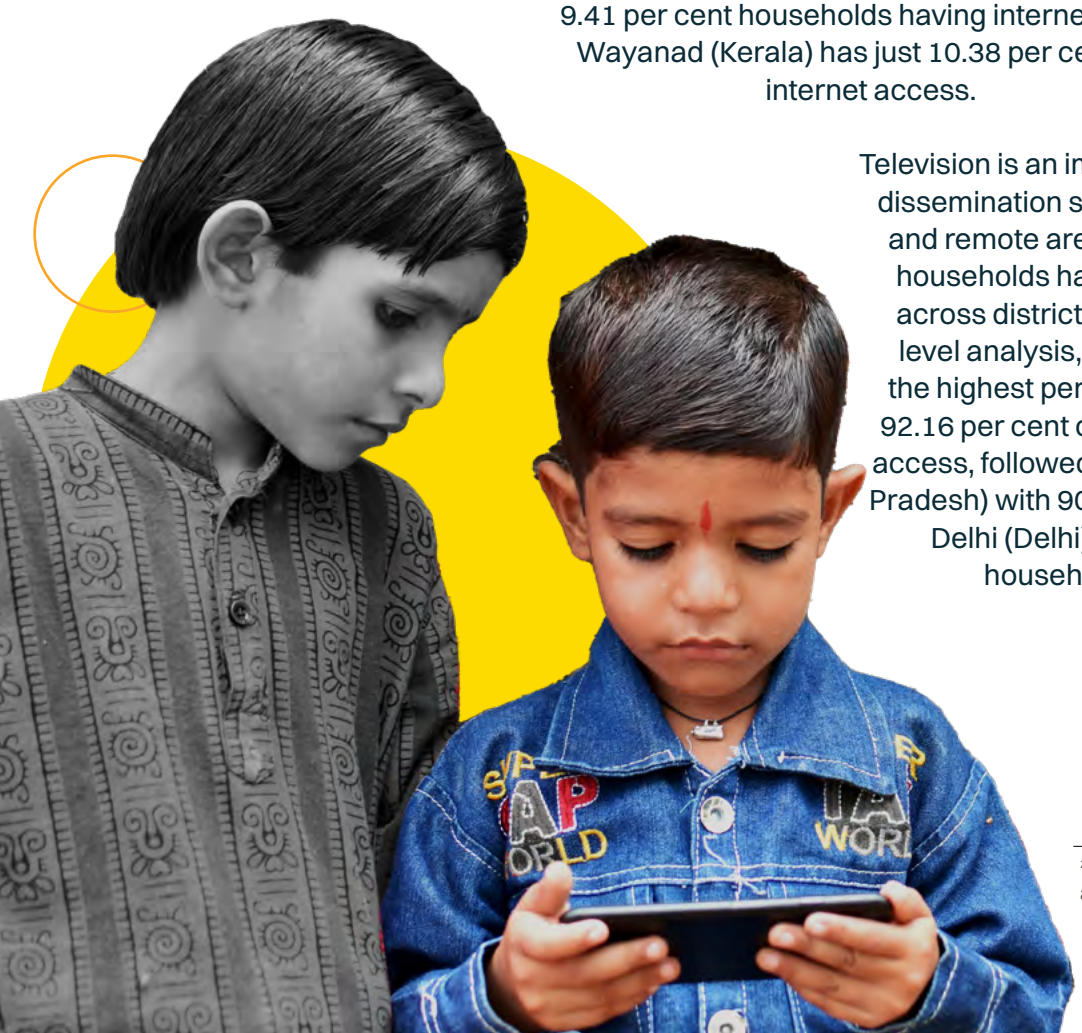
Assets owned by households in India

Citizens feel connected to their communities through social networks and can participate more actively in the process of knowledge dissemination.

Since the introduction of mobile phones in India, landline usage has declined at all levels. "At the end of 2005–2006, there were 90 million mobile subscribers in India in comparison to 50 million subscribers for landlines".[27] On average, only 1.90 per cent of households have landlines available at their disposal, while 92.67 per cent of households have mobile phones. One hundred per cent of households in 69 districts, out of which most of the 11 districts are from Uttar Pradesh.

Another important aspect, other than access to mobile phones, is access to the internet and computers. Compared to the reach of mobile phones, only 48.75 per cent of households have internet accessibility, and, on average 8.55 per cent of households have computers.

Over 327 districts have more than 48.75 per cent of households with internet facilities, including 23 districts with more than 80 per cent of households with internet connectivity. These 23 districts belong to states like Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Manipur, Uttarakhand, and Arunachal Pradesh. On the other hand, Nicobar (Andaman and Nicobar) has the lowest percentage of 9.41 per cent households having internet connectivity, whereas Wayanad (Kerala) has just 10.38 per cent of its households with internet access.



Television is an important information dissemination source for many rural and remote areas. 66.54 per cent of households have televisions on average across districts. Based on the indicator-level analysis, Chandigarh district has the highest percentage of households, i.e., 92.16 per cent of households have internet access, followed by Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) with 90.91 per cent, and Northeast Delhi (Delhi) with 89.19 per cent of households having internet access.

[27] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0308596108000773

Health and Wellness (HW)

To ensure healthy ageing, society must prioritise good health. As the average age of the population in India rises, it is important to make sure that people are living healthier, and longer lives. This sub-pillar in particular evaluates states and districts status on Non communicable diseases (NCDs), which are estimated to account for 66 per cent of deaths in india. 28 per cent of proportional mortality is in cardiovascular diseases, 10 per cent in Cancers, 12 per cent in chronic respiratory diseases and 4 per cent in diabetes.[28]

NCDs make people more susceptible to various health problems, affecting their overall health and well-being. Therefore, addressing NCDs is important, and it can aid in preventing people from suffering severely from other diseases like HIV, TB, or COVID-19.[29] (WHO)

Decades of research have demonstrated how the prevalence of high blood sugar levels and elevated blood pressure leads to deteriorated outcomes related to health and wellness and life expectancy of a person. Understanding the linkages between various aspects of social progress in terms of health and wellness and the prevalence of diabetes and hypertension among citizens can create pathways for opportunities to curb negative health outcomes in the coming years. For children, Immunization is one of the most effective and cost-effective ways to protect their lives and futures.

State-level analysis

This sub-pillar evaluates the performance of states based on the indicators like diabetes, hypertension, obesity, acute respiratory diseases, leprosy prevalence, HIV prevalence, child vaccination, and life expectancy at 60.

Over 21 states and union territories have scored above the national average component score of 53.99. Rajasthan has the highest health and wellness score of 73.74, followed by Ladakh, with a score of 68.82, and Meghalaya, with a score of 66.77. Kerala has the lowest score of 34.4, followed by Puducherry (37.1) and Andhra Pradesh (39.17).

In Rajasthan, a high score is driven due to its low prevalence of hypertension (less than 18 per cent), blood sugar levels (less than 5 per cent), and obesity (less than 16 per cent) in both men and women relative to other states and union territories of India. However, the state still has scope for further reduction in the prevalence of these high-risk factors along with acute respiratory diseases, which have a bearing on the overall life expectancy of an individual. On the other hand, Kerala(16.5) has a higher life expectancy of 60 years than Rajasthan (15.35). However, it has scored low due to its high prevalence of hypertension (more than 30 per cent), blood sugar levels (more than 13 per cent), and obesity (more than 36 per cent) in both men and women relative to other states and union territories of India.

[28] Country Profile (ncdportal.org)
[29] Invisible Numbers: The True Extent of Noncommunicable Diseases and What To Do About Them (WHO), Retrieved from - https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/invisible-numbers#:~:text=do%20about%20them-,The%20true%20extent%20of%20noncommunicable%20diseases%20and%20what%20to%20do,diabetes%2C%20and%20chronic%20respiratory%20disease.

Grassroot level screening to prevent and control non-communicable diseases

Screening is the ultimate guiding force to preventing all these problems, as it leads to timely intervention with treatment adherence, further reducing NCD burden deaths. It is important to reduce exposure to risk factors and focus on health promotion and preventive actions. Within the public healthcare system, facilities and capacity must support screening, early diagnosis, and successful management[30]. It must be noted that response of surveyed population on each of the these critical factors would differ from region to region, district to district based on each state/ union territories screening practices and awareness of the same within its population. It would also depend on the approach identified in understanding the current population's screening will have intra and inter-state variations. Therefore, the states that show the surveyed population have a lower prevalence of these diseases; can also be due to less awareness of these morbidity conditions.

For instance, the Kerala Health Department has prepared the Shaili mobile android application as a part of the population-based screening for lifestyle diseases, one of the elements of the Nava Kerala Karma Padhati. The software was created by e-Health to allow ASHAs to gather data as part of the population-based screening programme on the prevalence of lifestyle diseases.[31,32]

The government of India has supported the States in preventing and controlling NCDs through several vertical programs since the 1980s. However, health is a state subject. Strong monitoring systems, integrated management, and public awareness campaigns by state governments are needed to successfully administer the programme and make services available to all citizens, especially in rural areas and marginalized communities.

[30] Burden of NCDs, Policies and Programme for Prevention and Control of NCDs in India - PMC (nih.gov)
[31] Shaili Report Portal (kerala.gov.in)
[32] Lifestyle diseases: Kerala Health Department develops app - The Hindu



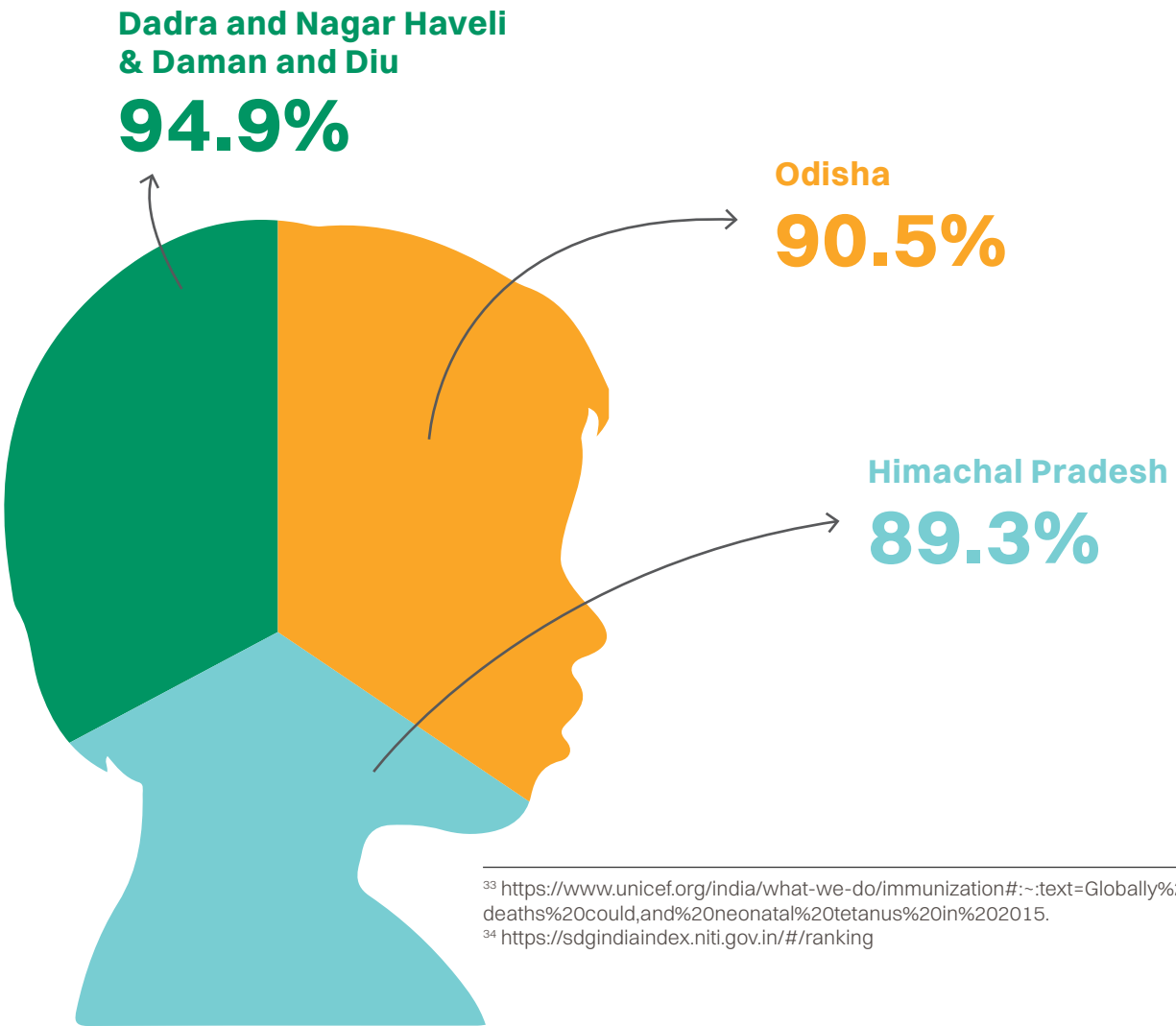
Child Vaccination

According to UNICEF, "more than half of the world's most vulnerable children still miss out on the essential vaccines they need to survive and live healthy lives".[33]

According to NFHS-5 , on average, 77.91 per cent of children aged 12-23 months were fully vaccinated. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have performed remarkably well in child vaccination, with 94.9 per cent of its children fully vaccinated. In addition, Odisha has 90.5 per cent of children fully vaccinated, followed by Himachal Pradesh (89.3 per cent). Northeastern states such as Nagaland(57.9), Meghalaya(63.8) and Arunachal Pradesh (64.9) have the lowest per cent of child vaccination in India.

Higher child vaccination in india is due to Government of India's concrete efforts to ensure full immunization for children (as well as pregnant women) by identifying high-focus districts with partially immunized and unimmunized children. On October 2017, Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) was launched to reach children up to two years of age (and pregnant women) that were not fully covered under the routine immunization programme. To further accelerate the process, IMI 2.0 was launched to end preventable child deaths by 2030. As per SDG India Index 2020, "the government targets to fully immunize 91 per cent of the children in the age group of 9-11 months".[34]

States with highest percentage of children fully vaccinated



[33] https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/immunization#:~:text=Globally%2C%201.5%20million%20deaths%20could,and%20neonatal%20tetanus%20in%202015.
[34] https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/#/ranking

District-level analysis

For Health and Wellness (HW) at the district level, four indicators measure blood sugar levels and hypertension in men and women.

In terms of attributable deaths, the leading metabolic risk factor globally is elevated blood pressure (to which 19% of global deaths are attributed), followed by raised blood glucose, overweight and obesity.[35] These metabolic risk factors contribute to four vital metabolic changes that increase NCD risk. Therefore timely intervention in hypertension and blood sugar management across all age group levels, especially elderly population-based initiatives for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are important. This is also consistent with SDG Target 3.4, which calls for reducing the premature mortality rate by one-third from non-communicable diseases and fostering mental health and well-being.

More than 56 per cent of districts have scored above the national average, i.e., 48.79. The district's scores vary between 72.57 and 15.78. Karauli (Rajasthan), Kishtwar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Leh (Ladakh) have one of the highest scores in the Health and wellness sub-pillar, i.e., 72.57. On the other hand, all the following districts from Kerala: Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Thrissur, and Alappuzha have scored the lowest, i.e. 15.78.

According to NFHS-5 survey data, the prevalence of hypertension and blood sugar level is higher in men than in women across the country. Overall India, 24 and 21.3 per cent of men and women have the problem of very high blood pressure, respectively.[36] At the same time, 7.2 and 6.3 per cent of men and women have the problem of very high blood sugar levels, respectively.

Deep diving into scores of sub-pillars of high-performing districts reveals that southern India districts have a higher prevalence of elevated blood pressure and blood sugar levels relative to the rest of India. For instance, all districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have component scores below the national average. This can be attributed to high prevalence of hypertension and diabetes among men and women. These indicators values also happen to be higher than their national average values across districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu (for both men and women).

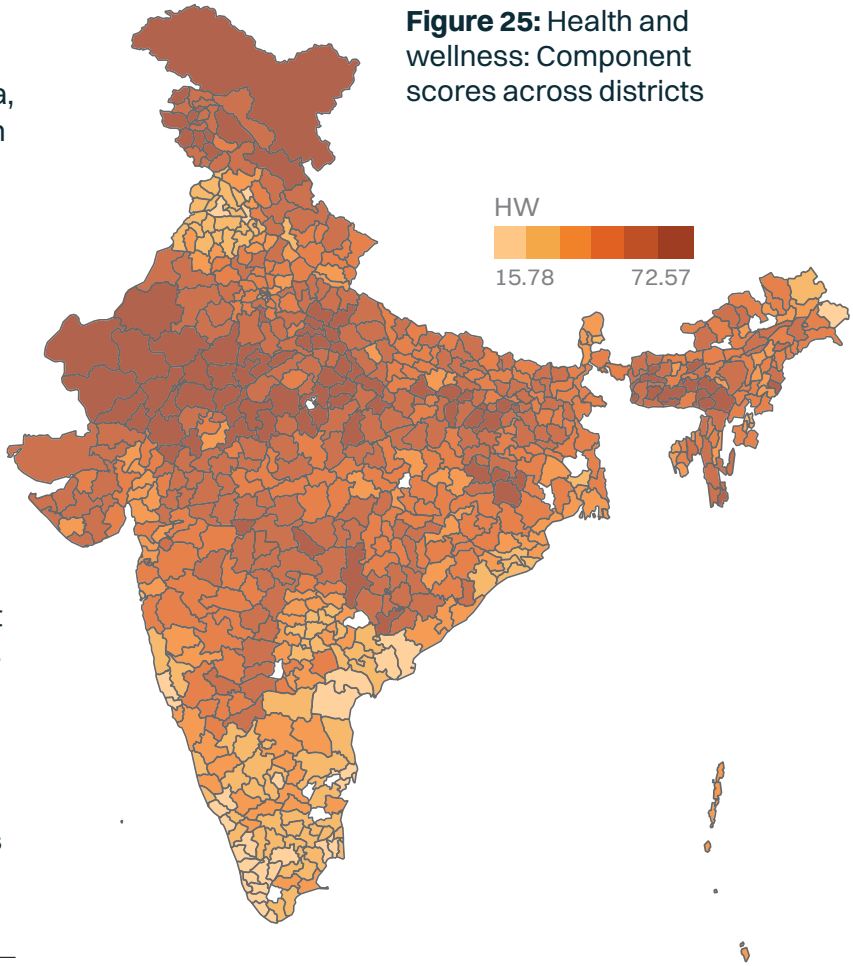


Figure 25: Health and wellness: Component scores across districts

[35] Noncommunicable diseases (who.int)
[36] NFHS - 5

Inter-district variations in diabetes prevalence

The proportion of the blood sugar level varied tremendously, ranging between 21.1 per cent in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala and 0.5 per cent in Kra Daadi, Arunachal Pradesh for men. For women, it ranges from 18 per cent in Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) to 0.7 per cent in Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh).

In several Kerala districts, both men and women have high blood sugar prevalence rates. Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pathanamthitta, Kollam, Kottayam, and Thrissur districts of Kerala, East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), and Hyderabad (Telangana) were among the top districts with high blood sugar levels in both men and women. The highest blood sugar levels among the studied women were found in Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and Pathanamthitta (Kerala), at 18 per cent and 17.9 per cent, respectively. Men in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) and Pathanamthitta (Kerala) have shown a similar with 21.1 per cent and 20.5 per cent, respectively.

Inter-district variations in hypertension prevalence

The proportion of the hypertension population varied tremendously, ranging between 8.5 per cent in Barmer, Rajasthan and 42.1 per cent in Pathanamthitta, Kerala for women. For men, it ranges from 49.6 per cent in South Sikkim (Sikkim) to 10 per cent in Kaushambi (Uttar Pradesh). Most districts across the country recorded a high hypertension burden, suggesting that hypertension is now a problem for most of the districts in India.

Several districts with an alarmingly high prevalence of hypertension were clustered across North eastern states. All districts of Sikkim, Dibang Valley, Anjaw, and West Siang from Arunachal Pradesh, and Zunheboto from Nagaland were among the top 17 districts with the highest levels of hypertension among men (more than 40 per cent), and in women (more than 30 per cent). In Uttar Pradesh, no districts had hypertension levels below 10 per cent except Kaushambi, (9.4 per cent) for women.

All districts of Sikkim have a high prevalence of hypertension in men and women. South Sikkim and North Sikkim have the highest hypertension level in men surveyed, i.e. 49.6 and 47.7, respectively. This is highest across all the districts of the country. A similar trend has been observed in women.

To reduce the prevalence of hypertension across districts, states, and union territories need to screen their population, increase awareness and study what is driving the hypertension burden in the regions. Lancet's recent study on Hypertension control in India revealed that the difference in health systems' capacity to detect and treat Hypertension varies across the country as much as the level of awareness about the disease, prevention, and control. Socioeconomic factors, lifestyle risk factors, and health systems significantly impact an individual's hypertension and blood sugar control. Treatment adherence and access to medicine are key determinants of blood pressure control.[37]



[37] Hypertension control status and quality of care for hyperten... : Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care (lww.com)

Environmental Quality (EQ)

Citizens' health, safety, and desire to live in a region are all directly impacted by environmental quality, which plays a significant role in the quality of life. Environmental performance, including pollution prevention and natural resource management, is a concern in India's urban and rural areas. Therefore, further understanding the costs of environmental degradation can help us prioritize and direct our efforts to create more sustainable communities.

This sub pillar evaluates air and water quality, forest coverage and stage of groundwater extraction which are linked to promoting basic human needs, such as better health outcomes and a safe environment for citizens to live and work in.



India is the largest user of groundwater in the world, using an estimated 230 cubic kilometres annually, or more than a quarter of the world's total(World Bank 2012). It meets 45% of the needs for irrigation water and around 80% of household water needs. Nearly 60% of India's aquifers could become critically depleted, and nearly 80% of its potable water at the current extraction rate during the next 20 years. This inhibits both present-day and future generations' ability to access water resources in an equitable, healthy, and pollution-free manner.[38] Impacts of climate change, such as sporadic rainfall, further affect the recharge potential, posing a serious danger to groundwater quantity and quality. Therefore, Groundwater depletion is a critical factor for assessment of environmental quality.

On the hand , the problem of water quality management, depleting ground water tables, and drinking water contamination has become extremely complex. Contaminated water and poor sanitation are linked to the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Absent, inadequate, or inappropriately managed water and sanitation services expose individuals to preventable health risks (WHO, 2022). To avoid the negative health consequences that arise from the consumption of contaminated water, the government launched the Jal Jeevan Mission. This mission aims to install functional tap connections in all households in rural areas.

Whereas on the other hand, air quality has significantly declined in India in recent years due to a number of factors, including increased urbanisation, industrialization, and population growth. There are serious consequences for human health when particulate matter (PM2.5) concentrations in many areas are significantly higher than the advised national and international standards

State-level analysis

State/UT environmental quality assessment evaluates indicators such as air quality, water quality, renewable energy, water withdrawal, wastewater treatment, and forest cover.

Overall, 18 out of 36 states/UTs have scored above the average sub-pillar score, i.e. 56.08. Some good performing states/UTs were Mizoram which scored the highest, i.e. 85.80, followed by Nagaland (76.73), Meghalaya (75.51) and Lakshadweep (72.38), while Rajasthan scored the lowest 32.33. Mizoram, for example, registered forest coverage is 84.53 per cent, and its groundwater withdrawal is only 3.81 per cent, with only about 1.66 per cent of the sources being above permissible limits for chemical contaminants and 2.07 per cent of the sources being above permissible limits for bacterial contaminants.

Due to geographical constraints, Mizoram has relatively industrial backwardness compared to other industrialised states, but its air and water quality is generally considered relatively good. However, at the same time, it has the highest desertified area, i.e. 95.52 per cent and need to control the rising pollution levels due to vehicular emissions, road dusts, industries and developmental projects that are fast coming up in the state. Mizoram's overall success can be attributed to its efforts to preserve forest areas and climate-change-focused initiatives. It has also been reflected in their SDG goals indicators performance[39].

[38] India Groundwater: a Valuable but Diminishing Resource (worldbank.org)
[39] economic-survey-of-mizoram-2021-22.pdf

Air quality management

For So2[40] , Mizoram and Nagaland have an annual average concentration of 2 µg/m3 compared to the maximum annual limit of 50 µg/m3. Along with these states, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, and Chandigarh also have an annual average So2 concentration of 2 µg/m3. No state or union territory has a So2 concentration above 50 µg/m3.

For No2[41] , Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, and Sikkim have an annual average concentration of 6 µg/m3 compared to the maximum annual limit of 40 µg/m3. Only Delhi has a No2 concentration above the annual limit i.e. 61.

Due to their diverse chemical compositions, physical qualities, site location, and types of emission sources, the ambient atmosphere accumulates PM of various sizes with their characteristics and has negative consequences on the environment. According to research investigations, the most frequent sizes of particulate matter detected in the ambient atmosphere are fine particles like PM2.5 (particulate matter with diameters less than 2.5 m) and coarse particles like PM10 (particulate matter with diameters less than 10 m).[42] The re-suspension of loose soil or road dust, natural dust storms, and other industrial processes are sources of coarse particles (PM2.5 to PM10), whereas emissions from intensive traffic activities, energy generation processes, biomass burning, etc. are sources of fine particles (PM2.5).[43]

For PM10 concentration levels, Mizoram has the lowest average concentration of this pollutant among all the states, i.e., 24 µg/m3. While the maximum annual limit for the PM10 pollutant is 60 µg/m3, 19 states and union territories have PM10 concentrations above the maximum annual limit, indicating that there is a need for effective implementation of policies in place to reduce the levels of PM10[44] in the atmosphere.

[40] data available for 31 states and UTs as of July 1, 2022

[41] data available for 31 states and UTs as of July 1, 2022

[42] Variations and Source Apportionment of PM2.5 and PM10 Before and During COVID-19 Lockdown Phases in Delhi, India | SpringerLink

[43] X. Querol, A. Alastuey, C.R. Ruiz, B. Artiñano, H.C. Hansson, R.M. Harrison, E. Buringh, H.M. Ten Brink, M. Lutz, P. Bruckmann, P. Straehl and J. Schneider, Speciation and origin of PM10 and PM2.5 in selected European cities. Atmos. Environ., 38 (2004) 6555.
Z. Li, P.K. Hopke, L. Husain, S. Qureshi, V.A. Dutkiewicz, J.J. Schwab, F. Drewnick and K.L. Demerjian, Sources of fine particle composition in New York city. Atmos. Environ., 38 (2004) 6521–6529.

[44] CPCB data available for 31 states and UTs as of July 1, 2022

Share of renewable energy

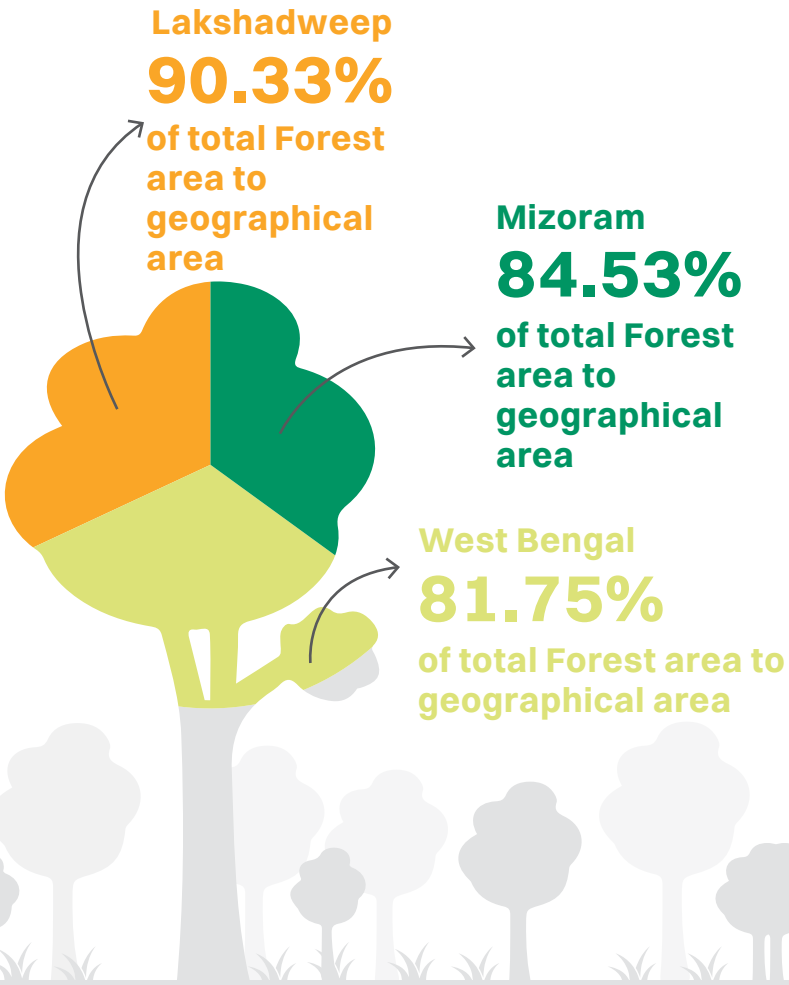
India's power generation mix is quickly transitioning to include a greater proportion of renewable energy. With 40% of its installed electrical capacity coming from non-fossil fuel sources, India is currently the third largest generator of renewable energy in the world.[45]

On average, the share of renewable energy is 13.72 per cent at the state level, with Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, and Chandigarh having more than 60 per cent share in renewable energy. This indicates that these states have huge potential to harness this energy to open more avenues for advancing social progress.

[45] Renewable Energy in India Press Information Bureau (pib.gov.in)



Stage of Groundwater extraction & Forest Coverage



Haryana(134.56), Rajasthan(150.22), Punjab(164.42), and Delhi(101.40) are currently at a critical stage as their groundwater extraction value is more than 100 per cent and falls in the overexploited category. Arunachal Pradesh (0.36 per cent), Sikkim (0.86 per cent), Nagaland (1.04 per cent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (2.6 per cent), and Mizoram (3.81 per cent) fall in the safe range and have the lowest per cent of groundwater extraction than the rest of the country.

Regarding forest cover, Lakshadweep has the highest percentage of total forest area to the geographical area, i.e., 90.33 per cent, followed by Mizoram (84.53 per cent) and West Bengal (81.75 per cent).

District-level analysis

Living in a safe and protected natural environment is necessary for a happy and healthy life and fostering community resilience over a longer period. Therefore, it is important to see the progress made at the district level regarding environmental quality. For this purpose, four indicators are assessed for Environmental Quality (EQ) component, considering aspects of health and survival, including water quality, forest cover, and water withdrawals.

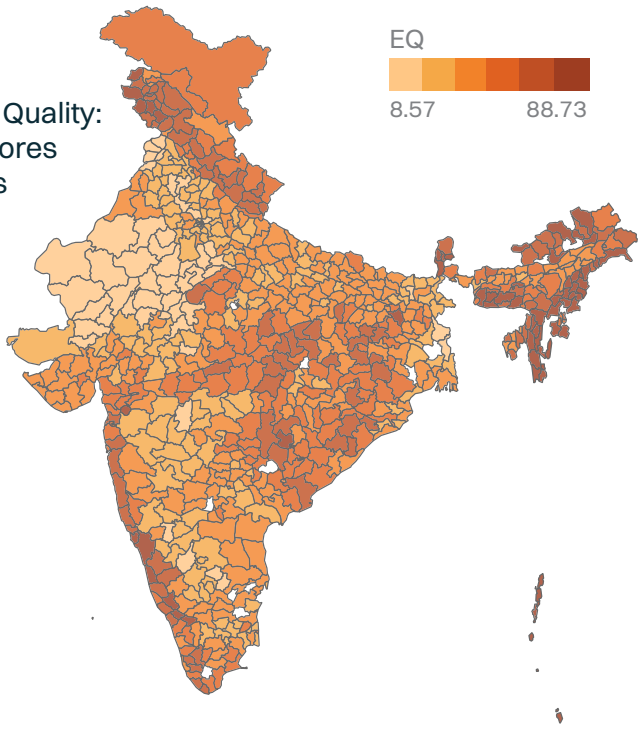


Figure 26: Environmental Quality: Component scores across districts

44.98 per cent of the districts have scored above the national average i.e 46.41 in Environmental quality. There is a considerable variation in the scores of districts as they vary between 88.73 in Upper Siang from Arunachal Pradesh to 8.57 in Churu from Rajasthan. More than 68 per cent of districts of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have scored less than 30 in this sub-pillar. Overall it has been noted that districts at the overexploited stage of groundwater have contaminated water sources with chemicals or bacteria.

On average, 14.82 per cent[46] of water sources are contaminated with chemicals above the permissible limit, while 5.28 per cent[47] of the water sources have bacteriological contaminants present on average. Darrang (Assam) has the highest per cent of water sources with chemical contaminants, i.e. 87.60, and Puducherry (Puducherry) closely follows it with 86.67. 13 out of 14 districts of Kerala have more than 60 per cent of water sources having bacteriological contaminants above permissible limit.

When it comes to water extraction, over 110 districts witness overexploitation of groundwater resources, i.e., water withdrawal as a percentage of water available is more than 100 per cent for these districts. Out of these, 17 district's water extraction is more than 200 per cent, with Jaisalmer (Rajasthan), Sangrur (Punjab), Jalandhar (Punjab) and Jodhpur(Rajasthan) having the highest percentage of water extraction 318.63 per cent, 301.62 per cent, 257.59 per cent, and 254.07 per cent, respectively. In comparison, 513 districts are within the safe stage of groundwater extraction, i.e. 70 per cent.

Interventions at the district level for restoring and maintaining water resources are crucial for lowering groundwater depletion. For such interventions to be successful, public participation and ownership of the local people are crucial for the long-term sustainability of water resources.

For instance, Telengana has only two districts, Hyderabad and Rajanna Sircilla, under the overexploited stage, and 23 districts are in the safe category. This is also because the state government is actively taking steps. Under the Mission Kakatiya of the Telangana Government, people across districts are taking an active part in the management of water resources.[48] The Mission has given a local government body a mandate to implement various programmes, such as water withdrawal and irrigation-based community management, in a decentralized manner. In addition, proposed plans were discussed with villagers and farmers, who were motivated to be included in the process.



[46] Data available for 672 districts as of July, 2022
[47] Data available for 672 districts as of July, 2022
[48] Mission Kakatiya | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District, Govt of Telangana | India

Maintenance of data for water withdrawal and irrigation is also essential for monitoring groundwater resources. For instance, in 2016, the Government of Haryana announced a plan to map the district-wise map of water flow and to create a database of all water bodies within the state".[49] Each state needs to undertake some initiatives to preserve groundwater from further exploitation, especially in Punjab and Rajasthan; this could further threaten food security within regions as water is extracted mainly for agricultural purposes in these states.

A study on Intermediate tree cover can maximize groundwater recharge in the seasonally dry tropics from West Africa observed that moderate tree cover can increase groundwater recharge and tree planting, and various tree management options can improve groundwater resources[50]. Exploring studies assessing the link between the groundwater level and forest coverage in the case of districts with overexploited water tables is the need of the hour. On the one hand, the Northeastern district's forest coverage is more than the national average (i.e., 25.24 per cent)[51] and has water tables in the safe category, whereas on the other hand, all districts of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana, except for Panchkula, have forest coverage of less than 25 per cent, i.e. India's SDG 2030 target.

[49] NITI Aayog; TERI
[50] Ilstedt, U., Bargués Tobella, A., Bazié, H. et al. Intermediate tree cover can maximize groundwater recharge in the seasonally dry tropics. Sci Rep 6, 21930 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1038/srep21930
[51] Data for 598 districts as of July 2022 (Source: FSI, 2021)





Box 1:

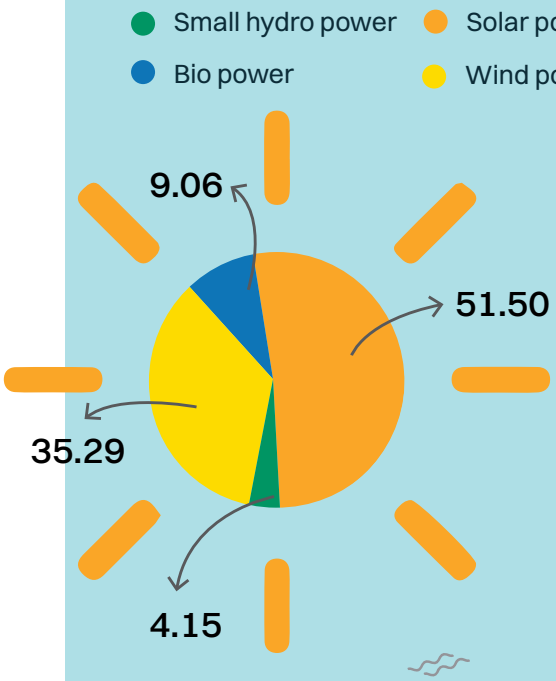
Untapping the potential of renewable energy in India

Establishing a network of energy access hubs forms an integral part of social progress prospects for the country. Not only are there economic benefits to be accrued from the development of renewable energy, but social benefits in terms of better health outcomes and quality of life are also in the offing. For instance, the better quality of air and water not only lead to a reduction in environmental pollution at large but can also contribute to the longevity of life for individuals.

It is possible to harness various energy sources, although the sources' accessibility mostly determines the choice of energy source. In India, solar energy is the most viable option. This is true for several reasons. Firstly, solar energy is widely available throughout most of India. According to researchers, "clear, sunny weather is experienced 250 to 300 days a year, and the annual radiation ranges from 1,600 to 2,200 kWh/m2, comparable with radiation received in the tropical and sub-tropical regions. " (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy).

As per the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy data, the share of installed capacity for solar power is the highest in India, i.e., 51.5 per cent of total installed renewable capacity in the country comprises solar energy in the form of ground-mounted solar power plants, rooftop solar power plants, solar components in hybrid form and off-grid solar power systems. This suggests that India's solar energy has vast potential and will eventually overtake other energy sources. Wind power has the country's second-largest share of installed capacity, with an installed capacity of 41,666.08 MW compared to 60,813.93 MW of installed solar power capacity. For small-hydro power and biopower, the installed capacity is 4,899.5 MW and 10,700.84 MW, respectively. As of September 2022, states like Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Gujarat have some of the highest installed capacities of solar power plants, while for Wind Power, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat top the list. Thus, renewable energy sources, including solar and wind, are India's future energy production.

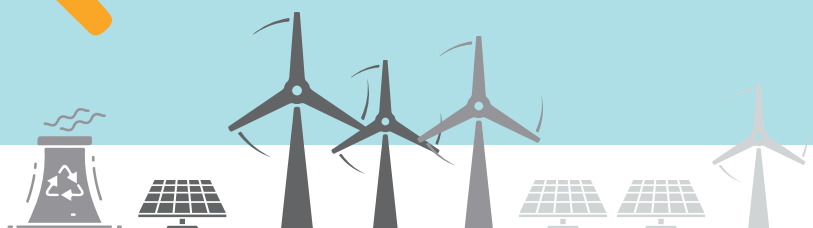
Figure 27: Shared of installed capacity for renewable power (%)



Source: MNRE (September 2022)

Achievements in terms of lower pollution levels by utilisation of renewable energy sources will lead to social progress gains in terms of indicators like life expectancy as well as the overall quality of life (Greenstone et al., 2015).

The intricacies of environmental quality and social progress are deeply linked to untapping the full potential of various renewable energy sources, which is still a concern in India. However, the country has made significant progress in terms of renewable energy. To this end, there is hope for advancing social progress with a proactive and effective implementation of strategies for renewable energy development.





Dimension III:

OPPORTUNITY

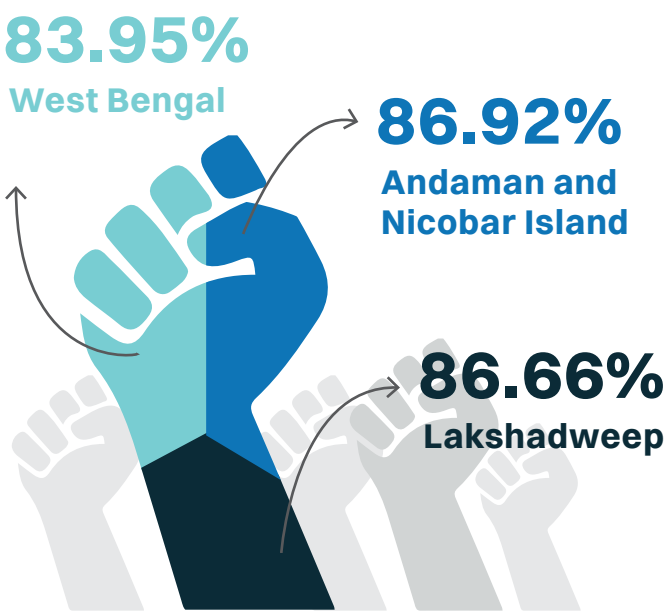
Opportunities are measured in terms of increased access to education, financial services, judicial services, land rights, insurance coverage etc. When citizens can exercise their rights, they are more likely to be able to participate in the economy and society, leading to improved well being and enhanced human capital. Similarly, personal freedom and security can positively affect the lives of individuals and their families and increase their capacity to act and participate in society. Financial inclusion could improve citizen's access to necessary financial resources and protect themselves from risks in trying times. For marginalized communities, access to education and a reduction in violence against them can be a life-saving measure, leading to better social outcomes and more peaceful societies.

Personal Rights

Securing personal rights is key element for enhancing social wellbeing of citizens in a country. This includes political freedoms, the freedom of association and expression, and the right to property ownership. All these factors enhance one's sense of worth and dignity and make it easier for people to create a free and democratic society in which they can collectively impact the decision making of the governments. While personal rights are usually associated with political rights, they can also be viewed as social rights. It is impossible to advance social progress without securing the personal rights of the citizens and addressing the issues related to human trafficking, child labour and improving access to the judiciary. These elements would enable citizens, civil societies and communities to engage in more stable and secure environments.



State-level analysis



The national average component score is 61.89. States like Assam, Delhi and Telangana have a difference of more than 20 points from the average component score, indicating a need for better policy interventions in these states to ensure higher standards of personal safety for their people. The union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the highest component score of 86.92, followed by Lakshadweep, with a score of 86.66 and West Bengal, with a score of 83.95. Overall, 18 states and union territories have an above-average component score.

Birth Registration

Right to be registered at birth is a basic legal requirement to provide documentary evidence of the child's birth. It also creates legal accountability by establishing the person's existence under the law hence opening avenues for accessing public benefits, such as education, healthcare and social protection. On average, 93.06 per cent of children under five have their births registered. Over 24 states and union territories have more than 93.06 per cent of their children (under five years of age) having their births registered with the civil authority. Goa and Lakshadweep have 100 per cent of their children (under five years of age) whose birth has been registered with the civil authority. Mizoram, Puducherry, and Kerala have also performed well, with 99.4 per cent, 99.3 per cent, and 99 per cent of their children whose birth has been registered with the civil authority, respectively.

Pendency cases and Offences against property

Ensuring access to the judiciary is another integral part of personal rights protection. The pendency rate is one of the prime indicators of how people's personal rights are protected. States like West Bengal (34.76 per cent), Bihar (35.43 per cent), and Odisha (40.48 per cent) have some of the lowest pendency rates, whereas Ladakh (79.39), Chandigarh (78.63) and Tripura(78.48) have the highest pendency rates in the country. It is noted that Ladakh and Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have lower rates of offences against property, i.e., less than ten (4.1 and 8, respectively). Similarly, they have lower pendency rates, as more than 62 per cent of trials were completed within three years. In contrast, Delhi has the highest offences against property rate, i.e. 895.9, followed by Haryana (104.5) and Mizoram (94.7).

District-level analysis

The Personal Rights (PR) evaluates districts' performance based on three indicators: Births registered, access to judiciary, and human trafficking. More than half (i.e., 59.83 per cent) of the districts have achieved a score above the national average, i.e. 64.32, and 105 districts have a score above 80 in this sub-pillar. The top performing districts are Lunglei (Mizoram), Chirang (Assam), Balod (Chhattisgarh), Bematara (Chhattisgarh), Gadchiroli (Maharashtra), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh) and Navsari (Gujarat), in the range of 88.70 - 89.92.

Among top-performing districts, Lunglei and Navsari, it is noted that both districts had 100 per cent of children births registered, more than 70 per cent of trials completed within three years, and reported no case of human trafficking.

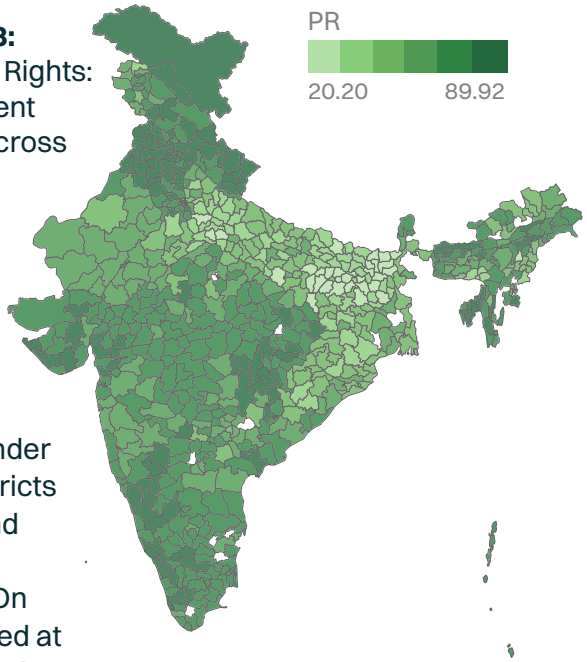


Figure 28: Personal Rights: Component scores across districts

Birth Registration

In 23 districts, 100 per cent of birth registration of children under 5 years has been achieved according to NFHS-5. These districts belong to Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu. On average, 91.08 per cent of children have their births registered at the district level. The district of Zunheboto in Nagaland has only 51.6 per cent of births registered for children, which is the lowest in the country.

Pendency cases

Access to the judiciary is also integral to achieving high levels of social progress in the country. Lower pendency of cases in a region and less time to resolve existing cases indicate that the judiciary system's efficient performance will likely influence social progress positively. Over 186 districts in the country have completed more than 70 per cent of trials were completed (civil and criminal cases) within three years. South 24 Parganas (West Bengal), Wokha (Nagaland) and Saharsa(Bihar) have less than 30 per cent of trials completed, being the lowest across all districts.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking threatens the safety and dignity of the individual and grave violation of their human rights. Mumbai City (Maharashtra), Medchal (Telangana), Ernakulum (Kerala) and Gumla (Jharkhand) have the highest prevalence of human trafficking in the country, i.e., 58, 52, 41 and 20. Human trafficking in the rest of the districts ranges between 1 to 19. It is important to demand preventive actions to deal with factors that are enabling human trafficking, especially in districts with a higher prevalence of trafficking.

Personal Freedom and Choice

Personal freedom and choice entitles citizens' ability to fully exercise their rights in taking personal decisions. A person should also have the freedom to choose their religion and when and with whom to get married or start a family. Eradication of social evils such as early marriages has positive effects on a country's social progress and a detrimental impact on women's health in case of adolescent pregnancies. According to Srinivas et al. (2015), evidence from developing countries has shown that early marriage and childbearing affect women's nutritional status directly and indirectly. Along with this, family planning, reduction of child labour and corruption are critical for advancing social progress.

State-level analysis

The sub-pillar evaluates the performance of districts based on indicators related to child labour, kidnapping and abduction, early marriages, and family planning. Puducherry has the highest score of 86.24 for Personal Freedom and Choice, followed by Delhi (84.69) and Tamil Nadu (82.55). The average score of all states and union territories is 68.16. Over 19 states and union territories scored above the national average, indicating that they are fairly open, enabling people to engage in socio-economic activities and make personal choices. Bihar (42.82), Gujarat (49.62), and Maharashtra (50.38) scored the lowest.

Child Labour , Early Marriage & Family Planning

Child marriage restricts citizens' freedom and choice, leading to negative consequences on the health and well being of women and the overall social progress of the country. It is essential to curb the practice of child marriage at all levels to achieve greater personal freedom and choice.

States like West Bengal, Bihar, and Tripura have the highest percentage of women married before 18, i.e. 41.6, 40.8 and 40.1, respectively. It is also further noted that the prevalence of child labour is highest in Telangana (1.3) and Uttarakhand (1.1). However, when we compare both states on early marriages, it is noted that 23.5 per cent of women in Telangana were married before 18 years, compared to 9.8 per cent in Uttarakhand.

Chandigarh, Delhi, and West Bengal have some of the highest percentage of married women using family planning methods, i.e., 77.4, 76.4 and 74.4 per cent, respectively. However, 13 states and union territories still have a contraceptive prevalence rate lower than the state-level average of 64.3.



District-level analysis

The three indicators that measure personal freedom and choice at district levels are family planning, early marriages, and kidnapping and abduction of women. The average score for districts is 66.05 across this dimension. More than half of the districts (54.46 per cent) have scored above the national average. Balod district of Chhattisgarh has the highest score of 90.85 - a score which is 24.8 points higher than the national average. In particular, Balod's high performance can be attributed to the fact that it has not only one of the lowest percentages of women who were married before 18, i.e. 3.30 per cent but also 83.50 per cent of women using methods for family planning. Durg district of Chhattisgarh is the second-best district in the country, with a score of 90.16, followed by the Almora district of Uttarakhand, with a score of 89.38. Other high-performing districts in this sub-pillar are South Delhi (Delhi), North East Delhi (Delhi), Diu (Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), South East Delhi (Delhi), Nagpur (Maharashtra), and Jharsuguda (Odisha), having scored in the range of 88.13-89.23.

All Districts of Bihar and Meghalaya have scored below the national average, whereas at least 70 per cent of districts of Assam, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have component scores below the national average. In Bihar, Khagaria has the lowest score of 21.07- a score which is 44.99 points lower than the national average of 66.05. Sheikhpura district, which has the highest score of 59.91 in the state, is still 6.15 points behind the national average.



Early Marriages

In 313 districts, more than 20.46 per cent of women aged 20-24 were married before 18 years. 20.46 is the national average of all districts. Across 15 districts, more than 50 per cent of women are married by the exact age of 18 among women in the age group of 20-24 years. These 15 districts belong to states like West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Assam, and Jharkhand.

Current Use of Family Planning Methods

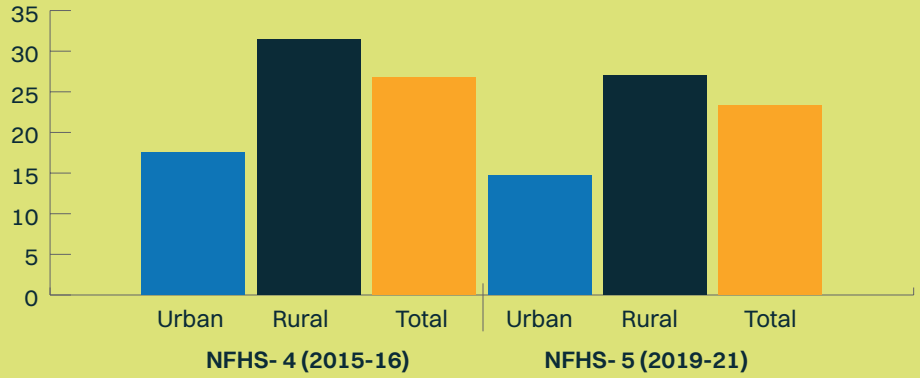
The usage of family planning methods is another important indicator for assessing social progress at the district level. Family planning methods are also significant for reducing the maternal mortality ratio and improving the reproductive health of women and girls. On average, 65.73 per cent of married women used family planning methods at the district level. Districts like Jamnagar (Gujarat), Murshidabad (West Bengal), Angul (Odisha), West and South Sikkim (Sikkim), Sirmaur and Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) have at least 85 per cent of married women using family planning methods. However, in 76 districts, less than 50 per cent of women still do not use any method for family planning. East Khasi Hills, North Garo Hills, and West Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya have the lowest percentage of women using any methods for family planning , i.e. less than 20 per cent.

Box 2:

Women's freedom and choice: Curbing the practice of child marriage in India

It is pivotal to track the progress made in the country towards addressing early marriages, especially that of women. According to UNICEF, "child marriage affects both girls and boys, but it affects girls disproportionately". For women who are married early, there are adverse consequences in their education, health, economic status, and general well-being. Not only this, but it also leads to long-term social, economic and health outcomes for women and their children. (Prakash et al., 2011).[52] Early marriages can also be seen as a significant factor contributing to poor health outcomes for women married off before 18, limiting the reproductive choices of young women. Vikram (2021)[53] states that "early marriages are considered the primary cause of teenage pregnancies in India".

Figure 29: Women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)



India has made significant progress regarding women's rights and empowerment over the past few decades. According to National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) data, the percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before the age of 18 has decreased from 26.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 23.3 per cent in 2019-21 - a drop of 3.5 points. The Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) was the first step towards the legal prohibition of child marriages in India. In 2006, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act was passed, amending flaws contained in the act of 1929.

The percentage of women married before 18 years has decreased by 2.8 points in urban India from 17.5 per cent to 14.7 per cent over the last five years. In addition, the percentage of women aged 20-24 married before 18 in rural areas continues to be higher than that in urban areas - a difference of 12.3 points for 2019-21. The urban-rural gap has narrowed in the past few years, indicating that the country is moving in the right direction.

To eradicate the practice of child marriages, India has taken multiple measures. The "Naubat Baja" programme, operational in Rajasthan since 2019, is one such example. The programme aims to empower women and girls through messages on child marriage, gender sensitisation, and adolescent girls' health, to name a few, by using mobile phones. Members of the youth network Nehru Yuva Kendra are also being trained to hold meetings and talks with adolescent girls and families in the community on messages aired by Naubat Baja.[54] In Rajasthan, the percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before 18 years witnessed a decline from 35.4 per cent in 2015-16 to 25.4 per cent in 2019-21.

[52] Pathak, P.K. (2014) Early marriage, poor reproductive health status of mother and child well-being in India, Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care. Available at: https://www.academia.edu/1075566/Early_marriage_poor_reproductive_health_status_of_mother_and_child_well_being_in_India?from=cover_page (Accessed: December 5, 2022).

[53] Early marriage and health among women at midlife: Evidence from India - wiley online library. Available at: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jomf.12793 (Accessed: December 5, 2022).

[54] UNSDG 'I have a dream': Fighting child marriage in India - with mobile phones - United Nations; Available at: https://unsdg.un.org/latest/stories/i-have-dream-fighting-child-marriage-india-mobile-phones (Accessed: December 5, 2022).

Similarly, Odisha witnessed a decline in the percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before the age of 18 years from 21.3 per cent in 2015-16 to 20.5 per cent in 2019-21. The Nayagarh district of Odisha has adopted a data-driven solution wherein information on all adolescent girls is recorded as part of the Aliva programme. Launched in January 2022, the programme aims to prevent child marriages by maintaining such records for ten years, i.e., from 2020 to 2030[55].

In partnership with HALO Foundation, UNICEF worked on identifying child marriage as a critical issue across project villages of Maharashtra. For addressing the issue of child marriage, the project focussed on changing the opinion of key stakeholders in villages. In addition, community actions were initiated by targeting women, adolescent girls, and local school authorities.[56] In Maharashtra, the percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before 18 years declined from 26.3 per cent in 2015-16 to 21.9 per cent in 2019-21.

In 2021, the government of India decided to raise the legal marriage age of women from 18 to 21 to amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act of 2006.[57] In 2021, the government of India decided to raise the legal marriage age of women from 18 to 21 to amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act of 2006. The decision was made to give women more opportunities and choices, thereby establishing a level playing field for them in society. Overall, the country has the potential to eradicate the practice at the grassroots level and give women a sense of empowerment. By curbing the practice of child marriage, a life of dignity and equality can be achieved for women in India.



Inclusiveness

A society that values tolerance and inclusion allows individuals to exercise their human right to a life of dignity and worth. Discriminating people based on ethnicity, gender, caste, religion, or sexual orientation prohibits individuals from participating fully in society and serves as a justification for violence and conflict. A society cannot adequately develop if all social segments cannot fairly benefit from the development and the opportunities generated for all. This sub-pillar assesses the extent to which opportunities are created for social inclusion. It assesses states/districts based on indicators like child sex ratio, financial inclusion, insurance coverage, women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and inclusion of people belonging to scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs).

State-level analysis

In this sub-pillar, Sikkim scored highest, i.e. 71.28, followed by Meghalaya, with a score of 71.23 and Ladakh, with a score of 71.14. Over 22 states and union territories have scored above the national average of 58.52, indicating that they are reasonably inclusive. Bihar scored the lowest, i.e., 40.85, followed by Madhya Pradesh with 41.69, and Telangana with 44.06 in the inclusion.

[55] https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/odisha-district-aims-to-eradicate-child-marriage-using-registers-with-data-about adolescent-girls/article65918309.ece
[56] https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Women/WRGS/ForcedMarriage/NGO/HAQCentreForChildRights1.pdf
[57] https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2021/dec/16/marriage-age-of-women-to-be-raisedfrom-18-to-21-bill-in-parliament-soon-2396252.html

Enrollment of SC & ST in school education



On average

38.59% SC/ST children

enrolled in school at all educational levels.

Mizoram has the highest percentage of SC and ST children enrolled in schools at all education levels, i.e., 98.8 per cent. Lakshadweep has also emerged as one of the most inclusive states in this indicator, with 98.35 per cent of its SC and ST children enrolled in schools. On the other hand, states and union territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, and Chandigarh have performed poorly in ensuring the enrollment of SC and ST children in schools at all levels. Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the lowest percentage of SC and ST children enrolled in schools at all education levels, i.e., 8.56 per cent, followed by Goa (9.8 per cent) and Chandigarh (9.9 per cent).

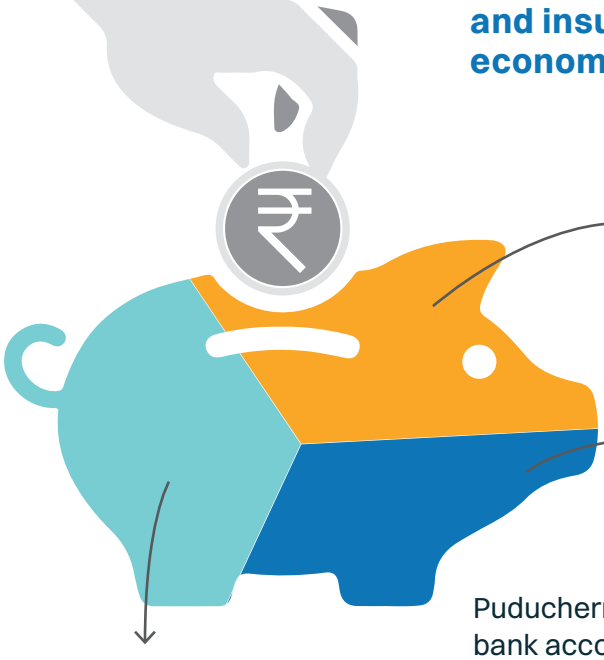
Access to finance:

More banks depict the region's banking system's robustness and readiness to serve people. Therefore, its availability is positively related to social progress. Goa, Chandigarh, Sikkim and Ladakh have more than 25 banks per lakh population. In contrast, Bihar and Manipur have the lowest banks per lakh population, less than 8.



Financial Inclusion of Women

Financial inclusion is both a driving force and an important indicator of gender equality. Socio-economic empowerment of women necessitates access to a full range of basic financial services, enabling women to save, avail credit and insurance and actively participate in the economy (Hendriks, 2019)[58].



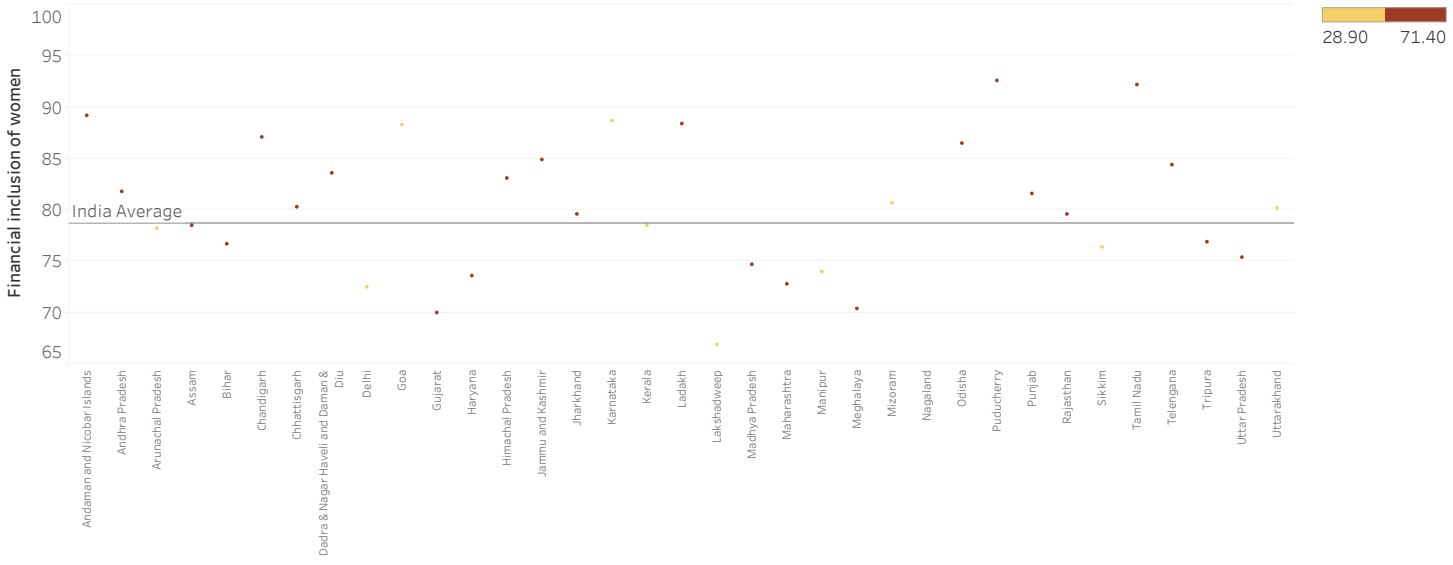
92.6%
Puducherry

92.2%
Tamil Nadu

89.2%
Andaman and Nicobar Island

Puducherry has the highest percentage of women having a savings bank account, i.e., 92.6 per cent, followed by Tamil Nadu (92.2 per cent) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (89.2 per cent). On the other hand, Nagaland (63.7 per cent) and Lakshadweep (66.9 per cent) are the only states with less than 70 per cent of women with savings bank accounts

Figure 30 : Percentage of women having a bank/savings account that they themselves use



[58] Hendriks, S., (2019). The Role of Financial Inclusion in Driving Women's Economic Empowerment, Development in Practice, 29(8), 1029-1038.

Various digital developments and government-sponsored financial inclusion programmes have aided these women's growth in bank account ownership. One of those schemes is Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) programme, which aided in lowering the gender gap in account ownership and increasing the population's participation in formal banking channels. More than 462 million accounts have been opened in the last eight years since the scheme was launched with 56% of them being opened by women and 67 per cent being in rural and semi-urban areas.[59]

Political participation of women

Women's political participation is vital in improving social progress by enhancing gender responsiveness among the governance structures. One-third of the seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions reserved for women, according to the Indian Constitution. In India's Panchayati Raj Institutions in 2020, women held 45.62 per cent of the seats. With an increase in representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) over the years, states like Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, and Assam have done well in terms of women's representation in, with 56.02 per cent, 54.79 per cent, and 54.6 per cent of the elected women representatives in PRIs, respectively. Overall, 18 states/union territories had at least 50% female representation in PRIs.

District-level analysis

Measuring inclusivity at the district level is critical to ensure that the states move in the right direction while keeping a check on the gaps within the states in terms of offering better opportunities to all citizens. Districts are assessed based on parameters of enrolment of school education and violence against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations.

[59] Improving women's access to credit in India (worldbank.org)



The average component score is 67.10, with more than half (56.01 per cent), i.e. 396 districts having an Inclusiveness score above the national average. Further, 52 districts have the highest score of 94.13. Of these, 49 districts belong to the northeastern states of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, and Assam. Bhavnagar and Botad districts of Gujarat have the lowest score of 21.74 in the country, followed by Amreli (Gujarat), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), and Rajkot (Gujarat), with component scores of 23.81, 24.33, and 24.34, respectively.

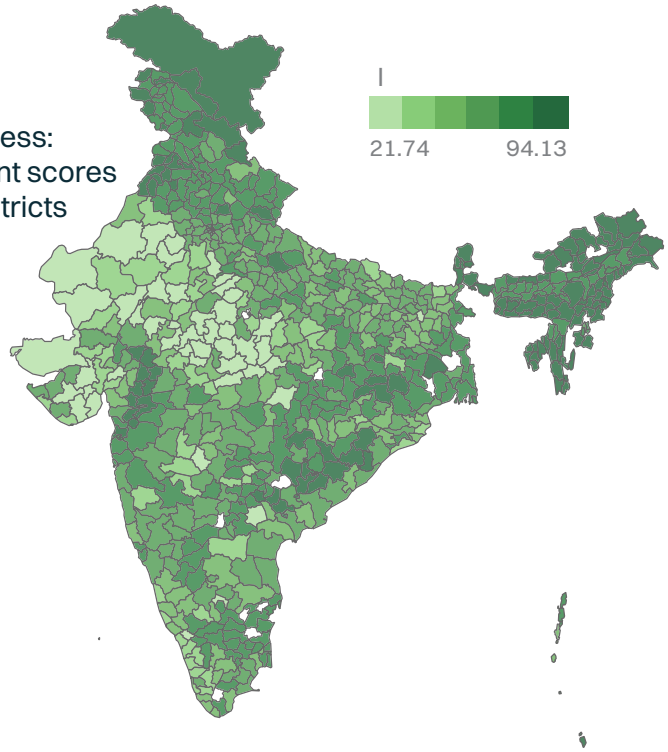


Figure 31: Inclusiveness: Component scores across districts

Enrollment of SC & ST[60]

In Gujarat, except for eight districts, all districts have component scores below the national average of 67.10. Within Gujarat, Dangs district has the highest score of 93.69, followed by Tapi (93.42) and Valsad (87.17). A significant gap of 71.95 points separates the highest score in Gujarat from the lowest, a reflection intra district disparities. These disparities are driven due to the lower percentage of SC and ST children enrolled in school education relative to other districts of India. On average, 36.86 per cent of SC & ST children are enrolled in schools. For Gujarat, 23 out of 33 districts have less than 36.86 per cent of its SC & SC children enrolled in schools. In India, only 223 out of 701 have performed above the national average in enrolment of SC & ST. In particular, on this parameter north eastern districts have showcased high performance. All districts in Mizoram one district in Nagaland and two districts in Meghalaya have more than 90 per cent of enrolment of SC & ST in schools.

Crime against SC & ST

Crime parameters are measured relative to its population for normalization of data, so the values are affected highly by the value of the denominator. Therefore, it is vital to examine the performance of districts relative to not only population but absolute incidence. For example, Bhavnagar (Gujarat) has the highest crime rate of 171.14 against SC, and it is closely followed by Mahe (Puducherry) with 171. However, the absolute incidence of crime against SC is 72 and 9 only. And when we examine the fourteen states/union territories with more than 100 crime rates against their SC population. Out of these 14 districts, only Agar Malwa, Gwalior, Guna & Shivpuri of Madhya Pradesh and Dholpur & Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan have an incidence of crime against SC of more than 100, with the highest being 513 in Gwalior.

Similarly, on the one hand, only three districts, Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand), Bhavnagar (Gujarat) and Bharatpur (Rajasthan), have more than 100 crime rates against its ST population. However, when we examine the incidence of crime against the ST population, it is as low as 6, 3 and 55, respectively. Therefore it is recommended to examine districts carefully across these parameters.

[60] data available for 701 districts as of July 2022

Access to Advanced Education

Ensuring access to advanced education is key to achieving high social progress. While access to basic knowledge lays the foundation of short-run social progress, high levels of social progress can be sustained in the long run for future generations by building capacity and resilience through human capital development. Though India has a well-established higher education infrastructure, ensuring complete and equitable access to these resources is important for improving the production capacity, technological development, and contribute towards resolving global and local challenges through innovation. Initiatives should also be taken to ensure affordable and easy access to higher education for women and people from marginalised sections.

State-level analysis

Regarding Access to Education, Puducherry has the highest component score of 70.17, followed by Tamil Nadu (68.54) and Chandigarh (61.36). Tripura, Bihar, and Jharkhand have the lowest component scores of 21.05, 22.61, and 30, respectively.

NIRF – Quality-certified universities

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), started in 2015, outlines a methodology to rank educational institutions across the country. The parameters used for ranking broadly cover "Teaching, Learning and Resources," "Research and Professional Practices," "Graduation Outcome," "Outreach and Inclusivity," and "Perception."[61] Tamil Nadu and Delhi universities scored the highest on the NIRF 2022. The average NIRF score for their top 5 universities was 84.07 in Tamil Nadu, followed by Delhi at 68.07. The following states and union territories have no university in the top 100 universities ranking according to NIRF: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Access to Secondary and College Education

21 states/union territories have more than 50 per cent of men who have completed ten or more years of school education. In contrast, only 14 states have more than 50 per cent of women who have completed ten or more years of school education. Kerala is the only state with the highest percentage (more than 70) of women that have completed their secondary education. But the state still needs to improve its gender parity index in higher education, which happens to be lower than the state-level average of 92.3. Jharkhand, Chandigarh, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand have a gender parity greater than 99, indicating that these states and union territories have undergone positive social change and are moving towards gender equality in higher education. This is a positive sign, as it will help address gender disparities in educational attainment.

[61] https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1841724

With access to colleges and pupil-teacher ratios in place, the country will be able to build a highly trained and educated workforce that is imperative for sustainable social progress. Karnataka has performed exceptionally well in terms of access to colleges, with 59 colleges per lakh population available, followed by Telangana with 53 colleges per lakh population, and Andhra Pradesh with 51 colleges per lakh population.

PTR in Higher Education

For higher education, Jharkhand has the highest PTR of 60, followed by Bihar with a PTR of 59, and Delhi with a PTR of 52. It is worth noting that Lakshadweep has the lowest PTR of 12, along with Puducherry, which has a PTR of 13. Karnataka, Goa, and Ladakh also have very low PTRs, i.e., 15. Reducing PTR in higher education is essential to ensure access to quality education and improve the literacy rate.

There is not much similarity between scores of this component and the component of Access to Basic Knowledge i.e., states that have performed well on this component have not performed particularly well on Access to Basic Knowledge (with a score of 62.92) or vice versa. For example, Punjab was one of the top performers across Access to Basic Knowledge but had a score of only 53.19 across Access to Advanced Education component. Similarly, Kerala performed average across the former but performed well in the latter.

On the other hand, states/UTs like Bihar, Jharkhand and Meghalaya performed poorly in the component covering school and college-level indicators. As a corollary, outcomes in education, probably one of the most significant aspects, cannot be reached in isolation by focusing solely on the school or college level. Both need equal attention for better overall results that affect other sub-pillars. Given that an effort at the school level would also spill over at the college level, states/UTs must develop a comprehensive education action plan to pave the way for enhanced social advancement.



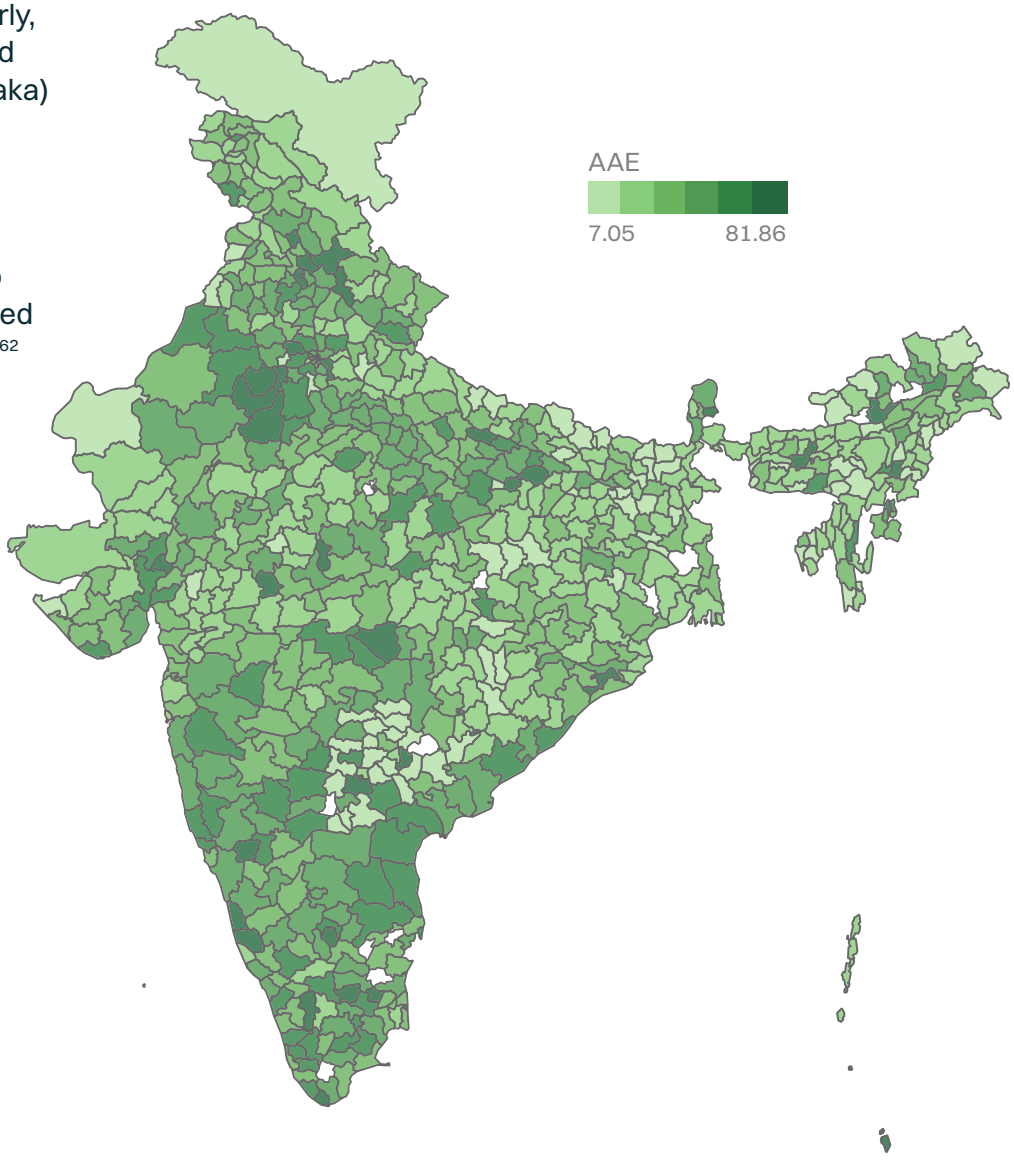


District-level analysis

Access to Advanced Education (AAE) comprises four indicators related to the Gender parity index, GER in higher education and college per lakh population. The average district score is 38.09. More than half (56.15 per cent) of districts scored below the national average, of which ten districts, i.e. Araria, Jamui and Sheohar from Bihar, Sepahijala and Gomati from Tripura, Vikarabad, Wanaparthy and Mahabubabad from Telangana, South East Delhi and Shahdara from Delhi have the lowest score of 7.05.

In this sub-pillar, only four districts have scored above 80, i.e. Rohtak (Haryana) scored the highest, i.e. 81.86, followed by Mumbai City (Maharashtra), which scored 81.69. Similarly, Hyderabad (Telangana) and Bengaluru - Urban (Karnataka) have also performed well, scoring 81.66 and 80.52, respectively. Each of these districts has Gender Parity Index (GPI) values closer to 100 hence reflecting reduced inequalities across gender.[62]

Figure 32: Access to Advanced Education: Component scores across districts



[62] The GPI in higher education was calculated using the following formula:
GPI = 100 - ABSOLUTE (% of male students enrolled - % of female students enrolled)

College and GER in higher education

Apart from the infrastructure available for higher education in India, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in higher education is another aspect that needs to be assessed. As per SDG India Index 2020, "the government targets to achieve a GER of 50 in higher education (18-23 years)".[63] Currently, only 47 districts in India have surpassed this target.

North Delhi (Delhi) has the highest gross enrolment ratio (GER) for the age group 18-23 years, followed by Central Delhi (Delhi) and New Delhi (Delhi). Although these districts have performed relatively well compared to other districts in the country, there appears to be a significant variation in the performance of these districts within the state. For instance, North Delhi has a GER of 416, while Central Delhi and New Delhi have a GER of 203 and 161, respectively. On average, the GER in higher education is 20 at the district level.

Some other best-performing districts in terms of GER are Warangal (Telangana), Mumbai City (Maharashtra), East Sikkim (Sikkim), South Delhi (Delhi), Papum Pare (Arunachal Pradesh), and Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), all having an exceptionally high GER of more than 100.

According to AISHE 2019-20 data, Anjaw (Arunachal Pradesh), Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh), North Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Shahdara (Delhi), Sepahijala (Tripura), Southwest Khasi hills (Meghalaya), Longding (Arunachal Pradesh), South Salamara-Mankachar (Assam), Namsai (Arunachal Pradesh), Southwest Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Biswanath (Assam), and Khowai (Tripura) are districts that have no colleges available at the district level, which is also reflected in their zero enrollments in higher education.

GPI in higher education

The gender parity index (GPI) in higher education is another crucial determinant for assessing social progress at the district level. A high gender parity index reflects the presence of female students at par with male students in higher education institutions. A low GPI in higher education indicates a lack of female participation and disparity in favour of male students.

Dibang Valley and Anjaw districts of Arunachal Pradesh are the only districts with a GPI as high as 100. Some other well-performing districts in terms of gender parity are Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh), Parbhani (Maharashtra), and Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu), with a GPI of 99.98. On average, the GPI is 87.73[64] at the district level, and over 443 districts have GPI values higher than the national average, demonstrating the district's progress in reducing gender inequalities in higher education over the years.

[63] https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in/#/ranking
[64] Data available for 697 districts as of July 1, 2022.

06

LEAPFROGGING SOCIAL PROGRESS:

ADP DISTRICT INSIGHTS



Introduction

Launched in 2018, the Aspirational District Programme (ADP) focuses on evidence-based governance strategies for advancing the socio-economic development of these aspirational districts. It is essential to assess the performance of 112 aspirational districts across dimensions of social progress so as to strengthen the policymaking process in future.

In this section, we delve deep into the areas within SPI's three components:



Basic Human Needs | Foundations of Well-being | Opportunity

ADP districts need more focus in order to achieve higher levels of social progress. By analysing the performance of the aspirational districts in terms of social progress, it will become possible to highlight interventions that can uplift such districts to the level of mainstream development. Although the intervention mechanism could differ for every district, the SPI treads a path of evidence-based interventions.

> **The aspirational districts are distinct from the rest of the country's districts in terms of their social challenges, which require immediate intervention compared to other districts that are relatively more advanced in terms of their social progress.**

Overall
Social Progress

Only 27 out of 112 ADP districts have scored above national average on social progress index. Among these 27 districts only 5 have ranked in top 100 districts, **out of which only two districts from the northeastern region of the country lie in Tier 1 i.e., very High Social Progress.**

Table 23: ADP districts with SPI scores above national average

State	District	SPI	Tiers	National Rank (as per SPI scores)
Mizoram	Mamit	64.84	Tier 1	43
Manipur	Chandel	64.58	Tier 1	49
Sikkim	West Sikkim	63.58	Tier 2	69
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	63.38	Tier 2	77
Punjab	Moga	62.89	Tier 2	86

On the other hand, when we examine ADP districts, we found that most of districts of Bihar and Jharkhand are in the bottom 20 districts across the country. Bihar (13) and Jharkhand (19) which have the highest ADP districts out of total 38 and 24 districts respectively in the states. None of their districts have scored within tier 1, 2 and 3 of social progress. Therefore, their performance across national level and ADP districts is in very lower middle , low and very low categories



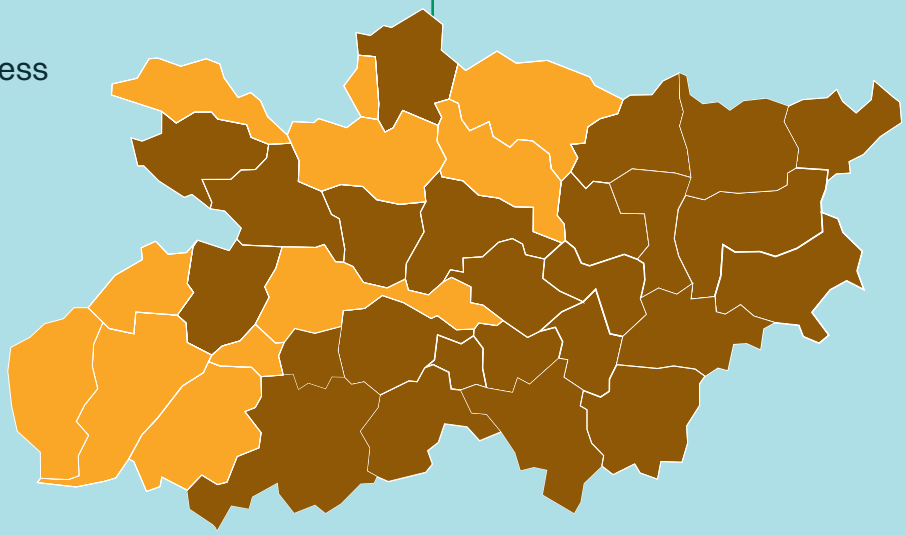
State

Aspirational Districts Score

Bihar

Category

- Low Social Progress
- Very Low Social Progress



Jharkhand

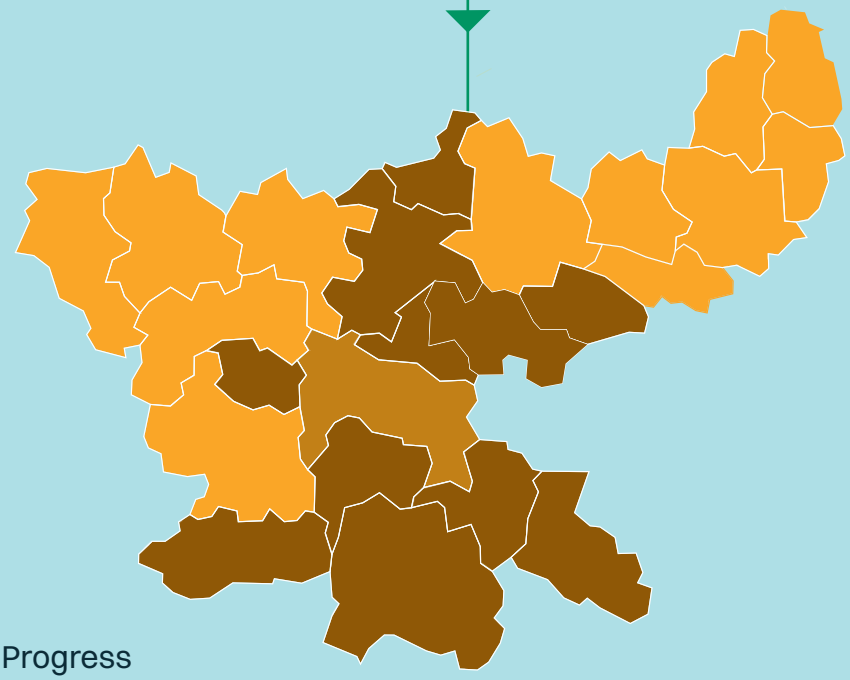


Figure 33: Aspirational districts SPI score – Bihar and Jharkhand

Category

- Low Social Progress
- Lower Middle Social Progress
- Very Low Social Progress

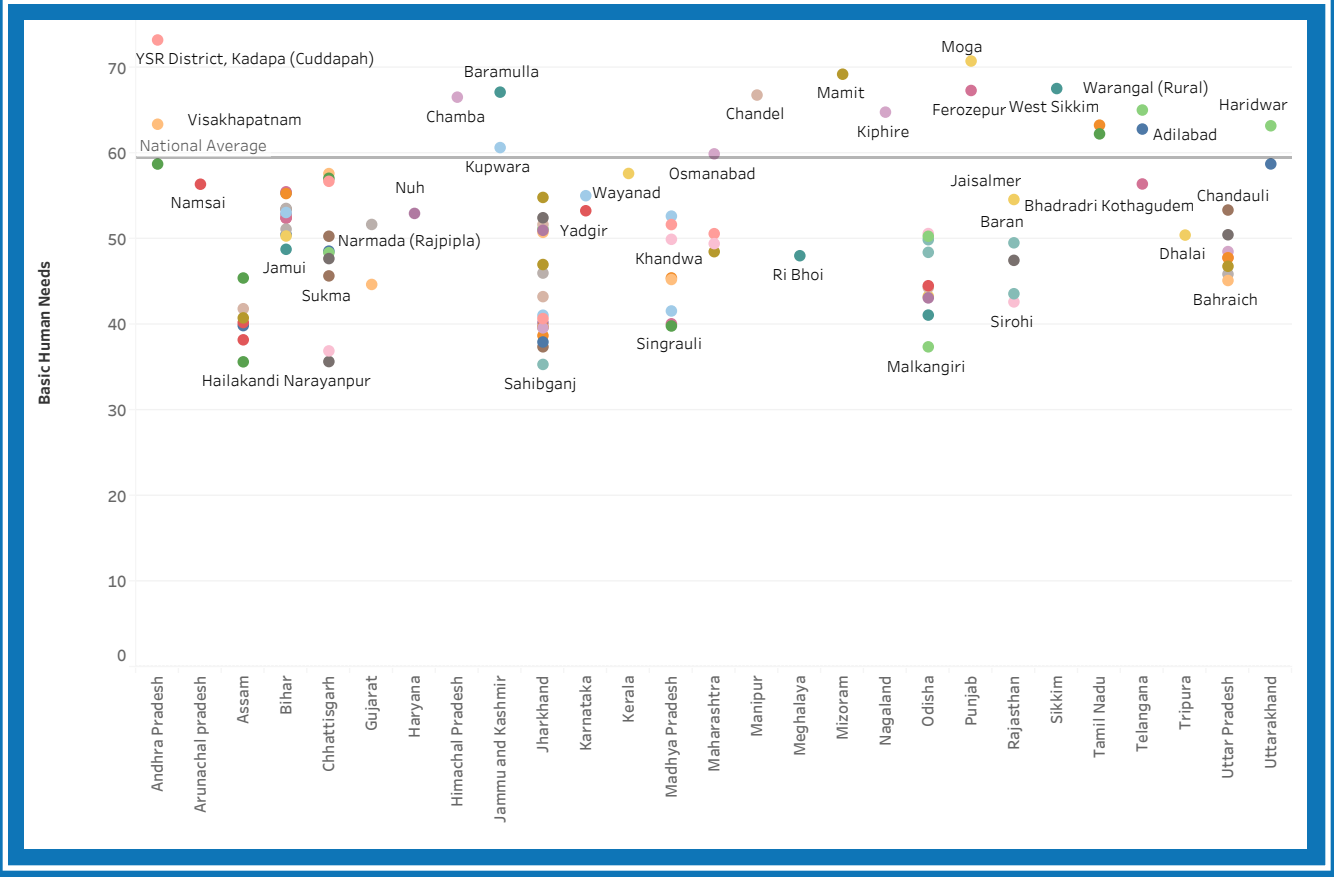
01. Basic Human Needs

In this component, it has been observed that ADP district average score is 50.37 and the national average is 57.99, a difference of 7.62 points. 19 ADP Districts have scored above the national average score. This component showcases the need for significant advances for ADP districts out of rest for all

Kadapa (73.25), Moga (70.79), Mamit (69.25) and West Sikkim (67.57) are the districts which have showcased the best performance with a higher score compared to their peer ADP districts in basic human needs. These districts have shown relatively better performance than other ADP districts on sub-components of Basic human needs.

It is noted that there is a significant difference in the average scores of ADP districts and the national average of districts of India in Nutritional basic and medical care, Shelter and water and sanitation.

Figure 34: Basic Human Needs - Dispersion across component scores of ADP districts as compared to national average





Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

As social progress begins early, districts need to improve medical care for individuals, especially work on adequate nutrition for women and children at an early age. These factors are prerequisites for survival and prevent early-life damage that may lead to permanent impairment.

There is a need for effective intervention among all ADP districts to improve upon all the parameters, especially regarding nutritional status. All ADP districts lag in achieving the SDG target of reducing the percentage of stunted, underweight children under five years and the prevalence of anaemia in women by 6, 1.90 and 25.2 per cent, respectively.

It noted that the prevalence of anaemia is higher among children than in women in ADP districts. ADP district's average for anaemic women is 61.20 and for children is 69.65.ADP district's performance on the prevalence of anaemia among women ranges between 26.9 and 81.5. 93 out of 112 ADPs have more than 50 per cent of anaemic women. Udalguri from Assam has the highest percentage, i.e. 81.5 per cent. In contrast, Wayanad from Kerala has the lowest i.e. 26.9 per cent. On the indicator prevalence of anaemia among children, the ADP district's performance on the prevalence of anaemia among children ranges between 39.4 and 93.2. Narmada from Gujarat has the highest percentage, i.e. 81.5 per cent, and Wayanad from Kerala has the lowest, i.e. 39.4 per cent.

67 ADP districts, i.e. more than 50 per cent of ADP districts, have less than 12 per cent of Children receiving an adequate diet. Additionally 82 out of 112 ADP districts have more than 30 per cent of underweight children under five years.

Shelter

Adequate living conditions are essential to safety, health and human dignity, especially in rural areas of India. In this context PMAY-G has been playing an important role in achieving housing for all in rural India. The Scheme's goal is to give all households living in rural areas without a home and those in kutchas and run-down structures a Pucca house complete with basic amenities. The Central and State Governments split the cost of unit aid 60:40 for plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and hilly states.

30 ADP districts have less than 50 per cent of houses completed under PMAY-Grameen. Kiphire (6.45 per cent), Baramulla (8.06 per cent), Namsai (13.12 per cent), and Haridwar (17.40 per cent) have the lowest percentage of houses completed under PMAY-Grameen. These districts are from Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, respectively. For completing homes without delay, funds need to be released timely. This has also been noted in the CAG 2020 report's assessment of PMAY Gramin, that there were "Instances of delayed transfer of Central and State shares to the State Nodal account, delayed release of the first instalment to beneficiaries, double payment of the same instalment to beneficiaries, False Success/Reject cases of Direct Benefit Transfer and delay in submission of Audit Reports."[65]

To be considered adequate, housing goes beyond merely four walls and a roof. It must be safe, affordable, and have basic facilities like clean fuel for cooking. It is noted that only 87 out of 112 ADP districts have less than 50 per cent of households using clean fuel for cooking.

[65] Chapter_2_Performance_Audit_of_Report_No_1_of_2020_General_and_Social_Sector_Government_of_Rajasthan.pdf (cag.gov.in)

Water and Sanitation

According to E-Jal Mission Portal, 40 out of 112 ADP districts have more than 50 per cent of rural households with tap water supply. Warangal Rural and Adilabad (Telangana), Nuh (Haryana) and Chamba (Himachal Pradesh) are the only districts where all rural households are provided safe drinking with tap water supply.



02. Foundations of Wellbeing:

Scores of the ADP districts in areas of the foundations of well-being have shown satisfactory performance relative to all districts in India. As it has been observed that ADP district average score is 47.74 and the national average is 48.59, which is a difference of 0.86 points. 38 out of 112 ADP districts have scored above the national average.

Figure 35: Basic Human Needs - Dispersion across component scores of ADP districts as compared to national average





Health and Wellness

In the health and wellness sub-pillar, it has been noted that the prevalence of blood pressure and diabetes is higher in men than women across ADP districts.

Table 24: ADP Districts – Hypertension and Diabetes

Source : NFHS 5

Gender	Hypertension- Blood Pressure	Diabetics- very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)
Men	22.31	5.43
Women	19.39	4.27

Environmental Quality

The role of forest cover, therefore, cannot be underestimated. For social progress to improve across regions, it is crucial to protect the natural environment, i.e., forests and clean water. It is a precondition to sustain a safe environment for living a healthy and satisfying life and an enabler for longer-term community resilience.

Nature report has found that "moderate tree cover can increase groundwater recharge and that tree planting and various tree management options can improve groundwater resources."[66]

Six Aspirational Districts, Ferozepur and Moga from Punjab and Sirohi, Karauli, and Baran and Dholpur from Rajasthan, fall under the overexploited criteria, i.e., Stage of Ground Water Extraction is above 100 %. These districts also have less than 25 per cent of forest coverage.



The central government, state, and local authorities have also stated land restoration and conservation goals. There is a need to encourage ecopreneurship and sustainable business practices through various funding sources and capacity-building strategies. All stakeholders must work together to ensure that tiger habitats and the larger Indian ecosystem continue to flourish and that our forest landscapes can continue to deliver the ecosystem benefits people will require for decades.

[66] Ilstedt, U., Bargués Tobella, A., Bazié, H. et al. Intermediate tree cover can maximize groundwater

Table 25: ADP districts – Forest coverage and ground water extraction

Source: CGWB & FSI (2019-20)

State	District	Forest Coverage	Ground Water Extraction
Rajasthan	Sirohi	17.76	127.7
Rajasthan	Karauli	15.75	171.84
Rajasthan	Baran	14.46	187.06
Rajasthan	Dholpur	13.81	126.54
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	0.85	125.39
Punjab	Ferozepur	0.63	133.73
Punjab	Moga	0.4	106.87

Over a hundred ADP districts fall under the safe category, i.e., below 70 %. 66 ADP districts have less than 25 per cent of forest cover as a percentage of the total geographical area.



SDG goal 15 of India is to increase forest coverage from 25% to

33%

Toxic waste in water and elsewhere impedes the realization of other human needs; therefore, ADP districts must evaluate water quality, i.e. whether sources of water have chemical and bacteriologic containments above the permissible limit. At least 25 districts have more than 30 per cent of the water source with chemical containments above the permissible limit.

Access to Information and Communication

Overall, ADP districts have shown satisfactory performance in this sub-pillar. It has been observed that in ADP districts, access to mobile phones and telephone is on par with other districts of India. Smartphone adoption nationwide and technological advancements in telecoms have helped with these over the last 5 years. However, a significant digital divide has emerged. Overall, 19.6 per cent of ADP districts have more than 50 Percentage of households with internet facilities, but only 16 ADP districts have less than 8 Percentage of households with a computer facility.

Digital services are essential for fostering social advancement and financial inclusion for citizens. For districts to improve the foundation of well-being, it is crucial to increase internet penetration and bridge the gap between ADP districts and the more advanced districts in digitalization. Without increased internet penetration and awareness of digital technologies, the provision of e-KYC services, doorstep banking, mobile banking, and the facilitation of money transfers utilising DBTs, which have contributed to closing the digital divide, would have been difficult, especially in rural areas. Therefore, bringing all services, particularly financial ones, to every Indian would be the ultimate goal of digitalization.[67]

[67] Rebooting India: Realizing a billion aspirations (Nandan Nilekani, 2015)

03. Opportunity:

The scores of the ADP districts in areas of the opportunity component are below par relative to all districts in India. In this component, it is noted that only 40 out of 112 ADP districts have scored above the national average, i.e., 58.89. Their low performance has been driven due to below-par performance in Personal rights and access to advanced education sub-pillars. There is a significant difference in the performance of ADP districts across personal rights (6.58) and access to education (7.93) sub-pillars. Overall, there is scope for improving the outcomes to improve opportunities for all individuals to reach their full potential in social development.

Figure 36: Opportunity - Dispersion across component scores of ADP districts as compared to national average





Access to Advanced Education

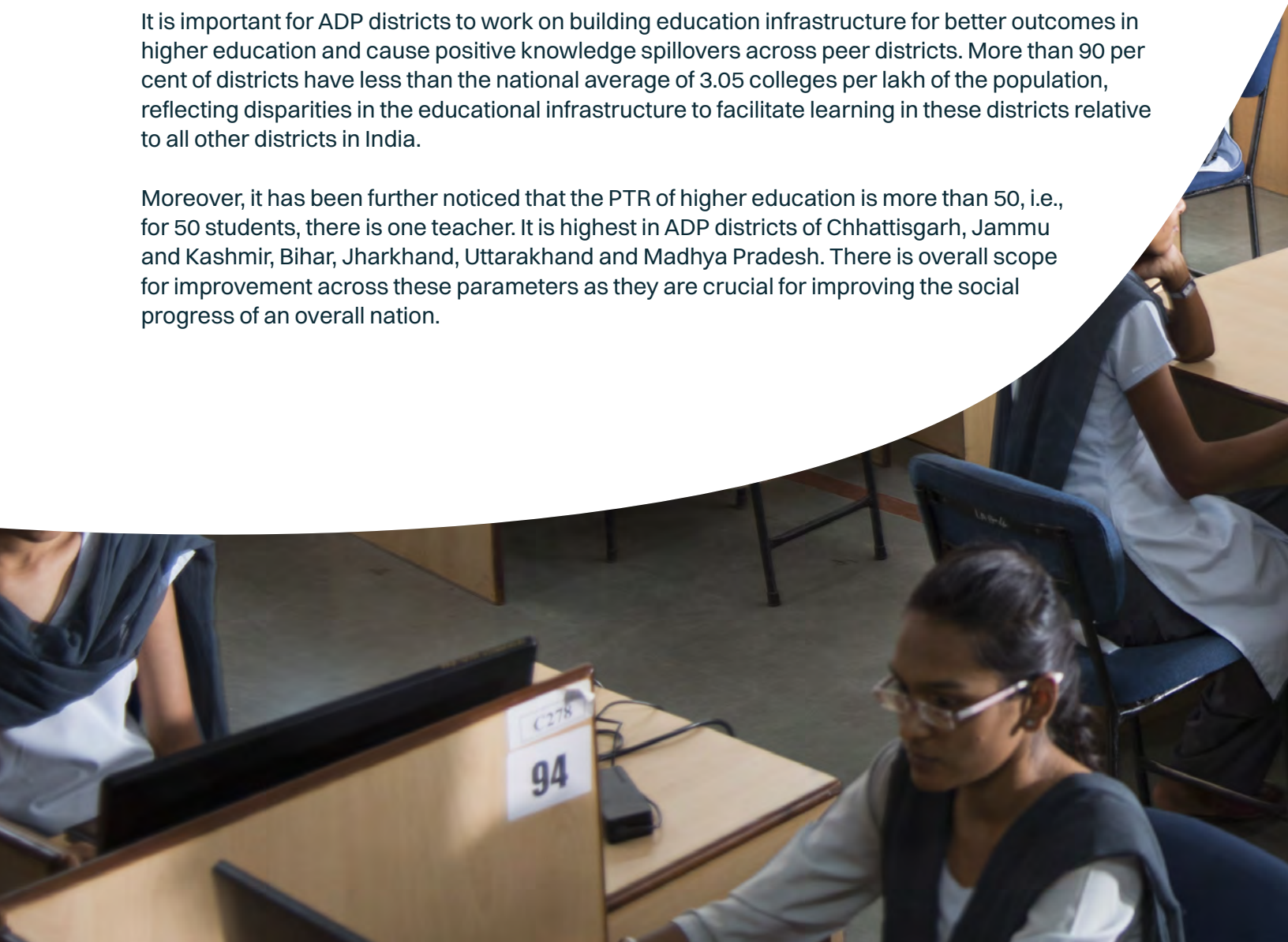
In this sub-pillar, it is observed that ADP district average score is 30.16 and the national average is 38.09, a difference of 7.93 points. This is the highest difference across all sub-pillars of SPI. Further, it has been noted that only 17 districts have scored above the national average in this sub-pillar. Therefore, the performance of ADP districts in this sub-pillar is explored in depth.

The choice of pursuing advanced education in itself is fundamental for ADP districts to advance social development as individual opportunity improves. Measuring equity within higher education is vital – ensuring access is available to women and vulnerable people of all socioeconomic levels. Across this sub-pillar, the GER of higher education for ADP districts lies between 2.36 and 41.16.

India's SDG goal is to achieve 50 per cent of GER in higher education. ADP districts are yet to achieve this target.

It is important for ADP districts to work on building education infrastructure for better outcomes in higher education and cause positive knowledge spillovers across peer districts. More than 90 per cent of districts have less than the national average of 3.05 colleges per lakh of the population, reflecting disparities in the educational infrastructure to facilitate learning in these districts relative to all other districts in India.

Moreover, it has been further noticed that the PTR of higher education is more than 50, i.e., for 50 students, there is one teacher. It is highest in ADP districts of Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh. There is overall scope for improvement across these parameters as they are crucial for improving the social progress of an overall nation.




C274
90
C277
93

07

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX VS GSDP PER CAPITA

STATE LEVEL



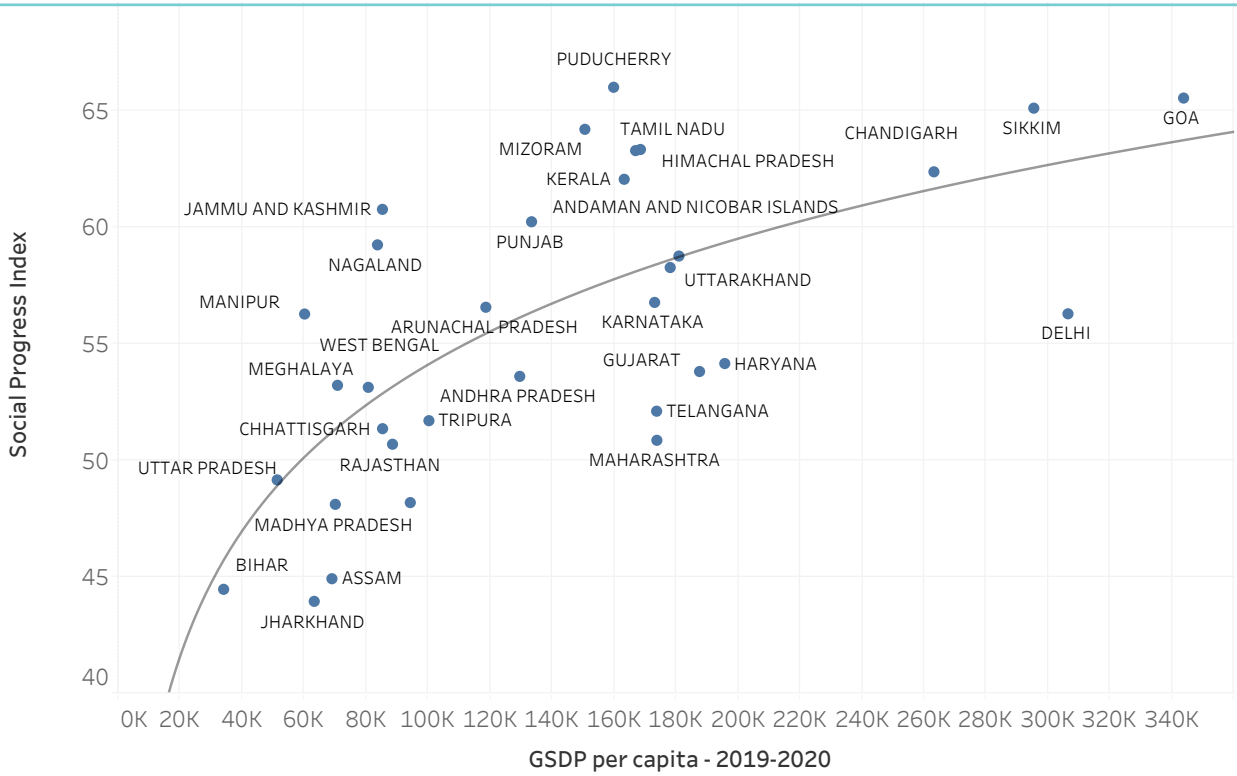
Some states and union territories were able to convert their economic resources into stronger social outcomes. In this section, we identify states with similar Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and compare their SPI scores to understand how certain states were able to achieve a higher level of social progress with the same amount of overall wealth.

Overall findings at the state level of the Social Progress Index show that, even at comparable levels of GSDP per capita, states and UTs vastly differ in degrees of social progress.

For example, Puducherry achieves a significantly higher level of social progress (65.99) than Delhi (56.28) with a lower GSDP per capita (₹159804 vs ₹306385). Himachal Pradesh achieves a much higher level of social progress (63.28) than Uttarakhand (58.26) with a slightly lower GSDP per capita (₹166895 vs ₹178050).

> **For high productivity and prosperity levels, improved outcomes in terms of health, education, personal safety, opportunity, and other things are essential. (SPI, 2014). Because of this, the correlation between economic development and social progress is multifaceted, and there may be causality in both directions.**

Figure 37: Relationship between SPI and GSDP per capita – State level



Source : EPW for GSDP per capita

This reveals two findings:

1. There is a positive and strong relationship between the Social Progress Index and GSDP per capita. On average, states with higher income tend to have higher social progress: for example, Goa and Sikkim rank high on social progress, while Bihar ranks the lowest. However, some states and UTs, such as Delhi, have high GSDP per capita but relatively low social progress, and vice versa.

2. The relationship between economic development and social progress is non linear. At lower income levels, minor differences in GSDP per capita are associated with significant improvements in social progress.



08

CHANGE IN PERFORMANCE OF KEY INDICATORS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS (2015-16 VS 2019-20)



1. Nutritional Status, Maternal Health and Early Marriage of Women:

Percentage of Anaemic Women - All women age 15-49 years

There has been an increase in the prevalence of anaemia for children aged 5-59 months. The percentage of anaemic women (15-49 years of age) has increased from 53.1 per cent to 57 per cent from 2015-16 to 2019-21. However on closer examination at district level, we see that anaemia in women has reduced significantly in 128 districts out of which highest improvement is seen in Uttar Pradesh (34), Madhya Pradesh (11) and Rajasthan (10).

In 224 districts, prevalence of Anaemia has increased at alarming level, highest being in districts of Assam (30), Chhattisgarh (17), Maharashtra (17), Odisha (16), Uttar Pradesh (16), Rajasthan (15) and Jammu & Kashmir (14).

Table 26 : Districts with highest reduction in the prevalence of Anaemia

District	Change	NFHS5	NFHS4
Kinnaur	-29.1	51.7	80.8
Auraiya	-28.3	39.1	67.4
Banswara	-23.5	52.8	76.3
Deoria	-23.3	33.8	57.1
Shamli	-22.9	41.7	64.6
Ambala	-22.5	46.1	68.6
Shimla	-22.1	46.5	68.6
Chitrakoot	-21.1	46.6	67.7
Solan	-20	47.5	67.5

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.

Table 27 : Districts with increased prevalence of Anaemia in women

District	Change	NFHS5	NFHS4
Kargil	62.3	92	29.7
Leh(Ladakh)	59.9	93.5	33.6
Anantnag	47.5	74.3	26.8
Doda	45.8	66.5	20.7
Kishtwar	44.5	84.8	40.3
Dibang Valley	40	62.9	22.9
Kannauj	39.3	65.2	25.9
Charaideo	37.1	72.3	35.2
Ganderbal	34.8	77.2	42.4
Kulgam	34.7	77	42.3
Tawang	34.2	59.1	24.9
Dausa	33.2	60.3	27.1
Sivasagar	32.4	67.6	35.2
Anugul	31.8	75.8	44
Golaghat	31.7	77.2	45.5
Jammu	31	66.6	35.6
Mainpuri	30.8	57.8	27
Bandipore	30.4	73.7	43.3
Kanshiram Nagar	30.2	64.6	34.4
Surat	30	69	39

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.



Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits :

484 districts out of 704 have shown highest improvement in this parameter from 2015-16. Overall, in India, mothers surveyed gave last birth in the 5 years have increased from 51.2 in NFHS-4 to 58.1 in NFHS-5.

Table 28 : Districts which show higher improvement in maternity care :

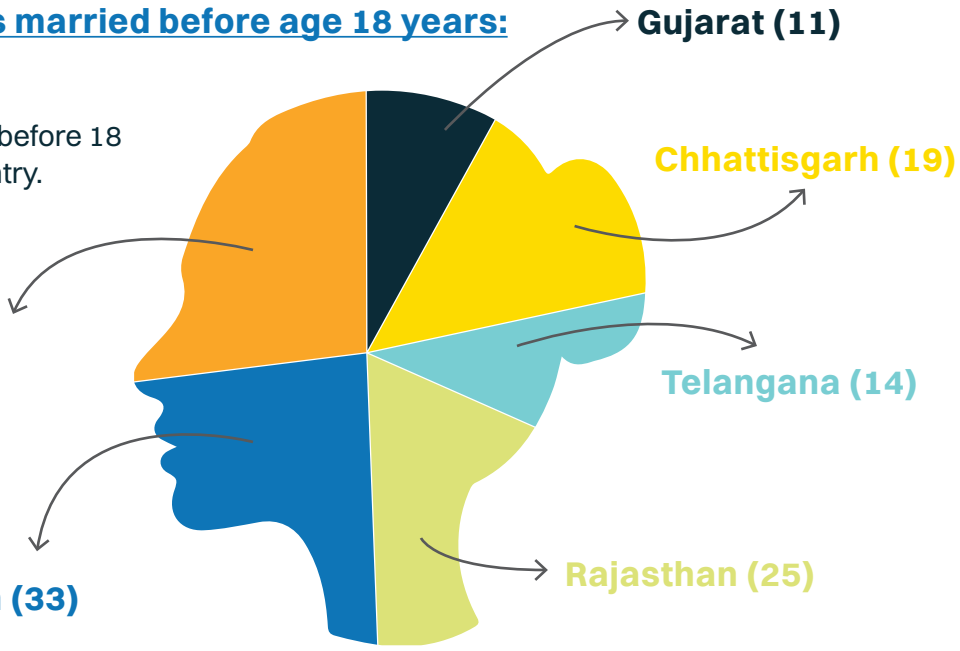
District	Change	NFHS5	NFHS4
Rudraprayag	59.3	76.5	17.2
Chittaurgarh	52.3	75	22.7
Amreli	51.8	92.6	40.8
Udham Singh Nagar	49.3	75.9	26.6
Barmer	48.7	64.9	16.2
Kanpur Dehat	47.5	54.4	6.9
Dhar	46.9	76.5	29.6
Siddharthnagar	46.1	60.9	14.8
Jalaun	45.7	62.8	17.1

District	Change	NFHS5	NFHS4
Tikamgarh	45.3	64.2	18.9
Uttarkashi	44.6	66.8	22.2
Bageshwar	44.5	67.9	23.4
Bundi	43.7	74	30.3
Jhabua	42.7	63.6	20.9
The Dangs	42.6	90.2	47.6
Jalor	40.2	71.2	31
Bhadrak	40	74.9	34.9

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.

Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years:

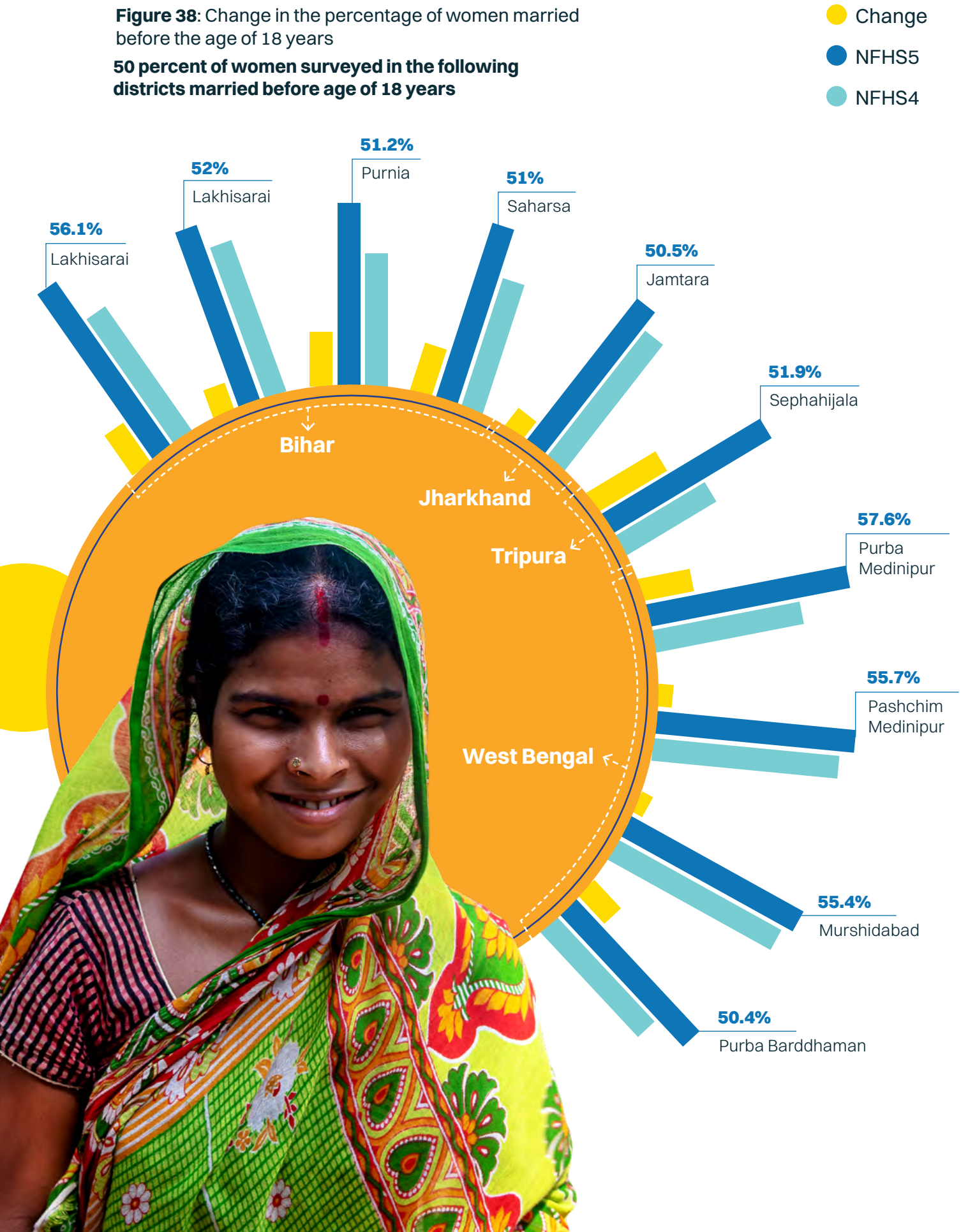
In 508 districts,
percentage of women married before 18 years have reduced in the country.



Early marriage in women increased at alarming rate in 98 districts of the country. Districts of Bihar (13) , West Bengal (9) and Telangana (6) have seen rise of early marriage at alarming rate.

Figure 38: Change in the percentage of women married before the age of 18 years

50 percent of women surveyed in the following districts married before age of 18 years



2. Nutritional Status of Children

Adequate diet and prevalence of Anaemia in children

Overall in 454 districts , percentage of children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet have increased. Significant improvement has been observed in the following districts :

Table 29 : Districts with improvement in percentage of children receiving an adequate diet

District	Change	NFHS5	NFHS4
Kullu	27.8	28.7	0.9
Pathanamthitta	27.3	50.1	22.8
East Garo Hills	25.2	43.9	18.7
Hassan	24.5	29.1	4.6
Nuapada	22.7	25.3	2.6
Balangir	22.3	29.6	7.3
Changlang	21.6	28.9	7.3

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.

Around 71 per cent of the districts i.e. 505 out of 704 districts, prevalence of anaemia in children under 6-59 months have increased. Overall, in India, Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic have increased from 58.6 to 67.1 per cent. These findings have revealed that burden of anaemia is still higher in women and children. In order to curb anaemia's transmission to next generation its utmost important to focus on reducing in pregnant women.

Stunted and Underweight Children



Overall, in India, stunting among children under 5 years has reduced from 38.4 in 2015-16 to 35.5 in 2019-21. Closer examination of these parameters on district level reveal that percentage of stunted children under 5 years have reduced by range of 6.1 and 27.7, hence exhibiting highest improvement.

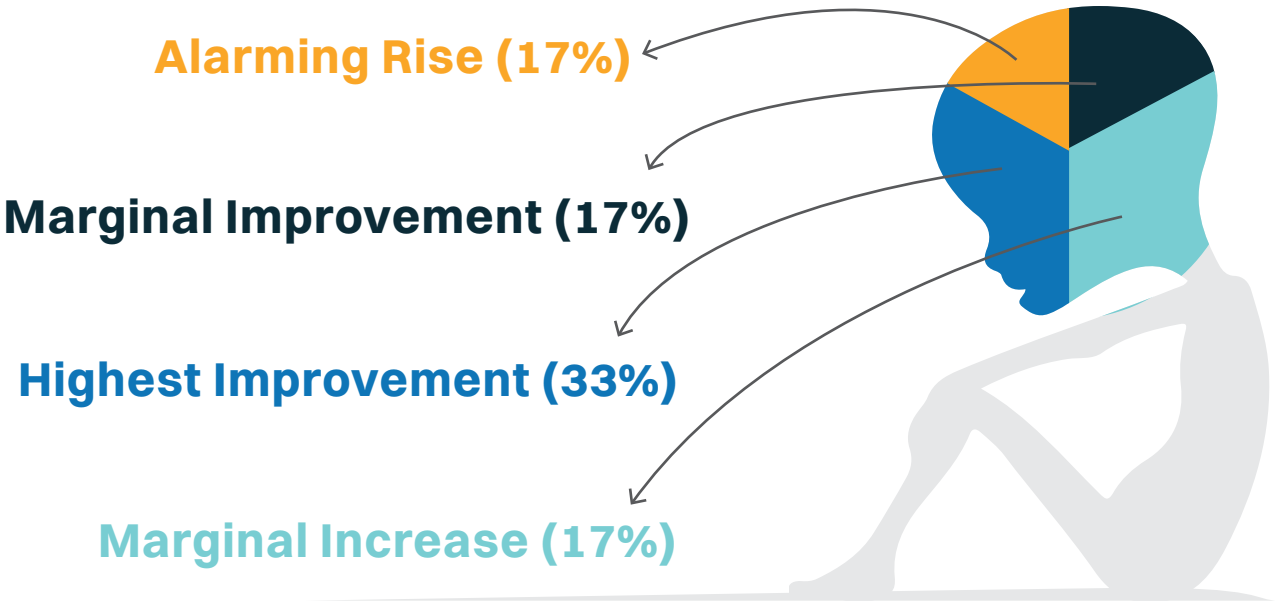
On the other hand, in 132 districts, the prevalence of stunting has increased by 4.6 to 27.5 points. In the following Districts stunting has risen at alarming points: Khowai (27.5) , Kullu (16.9) , Mahe (16.9), Gir Somnath (16.5) , Mumbai Suburban (15.9) and Sepahijala (15).

Figure 39: Change in districts' performance – Stunted children under 5 years



Percentage of underweight children under 5 years have marginally reduced from 35.8 in 2015-16 to 32.1 in 2019-21. The percentage of underweight children under 5 years have reduced in the range of 6.3 and 27.5 in 233 districts. In 119 districts, underweight children have increased by 4 to 30.8 points. Percentage of underweight children have risen at alarming rate in Districts of Assam (16), Jammu and Kashmir (13), Telangana (12) and Nagaland(8). In Zunheboto(30.8) , Shupiyan(22.4) and Anantnag(20.1) , percentage of underweight children have increased by more than 20 points, being highest across the country.

Figure 40: Change in districts' performance – Underweight children under 5 years



3. Household Profile

Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)

On further examination, it has been revealed that around 52 per cent of districts in India fall behind in SDG target of 950. Only 370 districts have improved on this parameter. In the rest of the 334 districts sex ratio at birth has declined in the last five years.

Table 30: Districts performance in sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years

District	Change	NFHS5	NFHS4
Chennai	-672.3	858.8	1,531.00
Chikmagalur	-594.6	849.4	1,444.00
Vellore	-391.4	721.6	1,113.00
Thrissur	-356.9	763.1	1,120.00
Thoothukkudi	-353.5	733.5	1,087.00
Central Delhi	-341.3	994.2	1,335.50
Bhandara	-306.8	897.2	1,204.00
Idukki	-280.2	858.8	1,139.00
Hassan	-276.8	872.2	1,149.00
Aurangabad	-255	875.1	1,130.00
Kanniyakumari	-248.9	880.1	1,129.00
Davanagere	-232.4	796.6	1,029.00
Dindigul	-231.2	815.8	1,047.00
Mumbai Suburban	-229.4	702.6	932

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.

Households using improved drinking water sources

Overall, 582 out of 704 districts have showcased progress on this parameter. Out of these districts, the highest improvement was observed in 291 districts in the range of 4.3 to 58 points.

Households using improved sanitation

Overall, 678 out of 704 districts have showcased progress on this parameter. Out of these districts, the highest improvement was observed in 339 districts in the range of 24.6 to 67.1 points.

Households using clean fuel for cooking

It has been observed that over 674 districts i.e 95 per cent of India have improved this parameter over the last 5 years.

4. Access to Advanced Education:

Gross Enrollment ratio (GER) – Higher Education

Table 31: Districts where GER has significantly improved by more than 30 points (absolute change) over the span of period :

State	District	GER 2015	GER 2019	Change in GER
Delhi	Central Delhi	134.21	202.95	68.74
Sikkim	East Sikkim	59.58	126.08	66.50
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	64.49	109.10	44.61
Haryana	Rohtak	45.93	89.79	43.86
Odisha	Boudh	7.17	49.20	42.03
Delhi	North Delhi	375.67	416.34	40.67
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	11.51	51.32	39.80
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	31.84	71.53	39.69
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	6.89	41.89	35.00
Haryana	Karnal	19.27	52.43	33.16

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.

Table 32: Districts where GER has significantly reduced by more than 20 points (absolute difference) over the years

State	District	GER 2015	GER 2019	Change in GER
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	164.85	21.11	-143.74
Telangana	Warangal (Rural)	205.65	137.44	-68.21
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	65.55	20.74	-44.80
Delhi	New Delhi	202.66	160.67	-41.99
Delhi	South Delhi	147.25	119.11	-28.14
Telangana	Nalgonda	53.00	28.92	-24.08
Telangana	Medak	73.32	50.94	-22.38

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.

Pupil Teacher Ratio – PTR

It has been observed that PTR has significantly increased in these districts

Table 33: Districts with significant increase in PTR

State	District	PTR 2015	PTR 2019	Change in PTR
Tripura	North Tripura	29.45	1688.60	-1659.15
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	57.33	952.55	-895.22
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	89.92	622.89	-532.97
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	34.74	550.54	-515.80
Tripura	South Tripura	50.72	535.62	-484.90
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	60.00	535.86	-475.86
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	38.85	418.33	-379.48
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	51.22	381.84	-330.62
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	23.59	319.79	-296.20
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur (West Medinipur)	29.84	292.64	-262.79
West Bengal	Kolkata	26.05	284.62	-258.57
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	66.24	310.65	-244.41
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	17.92	221.92	-204.00
Uttarakhand	Almora	31.10	223.07	-191.97
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	21.11	207.69	-186.58
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	29.80	199.35	-169.55
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	32.06	155.15	-123.10
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	7.22	127.45	-120.23



State	District	PTR 2015	PTR 2019	Change in PTR
Tripura	Dhalai	24.66	144.84	-120.18
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	38.61	153.92	-115.32
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	40.19	140.56	-100.38
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	45.87	144.00	-98.13
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	10.73	108.78	-98.05
Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	37.23	132.38	-95.15
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	50.20	144.51	-94.31
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	41.02	129.85	-88.83
Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	15.76	100.09	-84.33
Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	44.70	120.48	-75.77
Bihar	Saharsa	45.65	121.13	-75.48
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	61.24	136.00	-74.76
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	34.10	107.47	-73.37
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	53.57	125.08	-71.51
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	19.76	89.18	-69.42
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	30.37	96.45	-66.08
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	47.82	113.27	-65.45
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	21.73	83.88	-62.15
Uttar Pradesh	RaeBareli	45.17	106.18	-61.00
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	34.75	90.73	-55.98
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	42.69	97.20	-54.51

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.

The data above shows that there are districts where PTR has reduced significantly since 2015. However, when we look at the status of enrolment of students, we observe that it has also reduced compared to 2015. Therefore, it would be misleading to label such districts as high-performers without considering the total number of students enrolled in higher education. In other words, districts with low student enrollment but a higher number of teachers are likely to have a lower PTR, but such PTRs should not be mistaken as the indicator of the quality of education in the district.

For instance , Palghar in Maharashtra has reduced PTR from 122.76 (2015) to 22.31 (2019) based on AISHE data base. Not only have teachers increased from 55 in 2015 to 900 in 2019 in colleges, but the total enrolment of Undergraduate and Postgraduate students has also increased from 6752 to 20075.

On the other hand , a trend of lower PTR and lower enrolment has also been observed in districts. **For example: Jamui in Bihar has reduced PTR from 139.51 (2015) to 12.37(2019) based on AISHE data base**. However, when we delve deeper, we find that the total enrolment of Undergraduate and Postgraduate students has reduced from 10643 in 2015 to 1757 in 2019. At the same time , teacher have increased from 75 to 142 - almost double.

In the following districts, GER and PTR both have significantly improved :

Table 34: Districts with significant improvement in both GER and PTR

State	District	GER 2015	GER 2019	PTR 2015	PTR 2019	Change in GER	Change in PTR
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	64.49	109.10	45.09	28.86	44.61	16.23
Uttarakhand	Champawat	11.55	23.60	19.94	1.01	12.05	18.93
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	5.87	16.96	42.61	14.24	11.10	28.36
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	13.72	23.10	49.10	25.25	9.38	23.86
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	0.23	8.21	29.28	15.13	7.97	14.15
Bihar	Jehanabad	12.61	19.84	76.87	61.61	7.23	15.27

'Change' here means the absolute change in values.



9

THE WAY FORWARD



The development of this index was intended to assist policymakers in identifying and addressing the root causes of low social progress across states/UTs and districts in the country. The Social Progress Index provides a benchmark by which states and districts can compare themselves with each-others, and identify specific areas of strength or weakness. Additionally, scoring on a 0–100 scale gives a realistic benchmark rather than an abstract measure. This scale allows us to track the absolute and relative levels of performance of the states and districts on various dimensions of social progress.

The SPI results are thus a starting point for research into the ways a state or district can progress holistically. It also gives insight into the effects of social progress on economic growth. The Social Progress Index measures several multi-dimensional concepts underlying social progress, however, it is important to note that this exercise is limited by the data available from public sources (a full list of sources is included in Appendix A). We strive to ensure that each indicator meets our rigorous standards of quality. Nevertheless, some indicators like Personal Freedom and Choice or Environmental Quality are difficult to express empirically. We view these indicators as a starting point for dialogue, and we will continue to refine the index to accommodate more recent data that covers important aspects of social progress not yet captured by the current indicators available.

With the principle of actionability that is part of the SPI design, we look for initiatives that can move the needle forward. As part of the Social Progress Imperative initiative, the index aims to be a practical tool with sufficient specificity to help leaders and practitioners in government, businesses and civil society to benchmark performance and implement initiatives and programs that will drive faster social progress. At the sub-national level, the Social Progress Index fulfils this value proposition by focusing on the granularity of the model. Every component encompasses an essential area for human well-being and every indicator implies a potential entry point and explicit target for social investment. Building subnational indices with local partners strengthens the actionability of the social progress framework.

Subnational exercises are being supported by stakeholders in such a way that the whole measurement process promotes:

Ownership: Measuring and tracking “local priorities” in “your own context” using a global framework.

Commitment: Engaging partners who are willing to measure and improve social progress, and have the means to do so.

Collaboration: Sharing a common language to align interventions and becoming part of the solution.

In conclusion, the exercise goes beyond merely having more and better data; It’s about promoting ownership, commitment, and collaboration with the aim that every indicator used in any sub-national social progress model represents a shared target to improve. The SPI results can become a powerful tool for practitioners and policymakers in the coming years to identify target areas for improvement and learn from the best practices of other states and districts. Only when there are high levels of social progress at the subnational level can the country witness overall social and economic growth. The interdependency of subnational social progress and national growth is becoming more and more evident as the world becomes increasingly complex, and the demand for better data and innovative solutions. This unique approach to measuring social progress will provide a strong foundation for future policy and research and will encourage a deeper understanding of how social progress facilitates economic growth.



Appendix A

Indicator Definitions and Sources

All data used to calculate the Social Progress Index and relevant analyses are the most recent available as of July 1, 2022.

STATE LEVEL FRAMEWORK

Basic Human Needs

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care			
Antenatal care	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Anaemic women	All women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Prevalence of anemia in children	Children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Infant mortality rate	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Child mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Health centres per lakh population	Number of Sub-centres, PHCs, CHCs & HWC, Sub-divisional Hospital, District hospital, Mobile Medical units & Medical Colleges Functioning in Rural & Urban Areas per lakh population	CBHI	2020
Underweight children	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Children receiving an adequate diet	Total children aged 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Stunted children	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Maternal mortality rate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births	Health Dossier Report	2021
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	Deaths due to tuberculosis (TB)	TB Report	2020
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	Deaths due to Malaria	CBHI	2020
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	Deaths due to Acute Diarroheal cases	CBHI	2020

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Water & Sanitation			
Drinking source at premises	Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Functional household tap connection	Percentage of Households with tap water supply	E-jal shakti mission	2022
Prevalence of diarrhoea	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) - for children under age 5 years (NFHS - 5)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Access to improved sanitation facilities	Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Shelter			
Power deficit	Peak availability in percentage	Electricity Dashboard	2019-20
Households in good condition	Share of Households in Pucca houses/good condition	NSSO	2017-18
Households with electricity	Population living in households with electricity (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	Percentage of Household completed under PMAY Urban	PMAY-Urban	2020-2021
Usage of clean fuel	Households using clean fuel for cooking(%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Personal Safety			
Murder crimes	Incidence of murder crimes per one lakh of population	NCRB	2020
Violent crimes	Rate of Violent Crimes	NCRB	2020
Crime against women	Violence against Women - Total Crimes against Women (Total of IPC and SLL Crimes)	NCRB	2020
Crimes against children	Rate of crime against children	NCRB	2020
Road deaths	Road Deaths - Rate of Death due to traffic accidents	NCRB	2020
Cyber crimes	Rate of Total Cyber Crimes	NCRB	2020

Foundations of well being

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Access to Basic Knowledge			
Total schools per lakh population	Number of schools per lakh population	UDISE	2020-21
Pupil teacher ratio	Pupil teacher ratio (PTR) for primary education	UDISE	2020-21
Learning outcomes (class 3, class 5 and class 8)	Learning Outcomes are assessed covering the targeted Classes of 3, 5, and 8 scores of students in subjects of Modern Indian Language and Mathematics (all Classes), Environmental Science (Classes 3, and 5), Social Science (classes 8), Science (classes 8)It is measured in each of the assessments and how the outcome i. s structured in the background to facilitate disaggregating test scores to meaningful sub-scores within a subject.	NAS	2021
Drop out rates in secondary	Presents grade-specific drop- out rates in secondary grades	UDISE	2020-21
Connectivity to schools	Percentage of schools -Connectivity to schools (by all weather road)	UDISE	2020-21
Net enrolment ratio	Enrolment in primary education (grade 1-5) of the official primary school age group (6-10+ years) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population	UDISE	2020-21
Access to information and communications			
Households having landline	Percentage of households having landlines	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Access to online state government services per lakh population	No. of services offered online by STATE GOVT./ Other Sources	ETAAL	2020
Access to online services	Total number of online services transaction / 1000 population	ETAAL	2020
Households having computers	Percentage of households having computer	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Households having mobile phones	Percentage of households having phones/mobile phones	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Households having internet	Percentage of households having internet	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Internet connectivity in rural areas	Percentage of villages in state with internet connectivity	LOK Sabha	2020
Households having television	Percentage of households having television	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Health and wellness			
Women high blood sugar level	High Women Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Men high blood sugar level	High Men Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Men elevated blood pressure	Men -Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/ or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Women elevated blood pressure	Women -Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Child vaccination	Children aged 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Prevelance of acute respiratory diseases	Total Cases of acute cases registered under acute respiratory infections per 1000 of population	CBHI	2020
HIV prevalence	Percentage of sero positive for HIV among General Individuals (excluding pregnant women)	CBHI	2020
Men who are overweight or obese	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m2)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Women who are overweight or obese	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m2)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Leprosy prevalence	Prevalence Rate/10,000 population	Health Dossier Report	2021
Life expectancy at 60	Life expectancy at 60	SRS	2017
Environmental quality			
Air quality So2	Annual average (SO2 Concentration in µg/m3) - max limit 50 (annual)	CPCB	2020
Air quality No2	Annual average concentration of NO2 in µg/m3 - max limit 40 (annual)	CPCB	2020
Air quality PM10	Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter ≤ 10 µm (PM10) - max limit 60 (annual)	CPCB	2020
Water quality chemical contaminants	Percentage of sources with Chemical Contaminants Above Permissible Limit	E-jal shakti mission	2022
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	Percentage of sources with Bacteriological Contaminants Above Permissible Limit	E-jal shakti mission	2022
Renewable energy	Renewable energy generation in a state / total electricity generation	NITI Electricity Dashboard	2020
Water extraction	Water withdrwal as a percentage of water available - Stage of Groundwater Extraction = (Current Annual Groundwater Extraction/Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource) *100	CGWB	2020
Forest cover	Calculated percentage of total forest area to geographical area	FSI	2021

Opportunity

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Personal Rights			
Births registered	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Land ownership (offences against property)	Property Rights - Offences against property (total)	NCRB	2020
Human trafficking	Rate of total cognizable crimes	NCRB	2020
Access to judiciary	Trials completed within 3 yrs as a % of total trials	NJDG	2022
Personal Freedom and Choice			
Child labour	Crime rate under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act	NCRB	2020
Corruption	Conviction rate : Cases convicted divided cases which Trials were Completed	NCRB	2020
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage	NCRB	2020
Early marriages	Early Marriage (Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%))	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Family planning	Contraceptive Prevalance rate - Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) - Any Method	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Inclusiveness			
Access to finance	Number of bank Branches per lakh population	RBI	2020-21
Financial inclusion - women	Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Enrollment of SC & ST	Percentage of SC & ST students enrolled in school at all education level	UDISE	2020-21
Violence against SC	Crime against SCs	NCRB	2020
Violence against ST	Crime against STs	NCRB	2020
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	Percentage of elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	2020
Child gender equality index	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Insurance coverage	Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Access to Advanced Education			
Women completed secondary education	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Men completed secondary education	Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Gender parity index in higher education	Gender parity index in higher education - The ratio of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in higher education.	AISHE	2019-20
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	Gross enrollment ratio in higher education - GER calculated for the age group 18-23 years	AISHE	2019-20
Colleges per lakh population	Colleges per lakh population	AISHE	2019-20
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	Enrolment in PhD per lakh of population	AISHE	2019-20
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	Enrolment in engineering and technology (at UG, PG & Diploma level) per lakh of population	AICTE	2019-20
Pupil teacher ratio	Pupil teacher ratio (PTR) for higher education	AISHE	2019-20
Quality weighted universities	Average score universities in a state according to NIRF 2020 rankings in top 100	NIRF	2022



DISTRICT LEVEL FRAMEWORK

Basic Human Needs

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care			
Antenatal care	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Anaemic women	All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Prevalence of anemia in children	Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Health centers per lakh population	Number of Sub-centres, PHCs, CHCs & HWC, Sub-divisional Hospital, District hospital, Mobile Medical units & Medical Colleges Functioning in Rural & Urban Areas per lakh population	RHS , CBHI	2021
Underweight children	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Children receiving an adequate diet	Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Stunted children	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Water & Sanitation			
Drinking source at premises	Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Functional household tap connection	Percentage of Households with tap water supply	E-jal shakti mission	2022
Access to improved sanitation facilities	Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Shelter			
Households in good condition	Share of Households in Pucca houses/good condition	NSSO	2017-18
Households with electricity	Population living in households with electricity (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Usage of clean fuel	Households using clean fuel for cooking(%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21

Personal Safety			
Murder crimes	Incidence of murder crimes per one lakh of population	NCRB	2020
Crimes against women	Violence against Women - Total Crimes against Women (Total of IPC and SLL Crimes)	NCRB	2020
Crimes against children	Incidence of crime against children (per lakh population)	NCRB	2020
Violent crimes	Incidence of Violent Crimes per one lakh of population	NCRB	2020
Road deaths	Road Deaths - Rate of Death due to traffic accidents	NCRB	2020
Cyber crimes Rate	Rate of Total Cyber Crimes	NCRB	2020

Foundations of well being

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Access to Basic Knowledge			
Learning outcomes (class 3, class 5 and class 8)	Learning Outcomes are assessed covering the targeted Classes of 3, 5, and 8 and the key subjects of Modern Indian Language and Mathematics (all Classes), Environmental Science (Classes 3, and 5), Social Science (classes 8), Science (classes 8)It is measured in each of the assessments and how the outcome i. s structured in the background to facilitate disaggregating test scores to meaningful sub-scores within a subject.	NAS	2017-18
Connectivity to schools	Percentage of schools -Connectivity to schools (by all weather road)	UDISE	2020-21
Drop out rates in secondary	Grade-specific drop- out rates in secondary grades	UDISE	2020-21
Access to information and communications			
Households having landlines	Percentage of households having landlines	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Households having computers	Percentage of households having computer	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Households having mobile phones	Percentage of households having phones/mobile phones	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Households having internet	Percentage of households having internet	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Households having television	Percentage of households having television	NFHS - 5	2019-21

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Health and wellness			
Women high blood sugar level	High Women Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Men high blood sugar level	High Men Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Men elevated blood pressure	Men -Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/ or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Women elevated blood pressure	Women -Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Environmental quality			
Water quality chemical contaminants	Percentage of sources with Chemical Contaminants Above Permissible Limit	E-jal shakti mission	2022
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	Percentage of sources with Bacteriologcal Contaminants Above Permissible Limit	E-jal shakti mission	2020
Water extraction	Water withdrwal as a percentage of water available - Stage of Groundwater Extraction = (Current Annual Groundwater Extraction/Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource)*100	CGWB	2021
Forest cover	Calculated percentage of total forest area to geographical area	FSI	2020

Opportunity

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Personal Rights			
Births registered	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Human trafficking	Rate of total cognizable crimes	NCRB	2022
Access to judiciary	Trials completed within 3 yrs as a % of total trials	NJDG	2020
Personal Freedom and Choice			
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage	NCRB	2019-20
Early marriages	Early Marriage (Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%))	NFHS - 5	2019-21
Family planning	Contraceptive Prevalance rate - Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) - Any Method	NFHS - 5	2019-21

Indicators	Indicators - Definitions	Source	Year
Inclusiveness			
Enrollment of SC & ST	Percentage of SC & ST students enrolled in school at all education level	UDISE	2020-21
Violence against SC	Crime against SCs	NCRB	2020
Violence against ST	Crime against STs	NCRB	2020
Access to Advanced Education			
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	Gross enrollment ratio in higher education - GER calculated for the age group 18-23 years	AISHE	2019-20
Colleges per lakh population	Colleges per lakh population	AISHE	2019-20
Gender parity index in higher education	Gender parity index in higher education - The ratio of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in higher education.	AISHE	2019-20

Appendix B
Indicator Boundaries

STATE LEVEL INDICATORS

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Utopia	Dystopia
Antenatal care	100.00	0.00
Anaemic women	16.86	83.44
Prevalence of anemia in children	28.58	91.12
Infant mortality rate	0.00	52.81
Child mortality rate	0.00	74.78
Health centers per lakh population	45.40	0.00
Underweight children	5.00	48.70
Children receiving an adequate diet	100.00	0.00
Stunted children	16.32	52.42
Maternal mortality rate	0.00	179.01
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	0.00	8.68
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00	0.76
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00	0.05

Water and Sanitation	Utopia	Dystopia
Drinking source at premises	100.00	82.38
Functional household tap connection	100.00	0.00
Prevalence of diarrhoea	0.00	12.81
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	37.45

Shelter	Utopia	Dystopia
Power deficit	0.00	9.52
Households in good condition	97.52	7.18
Households with electricity	100.00	95.04
Usage of clean fuel	100.00	10.81
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	100.00	0.00

Personal Safety	Utopia	Dystopia
Murder crimes	0.00	4.81
Violent crimes	0.00	52.93
Crime against women	0.00	142.24
Crimes against children	0.00	81.12
Cyber crimes	0.00	6.34
Road deaths	0.00	21.00

Access to Basic Knowledge	Utopia	Dystopia
Total schools per lakh population	1109.09	38.22
Pupil teacher ratio	3.16	39.84
Learning outcomes (class 3)	100.00	0.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	100.00	0.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	100.00	0.00
Dropout rates in secondary school	0.00	39.17
Connectivity to schools	100.00	56.86
Net enrolment ratio	100.00	56.06

Access to Information and Communications	Utopia	Dystopia
Households having landline	5.43	0.00
Access to online state government services per lakh population	9.76	0.00
Access to online services	24501.17	0.00
Households having mobile phones	100.00	84.36
Households having internet	92.91	13.29
Households having computers	26.99	0.31
Households having television	100.00	36.99
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.00	74.69

Health and Wellness	Utopia	Dystopia
Women high blood sugar level	0.00	15.85
Men high blood sugar level	0.17	14.43
Men elevated blood pressure	9.37	47.63
Women elevated blood pressure	11.23	35.37
Child vaccination	98.23	56.07
Prevalence of acute respiratory diseases	0.00	164.33

HIV prevalence	0.00	2.01
Men who are overweight or obese	4.84	54.36
Women who are overweight or obese	1.68	56.02
Leprosy prevalence	0.00	1.57
Life expectancy at 60	28.27	11.76

Environmental Quality	Utopia	Dystopia
Air quality So2	0.00	17.80
Air quality No2	0.00	45.13
Air quality PM10	0.00	188.91
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00	45.16
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00	15.65
Renewable energy	39.25	0.00
Forest cover	100.00	0.00
Water extraction	0.00	100.00

Personal Rights	Utopia	Dystopia
Births registered	100.00	83.24
Land ownership (offences against property)	0.00	89.38
Human trafficking	0.00	0.66
Access to judiciary	21.99	87.34

Personal Freedom and Choice	Utopia	Dystopia
Child labour	0.00	0.41
Corruption	100.00	0.00
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00	0.14
Early marriages	0.00	52.63
Family planning	81.08	45.72

Inclusiveness	Utopia	Dystopia
Access to finance	32.68	2.48
Financial inclusion - women	99.54	56.76
Enrolment of SC & ST	99.49	0.00
Women in Panchayati raj institutions	64.09	15.57

Violence against SC	0.00	49.11
Violence against ST	0.00	20.80
Child gender equality index	0.00	228.72
Insurance coverage	100.00	0.00

Access to Advanced Education	Utopia	Dystopia
Women completed secondary education	90.34	9.86
Men completed secondary education	93.97	16.33
Gender parity index in higher education	100.00	79.58
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	64.38	0.00
Colleges per lakh population	73.42	0.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	573.12	0.00
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	365.89	0.00
Pupil teacher ratio	6.86	48.14
Quality weighted universities	100.00	0.00



Indicator Boundaries

DISTRICT LEVEL INDICATORS

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Utopia	Dystopia
Antenatal care	100.00	0.00
Anaemic women	0.00	84.79
Prevalence of anemia in children	0.00	93.24
Health centers per lakh population	52.85	0.00
Underweight children	0.00	54.99
Children receiving an adequate diet	32.78	0.00
Stunted children	0.00	55.69

Water and Sanitation	Utopia	Dystopia
Drinking source at premises	100.00	77.72
Functional household tap connection	100.00	0.00
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	31.38

Shelter	Utopia	Dystopia
Households in good condition	100.00	86.26
Households with electricity	100.00	89.74
Usage of clean fuel	100.00	0.00

Personal Safety	Utopia	Dystopia
Murder crimes	0.00	6.28
Violent crimes	0.00	746.30
Cyber Crimes Rate	0.00	6.86
Crimes against children	0.00	82.55
Road deaths	0.00	25.23
Crimes against women	0.00	147.52

Access to Basic Knowledge	Utopia	Dystopia
Learning outcomes (class 3)	100.00	0.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	100.00	0.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	100.00	0.00
Connectivity to schools	100.00	60.28
Drop out rates in secondary school	0.00	51.27

Access to Information and Communications	Utopia	Dystopia
Households having landlines	5.35	0.00
Households having mobile phones	100.00	78.91
Households having internet	100.00	0.00
Households having computers	24.08	0.00
Households having television	100.00	0.00

Health and Wellness	Utopia	Dystopia
Women high blood sugar level	0.00	13.94
Men high blood sugar level	0.00	15.17
Men elevated blood pressure	0.00	42.34
Women elevated blood pressure	0.00	35.88

Environmental Quality	Utopia	Dystopia
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00	52.24
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00	8.67
Water extraction	0.00	115.49
Forest cover	98.30	0.00

Personal Rights	Utopia	Dystopia
Births registered	100.00	63.00
Access to judiciary	95.17	23.22
Human trafficking	0.00	2.75

Personal Freedom and Choice	Utopia	Dystopia
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00	16.04
Early marriages	0.00	56.71
Family planning	91.74	31.16

Inclusiveness	Utopia	Dystopia
Enrollment of SC & ST	96.99	0.00
Violence against SC	0.00	90.66
Violence against ST	0.00	33.41

Access to Advanced Education	Utopia	Dystopia
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	52.83	0.00
Gender parity index in higher education	100.00	58.90
Colleges per lakh population	10.45	0.00

Appendix C

PCA-Derived Indicator Weights

STATE LEVEL INDICATORS

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Weights
Antenatal care	0.07
Anaemic women	0.09
Prevalance of anemia in children	0.09
Infant mortality rate	0.10
Child mortality rate	0.10
Health centres per lakh population	0.07
Underweight children	0.10
Children receiving an adequate diet	0.08
Stunted children	0.10
Maternal mortality rate	0.09
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	0.04
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.04
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.04

Water and Sanitation	Weights
Drinking source at premises	0.25
Functional household tap connection	0.23
Prevalence of diarrhoea	0.25
Access to improved sanitation facilities	0.27

Shelter	Weights
Power deficit	0.15
Households in good condition	0.21
Households with electricity	0.23
Usage of clean fuel	0.22
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	0.19

Personal Safety	Weights
Murder crimes	0.18
Violent crimes	0.19
Crime against women	0.20
Crimes against children	0.14
Cyber crimes	0.13
Road deaths	0.16

Access to Basic Knowledge	Weights
Total schools per lakh population	0.10
Pupil teacher ratio	0.11
Learning outcomes (class 3)	0.17
Learning outcomes (class 5)	0.17
Learning outcomes (class 8)	0.17
Drop out rates in secondary	0.11
Connectivity to schools	0.09
Net enrolment ratio	0.08

Access to Information and Communications	Weights
Households having landline	0.13
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.11
Access to online services	0.09
Households having mobile phones	0.16
Households having internet	0.12
Households having computers	0.17
Households having television	0.16
Internet connectivity in rural areas	0.07

Health and Wellness	Weights
Women high blood sugar level	0.12
Men high blood sugar level	0.12
Men elevated blood pressure	0.12
Women elevated blood pressure	0.12
Child vaccination	0.04
Prevalence of acute respiratory diseases	0.07

HIV prevalence	0.05
Men who are overweight or obese	0.12
Women who are overweight or obese	0.13
Leprosy prevalence	0.05
Life expectancy at 60	0.06

Environmental Quality	Weights
Air quality So2	0.15
Air quality No2	0.17
Air quality PM10	0.15
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.12
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.07
Renewable energy	0.08
Forest cover	0.14
Water extraction	0.13

Personal Rights	Weights
Births registered	0.18
Land ownership (offences against property)	0.30
Human trafficking	0.27
Access to judiciary	0.25

Personal Freedom and Choice	Weights
Child labour	0.24
Corruption	0.16
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.26
Early marriages	0.33
Family planning	0.16

Inclusiveness	Weights
Access to finance	0.13
Financial inclusion - women	0.12
Enrollment of SC & ST	0.14
Women in Panchayati raj institutions	0.07

Violence against SC	0.18
Violence against ST	0.16
Child gender equality index	0.12
Insurance coverage	0.08

Access to Advanced Education	Weights
Women completed secondary education	0.13
Men completed secondary education	0.13
Gender parity index in higher education	0.07
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	0.13
Colleges per lakh population	0.12
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	0.11
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	0.12
Pupil teacher ratio	0.10
Quality weighted universities	0.08



DISTRICT LEVEL INDICATORS

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Weights
Antenatal care	0.08
Anaemic women	0.15
Prevalence of anemia in children	0.17
Health centers per lakh population	0.09
Underweight children	0.19
Children receiving an adequate diet	0.13
Stunted children	0.18

Water and Sanitation	Weights
Drinking source at premises	0.32
Functional household tap connection	0.34
Access to improved sanitation facilities	0.34

Shelter	Weights
Households in good condition	0.30
Households with electricity	0.36
Usage of clean fuel	0.34

Personal Safety	Weights
Murder crimes	0.17
Violent crimes	0.15
Cyber Crimes Rate	0.09
Crimes against children	0.21
Road deaths	0.17
Crimes against women	0.21

Access to Basic Knowledge	Weights
Learning outcomes (class 3)	0.26
Learning outcomes (class 5)	0.27
Learning outcomes (class 8)	0.26
Connectivity to schools	0.10
Drop out rates in secondary	0.10

Access to Information and Communications	Weights
Households having landlines	0.19
Households having mobile phones	0.18
Households having internet	0.19
Households having computers	0.23
Households having television	0.21

Health and Wellness	Weights
Women high blood sugar level	0.26
Men high blood sugar level	0.25
Men elevated blood pressure	0.25
Women elevated blood pressure	0.25

Environmental Quality	Weights
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.24
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.03
Water extraction	0.36
Forest cover	0.38

Personal Rights	Weights
Births registered	0.47
Access to judiciary	0.48
Human trafficking	0.05

Personal Freedom and Choice	Weights
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.34
Early marriages	0.33
Family planning	0.33

Inclusiveness	Weights
Enrollment of SC & ST	0.25
Violence against SC	0.39
Violence against ST	0.36

Access to Advanced Education	Weights
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	0.42
Gender parity index in higher education	0.16
Colleges per lakh population	0.42

Appendix D

Descriptive Statistics for Social Progress Index, Component, and Dimension Scores

STATE DIMENSIONS SCORE STATISTICS

Basic Human Needs	
Min	36.14
Max	74.78
Median	59.10
Average	57.66
Std Dev	10.01

Opportunity	
Min	43.19
Max	72.00
Median	58.60
Average	58.17
Std Dev	7.00

Foundations of Wellbeing	
Min	45.04
Max	64.40
Median	52.28
Average	52.81
Std Dev	4.64

SPI	
Min	43.95
Max	65.99
Median	56.42
Average	56.21
Std Dev	6.38

DISTRICT DIMENSIONS SCORE STATISTICS

Basic Human Needs	
Min	30.44
Max	80.84
Median	59.68
Average	59.37
Std Dev	10.67

Foundations of Wellbeing	
Min	33.86
Max	71.40
Median	48.95
Average	49.58
Std Dev	6.27

Opportunity	
Min	24.28
Max	81.11
Median	58.85
Average	57.89
Std Dev	9.59

SPI	
Min	38.61
Max	73.58
Median	55.81
Average	55.61
Std Dev	6.75

STATE COMPONENTS SCORE STATISTICS

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	
Min	28.86
Max	67.68
Median	47.04
Average	49.22
Std Dev	10.51

Access to Information and Communications	
Min	23.71
Max	71.30
Median	49.72
Average	48.05
Std Dev	13.35

Water and Sanitation	
Min	31.16
Max	85.27
Median	62.76
Average	61.45
Std Dev	14.44

Shelter	
Min	29.21
Max	80.84
Median	59.68
Average	59.37
Std Dev	10.67

Access to Basic Knowledge	
Min	44.45
Max	62.92
Median	53.13
Average	53.13
Std Dev	4.06

Personal Safety	
Min	33.04
Max	88.06
Median	62.93
Average	61.48
Std Dev	13.52

Health and Wellness	
Min	34.40
Max	73.74
Median	56.40
Average	53.99
Std Dev	10.40

Personal Freedom and Choice	
Min	42.82
Max	86.24
Median	69.66
Average	68.16
Std Dev	10.85

Environmental Quality	
Min	32.33
Max	85.80
Median	56.22
Average	56.08
Std Dev	13.30

Inclusiveness	
Min	40.85
Max	71.28
Median	60.89
Average	58.52
Std Dev	8.94

Personal Rights	
Min	37.07
Max	86.92
Median	61.50
Average	61.89
Std Dev	12.64

Access to Advanced Education	
Min	21.05
Max	70.17
Median	44.28
Average	44.10
Std Dev	12.69

DISTRICT COMPONENTS SCORE STATISTICS

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	
Min	21.72
Max	79.22
Median	48.30
Average	48.54
Std Dev	13.56

Shelter	
Min	18.11
Max	94.13
Median	64.26
Average	62.74
Std Dev	17.66

Water and Sanitation	
Min	19.34
Max	91.75
Median	61.36
Average	61.19
Std Dev	16.55

Environmental Quality	
Min	7.60
Max	88.18
Median	45.13
Average	47.70
Std Dev	19.59

Personal Safety	
Min	22.61
Max	94.29
Median	66.27
Average	65.00
Std Dev	15.01

Personal Rights	
Min	21.82
Max	88.84
Median	68.82
Average	64.46
Std Dev	16.58

Access to Basic Knowledge	
Min	39.48
Max	60.17
Median	49.68
Average	49.86
Std Dev	5.00

Personal Freedom and Choice	
Min	22.20
Max	88.54
Median	65.19
Average	63.80
Std Dev	14.23

Access to Information and Communications	
Min	18.19
Max	86.33
Median	45.45
Average	47.61
Std Dev	16.02

Inclusiveness	
Min	22.91
Max	93.69
Median	67.31
Average	64.15
Std Dev	18.63

Health and Wellness	
Min	19.59
Max	80.41
Median	55.02
Average	53.14
Std Dev	15.98

Access to Advanced Education	
Min	8.87
Max	80.01
Median	36.41
Average	39.15
Std Dev	18.06

Appendix E

State-Level Dimension and Component Scores

1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS AND ITS COMPONENTS – STATE-LEVEL SCORES

STATE	NBMC	WS	S	PS	BHN
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60.05	77.09	40.69	62.38	60.05
Andhra Pradesh	46.42	61.13	68.73	60.91	59.30
Arunachal Pradesh	62.04	66.06	39.38	63.38	57.72
Assam	36.25	43.87	29.21	35.24	36.14
Bihar	28.86	50.12	36.05	62.51	44.39
Chandigarh	58.69	76.06	87.02	58.70	70.12
Chhattisgarh	35.58	60.55	51.18	48.31	48.90
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	39.58	72.44	67.09	78.43	64.38
Delhi	50.10	60.05	81.59	43.84	58.89
Goa	65.00	85.27	85.49	63.34	74.78
Gujarat	37.41	65.22	61.86	73.54	59.51
Haryana	46.03	80.22	61.48	33.04	55.19
Himachal Pradesh	54.59	74.89	64.86	66.92	65.32
Jammu and Kashmir	56.19	57.48	50.26	73.61	59.39
Jharkhand	35.47	31.16	37.50	52.16	39.07
Karnataka	47.05	60.88	67.71	54.42	57.51
Kerala	67.68	71.73	75.25	63.91	69.64
ladakh	47.04	32.17	58.48	85.87	55.89
Lakshadweep	66.58	78.31	71.57	74.80	72.81
Madhya Pradesh	36.76	44.12	50.49	49.59	45.24
Maharashtra	45.75	52.91	56.85	52.54	52.01
Manipur	60.84	48.51	40.18	76.61	56.53
Meghalaya	43.59	39.86	39.11	63.90	46.61
Mizoram	60.81	75.61	59.81	72.01	67.06
Nagaland	55.74	64.39	44.86	88.06	63.26
Odisha	41.67	38.50	42.63	34.86	39.42

Puducherry	54.39	79.78	81.60	78.65	73.61
Punjab	47.66	81.17	69.24	64.70	65.69
Rajasthan	43.41	53.80	53.39	54.33	51.23
Sikkim	65.57	66.37	66.02	65.86	65.95
Tamil Nadu	58.02	66.58	75.11	70.01	67.43
Telengana	46.62	70.64	82.64	42.22	60.53
Tripura	41.57	49.09	51.95	60.58	50.80
Uttar Pradesh	33.36	55.02	45.17	61.05	48.65
Uttarakhand	50.30	67.94	62.77	67.74	62.19
West Bengal	45.29	53.12	47.79	55.41	50.40

2. FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING AND ITS COMPONENTS – STATE-LEVEL SCORES

STATE	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ	FW
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53.11	56.95	42.89	64.15	54.27
Andhra Pradesh	49.18	40.96	39.17	56.75	46.52
Arunachal Pradesh	53.16	37.17	56.45	71.92	54.67
Assam	52.86	29.39	65.01	59.19	51.61
Bihar	47.65	28.84	64.04	42.80	45.83
Chandigarh	55.88	60.10	40.85	65.08	55.47
Chhattisgarh	51.83	30.62	61.60	57.11	50.29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	44.45	63.03	61.09	54.25	55.71
Delhi	50.00	71.30	45.11	39.20	51.40
Goa	55.11	69.77	42.98	68.04	58.98
Gujarat	50.36	45.61	60.56	44.22	50.19
Haryana	53.00	57.45	56.36	46.31	53.28
Himachal Pradesh	57.09	60.99	54.25	69.82	60.54
Jammu and Kashmir	59.70	56.42	66.18	53.47	58.94
Jharkhand	47.83	28.80	65.35	39.00	45.24
Karnataka	52.92	50.11	51.12	51.20	51.34
Kerala	53.96	63.16	34.40	67.73	54.81
ladakh	56.49	52.20	68.82	60.21	59.43
Lakshadweep	54.39	59.80	44.29	72.38	57.71
Madhya Pradesh	52.61	29.25	65.17	51.17	49.55
Maharashtra	56.05	49.33	57.17	37.37	49.98
Manipur	60.44	43.48	48.71	61.85	53.62

Meghalaya	46.33	33.53	66.77	75.51	55.53
Mizoram	56.01	58.08	57.70	85.80	64.40
Nagaland	49.27	39.99	59.50	76.73	56.37
Odisha	56.95	23.71	55.50	55.68	47.96
Puducherry	55.50	56.17	37.10	62.27	52.76
Punjab	62.92	62.77	41.89	41.21	52.20
Rajasthan	57.91	45.50	73.74	32.33	52.37
Sikkim	53.98	65.41	43.16	71.33	58.47
Tamil Nadu	49.48	56.40	41.36	54.93	50.54
Telengana	48.79	41.50	44.29	45.56	45.04
Tripura	50.33	33.98	56.69	61.91	50.73
Uttar Pradesh	49.68	35.81	63.55	37.70	46.69
Uttarakhand	53.48	52.93	51.26	42.19	49.97
West Bengal	54.00	39.38	59.51	42.45	48.83

3. OPPORTUNITY AND ITS COMPONENTS – STATE-LEVEL SCORES

STATE	PR	PFC	I	AAE	O
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.92	70.63	54.90	35.33	61.95
Andhra Pradesh	52.25	62.47	52.93	52.29	54.98
Arunachal Pradesh	62.07	56.36	67.68	43.08	57.30
Assam	37.07	56.30	63.69	30.99	47.01
Bihar	66.47	42.82	40.85	22.61	43.19
Chandigarh	47.02	76.61	61.06	61.36	61.51
Chhattisgarh	60.03	66.92	61.86	30.68	54.87
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	70.21	72.50	59.28	35.42	59.35
Delhi	40.53	84.69	57.58	51.40	58.55
Goa	51.29	78.15	62.68	59.25	62.84
Gujarat	73.02	49.62	48.27	36.01	51.73
Haryana	49.17	69.84	50.79	46.09	53.97
Himachal Pradesh	69.11	69.49	61.55	55.78	63.98
Jammu and Kashmir	71.70	76.09	60.62	47.39	63.95
Jharkhand	46.68	58.66	54.82	30.00	47.54
Karnataka	68.50	57.83	60.72	58.78	61.46
Kerala	56.75	80.23	48.44	61.35	61.69
ladakh	69.51	78.66	71.14	33.75	63.26

Lakshadweep	86.66	79.41	66.21	36.31	67.15
Madhya Pradesh	59.88	62.71	41.69	33.89	49.54
Maharashtra	57.04	50.38	47.60	47.33	50.59
Manipur	52.58	74.29	61.51	46.27	58.66
Meghalaya	64.10	63.77	71.23	30.91	57.50
Mizoram	52.75	75.23	70.99	45.49	61.11
Nagaland	62.68	73.15	59.09	37.38	58.08
Odisha	60.92	77.90	54.12	35.79	57.18
Puducherry	62.96	86.24	67.09	70.17	71.61
Punjab	60.11	73.66	64.20	53.19	62.79
Rajasthan	54.63	56.26	44.32	38.64	48.46
Sikkim	83.24	81.52	71.28	47.44	70.87
Tamil Nadu	73.10	82.55	63.83	68.54	72.00
Telengana	38.25	62.41	44.06	58.28	50.75
Tripura	67.90	59.60	65.73	21.05	53.57
Uttar Pradesh	68.30	57.25	45.49	37.54	52.15
Uttarakhand	60.70	65.05	67.97	56.84	62.64
West Bengal	83.95	64.44	61.30	30.92	60.15



1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS AND ITS COMPONENTS – DISTRICT-LEVEL SCORES

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Andaman And Nicobar				
Nicobar	59.75	88.33	76.33	49.91
South Andaman	43.72	80.73	58.46	54.64
North and Middle Andaman	57.08	90.56	90.79	63.91
Andhra Pradesh				
Anantapur	34.98	73.44	88.05	60.61
Chittoor	43.12	80.25	87.16	75.00
East Godavari	41.56	75.34	81.48	74.24
Guntur	42.97	76.86	85.84	59.98
Krishna	45.27	66.31	87.07	74.32
Kurnool	26.28	65.94	85.35	62.23
Prakasam	44.81	72.23	85.37	59.74
Srikakulam	48.37	43.88	81.99	68.93
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	38.69	75.17	84.06	57.05
Visakhapatnam	35.46	60.66	84.86	72.65
Vizianagaram	33.12	54.21	78.29	69.40
West Godavari	38.48	79.18	82.59	63.66
YSR District, Kadapa (Cuddapah)	39.76	89.46	92.20	71.57
Arunachal Pradesh				
Anjaw	57.88	64.25	51.20	71.80
Changlang	45.52	52.40	59.59	70.77
Dibang Valley	43.82	94.05	41.46	54.63
East Kameng	56.06	71.68	52.26	81.33
East Siang	57.02	75.51	70.15	67.93
Kra Daadi	51.92	80.27	81.50	58.67
Kurung Kumey	52.55	78.46	55.67	81.79
Lohit	52.70	78.92	71.32	80.85
Longding	62.92	53.08	56.50	58.64
Lower Dibang Valley	61.61	84.38	52.68	64.92
Lower Subansiri	56.87	77.60	77.22	75.70
Namsai	49.25	68.09	55.52	52.73

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Papum Pare	54.83	64.62	80.18	47.22
Siang	61.36	84.55	65.34	52.98
Tawang	43.18	77.45	86.10	78.55
Tirap	49.27	71.57	77.25	84.79
Upper Siang	58.21	91.62	75.14	77.09
Upper Subansiri	48.42	71.53	47.56	78.67
West Kameng	53.52	89.06	81.69	63.92
West Siang	57.86	86.17	57.70	75.38
Assam				
Baksa	28.16	51.90	45.16	56.56
Barpeta	36.50	58.02	26.91	31.48
Biswanath	24.47	40.91	37.64	42.23
Bongaigaon	26.01	57.77	46.11	44.31
Cachar	33.31	39.19	28.25	52.60
Charaideo	28.27	62.56	35.23	54.55
Chirang	28.67	51.24	47.08	49.62
Darrang	29.06	64.94	24.22	44.92
Dhemaji	33.73	58.58	34.07	51.29
Dhubri	24.14	53.13	28.52	55.18
Dibrugarh	35.82	64.28	50.56	43.95
Dima Hasao (North Cachar Hills)	40.76	46.35	59.90	66.99
Goalpara	31.68	54.23	26.16	47.48
Golaghat	34.21	59.31	48.13	47.06
Hailakandi	27.48	40.54	25.81	48.79
Hojai	33.76	58.01	62.14	41.52
Jorhat	30.27	53.25	49.13	44.18
Kamrup	36.85	55.27	41.27	53.36
Kamrup Metropolitan	33.63	57.38	80.45	43.90
Karbi Anglong	40.78	40.61	58.63	73.05
Karimganj	33.17	41.78	27.19	61.61
Kokrajhar	31.95	49.00	33.92	58.37
Lakhimpur	30.51	46.08	47.35	42.04
Majuli	35.52	74.77	37.00	47.66
Morigaon	33.47	49.75	26.56	50.67
Nagaon	32.40	56.95	34.42	53.68
Nalbari	37.32	65.53	43.32	59.72
Sivasagar	44.84	63.04	58.06	50.46

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Sonitpur	34.00	42.94	32.96	61.12
South Salamara-Mankachar	31.10	47.88	32.16	60.54
Tinsukia	34.92	56.25	54.66	50.36
Udalguri	27.86	40.21	37.54	61.83
West Karbi Anglong	29.38	39.47	40.43	67.52
Bihar				
Araria	20.00	65.21	51.34	75.83
Arwal	24.08	66.29	49.71	70.04
Aurangabad (Bihar)	24.22	64.14	56.76	76.11
Banka	18.57	59.51	49.27	74.05
Begusarai	25.78	72.55	42.05	73.89
Bhagalpur	22.02	72.17	44.12	73.14
Bhojpur	23.23	65.38	53.30	70.05
Buxar	24.16	69.45	51.48	76.61
Darbhanga	26.26	63.26	51.62	83.05
East Champaran (Motihari)	28.88	64.78	51.21	71.35
Gaya	21.81	65.33	53.81	73.01
Gopalganj	38.06	75.49	48.42	75.49
Jamui	20.56	53.00	53.99	67.63
Jehanabad	23.64	65.66	54.69	73.22
Kaimur (Bhabua)	22.44	72.38	50.65	72.77
Katihar	23.76	65.15	35.43	80.26
Khagaria	32.38	76.65	38.61	74.42
Kishanganj	26.85	70.23	49.81	83.36
Lakhisarai	18.58	64.92	55.58	73.00
Madhepura	22.46	65.38	47.01	70.40
Madhubani	27.95	60.90	64.40	85.00
Munger (Monghyr)	25.01	74.17	62.65	68.39
Muzaffarpur	31.80	71.75	49.37	68.58
Nalanda	20.20	69.25	54.45	63.45
Nawada	21.08	66.34	47.65	74.66
Patna	27.29	73.30	66.75	56.48
Purnia (Purnea)	21.59	65.12	35.56	79.84
Rohtas	22.41	80.66	62.55	73.03
Saharsa	21.71	59.80	50.33	85.75
Samastipur	27.25	65.07	41.41	82.44
Saran	24.54	65.08	37.29	69.85
Sheikhpura	20.87	69.32	49.50	70.19

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Sheohar	26.09	72.54	61.47	78.74
Sitamarhi	24.74	63.35	42.95	80.54
Siwan	34.91	66.64	47.65	79.41
Supaul	27.37	69.56	51.82	80.29
Vaishali	26.27	69.97	41.69	68.58
West Champaran	34.36	64.34	43.97	72.67
Chandigarh				
Chandigarh	47.23	77.48	87.30	60.73
Chhattisgarh				
Balod	35.57	68.86	67.45	47.57
Baloda Bazar	32.10	58.26	63.19	60.72
Balrampur (Chhattisgarh)	38.53	28.80	49.39	50.86
Bastar	20.69	47.39	59.71	63.05
Bemetara	40.62	68.82	62.95	47.48
Bijapur	26.42	38.85	38.49	43.97
Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	38.54	58.96	65.09	53.27
Dantewada (South Bastar)	25.96	49.20	57.95	60.51
Dhamtari	39.56	79.66	67.28	54.70
Durg	38.06	75.12	81.32	66.72
Gariyaband	40.33	65.35	59.11	57.76
Janjgir-Champa	32.71	63.14	61.07	54.70
Jashpur	37.59	44.06	63.14	47.76
Kabirdham (Kawardha)	38.68	66.54	59.35	64.06
Kanker (North Bastar)	40.97	66.64	67.22	52.13
Kondagaon	28.18	63.28	54.69	55.15
Korba	35.02	37.55	66.07	55.71
Korea (Koriya)	40.29	44.12	65.47	43.40
Mahasamund	36.96	67.41	61.51	62.48
Mungeli	38.76	64.24	64.20	58.93
Narayanpur	28.44	37.49	38.80	38.01
Raigarh	35.09	55.53	63.29	47.28
Raipur	32.93	74.56	73.50	64.21
Rajnandgaon	37.58	67.64	66.85	58.49
Sukma	31.37	38.38	56.96	56.06
Surajpur	42.94	38.54	61.27	33.69
Surguja	40.36	56.33	68.76	72.42

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.24	70.33	80.25	72.73
Daman	38.72	74.45	92.57	42.77
Diu	42.33	93.35	91.43	84.72
Delhi				
Central Delhi	43.37	73.50	90.53	41.55
East Delhi	43.77	72.26	93.22	57.46
New Delhi	42.53	68.05	89.36	58.01
North Delhi	45.69	68.82	90.06	39.87
North East Delhi	45.94	78.93	94.14	44.65
North West Delhi	40.80	80.27	90.37	69.79
Shahdara	40.06	77.51	88.55	26.02
South Delhi	43.82	81.20	91.21	59.24
South East Delhi	47.31	77.75	88.00	47.85
South West Delhi	45.82	79.06	92.22	65.09
West Delhi	38.90	73.52	91.88	60.95
Goa				
North Goa	54.53	89.87	94.99	73.06
South Goa	53.59	91.45	94.07	67.19
Gujarat				
Ahmedabad	29.87	89.94	91.82	57.24
Amreli	37.11	79.62	83.85	69.82
Anand	26.06	88.75	77.94	74.25
Aravalli	22.32	69.46	61.52	63.52
Banaskantha (Palanpur)	26.59	63.01	48.23	78.83
Bharuch	22.87	82.50	78.34	59.23
Bhavnagar	35.18	76.68	73.96	70.84
Botad	38.53	81.94	75.41	55.09
Chhota Udepur	21.40	65.76	50.65	73.26
Dahod	22.17	48.38	35.08	73.15
Dangs (Ahwa)	29.59	70.43	59.31	60.91
Devbhoomi Dwarka	38.97	75.28	72.88	76.96
Gandhinagar	23.77	90.27	80.72	69.31
Gir Somnath	37.50	81.91	71.01	79.51

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Jamnagar	38.99	91.47	87.32	81.41
Junagadh	33.06	84.69	83.37	85.04
Kachchh	35.22	86.88	83.81	68.68
Kheda (Nadiad)	23.36	74.56	67.72	71.62
Mahisagar	21.90	50.14	51.35	73.76
Mehsana	25.80	78.89	75.31	71.11
Morbi	37.83	85.56	80.36	59.88
Narmada (Rajpipla)	22.11	64.76	51.03	68.90
Navsari	28.46	84.26	83.11	71.00
Panchmahal (Godhra)	20.33	59.33	61.50	76.76
Patan	26.20	82.89	74.31	70.29
Porbandar	45.86	85.97	87.53	74.07
Rajkot	32.29	90.47	90.24	67.50
Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar)	25.65	62.09	66.32	78.08
Surat	27.98	87.52	90.82	61.87
Surendranagar	26.82	71.66	79.46	73.13
Tapi (Vyara)	25.69	79.85	71.79	69.86
Vadodara	21.53	90.59	80.98	68.29
Valsad	31.67	86.04	83.69	64.91
Haryana				
Ambala	49.59	91.27	83.23	44.46
Bhiwani	37.67	90.23	66.51	60.59
Charkhi Dadri	41.26	90.37	67.70	59.74
Faridabad	40.53	87.47	88.85	36.97
Fatehabad	42.08	92.04	67.70	60.13
Gurugram (Gurgaon)	38.93	90.20	82.64	20.14
Hisar	37.52	92.42	69.51	56.10
Jhajjar	45.43	90.05	73.56	35.91
Jind	40.12	87.67	69.76	55.05
Kaithal	38.93	91.65	73.81	46.73
Karnal	41.31	89.74	78.55	32.20
Kurukshetra	45.03	89.20	81.21	42.75
Mahendragarh	41.74	87.36	70.47	51.79
Nuh	26.85	78.79	49.58	56.74
Palwal	41.62	83.42	61.65	42.95
Panchkula	47.89	88.35	80.19	53.15
Panipat	38.19	87.20	81.31	26.16

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Rewari	39.41	91.35	77.59	36.99
Rohtak	36.28	91.83	79.09	25.94
Sirsa	39.77	88.07	66.43	58.48
Sonipat	44.38	88.00	77.31	38.17
Yamunanagar	40.17	89.74	78.58	41.12
Himachal Pradesh				
Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)	39.87	78.34	75.97	76.35
Chamba	49.23	71.31	71.12	74.60
Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh)	54.19	86.72	78.42	79.71
Kangra	44.58	79.92	79.54	78.90
Kinnaur	43.65	83.58	86.12	44.78
Kullu	43.14	77.18	83.12	64.69
Lahaul & Spiti	41.98	61.56	87.18	66.29
Mandi	54.03	85.28	75.09	71.25
Shimla	55.64	85.35	87.36	61.54
Sirmaur (Sirmour)	48.43	82.41	74.12	66.92
Solan	51.74	83.21	81.32	81.75
Una	45.09	87.06	73.93	74.60
Jammu and Kashmir				
Anantnag	35.87	79.57	76.64	82.49
Bandipore	44.64	55.81	72.18	76.65
Baramulla	45.83	67.48	75.11	80.19
Budgam	38.35	65.23	79.88	76.97
Doda	42.06	59.75	76.35	76.41
Ganderbal	41.68	82.98	71.00	68.56
Jammu	44.00	74.40	85.09	73.91
Kathua	48.49	64.34	80.49	73.73
Kishtwar	39.44	42.81	50.56	77.81
Kulgam	40.40	70.63	68.94	70.52
Kupwara	41.42	51.56	65.64	84.08
Poonch	51.28	49.48	75.83	75.10
Pulwama	43.49	85.03	78.49	85.25
Rajouri	37.56	41.20	74.83	73.00
Ramban	50.22	29.65	66.06	72.27
Reasi	51.49	48.09	75.27	76.09
Samba	47.06	72.18	83.24	71.12

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Shopian	45.79	82.17	74.19	64.60
Srinagar	41.27	89.90	93.22	80.26
Udhampur	36.66	42.93	80.46	72.52
Jharkhand				
Bokaro	33.08	42.10	65.39	63.50
Chatra	28.11	21.88	38.06	63.85
Deoghar	24.18	31.82	48.90	58.79
Dhanbad	35.46	45.83	64.73	68.48
Dumka	23.81	35.13	37.04	66.84
East Singhbhum	29.04	47.26	62.69	70.95
Garhwa	24.46	38.58	38.89	56.55
Giridih	33.27	36.24	59.49	77.78
Godda	25.22	37.79	30.60	70.80
Gumla	32.09	24.04	41.23	61.56
Hazaribag	35.37	30.04	66.18	56.49
Jamtara	24.27	38.12	37.52	71.56
Khunti	27.31	27.23	42.64	63.69
Koderma	34.50	29.79	59.19	67.59
Latehar	27.79	23.10	41.49	62.49
Lohardaga	26.57	37.14	69.10	70.33
Pakur	19.06	24.84	30.58	75.15
Palamu	25.95	36.75	47.08	63.29
Ramgarh	33.28	42.09	64.43	64.97
Ranchi	36.46	48.86	75.55	58.56
Sahibganj	20.25	26.77	29.97	64.42
Seraikela-Kharsawan	25.70	33.63	48.35	69.50
Simdega	24.56	41.25	40.23	78.04
West Singhbhum	21.97	21.47	37.81	77.45
Karnataka				
Bagalkot	30.34	61.42	70.83	72.40
Ballari (Bellary)	33.01	55.80	77.46	68.55
Belagavi (Belgaum)	34.25	59.46	79.21	78.17
Bengaluru (Bangalore) Rural	47.34	67.66	87.20	27.14
Bengaluru (Bangalore) Urban	43.33	70.73	91.87	67.30
Bidar	34.69	55.95	73.69	73.78
Chamarajanagar	45.41	75.81	75.43	65.26

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Chikballapur	48.43	67.19	85.30	59.44
Chikkamagaluru (Chikmagalur)	52.99	76.51	78.37	55.33
Chitradurga	46.49	59.98	80.25	60.68
Dakshina Kannada	49.64	72.01	86.82	73.59
Davangere	37.61	76.96	77.01	71.76
Dharwad	33.04	68.84	84.35	77.51
Gadag	31.42	65.90	70.26	76.57
Hassan	53.36	73.19	79.82	50.08
Haveri	38.05	71.96	73.27	70.90
Kalaburagi (Gulbarga)	33.49	40.87	77.40	77.72
Kodagu	51.05	69.90	77.71	40.86
Kolar	53.39	70.40	84.98	70.19
Koppal	26.43	62.75	68.68	73.04
Mandya	52.95	83.57	80.80	51.83
Mysuru (Mysore)	47.10	71.38	86.74	67.33
Raichur	29.96	49.41	72.21	68.66
Ramanagara	54.30	82.73	80.60	42.87
Shivamogga (Shimoga)	44.85	73.99	79.07	52.03
Tumakuru (Tumkur)	41.40	68.72	81.32	60.95
Udupi	49.94	60.49	79.43	68.61
Uttara Kannada (Karwar)	42.42	56.56	74.94	68.40
Vijayapura (Bijapur)	30.52	41.09	64.75	74.92
Yadgir	26.30	45.01	67.95	73.94
Kerala				
Alappuzha	59.05	81.19	74.96	64.44
Ernakulam	57.20	80.75	86.26	61.02
Idukki	61.16	51.88	62.00	49.55
Kannur	61.62	71.39	80.57	76.66
Kasaragod	56.75	65.01	75.26	66.19
Kollam	60.02	75.73	76.26	59.55
Kottayam	57.45	73.51	79.62	64.64
Kozhikode	62.21	66.39	78.75	66.71
Malappuram	57.09	73.74	77.27	75.37
Palakkad	49.19	72.07	73.72	73.27
Pathanamthitta	63.09	68.82	74.21	58.97
Thiruvananthapuram	62.03	69.60	70.21	53.88
Thrissur	54.84	70.44	80.44	62.04
Wayanad	56.29	66.85	53.58	53.90

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Ladakh				
Kargil	39.19	37.90	76.04	76.18
Leh	45.35	33.56	92.71	75.62
Lakshadweep				
Lakshadweep	55.89	72.64	75.93	60.91
Madhya Pradesh				
Agar Malwa	29.88	44.41	68.73	58.61
Alirajpur	33.29	56.24	59.06	49.07
Anuppur	45.44	42.26	60.60	40.83
Ashoknagar	38.77	40.12	64.13	39.33
Balaghat	31.66	54.50	61.18	53.85
Barwani	28.06	49.75	66.60	62.33
Betul	41.43	46.01	62.54	56.01
Bhind	33.80	61.84	62.07	65.03
Bhopal	42.19	68.63	86.15	40.56
Burhanpur	29.27	78.62	70.18	64.34
Chhatarpur	23.92	32.80	61.29	48.37
Chhindwara	45.83	55.37	66.77	58.83
Damoh	33.25	24.74	56.68	44.70
Datia	31.73	62.62	70.70	54.70
Dewas	33.82	57.76	69.84	45.53
Dhar	39.06	49.31	63.64	45.56
Dindori	32.10	27.06	56.86	51.56
Guna	38.86	32.31	66.30	43.62
Gwalior	29.71	72.37	81.26	30.78
Harda	29.36	57.69	64.93	47.95
Hoshangabad	33.86	56.23	53.66	44.96
Indore	38.65	89.30	87.07	39.29
Jabalpur	48.44	57.45	65.95	34.91
Jhabua	28.53	36.24	58.36	67.63
Katni	23.00	47.65	60.87	54.59
Khandwa	26.49	58.92	62.90	51.55
Khargone	33.11	67.75	69.25	56.05
Mandla	35.54	35.19	54.25	48.29
Mandsaur	38.52	41.04	76.73	63.90
Morena	30.10	58.18	65.55	58.42

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Narsinghpur	41.68	74.65	53.44	53.10
Neemuch	34.69	55.83	77.69	69.57
Panna	25.74	23.48	54.49	46.71
Raisen	43.15	54.29	62.26	48.30
Rajgarh	36.72	29.91	53.96	61.22
Ratlam	38.88	55.25	74.66	44.84
Rewa	29.72	25.10	58.35	44.17
Sagar	27.32	43.37	63.66	42.00
Satna	26.54	40.86	66.92	47.37
Sehore	38.06	59.26	61.59	52.73
Seoni	40.03	34.22	62.93	59.85
Shahdol	32.55	34.72	61.43	35.52
Shajapur	38.59	56.47	69.66	66.61
Sheopur	24.65	41.01	56.58	73.86
Shivpuri	32.02	35.13	59.58	48.89
Sidhi	33.10	24.42	58.63	54.07
Singrauli	35.82	27.70	49.62	47.25
Tikamgarh	38.77	30.43	70.40	67.77
Ujjain	31.37	59.87	77.51	47.66
Umaria	30.66	33.58	61.55	57.06
Vidisha	39.52	56.85	67.28	47.04
Maharashtra				
Ahmednagar	36.62	64.81	58.55	56.87
Akola	34.38	66.09	69.40	59.54
Amravati	36.28	74.18	74.41	48.19
Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	33.73	60.90	70.13	69.07
Beed	32.29	44.67	50.82	64.65
Bhandara	34.39	67.28	68.73	61.15
Buldhana	23.31	61.66	65.28	62.53
Chandrapur	28.36	68.01	69.76	57.98
Dhule	28.39	59.60	68.57	65.31
Gadchiroli	33.56	42.90	53.19	68.19
Gondia	31.06	61.60	71.32	70.76
Hingoli	33.01	61.40	64.81	69.28
Jalgaon	29.38	67.57	72.11	70.12
Jalna	29.91	54.08	56.44	59.46
Kolhapur	39.31	80.18	86.94	74.23

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Latur	36.76	71.77	71.32	72.26
Mumbai City	41.77	62.52	94.07	43.90
Mumbai Suburban	40.65	64.93	93.39	68.60
Nagpur	35.63	90.70	85.35	57.86
Nanded	29.53	62.25	59.73	72.90
Nandurbar	23.56	47.23	59.18	72.52
Nashik	30.00	55.42	65.01	66.31
Osmanabad	38.90	71.29	65.73	63.86
Palghar	33.77	54.30	73.92	85.15
Parbhani	26.04	48.54	56.99	69.09
Pune	39.21	74.90	88.11	67.60
Raigad	35.17	61.33	81.25	77.95
Ratnagiri	42.31	68.55	74.58	80.15
Sangli	39.84	76.89	78.89	64.04
Satara	46.27	74.84	75.26	62.29
Sindhudurg	44.43	59.63	76.17	78.71
Solapur	34.75	61.61	67.01	72.37
Thane	31.04	68.04	89.34	73.36
Wardha	36.69	83.65	71.36	44.47
Washim	30.43	43.85	63.43	56.37
Yavatmal	29.21	54.12	63.35	64.19
Manipur				
Bishnupur	61.41	37.69	73.16	67.75
Chandel	54.84	59.38	70.55	82.48
Churachandpur	61.94	58.62	62.67	88.19
Imphal East	58.95	53.42	78.63	86.60
Imphal West	60.02	52.08	82.46	74.34
Senapati	57.38	58.50	74.83	89.62
Tamenglong	59.58	55.58	35.07	74.84
Thoubal	59.32	47.26	73.71	85.70
Ukhrul	56.34	57.33	46.49	81.89
Meghalaya				
East Garo Hills	45.26	57.34	60.90	78.09
East Jaintia Hills	44.95	46.23	31.53	57.31
East Khasi Hills	47.35	56.28	57.60	69.21
North Garo Hills	48.57	49.57	57.46	83.74

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Ri Bhoi	42.61	58.79	35.44	55.36
South Garo Hills	50.14	50.92	61.17	72.56
South West Garo Hills	46.92	49.79	48.11	76.56
South West Khasi Hills	39.17	56.36	30.33	79.74
West Garo Hills	43.39	52.74	51.94	85.09
West Jaintia Hills	39.69	44.58	29.72	64.13
West Khasi Hills	40.10	49.85	23.64	70.27
Mizoram				
Aizawl	59.88	84.23	94.26	71.41
Champhai	57.99	83.73	83.96	73.99
Kolasib	57.61	84.98	87.27	54.97
Lawngtlai	46.76	56.51	49.02	73.34
Lunglei	57.35	80.09	80.52	83.80
Mamit	56.41	80.89	72.00	67.70
Saiha	46.24	73.24	83.70	78.69
Serchhip	57.27	86.55	71.83	78.51
Nagaland				
Dimapur	49.26	60.20	87.51	79.47
Kiphire	45.04	67.89	63.68	82.66
Kohima	53.47	63.76	83.08	84.39
Longleng	50.56	51.15	62.60	77.01
Mokokchung	50.28	75.74	72.33	89.89
Mon	46.52	55.45	55.91	88.35
Peren	46.93	67.37	69.35	69.38
Phek	55.25	79.45	68.99	85.36
Tuensang	44.29	66.81	55.08	79.21
Wokha	55.56	61.52	77.33	83.10
Zunheboto	43.32	66.24	68.78	87.55
Odisha				
Angul	37.03	45.26	37.01	36.04
Balangir	39.36	50.93	53.84	57.14
Balasore	49.98	66.52	39.76	46.82
Bargarh	39.21	60.77	52.78	62.36
Bhadrak	40.37	70.47	46.21	43.00
Boudh	40.31	52.65	54.27	49.83

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Cuttack	48.90	49.99	53.44	72.41
Deogarh	37.38	53.06	46.32	40.93
Dhenkanal	41.93	41.86	37.26	43.41
Gajapati	36.39	33.88	43.62	58.60
Ganjam	50.18	55.56	64.13	74.42
Jagatsinghapur	54.79	60.21	55.27	41.71
Jajpur	43.28	44.72	39.43	37.72
Jharsuguda	44.87	53.14	60.77	35.88
Kalahandi	37.60	56.89	44.84	60.34
Kandhamal	46.18	29.17	48.28	54.55
Kendrapara	48.71	61.13	56.42	50.50
Kendujhar (Keonjhar)	33.91	53.11	30.18	48.45
Khordha	48.46	63.89	69.52	77.97
Koraput	36.24	36.13	52.34	52.63
Malkangiri	29.80	39.18	42.35	38.30
Mayurbhanj	31.34	31.20	26.24	43.96
Nabarangpur	29.81	51.69	54.93	57.35
Nayagarh	51.94	40.57	48.03	47.78
Nuapada	33.48	69.22	45.78	54.07
Puri	54.58	65.92	51.29	46.56
Rayagada	34.44	39.20	52.99	46.63
Sambalpur	35.39	49.42	60.25	32.70
Sonepur	40.63	59.48	59.35	60.31
Sundargarh	33.52	49.23	58.27	68.05
Puducherry				
Karaikal	47.77	78.05	88.73	68.60
Mahe	47.45	79.86	92.85	43.90
Puducherry	52.07	78.23	93.44	68.60
Yanam	50.73	77.93	95.58	68.60
Punjab				
Amritsar	44.50	90.82	77.39	82.25
Barnala	46.14	94.09	74.97	69.55
Bathinda	41.89	91.71	75.64	70.70
Faridkot	39.29	81.82	70.00	71.98
Fatehgarh Sahib	43.23	92.08	75.84	62.19
Fazilka	38.22	84.76	75.21	48.33

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Ferozepur	35.10	83.48	63.83	86.98
Gurdaspur	44.91	87.78	71.02	89.64
Hoshiarpur	47.69	93.49	76.66	77.03
Jalandhar	44.67	92.58	79.10	83.74
Kapurthala	43.74	91.71	80.61	62.33
Ludhiana	42.46	90.41	78.95	81.62
Mansa	34.54	90.18	65.57	68.73
Moga	42.52	91.47	71.78	77.37
Muktsar	34.87	86.55	63.83	69.48
Nawanshahr (Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)	48.68	94.32	77.40	66.67
Pathankot	44.80	85.44	82.30	71.68
Patiala	42.74	91.53	77.81	68.29
Rupnagar	44.57	88.20	73.25	71.11
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)	43.93	92.22	81.93	48.19
Sangrur	43.41	94.44	74.94	69.31
Tarn Taran	42.15	82.89	68.01	69.50
Rajasthan				
Ajmer	40.09	64.25	78.24	46.86
Alwar	39.66	53.82	64.27	70.34
Banswara	29.87	36.18	30.75	69.83
Baran	31.98	47.46	68.15	50.63
Barmer	38.14	66.19	49.35	63.51
Bharatpur	31.07	44.65	60.05	48.84
Bhilwara	45.58	50.50	66.83	58.83
Bikaner	37.17	60.50	62.32	65.60
Bundi	38.69	47.24	63.87	55.86
Chittorgarh	41.52	53.71	66.83	54.89
Churu	40.31	67.77	57.78	71.20
Dausa	31.08	50.77	60.28	61.48
Dholpur	24.81	42.52	56.63	50.48
Dungarpur	32.37	43.48	60.25	59.79
Hanumangarh	38.71	72.35	70.40	58.15
Jaipur	40.21	69.43	79.51	49.51
Jaisalmer	43.50	52.94	61.90	60.12
Jalore	31.19	64.10	54.47	71.22
Jhalawar	34.79	47.06	67.06	46.80
Jhunjhunu	44.46	64.95	76.94	69.23

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Jodhpur	43.28	59.43	70.82	67.15
Karauli	28.61	41.23	58.52	61.68
Kota	41.27	64.40	83.76	60.28
Nagaur	41.72	68.91	65.19	71.95
Pali	31.82	66.96	72.10	54.92
Pratapgarh (Rajasthan)	39.44	27.55	59.98	53.12
Rajsamand	36.99	61.95	67.29	52.10
Sawai Madhopur	39.73	51.99	52.62	58.27
Sikar	49.95	67.10	77.99	61.02
Sirohi	34.07	44.70	47.80	44.04
Sri Ganganagar	41.30	67.54	65.66	55.44
Tonk	39.49	45.59	63.71	59.11
Udaipur	34.87	43.00	64.82	57.06
Sikkim				
East Sikkim	57.75	69.70	83.42	66.94
North Sikkim	57.64	70.53	75.01	67.37
South Sikkim	57.92	73.20	77.49	62.34
West Sikkim	54.15	66.82	75.90	73.43
Tamil Nadu				
Ariyalur	46.00	51.54	69.27	65.65
Chennai	50.04	80.18	95.30	51.51
Coimbatore	53.91	76.52	93.30	68.71
Cuddalore	50.56	60.25	84.39	61.25
Dharmapuri	48.60	57.65	86.69	69.26
Dindigul	52.18	62.68	84.57	63.29
Erode	52.49	67.60	93.57	74.67
Kanchipuram	47.86	84.33	90.74	79.17
Kanyakumari	60.22	83.12	83.68	70.51
Karur	35.29	63.80	82.80	67.12
Krishnagiri	50.62	64.89	88.40	64.00
Madurai	50.62	70.89	90.32	64.50
Nagapattinam	43.22	55.84	76.25	68.13
Namakkal	48.65	74.43	90.07	65.47
Nilgiris	55.75	67.40	84.52	71.52
Perambalur	42.14	57.67	84.42	51.86
Pudukkottai	43.95	48.73	68.82	63.07

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Ramanathapuram	50.60	56.67	85.66	56.20
Salem	49.57	57.15	88.92	74.97
Sivaganga	47.95	58.45	84.15	62.55
Thanjavur	48.62	76.31	77.31	67.37
Theni	57.72	74.29	90.79	62.93
Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	51.63	67.85	92.35	55.85
Tiruchirappalli	37.43	68.67	83.13	71.36
Tirunelveli	47.00	69.50	91.00	69.68
Tiruppur	52.35	71.32	93.60	70.62
Tiruvallur	52.45	71.52	92.68	74.96
Tiruvannamalai	41.23	61.04	82.20	67.40
Tiruvarur	54.14	68.78	73.12	71.03
Vellore	46.21	75.30	88.00	79.56
Viluppuram	46.05	52.25	84.35	79.26
Virudhunagar	46.16	51.35	92.07	63.61
Telangana				
Adilabad	23.75	64.17	77.57	85.88
Bhadradri Kothagudem	40.11	56.83	83.92	44.85
Hyderabad	40.84	77.83	95.87	62.27
Jagtial	41.77	81.97	85.31	56.72
Jangaon	37.31	89.66	84.19	68.60
Jayashankar Bhoopalpally	38.09	72.27	83.94	46.79
Jogulamba Gadwal	23.03	79.85	84.27	67.04
Kamareddy	33.16	79.93	82.10	56.50
Karimnagar	36.20	84.78	86.43	81.15
Khammam	41.99	88.36	86.61	71.83
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	29.75	63.13	77.62	57.15
Mahabubabad	33.46	78.47	83.77	59.14
Mahabubnagar	26.98	83.53	79.57	62.85
Mancherial	45.03	80.53	85.80	61.78
Medak	31.50	86.54	82.36	77.38
Medchal	36.43	91.37	88.30	64.01
Nagarkurnool	35.41	83.23	84.64	58.66
Nalgonda	35.32	84.60	84.37	77.21
Nirmal	37.51	75.59	84.13	69.69
Nizamabad	38.32	82.53	87.00	70.60
Peddapalli	38.02	83.75	86.56	68.60

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Rajanna Sircilla	42.63	84.50	87.55	47.41
Rangareddy	33.89	87.72	94.76	68.60
Sangareddy	36.88	79.81	82.05	66.96
Siddipet	41.91	86.42	85.50	55.95
Suryapet	38.33	86.36	85.58	48.16
Vikarabad	33.84	79.44	78.82	61.72
Wanaparthy	31.11	84.58	83.18	62.16
Warangal (Rural)	31.29	83.05	77.31	68.60
Warangal (Urban)	35.95	87.36	79.11	64.01
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	36.29	88.63	86.36	68.60
Tripura				
Dhalai	31.57	42.39	52.68	75.20
Gomati	41.20	56.19	69.00	71.21
Khowai	33.19	43.63	67.72	74.64
North Tripura	40.35	50.01	48.60	86.69
Sepahijala	37.87	65.22	66.34	79.85
South Tripura	42.34	53.71	53.26	80.76
Unakoti	34.59	43.21	55.35	65.77
West Tripura	43.35	75.98	78.51	82.41
Uttar Pradesh				
Agra	33.61	60.60	78.72	66.51
Aligarh	36.85	56.59	59.70	50.51
Allahabad	36.85	47.35	55.72	64.38
Ambedkar Nagar	38.70	52.29	34.76	78.13
Amethi (Chatrapati Sahuji Mahraj Nagar)	36.20	48.91	35.28	70.57
Amroha (J.P. Nagar)	32.90	63.37	57.34	68.91
Auraiya	36.23	61.47	38.66	61.30
Azamgarh	36.01	57.98	46.80	81.17
Baghpat	42.03	76.96	71.75	51.90
Bahraich	27.46	45.35	33.91	73.89
Ballia	24.85	55.56	31.62	85.27
Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh)	30.48	50.94	38.95	66.89
Banda	22.96	49.66	48.24	65.31
Barabanki	30.17	51.69	29.75	69.16
Bareilly	28.19	62.71	44.87	70.54
Basti	35.11	54.81	43.82	78.55

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Bhadohi	33.65	51.52	54.16	83.56
Bijnor	39.88	62.43	57.50	75.37
Budaun	24.20	57.19	35.69	80.65
Bulandshahr	36.55	66.13	61.78	56.26
Chandauli	33.20	54.83	39.79	85.72
Chitrakoot	30.77	46.25	48.08	66.13
Deoria	36.74	59.83	53.13	84.52
Etah	25.94	54.58	39.46	72.81
Etawah	32.54	65.75	51.96	67.87
Faizabad	37.47	52.33	33.85	66.33
Farrukhabad	28.80	61.94	37.47	69.62
Fatehpur	21.83	52.07	41.03	68.68
Firozabad	28.78	59.31	58.52	52.76
Gautam Buddha Nagar	40.45	61.03	85.88	35.33
Ghaziabad	39.87	71.59	91.09	73.43
Ghazipur	29.22	55.36	29.40	78.32
Gonda	32.63	42.27	33.14	80.66
Gorakhpur	35.11	62.41	52.72	65.46
Hamirpur (Uttar Pradesh)	32.92	64.01	56.28	61.36
Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	38.54	74.71	75.34	70.81
Hardoi	26.75	47.41	31.55	70.23
Hathras	31.70	58.69	56.34	70.06
Jalaun	34.85	62.98	62.08	71.25
Jaunpur	37.11	50.46	62.47	79.10
Jhansi	32.94	55.78	64.38	63.04
Kannauj	27.55	62.76	33.07	68.82
Kanpur Dehat	30.34	58.38	34.76	55.98
Kanpur Nagar	32.98	63.10	52.90	64.75
Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	23.22	56.48	34.18	49.34
Kaushambi	29.98	49.22	43.50	58.29
Kushinagar (Padrauna)	37.40	59.54	38.71	84.62
Lakhimpur - Kheri	27.80	61.48	26.54	72.61
Lalitpur	35.17	51.80	48.86	84.33
Lucknow	38.76	63.32	68.67	51.04
Maharajganj	34.02	57.56	38.54	77.91
Mahoba	32.37	51.19	71.31	66.48
Mainpuri	29.23	52.42	47.57	60.16
Mathura	32.33	57.68	68.69	47.95

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
Mau	39.30	60.21	42.40	72.78
Meerut	42.62	70.40	77.90	60.78
Mirzapur	35.40	55.49	46.35	81.07
Moradabad	37.60	62.17	61.08	74.48
Muzaffarnagar	40.42	68.73	69.50	79.86
Pilibhit	33.16	62.98	34.96	66.59
Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh)	38.71	43.29	40.17	33.41
RaeBareli	28.65	46.11	36.07	68.22
Rampur	31.17	62.85	56.42	75.49
Saharanpur	40.26	68.83	68.35	75.22
Sambhal (Bhim Nagar)	28.79	58.11	38.64	70.83
Sant Kabir Nagar	31.82	55.80	41.68	78.21
Shahjahanpur	25.03	55.44	27.44	72.00
Shamali (Prabuddh Nagar)	39.18	72.69	70.51	72.17
Shravasti	28.83	48.83	37.08	76.61
Siddharth Nagar	30.44	43.50	42.38	85.66
Sitapur	25.94	44.95	24.66	72.96
Sonbhadra	29.30	44.48	46.81	73.54
Sultanpur	36.29	52.60	39.13	77.99
Unnao	30.29	49.11	39.11	65.82
Varanasi	34.46	67.17	68.37	64.61
Uttarakhand				
Almora	53.26	71.20	74.98	85.61
Bageshwar	59.02	79.00	71.51	80.38
Chamoli	45.05	82.55	72.93	89.47
Champawat	56.71	75.22	64.81	81.79
Dehradun	49.85	87.42	87.85	58.74
Haridwar	42.48	66.08	76.51	67.83
Nainital	54.53	68.27	77.44	63.94
Pauri Garhwal	49.48	56.40	77.22	88.85
Pithoragarh	58.70	70.13	76.42	87.24
Rudraprayag	55.84	76.22	73.49	86.42
Tehri Garhwal	46.22	59.62	72.62	83.66
Udham Singh Nagar	44.70	67.88	72.62	49.87
Uttarkashi	38.01	74.43	70.23	81.94

DISTRICT	NBMC	WS	S	PS
West Bengal				
Bankura	36.72	48.99	21.65	82.32
Birbhum	31.33	50.69	41.96	76.92
Cooch Behar	42.37	62.08	42.52	64.10
Dakshin Dinajpur (South Dinajpur)	38.17	65.78	37.88	63.04
Darjeeling	40.55	54.30	66.72	82.50
Hooghly	38.38	62.86	56.80	83.42
Howrah	41.63	63.00	61.05	73.20
Jalpaiguri	42.03	58.14	45.21	82.35
Kolkata	39.67	63.20	89.20	58.61
Malda	33.48	56.06	43.92	64.92
Murshidabad	28.44	61.91	39.16	71.87
Nadia	40.46	71.27	45.18	69.83
North 24 Parganas	45.03	67.38	57.15	69.59
Paschim Medinipur (West Medinipur)	33.20	46.92	38.19	73.03
Paschim (West) Burdwan (Bardhaman)	33.97	58.62	48.14	63.90
Purba Burdwan (Bardhaman)	37.64	59.34	47.34	75.10
Purba Medinipur (East Medinipur)	39.15	43.62	42.43	67.19
Purulia	28.80	25.55	31.52	80.70
South 24 Parganas	39.36	60.36	49.08	69.83
Uttar Dinajpur	29.72	57.31	38.73	69.48



2. FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING AND ITS COMPONENTS – DISTRICT-LEVEL SCORES

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Andaman And Nicobar				
Nicobar	50.24	28.74	39.09	88.73
North and Middle Andaman	51.56	47.72	37.13	88.55
South Andaman	50.07	74.69	37.86	83.22
Andhra Pradesh				
Anantapur	44.81	40.87	39.67	26.70
Chittoor	51.17	49.03	33.40	46.96
East Godavari	48.95	52.60	20.03	63.70
Guntur	49.82	45.47	23.24	34.82
Krishna	44.59	47.50	27.20	39.73
Kurnool	44.32	41.33	32.25	44.29
Prakasam	46.66	42.50	20.52	39.95
Srikakulam	46.11	42.74	42.71	48.38
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	51.24	43.31	29.46	45.16
Visakhapatnam	48.06	54.73	36.12	58.06
Vizianagaram	49.20	39.05	41.60	48.34
West Godavari	44.85	49.10	23.52	53.45
YSR District, Kadapa (Cuddapah)	50.23	43.98	34.77	47.98
Arunachal Pradesh				
Anjaw	51.20	30.91	22.51	62.07
Changlang	39.62	47.19	52.84	87.41
Dibang Valley	48.93	43.25	34.46	57.29
East Kameng	43.27	31.99	50.36	63.42
East Siang	49.75	69.02	41.04	88.50
Kra Daadi	48.41	51.29	60.67	62.36
Kurung Kumey	43.71	29.77	60.90	62.36
Lohit	42.62	60.54	50.83	61.51
Longding	40.84	45.92	46.20	62.04
Lower Dibang Valley	45.76	61.31	41.19	62.02
Lower Subansiri	46.67	62.61	43.18	61.95
Namsai	45.01	42.91	49.63	55.81

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Papum Pare	45.87	70.41	48.44	88.49
Siang	41.70	47.09	49.82	62.36
Tawang	44.02	51.64	45.31	78.92
Tirap	45.78	49.18	47.39	87.07
Upper Siang	51.47	46.12	47.93	88.73
Upper Subansiri	41.07	24.06	48.07	87.99
West Kameng	44.45	69.65	57.44	62.36
West Siang	44.16	53.34	41.12	88.66
Assam				
Baksa	50.45	36.93	48.74	47.40
Barpeta	53.17	36.40	61.05	36.58
Biswanath	46.53	36.65	52.35	43.02
Bongaigaon	50.96	39.85	64.18	47.54
Cachar	49.43	39.21	60.15	79.44
Charaideo	54.78	32.49	60.09	42.48
Chirang	42.49	34.31	56.77	70.07
Darrang	46.25	33.28	64.68	31.55
Dhemaji	56.79	35.72	62.88	42.01
Dhubri	49.96	31.72	61.84	33.88
Dibrugarh	49.20	51.02	48.32	46.87
Dima Hasao (North Cachar Hills)	50.68	44.39	63.30	62.36
Goalpara	52.73	32.46	64.70	54.20
Golaghat	48.38	35.18	52.39	45.79
Hailakandi	53.38	38.54	47.06	80.65
Hojai	49.52	51.53	43.50	51.34
Jorhat	55.20	49.50	37.25	46.80
Kamrup	49.23	49.46	45.83	51.66
Kamrup Metropolitan	55.34	68.30	47.63	76.35
Karbi Anglong	41.73	43.82	57.16	55.89
Karimganj	44.96	40.90	62.31	72.01
Kokrajhar	49.17	35.94	62.67	52.55
Lakhimpur	49.41	40.67	56.69	42.18
Majuli	54.03	36.86	55.35	48.04
Morigaon	51.12	37.24	56.82	42.30
Nagaon	48.00	35.33	52.99	40.12
Nalbari	56.54	43.86	39.25	37.51
Sivasagar	57.23	52.22	43.13	42.20

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Sonitpur	48.25	37.36	51.37	51.38
South Salamara-Mankachar	52.47	23.34	65.99	54.25
Tinsukia	49.97	46.71	54.78	55.40
Udalguri	50.15	32.75	52.55	45.65
West Karbi Anglong	40.75	28.96	65.10	60.64
Bihar				
Araria	43.69	21.62	57.57	34.16
Arwal	50.99	29.68	64.71	45.46
Aurangabad (Bihar)	50.90	41.51	65.28	45.26
Banka	42.57	28.82	53.44	41.06
Begusarai	50.80	30.50	60.95	25.51
Bhagalpur	47.68	38.88	57.78	38.65
Bhojpur	53.15	37.96	59.47	38.83
Buxar	45.79	40.94	65.01	40.91
Darbhanga	48.77	29.43	48.90	43.93
East Champaran (Motihari)	50.46	34.40	52.92	43.04
Gaya	47.66	29.96	63.62	45.26
Gopalganj	53.43	32.34	54.27	40.14
Jamui	46.99	30.82	61.92	75.55
Jehanabad	51.44	32.16	62.76	32.45
Kaimur (Bhabua)	52.06	30.85	71.17	63.62
Katihar	50.30	22.14	52.26	24.52
Khagaria	50.70	29.00	50.91	26.11
Kishanganj	49.27	25.82	53.02	32.98
Lakhisarai	44.58	33.74	60.91	49.09
Madhepura	52.03	24.31	57.50	21.50
Madhubani	48.50	26.33	49.00	44.38
Munger (Monghyr)	50.91	44.38	47.71	47.88
Muzaffarpur	48.46	43.61	51.95	41.10
Nalanda	53.32	34.14	66.03	35.41
Nawada	47.35	40.28	62.94	43.14
Patna	52.02	56.55	52.48	36.07
Purnia (Purnea)	46.91	23.03	45.68	43.73
Rohtas	47.55	36.88	62.25	50.09
Saharsa	48.43	28.73	60.96	33.92
Samastipur	52.43	26.12	57.79	37.44
Saran	50.08	41.35	51.32	37.11

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Sheikhpura	46.20	30.99	64.76	38.94
Sheohar	45.83	27.40	62.66	44.37
Sitamarhi	47.99	29.08	57.59	45.15
Siwan	50.15	36.97	48.03	36.79
Supaul	52.56	25.63	59.64	30.45
Vaishali	46.23	33.83	54.93	37.04
West Champaran	46.47	29.66	54.03	54.24
Chandigarh				
Chandigarh	58.67	86.73	29.42	40.17
Chhattisgarh				
Balod	47.34	47.17	53.53	42.00
Baloda Bazar	42.09	40.60	53.40	51.30
Balrampur (Chhattisgarh)	46.46	34.58	46.44	46.58
Bastar	43.69	27.94	53.69	50.17
Bemetara	41.37	40.08	49.83	27.74
Bijapur	40.33	18.16	62.95	71.99
Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	45.45	66.02	46.69	39.34
Dantewada (South Bastar)	43.37	21.44	62.42	50.98
Dhamtari	43.18	43.50	51.58	51.06
Durg	51.19	73.39	52.53	36.02
Gariyaband	45.46	29.07	56.21	39.55
Janjgir-Champa	40.36	37.79	50.74	28.63
Jashpur	42.93	25.29	43.35	48.18
Kabirdham (Kawardha)	40.19	32.11	55.83	55.37
Kanker (North Bastar)	45.49	38.97	48.16	62.18
Kondagaon	40.89	25.45	58.05	46.38
Korba	45.25	42.52	47.12	59.36
Korea (Koriya)	42.91	34.16	41.13	64.68
Mahasamund	52.47	34.75	62.15	42.18
Mungeli	42.16	31.17	41.91	31.64
Narayanpur	38.87	23.79	62.20	80.66
Raigarh	48.37	37.43	44.87	48.74
Raipur	44.69	56.33	61.78	47.09
Rajnandgaon	44.64	40.23	46.99	49.62
Sukma	38.92	17.99	69.75	52.83
Surajpur	52.30	29.24	44.66	36.74

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Surguja	47.25	28.70	36.95	63.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.63	54.69	59.82	59.32
Daman	47.57	58.18	50.61	29.14
Diu	44.17	62.48	52.71	58.94
Delhi				
Central Delhi	48.34	80.75	35.07	39.16
East Delhi	50.18	82.94	39.38	32.02
New Delhi	52.04	80.81	38.22	43.14
North Delhi	49.61	80.68	45.42	27.92
North East Delhi	42.57	79.82	29.20	28.54
North West Delhi	51.39	85.24	37.91	36.26
Shahdara	51.44	81.56	37.28	31.51
South Delhi	51.75	85.63	38.79	37.53
South East Delhi	47.60	80.15	48.86	32.30
South West Delhi	51.59	82.55	43.24	29.62
West Delhi	51.29	84.95	38.38	31.33
Goa				
North Goa	50.64	79.22	24.53	73.05
South Goa	52.81	78.70	34.91	78.33
Gujarat				
Ahmedabad	53.44	75.67	51.07	39.21
Amreli	47.82	47.02	54.02	38.49
Anand	50.40	45.10	42.61	42.09
Aravalli	54.10	34.39	51.17	43.27
Banaskantha (Palanpur)	52.31	37.47	61.42	21.63
Bharuch	51.41	48.73	36.14	49.67
Bhavnagar	51.49	52.21	49.41	41.50
Botad	52.49	50.22	57.64	50.67
Chhota Udepur	59.80	23.71	59.20	38.28
Dahod	53.90	31.22	60.84	45.40
Dangs (Ahwa)	56.57	25.26	56.90	87.12
Devbhoomi Dwarka	48.11	51.18	58.46	41.20
Gandhinagar	54.98	60.62	35.46	23.70

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Gir Somnath	50.22	44.03	59.86	44.58
Jamnagar	48.34	54.81	56.99	39.25
Junagadh	53.79	48.71	43.93	35.50
Kachchh	49.00	63.62	55.92	33.20
Kheda (Nadiad)	51.20	43.81	42.71	35.71
Mahisagar	56.00	29.78	62.64	48.92
Mehsana	56.21	34.28	38.22	22.24
Morbi	52.01	59.39	53.35	48.09
Narmada (Rajpipla)	60.61	26.59	56.04	48.86
Navsari	50.24	49.55	41.00	53.18
Panchmahal (Godhra)	55.35	36.75	47.56	48.03
Patan	47.90	43.52	53.73	19.28
Porbandar	48.11	59.13	57.63	36.22
Rajkot	52.13	59.79	55.22	37.28
Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar)	53.90	41.52	45.84	35.50
Surat	54.20	68.37	46.53	48.95
Surendranagar	50.78	47.17	55.48	44.09
Tapi (Vyara)	52.52	36.07	37.35	57.51
Vadodara	56.65	73.39	42.66	31.27
Valsad	53.51	52.78	39.86	62.27
Haryana				
Ambala	49.20	76.94	37.32	27.33
Bhiwani	53.23	58.33	55.11	22.67
Charkhi Dadri	51.10	70.13	52.02	30.34
Faridabad	53.66	75.17	48.02	23.30
Fatehabad	52.79	60.62	45.97	24.65
Gurugram (Gurgaon)	57.39	77.72	56.92	23.88
Hisar	54.31	61.40	46.83	30.83
Jhajjar	56.09	69.66	50.26	39.30
Jind	53.53	58.18	54.13	20.81
Kaithal	51.27	66.33	53.62	22.48
Karnal	50.50	67.40	58.51	24.73
Kurukshetra	52.24	68.17	36.40	25.57
Mahendragarh	55.86	57.03	49.30	24.20
Nuh	49.59	42.24	66.99	40.10
Palwal	52.20	54.20	52.63	24.11
Panchkula	53.52	87.17	33.93	58.70

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Panipat	51.94	69.47	45.06	24.58
Rewari	56.76	66.06	50.42	23.95
Rohtak	54.23	72.25	48.89	35.33
Sirsa	50.13	71.05	35.44	22.56
Sonipat	54.79	68.73	52.54	19.50
Yamunanagar	53.83	69.17	36.11	30.06
Himachal Pradesh				
Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)	49.01	66.02	43.32	59.22
Chamba	42.49	53.69	56.60	62.62
Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh)	47.29	65.70	22.43	59.73
Kangra	50.70	66.85	38.19	68.19
Kinnaur	46.56	54.94	61.56	50.22
Kullu	48.87	61.37	60.70	61.91
Lahaul & Spiti	47.09	45.53	67.90	46.68
Mandi	49.92	71.21	51.02	67.30
Shimla	53.72	81.81	55.26	66.80
Sirmaur (Sirmour)	48.36	59.45	58.36	71.40
Solan	49.19	80.20	52.84	60.53
Una	49.36	70.10	28.20	58.83
Jammu and Kashmir				
Anantnag	62.25	61.75	59.49	68.36
Bandipore	54.21	54.43	59.43	45.36
Baramulla	55.63	65.08	57.73	71.91
Budgam	51.95	66.57	63.43	62.50
Doda	46.89	50.68	52.49	71.92
Ganderbal	52.66	65.39	60.61	61.40
Jammu	60.69	81.94	57.04	62.80
Kathua	50.06	63.59	60.73	71.67
Kishtwar	51.31	47.09	72.57	62.08
Kulgam	53.75	50.17	59.28	64.36
Kupwara	51.96	53.54	66.27	77.31
Poonch	48.98	61.53	64.30	75.40
Pulwama	60.87	63.34	61.95	64.95
Rajouri	43.21	57.99	69.37	76.57
Ramban	43.71	49.57	68.78	71.50
Reasi	41.53	50.29	69.32	76.30

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Samba	53.20	68.11	56.43	69.56
Shopian	59.94	49.29	71.33	81.95
Srinagar	63.08	81.65	64.48	48.27
Udhampur	50.40	63.94	64.19	78.36
Jharkhand				
Bokaro	51.81	59.78	46.49	50.73
Chatra	45.53	28.53	57.09	65.59
Deoghar	51.26	32.66	60.92	41.77
Dhanbad	50.35	48.81	52.24	38.92
Dumka	48.13	24.89	58.11	46.24
East Singhbhum	52.45	57.15	50.72	45.96
Garhwa	47.33	25.45	51.77	60.82
Giridih	52.29	37.30	53.85	53.78
Godda	47.51	28.43	50.21	59.30
Gumla	40.80	30.64	67.50	63.80
Hazaribag	50.55	41.83	50.12	62.68
Jamtara	42.98	37.04	57.32	44.60
Khunti	42.29	26.73	69.89	64.95
Koderma	50.03	41.23	53.08	59.11
Latehar	41.48	25.23	61.76	73.80
Lohardaga	45.77	37.03	62.33	53.26
Pakur	49.74	22.11	52.73	53.60
Palamu	45.45	30.81	54.71	58.11
Ramgarh	43.96	45.76	51.66	48.19
Ranchi	51.09	61.76	54.79	40.04
Sahibganj	42.09	24.94	56.05	45.21
Seraikela-Kharsawan	49.39	40.85	63.48	52.74
Simdega	45.28	24.87	56.04	53.17
West Singhbhum	45.77	29.66	63.61	64.89
Karnataka				
Bagalkot	53.95	45.70	54.04	24.65
Ballari (Bellary)	50.89	54.52	55.62	27.84
Belagavi (Belgaum)	58.75	54.56	51.11	34.18
Bengaluru (Bangalore) Rural	46.70	77.34	33.69	24.66
Bengaluru (Bangalore) Urban	60.43	77.34	25.05	23.71
Bidar	45.26	38.77	54.83	40.42

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Chamarajanagar	45.50	42.95	35.88	43.02
Chikballapur	42.10	48.72	37.38	10.41
Chikkamagaluru (Chikmagalur)	50.54	55.83	34.95	62.29
Chitradurga	47.33	48.49	34.59	18.98
Dakshina Kannada	51.99	75.76	34.72	69.99
Davangere	46.78	59.40	34.62	25.35
Dharwad	49.47	61.98	44.30	40.29
Gadag	44.70	48.11	47.53	21.31
Hassan	52.86	47.65	31.94	41.08
Haveri	44.99	47.55	46.85	31.19
Kalaburagi (Gulbarga)	44.43	61.12	55.67	36.96
Kodagu	51.17	72.06	24.82	79.34
Kolar	43.96	60.19	38.94	12.61
Koppal	55.74	43.47	53.61	24.10
Mandya	47.79	49.94	27.39	32.39
Mysuru (Mysore)	44.30	64.05	38.76	45.66
Raichur	50.74	43.39	61.82	26.69
Ramanagara	44.19	50.07	25.57	31.19
Shivamogga (Shimoga)	42.13	59.45	38.21	65.80
Tumakuru (Tumkur)	59.78	43.93	27.49	22.40
Udupi	53.55	74.31	25.61	78.05
Uttara Kannada (Karwar)	60.75	60.61	41.68	77.15
Vijayapura (Bijapur)	48.71	18.16	50.68	36.00
Yadgir	46.94	41.56	60.13	36.91
Kerala				
Alappuzha	53.57	64.20	15.78	41.89
Ernakulam	58.89	75.83	22.07	60.41
Idukki	49.04	57.38	22.23	70.64
Kannur	52.53	72.38	18.36	65.71
Kasaragod	48.01	57.50	31.36	55.28
Kollam	56.88	72.50	16.35	55.73
Kottayam	54.97	66.35	15.78	65.88
Kozhikode	47.03	66.65	22.92	62.67
Malappuram	52.28	63.77	26.87	58.33
Palakkad	52.29	55.47	16.35	51.24
Pathanamthitta	52.71	71.45	15.78	71.01
Thiruvananthapuram	57.74	68.76	18.36	62.49

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Thrissur	55.37	72.77	15.78	47.81
Wayanad	43.08	55.73	33.81	78.43
Ladakh				
Kargil	47.33	60.46	62.63	58.64
Leh	48.81	80.18	72.57	50.56
Lakshadweep				
Lakshadweep	49.77	59.83	36.69	66.95
Madhya Pradesh				
Agar Malwa	49.64	43.86	46.69	34.61
Alirajpur	45.16	27.22	56.87	55.11
Anuppur	47.26	28.05	47.71	61.30
Ashoknagar	48.63	33.88	58.04	45.91
Balaghat	51.95	31.24	60.59	74.33
Barwani	50.68	34.06	59.95	45.48
Betul	52.81	48.17	53.79	60.38
Bhind	60.95	44.10	60.14	48.99
Bhopal	55.52	73.26	49.47	42.53
Burhanpur	51.16	39.58	69.54	56.09
Chhatarpur	61.59	34.91	60.18	47.18
Chhindwara	55.30	46.79	49.77	51.71
Damoh	61.43	32.21	55.83	55.15
Datia	53.65	43.84	58.64	50.15
Dewas	49.59	51.54	52.27	46.02
Dhar	51.75	40.26	61.35	32.93
Dindori	52.18	24.14	46.89	70.16
Guna	56.64	45.50	66.21	48.32
Gwalior	55.86	62.11	48.79	60.10
Harda	46.88	55.42	58.00	59.97
Hoshangabad	52.37	40.39	49.45	66.93
Indore	53.09	78.94	57.31	31.37
Jabalpur	51.98	38.13	49.09	52.57
Jhabua	42.42	28.56	54.05	44.39
Katni	54.29	36.23	57.59	56.59
Khandwa	54.13	41.71	61.73	56.26
Khargone	48.99	50.09	56.51	52.15

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Mandla	51.03	35.37	41.93	68.56
Mandsaur	48.73	47.04	38.57	30.10
Morena	58.59	40.84	61.45	52.19
Narsinghpur	59.57	39.63	49.61	51.18
Neemuch	46.48	49.22	48.83	38.63
Panna	60.85	27.61	65.90	65.04
Raisen	60.82	45.20	62.25	55.24
Rajgarh	52.66	33.46	55.27	31.73
Ratlam	46.16	49.70	54.51	22.86
Rewa	48.42	27.02	54.66	47.60
Sagar	60.28	41.81	50.94	52.35
Satna	51.71	40.28	61.82	49.86
Sehore	53.89	38.86	51.32	46.58
Seoni	45.45	37.98	45.76	59.65
Shahdol	59.10	25.97	49.78	65.86
Shajapur	47.95	42.03	56.64	21.53
Sheopur	58.34	32.14	55.00	69.65
Shivpuri	53.54	34.93	64.03	48.97
Sidhi	61.37	33.78	56.63	68.35
Singrauli	51.15	33.97	55.02	63.17
Tikamgarh	60.15	41.89	63.99	40.70
Ujjain	53.39	62.18	54.90	25.67
Umaria	48.10	30.39	53.91	71.60
Vidisha	54.39	44.05	58.09	43.87
Maharashtra				
Ahmednagar	57.70	54.46	50.21	31.06
Akola	51.41	51.38	61.84	23.78
Amravati	50.63	53.31	57.76	31.48
Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	54.53	41.51	53.81	25.92
Beed	54.13	31.77	49.19	31.60
Bhandara	50.56	46.36	57.94	39.76
Buldhana	52.40	51.47	61.77	20.29
Chandrapur	49.61	39.98	60.74	55.25
Dhule	55.10	50.99	47.84	42.06
Gadchiroli	45.17	27.41	65.39	74.04
Gondia	53.55	37.83	59.32	57.37
Hingoli	56.11	50.61	60.98	36.23

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Jalgaon	52.99	54.31	48.09	32.31
Jalna	51.87	39.39	52.57	24.73
Kolhapur	59.90	60.65	31.96	50.25
Latur	51.86	35.72	60.47	29.46
Mumbai City	57.36	82.19	49.30	40.42
Mumbai Suburban	44.73	77.95	29.04	53.34
Nagpur	51.86	74.42	58.58	32.25
Nanded	52.01	45.05	61.38	32.41
Nandurbar	54.65	30.20	51.74	52.10
Nashik	57.44	48.49	49.41	35.23
Osmanabad	54.46	42.35	51.81	34.41
Palghar	51.56	56.57	48.91	56.07
Parbhani	52.88	35.52	52.35	32.07
Pune	56.79	75.84	47.45	36.23
Raigad	56.58	37.43	45.65	66.07
Ratnagiri	57.79	58.30	27.53	72.11
Sangli	56.77	54.91	37.43	35.29
Satara	56.96	51.12	40.88	39.77
Sindhudurg	59.39	57.61	18.51	67.14
Solapur	60.11	47.22	45.09	22.25
Thane	53.10	76.99	39.13	62.79
Wardha	49.97	49.23	64.43	29.29
Washim	56.47	38.54	58.96	29.48
Yavatmal	50.38	35.36	61.67	43.97
Manipur				
Bishnupur	48.42	48.80	38.49	55.73
Chandel	52.32	48.21	45.56	87.72
Churachandpur	51.11	53.80	51.98	88.38
Imphal East	53.43	62.16	34.29	69.38
Imphal West	59.15	71.20	26.34	57.93
Senapati	57.46	51.95	53.06	82.27
Tamenglong	48.80	39.01	49.75	84.88
Thoubal	53.22	50.42	42.43	59.50
Ukhrul	52.28	37.67	52.01	87.61
Meghalaya				
East Garo Hills	39.01	39.89	64.33	87.93

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
East Jaintia Hills	39.73	37.49	65.72	63.03
East Khasi Hills	49.60	65.00	53.63	78.61
North Garo Hills	39.49	44.89	57.39	62.36
Ri Bhoi	38.30	48.01	70.41	63.36
South Garo Hills	39.73	39.46	62.05	88.71
South West Garo Hills	37.58	82.55	64.51	56.37
South West Khasi Hills	40.37	82.55	65.58	63.40
West Garo Hills	38.83	47.57	53.66	87.56
West Jaintia Hills	39.53	32.42	65.82	57.29
West Khasi Hills	46.17	27.49	68.49	87.41
Mizoram				
Aizawl	51.90	75.85	39.05	85.27
Champhai	47.76	60.28	56.47	87.99
Kolasib	44.25	57.78	52.48	87.91
Lawngtlai	42.89	34.00	61.35	87.27
Lunglei	47.28	59.92	59.62	87.24
Mamit	54.23	44.65	60.48	86.70
Saiha	46.22	55.37	63.28	87.78
Serchhip	44.66	61.50	60.44	88.29
Nagaland				
Dimapur	47.94	64.15	53.59	72.74
Kiphire	40.35	31.53	64.94	85.69
Kohima	52.45	67.24	49.36	87.68
Longleng	44.35	31.49	49.74	82.13
Mokokchung	56.59	49.66	48.81	86.92
Mon	39.93	28.92	47.01	83.50
Peren	41.60	45.84	50.42	85.43
Phek	47.40	38.32	42.92	86.72
Tuensang	41.26	36.43	59.70	82.84
Wokha	49.41	48.50	36.61	84.42
Zunheboto	48.95	36.36	36.56	84.03
Odisha				
Angul	60.16	31.60	47.87	58.93
Balangir	48.51	28.54	51.21	49.90
Balasore	53.75	39.98	43.92	32.13

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Bargarh	54.09	33.74	41.84	40.59
Bhadrak	53.73	37.70	43.39	38.52
Boudh	46.30	30.22	49.29	56.13
Cuttack	60.13	50.89	34.17	50.13
Deogarh	50.33	20.08	47.75	60.79
Dhenkanal	55.00	30.45	36.14	46.71
Gajapati	50.33	20.40	54.03	68.85
Ganjam	54.96	48.75	32.61	55.51
Jagatsinghapur	60.00	42.89	28.42	30.42
Jajpur	54.70	37.94	36.85	34.75
Jharsuguda	52.98	43.87	36.39	43.42
Kalahandi	58.79	26.15	42.37	55.72
Kandhamal	44.69	27.33	49.00	65.29
Kendrapara	56.30	34.58	38.52	39.91
Kendujhar (Keonjhar)	50.64	29.81	45.91	55.22
Khordha	59.59	60.60	31.77	32.56
Koraput	50.18	24.89	55.04	48.65
Malkangiri	48.57	22.75	58.62	53.04
Mayurbhanj	43.96	25.86	44.79	52.32
Nabarangpur	51.44	18.66	57.05	51.26
Nayagarh	55.75	38.38	36.97	62.63
Nuapada	60.11	27.20	52.61	50.82
Puri	53.42	46.91	33.83	37.89
Rayagada	42.70	24.05	47.61	63.54
Sambalpur	51.50	38.72	50.18	67.47
Sonepur	52.78	31.67	51.25	47.51
Sundargarh	54.68	48.76	47.23	56.04
Puducherry				
Karaikal	47.65	70.96	31.96	55.30
Mahe	55.94	84.18	21.99	62.24
Puducherry	54.79	81.52	30.46	16.55
Yanam	51.81	56.83	17.61	45.71
Punjab				
Amritsar	62.33	70.36	30.82	8.69
Barnala	62.85	69.67	28.35	22.74

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Bathinda	62.58	72.37	30.47	29.06
Faridkot	61.93	65.70	30.73	25.08
Fatehgarh Sahib	60.72	73.00	25.60	22.04
Fazilka	60.56	60.81	33.13	36.62
Ferozepur	62.66	69.26	34.62	17.63
Gurdaspur	59.51	75.40	29.19	19.37
Hoshiarpur	61.77	82.84	32.94	34.65
Jalandhar	60.18	85.84	23.96	24.86
Kapurthala	59.83	77.75	27.64	18.32
Ludhiana	62.35	72.37	33.71	25.55
Mansa	62.57	52.89	34.97	25.68
Moga	62.57	70.94	30.82	22.66
Muktsar	62.58	65.71	41.66	44.83
Nawanshahr (Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)	60.77	74.13	31.71	30.41
Pathankot	57.94	74.65	32.62	40.05
Patiala	62.53	76.68	27.11	18.36
Rupnagar	60.30	75.88	24.00	30.67
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)	61.39	85.01	26.55	31.22
Sangrur	62.16	73.38	31.16	20.96
Tarn Taran	62.27	58.21	33.23	17.64
Rajasthan				
Ajmer	60.25	65.79	68.85	9.97
Alwar	61.14	48.83	58.84	24.72
Banswara	53.14	34.37	62.50	28.38
Baran	57.52	47.42	72.06	17.13
Barmer	58.47	54.73	67.76	8.84
Bharatpur	58.05	42.50	59.03	10.40
Bhilwara	58.65	54.44	67.78	9.33
Bikaner	59.01	64.91	71.18	8.75
Bundi	60.46	47.14	64.84	15.83
Chittorgarh	57.59	49.32	61.32	16.36
Churu	60.19	55.45	56.70	8.57
Dausa	61.22	45.63	70.81	9.86
Dholpur	61.52	40.52	70.87	14.46
Dungarpur	50.38	41.49	64.95	30.60
Hanumangarh	55.24	58.83	58.67	38.55

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Jaipur	60.01	66.10	68.88	10.58
Jaisalmer	52.03	53.62	70.95	8.77
Jalore	51.66	51.55	66.34	9.51
Jhalawar	58.17	42.84	68.88	12.11
Jhunjhunu	61.15	67.50	56.93	9.89
Jodhpur	55.43	66.63	71.34	8.68
Karauli	58.67	40.64	72.57	15.30
Kota	56.51	74.52	67.27	18.16
Nagaur	61.79	59.39	66.77	8.66
Pali	58.79	49.20	65.43	10.79
Pratapgarh (Rajasthan)	56.71	32.69	66.31	23.30
Rajsamand	58.55	52.25	70.79	13.31
Sawai Madhopur	53.92	41.23	67.51	12.90
Sikar	61.16	67.58	62.16	9.50
Sirohi	55.12	50.75	69.05	16.18
Sri Ganganagar	58.01	64.24	61.57	44.98
Tonk	58.30	45.24	65.63	13.05
Udaipur	50.17	47.28	68.59	35.21
Sikkim				
East Sikkim	51.94	70.39	32.56	86.21
North Sikkim	46.86	61.70	34.84	66.76
South Sikkim	46.96	68.89	36.67	86.88
West Sikkim	42.46	64.10	37.01	82.55
Tamil Nadu				
Ariyalur	49.48	47.20	29.93	54.41
Chennai	49.53	86.75	25.21	25.71
Coimbatore	48.34	66.42	25.73	44.07
Cuddalore	49.47	57.51	32.57	38.51
Dharmapuri	49.87	56.36	35.14	37.61
Dindigul	49.64	63.52	22.07	36.11
Erode	50.94	64.20	29.89	44.67
Kanchipuram	46.86	78.74	24.04	44.34
Kanyakumari	51.98	72.86	25.09	75.16
Karur	44.83	54.46	26.03	24.93
Krishnagiri	48.10	65.32	41.74	39.24
Madurai	46.80	65.13	25.29	42.62

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Nagapattinam	48.06	51.88	25.37	25.11
Namakkal	43.15	64.87	25.69	29.99
Nilgiris	46.29	64.51	34.88	81.37
Perambalur	55.85	54.22	33.23	29.30
Pudukkottai	42.73	65.77	29.45	46.74
Ramanathapuram	41.83	55.80	35.59	49.37
Salem	49.53	60.09	27.55	36.13
Sivaganga	47.50	59.71	29.72	51.02
Thanjavur	50.48	65.60	18.69	31.48
Theni	42.33	62.95	18.14	52.88
Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	47.06	67.76	26.27	49.53
Tiruchirappalli	45.50	67.86	28.39	34.66
Tirunelveli	48.84	61.01	29.95	52.35
Tiruppur	47.04	71.20	26.54	35.00
Tiruvallur	49.53	76.77	22.06	45.73
Tiruvannamalai	50.21	53.95	34.66	39.31
Tiruvarur	48.35	57.31	25.08	38.02
Vellore	47.62	63.09	27.23	38.73
Viluppuram	46.86	54.93	36.65	34.30
Virudhunagar	51.89	54.69	37.45	41.55
Telangana				
Adilabad	39.70	40.10	48.92	56.94
Bhadradri Kothagudem	40.55	37.00	30.50	51.60
Hyderabad	41.96	73.02	16.53	27.12
Jagtial	40.10	40.28	37.63	47.06
Jangaon	44.11	37.92	36.73	39.37
Jayashankar Bhoopalpally	42.66	29.47	36.46	49.87
Jogulamba Gadwal	46.52	37.86	44.85	48.51
Kamareddy	39.63	35.70	36.97	46.42
Karimnagar	43.51	48.01	28.53	43.90
Khammam	44.58	39.81	31.83	36.07
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	38.88	34.08	52.02	57.45
Mahabubabad	39.08	32.46	42.97	38.60
Mahabubnagar	42.49	44.95	45.94	38.85
Mancherial	40.88	32.20	37.20	55.17
Medak	39.64	35.86	33.18	39.05
Medchal	43.08	73.59	25.77	43.93

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Nagarkurnool	40.95	34.03	42.66	39.68
Nalgonda	40.89	36.47	45.52	30.61
Nirmal	39.61	32.27	42.29	52.00
Nizamabad	40.16	40.82	37.36	39.78
Peddapalli	40.87	38.74	32.41	51.31
Rajanna Sircilla	40.92	41.68	28.16	27.42
Rangareddy	44.74	71.54	25.63	29.24
Sangareddy	45.34	38.88	37.50	44.38
Siddipet	41.45	39.30	27.13	42.42
Suryapet	44.18	38.93	31.67	47.21
Vikarabad	43.98	38.18	41.49	40.00
Wanaparthy	40.71	36.41	43.30	50.23
Warangal (Rural)	42.16	34.59	33.50	49.01
Warangal (Urban)	46.60	34.59	34.94	31.70
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	40.43	42.53	34.60	33.25
Tripura				
Dhalai	40.93	34.44	56.10	70.89
Gomati	49.72	40.43	46.88	43.72
Khowai	48.99	36.56	48.91	43.82
North Tripura	44.29	48.19	47.66	66.93
Sepahijala	49.61	43.31	41.82	43.29
South Tripura	53.08	30.08	40.74	69.96
Unakoti	44.11	29.63	43.94	42.56
West Tripura	49.28	55.62	34.77	63.75
Uttar Pradesh				
Agra	45.49	57.05	62.91	17.18
Aligarh	49.66	57.32	54.03	34.28
Allahabad	47.26	50.62	56.60	37.62
Ambedkar Nagar	47.62	40.23	48.26	24.89
Amethi (Chatrapati Sahuji Mahraj Nagar)	45.53	35.70	52.49	31.45
Amroha (J.P. Nagar)	51.11	50.56	57.80	41.68
Auraiya	50.10	42.54	60.50	37.24
Azamgarh	48.55	46.77	40.62	37.04
Baghpat	52.27	58.85	48.12	28.12
Bahraich	50.28	21.82	53.18	39.61
Ballia	49.04	53.46	53.77	37.27

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh)	44.42	34.58	53.44	39.70
Banda	47.59	38.84	61.30	36.15
Barabanki	47.16	33.69	54.68	41.65
Bareilly	45.79	45.98	58.97	33.54
Basti	48.83	36.76	52.95	39.16
Bhadohi	47.10	45.02	56.52	40.27
Bijnor	45.48	49.75	48.28	36.58
Budaun	46.16	37.41	68.47	34.29
Bulandshahr	46.80	51.29	46.30	30.77
Chandauli	48.19	46.09	56.61	47.33
Chitrakoot	54.40	33.69	70.32	35.75
Deoria	48.84	49.12	57.73	38.04
Etah	45.88	40.02	67.34	25.33
Etawah	48.06	50.00	62.26	43.08
Faizabad	52.48	48.17	49.38	34.44
Farrukhabad	48.09	43.47	70.84	37.71
Fatehpur	52.76	25.30	64.71	38.50
Firozabad	45.41	51.92	63.64	24.23
Gautam Buddha Nagar	54.77	78.58	48.83	27.34
Ghaziabad	51.25	81.17	37.79	20.03
Ghazipur	49.27	47.27	63.28	36.02
Gonda	45.54	43.84	49.41	34.66
Gorakhpur	46.35	46.09	55.97	37.57
Hamirpur (Uttar Pradesh)	51.14	65.70	67.49	39.49
Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	47.89	64.89	53.85	33.16
Hardoi	42.64	28.88	62.15	41.47
Hathras	44.13	43.34	53.26	38.05
Jalaun	51.77	48.85	65.91	42.53
Jaunpur	48.40	56.92	63.73	35.40
Jhansi	50.76	59.16	69.26	28.93
Kannauj	42.58	38.98	68.44	39.11
Kanpur Dehat	50.24	33.13	67.96	35.16
Kanpur Nagar	48.46	69.27	64.12	34.02
Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	41.58	38.48	65.11	41.73
Kaushambi	47.43	33.83	60.96	37.16
Kushinagar (Padrauna)	44.27	41.46	55.94	45.65
Lakhimpur - Kheri	45.98	32.47	56.97	39.84
Lalitpur	51.36	40.07	67.64	30.56

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Lucknow	48.35	69.43	42.25	36.83
Maharajganj	45.62	45.92	51.60	43.58
Mahoba	46.96	42.42	70.84	27.19
Mainpuri	45.40	45.37	65.86	37.54
Mathura	53.01	55.68	55.06	20.32
Mau	46.29	44.43	43.63	34.69
Meerut	49.12	62.99	43.36	31.50
Mirzapur	50.87	44.84	48.61	47.32
Moradabad	48.16	58.16	54.69	34.50
Muzaffarnagar	49.22	43.61	50.42	38.18
Pilibhit	44.51	38.07	55.57	42.56
Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh)	41.91	32.69	45.89	43.98
RaeBareli	50.09	33.11	62.27	40.62
Rampur	48.06	50.63	54.89	37.93
Saharanpur	50.05	66.90	57.06	32.08
Sambhal (Bhim Nagar)	47.99	40.29	59.86	35.78
Sant Kabir Nagar	48.75	42.43	52.04	34.60
Shahjahanpur	44.04	50.79	66.97	36.07
Shamali (Prabuddh Nagar)	53.20	56.17	52.10	36.26
Shravasti	49.47	26.59	62.05	32.54
Siddharth Nagar	52.60	36.78	54.13	46.82
Sitapur	45.97	29.57	57.81	39.54
Sonbhadra	49.42	34.07	59.63	46.68
Sultanpur	45.66	41.76	45.64	35.81
Unnao	49.74	38.22	57.22	29.75
Varanasi	49.91	56.39	53.48	27.08
Uttarakhand				
Almora	49.78	49.44	44.55	67.60
Bageshwar	47.66	54.96	46.81	68.47
Chamoli	44.74	57.81	54.10	58.54
Champawat	46.50	59.98	49.36	73.76
Dehradun	49.79	77.27	32.27	73.72
Haridwar	51.27	62.48	38.49	49.56
Nainital	52.52	65.92	41.99	72.54
Pauri Garhwal	51.84	55.73	44.28	71.07
Pithoragarh	47.48	57.78	49.16	56.50
Rudraprayag	47.28	57.00	45.61	67.37

DISTRICT	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ
Uttarkashi	45.04	48.20	60.71	64.00
Haridwar	50.83	61.36	38.79	51.82
Udham Singh Nagar	44.04	60.27	35.04	51.57
West Bengal				
Bankura	55.80	28.79	43.14	33.08
Birbhum	45.92	38.68	51.86	29.77
Cooch Behar	52.95	39.74	51.04	47.02
Dakshin Dinajpur (South Dinajpur)	43.89	37.69	53.11	24.56
Darjeeling	49.60	60.15	40.33	76.39
Hooghly	55.86	52.61	32.00	31.68
Howrah	55.39	60.88	41.68	40.39
Jalpaiguri	45.39	45.60	49.66	58.36
Kolkata	61.13	79.04	32.74	42.19
Malda	51.89	34.77	46.82	31.51
Murshidabad	59.65	30.66	48.77	16.95
Nadia	53.08	38.61	47.78	18.30
North 24 Parganas	62.24	63.39	46.69	27.41
Paschim Medinipur (West Medinipur)	55.71	35.30	44.80	45.49
Paschim (West) Burdwan (Bardhaman)	54.32	35.30	46.70	35.15
Purba Burdwan (Bardhaman)	55.77	36.92	42.14	36.10
Purba Medinipur (East Medinipur)	58.81	33.56	37.24	44.70
Purulia	47.76	25.15	52.75	41.72
South 24 Parganas	55.11	47.95	42.84	47.76
Uttar Dinajpur	45.00	46.20	53.17	23.96



3. OPPORTUNITY AND ITS COMPONENTS – DISTRICT-LEVEL SCORES

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Andaman And Nicobar				
Nicobar	74.60	76.46	93.09	71.84
North and Middle Andaman	70.37	84.12	75.34	22.17
South Andaman	71.49	67.90	56.11	31.91
Andhra Pradesh				
Anantapur	70.32	61.41	46.59	46.91
Chittoor	71.90	68.63	56.48	68.77
East Godavari	71.96	67.46	58.90	50.28
Guntur	68.01	66.57	50.80	68.61
Krishna	79.14	76.84	67.49	52.61
Kurnool	63.52	63.71	34.81	49.55
Prakasam	61.79	63.69	58.40	57.15
Srikakulam	71.20	72.04	58.51	57.20
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	71.08	72.89	65.30	58.31
Visakhapatnam	63.30	70.06	67.12	63.51
Vizianagaram	75.33	67.00	57.82	54.06
West Godavari	70.04	77.27	55.90	50.67
YSR District, Kadapa (Cuddapah)	74.95	69.91	66.75	64.38
Arunachal Pradesh				
Anjaw	70.52	70.04	94.13	15.44
Changlang	68.11	77.23	84.69	24.32
Dibang Valley	63.98	73.49	93.95	16.62
East Kameng	49.64	67.44	94.13	20.49
East Siang	58.62	55.91	84.69	63.69
Kra Daadi	68.60	56.39	94.13	50.33
Kurung Kumey	69.39	64.41	94.13	9.93
Lohit	68.94	61.07	83.33	49.97
Longding	64.06	80.60	94.13	15.44
Lower Dibang Valley	62.44	81.47	87.19	33.59
Lower Subansiri	65.54	74.17	94.13	37.59
Namsai	65.31	70.27	79.21	15.44

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Papum Pare	47.58	57.06	94.13	74.28
Siang	54.09	82.65	94.13	48.55
Tawang	71.54	74.12	94.13	14.85
Tirap	66.78	70.22	94.13	31.66
Upper Siang	53.64	71.03	94.13	24.94
Upper Subansiri	46.92	59.83	94.13	19.70
West Kameng	73.81	68.83	91.23	18.96
West Siang	50.32	56.87	94.13	52.35
Assam				
Baksa	83.83	43.69	85.64	24.17
Barpeta	71.12	33.65	75.34	33.63
Biswanath	66.53	70.30	78.44	16.99
Bongaigaon	82.11	32.91	75.34	30.87
Cachar	69.15	37.21	78.33	29.77
Charaideo	79.34	62.46	75.34	29.65
Chirang	89.58	44.43	84.72	27.79
Darrang	76.49	25.36	75.34	23.43
Dhemaji	87.15	56.53	89.16	40.55
Dhubri	74.97	38.07	72.99	24.24
Dibrugarh	69.02	48.25	73.52	37.52
Dima Hasao (North Cachar Hills)	71.27	72.38	94.13	7.34
Goalpara	72.41	38.75	77.47	28.97
Golaghat	77.40	47.66	76.86	26.04
Hailakandi	75.50	46.82	75.35	20.80
Hojai	77.87	41.42	76.44	9.74
Jorhat	82.21	46.63	74.74	55.76
Kamrup	60.89	49.47	75.94	74.10
Kamrup Metropolitan	64.85	43.89	71.09	26.73
Karbi Anglong	65.33	47.54	91.58	28.36
Karimganj	79.15	49.67	74.53	26.53
Kokrajhar	82.87	45.52	73.93	31.33
Lakhimpur	76.65	42.13	82.81	34.99
Majuli	68.67	59.62	92.79	42.35
Morigaon	80.25	42.75	79.29	23.28
Nagaon	71.16	33.03	74.23	26.98
Nalbari	81.91	38.05	75.34	30.14
Sivasagar	87.09	47.13	74.06	22.31

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Sonitpur	71.48	74.97	77.21	30.71
South Salamara-Mankachar	74.40	49.79	75.34	16.62
Tinsukia	69.07	46.65	71.85	29.87
Udalguri	83.13	33.80	82.11	27.00
West Karbi Anglong	65.61	72.58	93.82	16.99
Bihar				
Araria	23.62	29.08	36.09	7.05
Arwal	44.46	44.11	60.66	19.14
Aurangabad (Bihar)	27.59	56.56	65.56	27.74
Banka	28.59	45.85	52.59	13.64
Begusarai	34.70	39.36	59.93	32.05
Bhagalpur	28.27	32.38	52.45	36.56
Bhojpur	23.03	51.97	47.98	28.62
Buxar	29.49	47.89	51.70	31.78
Darbhanga	39.69	39.32	62.17	40.81
East Champaran (Motihari)	21.62	37.74	54.49	19.47
Gaya	20.20	46.58	65.80	21.75
Gopalganj	41.61	43.16	53.20	20.71
Jamui	23.61	50.37	55.54	7.05
Jehanabad	31.82	40.27	64.49	28.08
Kaimur (Bhabua)	30.90	59.11	63.96	29.09
Katihar	30.97	23.98	55.97	21.84
Khagaria	23.42	21.07	59.70	8.46
Kishanganj	26.99	35.34	57.57	20.60
Lakhisarai	26.88	37.08	57.43	7.19
Madhepura	25.92	36.51	64.63	17.81
Madhubani	34.02	36.02	63.72	30.52
Munger (Monghyr)	38.21	49.85	30.93	25.68
Muzaffarpur	34.10	43.46	59.21	28.14
Nalanda	25.18	42.15	56.14	28.51
Nawada	25.84	46.87	60.27	28.66
Patna	22.77	36.36	58.25	53.84
Purnia (Purnea)	25.41	24.28	46.16	16.06
Rohtas	25.86	55.55	57.36	36.66
Saharsa	25.19	27.61	63.53	26.66
Samastipur	42.41	38.79	64.97	32.72
Saran	38.93	31.92	46.70	22.70

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Sheikhpura	40.88	59.91	48.91	11.25
Sheohar	49.56	42.16	57.88	7.05
Sitamarhi	35.94	27.98	57.96	12.52
Siwan	40.14	50.25	52.81	9.64
Supaul	23.80	38.41	59.72	13.72
Vaishali	35.90	23.50	65.44	22.54
West Champaran	35.71	38.79	41.70	15.41
Chandigarh				
Chandigarh	82.00	78.13	74.69	56.99
Chhattisgarh				
Balod	89.35	90.85	61.16	22.00
Baloda Bazar	82.28	78.54	73.07	18.81
Balrampur (Chhattisgarh)	77.23	60.28	64.77	17.22
Bastar	71.98	65.92	81.18	26.67
Bemetara	89.22	67.75	75.68	21.28
Bijapur	54.80	57.53	89.89	33.37
Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	72.46	51.19	76.82	65.05
Dantewada (South Bastar)	85.16	69.45	92.44	31.03
Dhamtari	86.10	87.50	54.66	29.40
Durg	73.58	90.16	72.21	53.02
Gariyaband	72.68	84.42	64.84	18.15
Janjgir-Champa	81.76	82.36	68.90	39.44
Jashpur	78.86	61.10	80.24	23.77
Kabirdham (Kawardha)	88.79	79.24	72.78	23.42
Kanker (North Bastar)	88.67	85.96	82.53	21.98
Kondagaon	82.78	72.94	81.63	20.79
Korba	76.69	71.40	72.81	23.67
Korea (Koriya)	80.23	61.36	68.03	18.81
Mahasamund	74.40	81.46	71.95	24.96
Mungeli	77.47	69.32	74.45	19.94
Narayanpur	58.48	71.76	69.73	40.61
Raigarh	74.84	75.63	77.50	33.69
Raipur	76.91	85.33	72.03	51.83
Rajnandgaon	83.66	85.53	81.34	36.13
Sukma	67.69	64.68	83.16	16.28
Surajpur	72.41	57.00	73.30	19.19

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Surguja	76.49	66.10	83.10	39.56
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.59	70.47	79.84	34.22
Daman	70.18	61.64	79.84	52.67
Diu	77.83	88.87	56.75	15.08
Delhi				
Central Delhi	61.84	78.62	74.85	59.94
East Delhi	68.92	85.63	75.19	24.03
New Delhi	66.99	84.64	75.99	52.78
North Delhi	64.96	68.15	73.53	52.84
North East Delhi	68.42	88.94	75.08	9.11
North West Delhi	68.69	86.52	74.91	19.03
Shahdara	69.30	86.97	78.01	7.05
South Delhi	79.76	89.23	73.92	48.13
South East Delhi	73.86	88.71	74.81	7.05
South West Delhi	79.06	87.17	75.21	21.44
West Delhi	61.82	83.30	75.11	50.55
Goa				
North Goa	67.93	77.31	70.46	66.42
South Goa	74.15	87.02	73.26	43.87
Gujarat				
Ahmedabad	66.50	81.59	37.57	62.09
Amreli	83.61	71.19	23.81	36.67
Anand	79.52	59.40	43.56	67.15
Aravalli	72.83	60.05	65.74	56.83
Banaskantha (Palanpur)	77.14	46.54	62.27	25.04
Bharuch	81.62	58.40	57.68	34.06
Bhavnagar	77.10	59.44	21.74	56.66
Botad	85.24	65.28	21.74	53.88
Chhota Udepur	79.64	72.20	85.30	23.54
Dahod	70.78	62.07	83.95	27.05
Dangs (Ahwa)	74.15	74.83	93.69	27.00
Devbhoomi Dwarka	82.72	63.42	66.93	19.43
Gandhinagar	71.45	53.64	49.54	73.78

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Gir Somnath	77.48	71.69	35.84	59.48
Jamnagar	76.37	84.90	61.18	31.36
Junagadh	83.77	59.30	60.84	40.79
Kachchh	73.73	72.48	31.99	30.55
Kheda (Nadiad)	74.83	38.14	27.72	33.59
Mahisagar	76.61	70.02	59.41	38.55
Mehsana	75.80	52.16	45.46	67.25
Morbi	78.03	80.30	62.67	37.54
Narmada (Rajpipla)	83.35	73.66	87.01	31.15
Navsari	88.70	82.22	81.00	40.16
Panchmahal (Godhra)	74.77	67.19	47.37	18.53
Patan	84.50	61.91	37.21	49.51
Porbandar	83.30	79.47	43.27	35.09
Rajkot	76.52	81.42	24.34	33.10
Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar)	73.19	68.11	74.90	34.66
Surat	73.98	83.65	64.08	35.11
Surendranagar	80.09	71.31	30.41	24.01
Tapi (Vyara)	85.22	78.38	93.42	27.18
Vadodara	71.92	62.24	56.91	24.72
Valsad	75.33	77.65	87.17	32.85
Haryana				
Ambala	75.81	66.39	77.54	50.19
Bhiwani	72.85	72.45	63.95	46.27
Charkhi Dadri	68.03	76.61	66.25	7.89
Faridabad	83.99	73.43	65.76	46.03
Fatehabad	83.95	82.21	74.91	31.05
Gurugram (Gurgaon)	66.84	63.64	64.49	57.64
Hisar	85.63	80.69	69.65	51.82
Jhajjar	77.76	67.11	66.53	65.07
Jind	76.74	76.98	72.49	32.20
Kaithal	86.87	62.83	73.59	31.84
Karnal	88.28	75.61	72.76	52.53
Kurukshetra	84.73	57.24	58.91	55.50
Mahendragarh	72.56	70.73	61.79	74.01
Nuh	68.62	45.70	57.07	12.84
Palwal	73.51	64.36	69.48	32.97
Panchkula	78.57	66.45	72.23	46.30
Panipat	82.94	58.21	70.11	41.91

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Rewari	78.46	74.81	64.75	48.57
Rohtak	82.68	66.66	64.91	81.86
Sirsa	83.07	72.53	79.48	38.56
Sonipat	73.74	72.89	74.35	57.79
Yamunanagar	80.28	66.87	71.91	48.01
Nuh	82.02	44.86	51.91	14.23
Himachal Pradesh				
Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)	72.48	66.16	76.82	42.68
Chamba	81.28	79.90	82.34	35.42
Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh)	80.54	67.83	72.72	69.42
Kangra	72.56	67.14	72.98	53.03
Kinnaur	82.10	67.55	84.83	28.05
Kullu	85.95	86.35	69.50	36.75
Lahaul & Spiti	75.62	85.02	94.13	23.43
Mandi	76.23	68.65	69.62	54.65
Shimla	89.20	68.49	74.23	72.28
Sirmaur (Sirmour)	79.87	88.07	79.52	48.96
Solan	84.74	85.34	77.47	75.30
Una	73.71	69.75	70.33	42.45
Jammu and Kashmir				
Anantnag	75.37	64.82	75.34	34.29
Bandipore	40.71	46.82	77.71	32.47
Baramulla	59.83	44.91	75.34	43.06
Budgam	69.08	57.06	75.34	30.76
Doda	62.03	79.38	76.54	30.08
Ganderbal	58.37	48.54	93.95	41.14
Jammu	61.01	81.66	80.16	64.80
Kathua	78.65	79.11	80.86	37.90
Kishtwar	69.41	62.71	74.24	30.98
Kulgam	68.00	63.36	75.34	29.86
Kupwara	63.27	59.32	94.13	26.43
Poonch	62.13	64.79	83.78	27.84
Pulwama	71.08	64.10	75.34	44.31
Rajouri	69.40	55.35	83.68	35.52
Ramban	74.36	62.44	76.71	23.33
Reasi	52.38	64.98	81.29	32.11

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Samba	65.81	70.74	82.28	30.52
Shopian	69.59	56.95	75.34	26.20
Srinagar	80.80	70.71	75.34	61.29
Udhampur	73.34	74.15	81.59	35.37
Jharkhand				
Bokaro	47.12	52.74	75.16	25.18
Chatra	39.25	48.83	78.98	21.28
Deoghar	34.90	53.14	56.10	34.68
Dhanbad	44.04	62.96	64.63	37.42
Dumka	31.52	54.67	76.08	27.29
East Singhbhum	49.32	56.35	70.15	31.29
Garhwa	30.73	55.18	76.74	28.61
Giridih	30.92	50.64	50.42	23.78
Godda	42.59	52.66	47.16	22.95
Gumla	38.00	59.77	71.16	25.82
Hazaribag	37.16	52.98	46.34	43.71
Jamtara	39.38	57.75	68.17	16.79
Khunti	59.84	66.06	70.41	19.76
Koderma	43.67	57.32	66.65	27.48
Latehar	44.01	55.85	73.52	20.40
Lohardaga	47.72	64.79	87.00	24.47
Pakur	42.24	44.85	76.09	16.73
Palamu	44.46	57.50	51.48	35.00
Ramgarh	36.49	66.49	72.28	44.09
Ranchi	42.40	61.55	45.32	54.57
Sahibganj	43.82	41.57	68.27	22.67
Seraikela-Kharsawan	50.75	71.60	80.73	14.35
Simdega	49.49	57.19	90.80	22.35
West Singhbhum	38.34	60.55	86.29	25.45
Karnataka				
Bagalkot	79.27	60.24	68.87	53.18
Ballari (Bellary)	74.88	67.94	77.24	42.57
Belagavi (Belgaum)	72.45	67.41	66.37	53.01
Bengaluru (Bangalore) Rural	64.51	82.70	29.41	62.01
Bengaluru (Bangalore) Urban	76.48	79.60	75.97	80.52
Bidar	79.38	74.15	78.70	62.17

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Chamarajanagar	80.32	81.16	74.54	30.03
Chikballapur	72.56	75.35	66.40	44.70
Chikkamagaluru (Chikmagalur)	83.98	80.67	53.53	37.64
Chitradurga	86.69	75.22	80.26	41.90
Dakshina Kannada	74.68	78.05	53.76	78.10
Davangere	76.17	59.96	73.88	46.19
Dharwad	81.07	73.89	64.08	73.85
Gadag	86.66	56.83	62.87	59.24
Hassan	73.77	80.88	48.92	44.93
Haveri	80.30	60.24	61.08	36.78
Kalaburagi (Gulbarga)	76.44	57.62	64.55	66.40
Kodagu	78.78	80.57	54.44	43.17
Kolar	74.83	71.85	64.38	47.51
Koppal	75.30	66.13	70.92	40.11
Mandya	74.68	84.88	43.20	43.58
Mysuru (Mysore)	77.07	82.01	74.78	60.81
Raichur	70.56	60.45	72.04	57.81
Ramanagara	73.20	83.76	55.17	45.10
Shivamogga (Shimoga)	82.85	83.54	56.80	49.88
Tumakuru (Tumkur)	76.92	75.91	67.79	50.53
Udupi	74.67	84.81	43.77	74.63
Uttara Kannada (Karwar)	82.70	78.65	62.46	45.38
Vijayapura (Bijapur)	79.27	58.92	64.21	57.18
Yadgir	74.67	62.97	69.64	52.58
Kerala				
Alappuzha	79.26	76.69	34.96	38.16
Ernakulam	69.62	83.15	38.49	67.06
Idukki	87.88	83.43	42.86	57.16
Kannur	78.71	77.76	48.18	45.94
Kasaragod	83.55	74.64	33.87	31.16
Kollam	65.99	77.17	54.07	38.35
Kottayam	87.20	67.32	59.09	64.65
Kozhikode	86.30	81.95	37.81	51.23
Malappuram	79.02	69.82	37.26	62.29
Palakkad	79.46	70.79	43.54	37.55
Pathanamthitta	70.12	77.02	44.25	57.69
Thiruvananthapuram	69.34	64.24	47.28	58.91

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Thrissur	71.42	83.04	35.85	43.21
Wayanad	82.35	86.48	30.71	41.59
Ladakh				
Kargil	87.80	69.08	94.13	22.29
Leh	85.55	74.65	87.19	18.91
Lakshadweep				
Lakshadweep	76.41	72.73	87.80	24.85
Madhya Pradesh				
Agar Malwa	74.10	69.56	26.08	9.05
Alirajpur	74.23	57.60	91.49	20.07
Anuppur	75.59	68.59	43.26	38.59
Ashoknagar	70.02	73.07	27.05	31.23
Balaghat	75.15	86.86	26.55	25.04
Barwani	75.80	72.81	77.12	34.57
Betul	71.82	63.16	51.52	30.61
Bhind	70.42	64.28	48.97	44.02
Bhopal	66.06	83.69	58.74	71.99
Burhanpur	77.00	79.40	54.59	35.68
Chhatarpur	63.54	57.08	26.97	66.99
Chhindwara	72.54	85.88	58.04	41.82
Damoh	67.11	71.34	27.89	25.58
Datia	68.91	71.99	43.63	35.83
Dewas	72.29	64.75	38.24	34.59
Dhar	74.15	73.50	68.00	25.19
Dindori	73.34	77.52	70.94	31.36
Guna	80.50	71.40	27.15	35.94
Gwalior	66.59	71.53	24.33	67.80
Harda	68.42	85.40	44.99	37.70
Hoshangabad	72.93	56.97	28.19	42.28
Indore	55.11	77.56	61.90	74.11
Jabalpur	67.64	88.73	31.78	68.63
Jhabua	73.98	67.36	86.09	27.10
Katni	69.64	77.64	46.66	32.74
Khandwa	77.56	81.67	72.83	24.72
Khargone	70.75	80.67	61.32	22.33

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Mandla	77.16	81.87	63.14	26.69
Mandsaur	70.57	66.75	32.36	41.51
Morena	63.55	62.05	30.37	33.00
Narsinghpur	77.47	79.73	32.39	38.21
Neemuch	75.74	71.26	52.09	44.96
Panna	71.73	71.31	34.31	31.96
Raisen	73.65	82.80	28.23	41.60
Rajgarh	66.22	59.52	25.15	31.23
Ratlam	72.86	67.12	47.15	34.15
Rewa	61.67	69.08	34.79	52.31
Sagar	66.39	51.67	27.34	45.66
Satna	69.61	58.59	46.04	63.02
Sehore	76.89	44.58	52.11	49.01
Seoni	69.29	63.67	51.46	28.21
Shahdol	72.74	65.60	55.16	35.10
Shajapur	74.32	76.69	31.10	29.08
Sheopur	70.23	60.61	58.01	31.49
Shivpuri	75.22	63.57	27.40	28.25
Sidhi	69.23	73.82	33.91	35.22
Singrauli	56.14	59.75	55.56	24.06
Tikamgarh	73.37	58.25	43.40	26.06
Ujjain	68.85	68.52	39.31	46.54
Umaria	67.56	73.42	51.60	23.44
Vidisha	71.80	75.60	25.56	46.69
Maharashtra				
Ahmednagar	71.27	66.46	58.50	53.40
Akola	71.61	80.53	66.20	39.42
Amravati	72.03	84.78	63.10	58.44
Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	62.99	50.27	65.56	65.82
Beed	61.30	52.53	34.45	43.34
Bhandara	83.64	88.08	57.70	47.44
Buldhana	72.48	76.96	63.19	37.85
Chandrapur	66.22	84.88	69.76	45.67
Dhule	64.94	38.24	72.49	40.57
Gadchiroli	89.20	84.38	79.86	51.43
Gondia	79.21	87.09	71.19	36.96
Hingoli	72.34	65.30	46.37	30.35

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Jalgaon	68.10	43.29	67.53	41.93
Jalna	67.22	43.83	37.01	40.73
Kolhapur	63.38	74.51	58.48	59.79
Latur	60.62	72.75	66.70	47.11
Mumbai City	72.46	85.84	50.60	81.69
Mumbai Suburban	69.62	76.82	75.34	24.43
Nagpur	59.79	88.71	76.65	75.05
Nanded	68.40	64.23	63.94	49.24
Nandurbar	76.84	65.90	84.94	29.38
Nashik	61.33	57.39	81.28	51.72
Osmanabad	70.20	65.22	42.83	41.17
Palghar	75.51	78.76	73.55	24.06
Parbhani	71.72	40.52	29.48	41.64
Pune	63.47	63.95	75.95	69.09
Raigad	59.94	79.10	65.77	46.19
Ratnagiri	76.32	78.60	65.71	49.46
Sangli	63.92	66.52	58.36	50.30
Satara	64.89	78.11	37.13	46.40
Sindhudurg	71.35	75.94	56.09	61.69
Solapur	66.40	65.76	71.97	36.53
Thane	55.50	69.68	73.46	37.42
Wardha	74.48	85.91	58.41	58.32
Washim	74.43	67.78	52.69	34.60
Yavatmal	68.55	83.17	63.10	35.92
Manipur				
Bishnupur	57.35	55.80	77.78	52.60
Chandel	80.63	64.56	94.13	34.60
Churachandpur	69.02	73.43	94.13	34.30
Imphal East	68.37	57.61	75.44	63.53
Imphal West	60.69	73.78	67.35	74.46
Senapati	70.18	74.01	94.13	32.80
Tamenglong	67.02	71.46	94.13	23.96
Thoubal	69.18	77.33	75.34	44.05
Ukhrul	41.05	71.25	94.13	24.12
Meghalaya				
East Garo Hills	58.74	60.20	94.13	25.54

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
East Jaintia Hills	40.54	53.47	94.13	18.75
East Khasi Hills	37.23	59.25	94.13	61.00
North Garo Hills	57.90	60.49	94.13	14.35
Ri Bhoi	57.90	56.37	94.13	39.79
South Garo Hills	67.80	62.23	94.13	22.23
South West Garo Hills	72.91	59.27	94.13	16.99
South West Khasi Hills	48.50	55.62	94.13	16.99
West Garo Hills	68.02	63.46	94.13	42.69
West Jaintia Hills	34.70	56.60	94.13	23.08
West Khasi Hills	57.21	50.57	94.13	30.77
Mizoram				
Aizawl	84.28	65.94	94.13	68.63
Champhai	76.41	66.89	94.13	25.60
Kolasib	54.98	60.20	94.13	24.72
Lawngtlai	70.03	58.87	94.13	16.48
Lunglei	89.92	65.36	94.13	32.32
Mamit	75.85	58.40	94.13	26.68
Saiha	74.04	61.30	94.13	25.45
Serchhip	76.41	63.97	94.13	29.63
Nagaland				
Dimapur	51.75	68.73	90.96	68.13
Kiphire	45.48	55.41	94.13	26.78
Kohima	44.24	77.92	94.13	77.51
Longleng	44.46	77.46	94.13	28.91
Mokokchung	69.27	80.49	94.13	28.29
Mon	44.46	83.04	94.13	17.83
Peren	52.73	73.50	94.13	23.03
Phek	44.46	73.54	94.13	19.36
Tuensang	44.46	68.90	94.13	22.06
Wokha	31.53	80.42	94.13	17.71
Zunheboto	44.46	82.99	94.13	20.33
Odisha				
Angul	40.99	78.55	47.97	28.84
Balangir	53.84	82.95	49.69	28.54
Balasore	48.01	61.26	66.25	40.13

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Bargarh	48.79	84.55	62.23	34.37
Bhadrak	45.62	81.33	46.00	28.23
Boudh	46.50	71.85	53.56	50.30
Cuttack	59.25	84.82	62.55	45.18
Deogarh	52.19	77.56	59.22	34.97
Dhenkanal	49.62	55.08	60.73	32.17
Gajapati	58.47	73.75	84.34	24.88
Ganjam	56.12	66.22	68.68	32.77
Jagatsinghapur	51.36	80.33	48.22	26.76
Jajpur	47.63	83.44	51.46	34.18
Jharsuguda	50.17	88.13	55.62	31.15
Kalahandi	42.47	80.40	72.23	24.92
Kandhamal	54.89	78.77	84.91	32.05
Kendrapara	51.25	77.23	40.03	31.47
Kendujhar (Keonjhar)	38.45	74.12	78.13	29.62
Khordha	50.63	79.17	72.64	76.64
Koraput	49.92	62.54	86.12	29.41
Malkangiri	55.96	69.91	88.93	24.94
Mayurbhanj	43.11	71.95	73.38	37.98
Nabarangpur	45.62	54.27	82.17	17.41
Nayagarh	61.33	65.63	57.86	39.49
Nuapada	48.09	77.92	55.93	16.78
Puri	47.68	82.98	35.14	40.52
Rayagada	39.59	65.32	83.27	23.59
Sambalpur	49.11	86.33	73.53	44.19
Sonepur	54.92	79.46	44.83	33.97
Sundargarh	48.06	84.81	82.66	34.03
Puducherry				
Karaikal	67.85	75.31	77.24	70.40
Mahe	78.52	86.18	45.46	75.57
Puducherry	71.97	80.53	77.15	73.56
Yanam	78.74	83.00	76.53	12.91
Punjab				
Amritsar	88.15	59.95	81.87	36.44
Barnala	85.44	58.53	82.22	37.32

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Bathinda	84.83	51.36	81.99	53.79
Faridkot	87.88	49.37	84.49	47.58
Fatehgarh Sahib	83.14	67.71	80.75	50.49
Fazilka	85.33	67.80	84.63	16.34
Ferozepur	88.11	78.58	86.40	27.28
Gurdaspur	86.67	63.08	79.32	29.12
Hoshiarpur	82.89	71.46	81.58	29.65
Jalandhar	80.30	64.79	82.61	40.28
Kapurthala	86.66	55.28	82.12	55.25
Ludhiana	81.42	62.92	78.01	35.98
Mansa	88.22	62.72	81.69	48.63
Moga	86.94	73.42	84.35	39.79
Muktsar	82.31	64.57	91.20	25.38
Nawanshahr (Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)	86.44	68.10	84.20	38.06
Pathankot	86.39	57.64	79.50	27.75
Patiala	78.69	67.43	78.75	62.45
Rupnagar	81.36	71.54	79.83	38.84
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)	87.54	63.06	77.17	70.94
Sangrur	86.58	58.81	80.64	47.59
Tarn Taran	83.02	71.59	83.44	14.91
Rajasthan				
Ajmer	62.91	62.03	25.10	43.29
Alwar	38.23	50.52	34.15	58.24
Banswara	66.84	54.18	86.82	43.46
Baran	54.64	65.14	30.69	30.79
Barmer	58.02	67.41	26.76	23.46
Bharatpur	45.23	57.75	25.47	49.62
Bhilwara	64.04	57.78	51.37	30.28
Bikaner	53.75	68.44	33.39	38.74
Bundi	59.04	67.36	33.86	23.10
Chittorgarh	61.85	56.59	29.20	38.63
Churu	55.73	72.57	32.93	59.34
Dausa	57.45	75.86	51.60	57.40
Dholpur	36.87	61.50	25.54	37.15
Dungarpur	77.64	55.69	83.75	34.34
Hanumangarh	65.14	80.98	40.86	67.48

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Jaipur	47.67	74.64	38.14	77.31
Jaisalmer	56.72	71.71	24.93	16.33
Jalore	64.25	57.70	33.81	26.75
Jhalawar	67.86	57.45	30.71	31.88
Jhunjhunu	66.54	77.02	30.59	73.84
Jodhpur	58.98	73.67	43.09	55.27
Karauli	54.68	58.69	48.10	33.31
Kota	59.22	80.56	54.96	49.15
Nagaur	63.50	74.18	35.29	45.97
Pali	63.71	64.79	26.76	33.89
Pratapgarh (Rajasthan)	68.65	48.40	46.89	28.84
Rajsamand	65.73	57.55	30.87	34.51
Sawai Madhopur	49.01	45.17	42.50	39.66
Sikar	57.00	75.98	31.23	77.52
Sirohi	62.99	68.32	50.53	25.14
Sri Ganganagar	67.52	83.07	55.13	61.74
Tonk	57.16	62.39	27.90	51.25
Udaipur	60.37	72.34	69.00	49.24
Sikkim				
East Sikkim	72.22	70.57	82.35	72.92
North Sikkim	74.71	80.45	93.51	48.55
South Sikkim	73.24	87.32	82.47	36.47
West Sikkim	74.15	84.88	86.19	21.31
Tamil Nadu				
Ariyalur	76.16	73.38	72.59	34.60
Chennai	68.44	81.03	77.60	63.77
Coimbatore	70.75	72.04	71.26	75.41
Cuddalore	70.14	73.44	78.81	56.07
Dharmapuri	68.67	74.94	73.96	54.17
Dindigul	70.23	76.55	49.87	45.20
Erode	79.67	75.84	73.51	61.51
Kanchipuram	63.39	79.47	78.60	49.51
Kanyakumari	71.93	78.50	46.99	70.62
Karur	75.89	74.05	74.16	48.41
Krishnagiri	77.25	72.00	74.92	36.93
Madurai	72.69	77.00	63.48	61.66

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Nagapattinam	80.92	77.42	78.55	39.43
Namakkal	80.16	72.49	75.33	76.04
Nilgiris	72.38	84.70	79.54	33.56
Perambalur	68.81	69.24	78.07	69.83
Pudukkottai	72.62	75.04	68.62	48.99
Ramanathapuram	78.27	74.75	68.86	36.26
Salem	71.65	68.06	72.97	50.06
Sivaganga	77.57	78.05	64.99	58.38
Thanjavur	77.83	78.78	46.93	38.92
Theni	78.80	76.90	46.13	38.92
Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	76.30	77.37	53.44	44.17
Tiruchirappalli	72.21	76.64	72.04	65.66
Tirunelveli	73.84	79.29	71.60	53.00
Tiruppur	69.19	79.25	50.25	26.25
Tiruvallur	69.81	76.67	76.65	34.45
Tiruvannamalai	66.67	78.84	72.23	41.47
Tiruvarur	75.99	69.08	80.70	30.07
Vellore	71.67	73.11	78.17	41.68
Viluppuram	74.89	70.12	79.36	37.22
Virudhunagar	74.67	74.96	73.15	49.23
Telangana				
Adilabad	63.88	63.35	76.62	54.43
Bhadradri Kothagudem	65.54	76.69	62.84	8.52
Hyderabad	70.15	80.81	75.34	81.66
Jagtial	68.37	57.31	37.78	7.94
Jangaon	61.68	73.39	82.52	14.56
Jayashankar Bhoopalpally	66.56	64.08	62.47	8.40
Jogulamba Gadwal	56.13	67.79	69.42	12.61
Kamareddy	66.67	59.40	39.64	12.80
Karimnagar	63.98	69.17	77.57	41.46
Khammam	73.85	69.79	83.10	41.70
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	57.72	57.70	78.80	7.51
Mahabubabad	63.85	69.92	85.61	7.05
Mahabubnagar	70.57	52.75	70.79	55.29
Mancherial	69.16	66.33	65.49	9.67
Medak	67.55	59.56	80.73	60.97
Medchal	68.38	84.26	76.59	23.77

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Nagarkurnool	67.12	71.49	70.48	18.86
Nalgonda	54.95	73.02	28.51	58.17
Nirmal	70.07	65.71	76.34	7.28
Nizamabad	71.10	64.56	78.06	47.40
Peddapalli	63.16	73.92	78.67	15.88
Rajanna Sircilla	66.90	70.91	37.66	9.18
Rangareddy	72.37	65.07	78.36	71.71
Sangareddy	53.86	63.01	66.17	14.83
Siddipet	65.54	66.97	78.60	16.10
Suryapet	65.77	71.96	52.18	17.56
Vikarabad	67.35	61.06	60.53	7.05
Wanaparthy	66.10	69.97	58.30	7.05
Warangal (Rural)	57.15	64.83	79.84	79.70
Warangal (Urban)	54.10	69.88	80.75	22.72
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	69.84	77.52	80.29	13.85
Tripura				
Dhalai	81.76	68.57	94.13	19.92
Gomati	82.33	55.91	90.63	7.05
Khowai	83.07	74.44	91.10	15.44
North Tripura	79.07	69.48	84.94	19.93
Sepahijala	79.89	51.37	84.55	7.05
South Tripura	78.60	43.96	88.67	30.36
Unakoti	80.97	55.51	85.56	12.28
West Tripura	75.36	68.31	84.49	42.05
Uttar Pradesh				
Agra	38.90	60.39	73.04	48.85
Aligarh	27.81	60.59	68.59	43.18
Allahabad	27.00	56.61	61.40	68.89
Ambedkar Nagar	61.26	69.38	79.10	64.20
Amethi (Chatrapati Sahuji Mahraj Nagar)	56.66	58.44	50.94	37.77
Amroha (J.P. Nagar)	52.05	68.12	76.73	38.31
Auraiya	45.92	42.64	64.89	55.42
Azamgarh	47.78	61.52	49.02	51.02
Baghpat	48.24	61.44	62.26	53.63
Bahraich	48.04	46.39	46.71	26.88
Ballia	39.12	60.72	71.01	49.12

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Nagapattinam	80.92	77.42	78.55	39.43
Namakkal	80.16	72.49	75.33	76.04
Nilgiris	72.38	84.70	79.54	33.56
Perambalur	68.81	69.24	78.07	69.83
Pudukkottai	72.62	75.04	68.62	48.99
Ramanathapuram	78.27	74.75	68.86	36.26
Salem	71.65	68.06	72.97	50.06
Sivaganga	77.57	78.05	64.99	58.38
Thanjavur	77.83	78.78	46.93	38.92
Theni	78.80	76.90	46.13	38.92
Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	76.30	77.37	53.44	44.17
Tiruchirappalli	72.21	76.64	72.04	65.66
Tirunelveli	73.84	79.29	71.60	53.00
Tiruppur	69.19	79.25	50.25	26.25
Tiruvallur	69.81	76.67	76.65	34.45
Tiruvannamalai	66.67	78.84	72.23	41.47
Tiruvarur	75.99	69.08	80.70	30.07
Vellore	71.67	73.11	78.17	41.68
Viluppuram	74.89	70.12	79.36	37.22
Virudhunagar	74.67	74.96	73.15	49.23
Telangana				
Adilabad	63.88	63.35	76.62	54.43
Bhadradri Kothagudem	65.54	76.69	62.84	8.52
Hyderabad	70.15	80.81	75.34	81.66
Jagtial	68.37	57.31	37.78	7.94
Jangaon	61.68	73.39	82.52	14.56
Jayashankar Bhoopalpally	66.56	64.08	62.47	8.40
Jogulamba Gadwal	56.13	67.79	69.42	12.61
Kamareddy	66.67	59.40	39.64	12.80
Karimnagar	63.98	69.17	77.57	41.46
Khammam	73.85	69.79	83.10	41.70
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	57.72	57.70	78.80	7.51
Mahabubabad	63.85	69.92	85.61	7.05
Mahabubnagar	70.57	52.75	70.79	55.29
Mancherial	69.16	66.33	65.49	9.67
Medak	67.55	59.56	80.73	60.97
Medchal	68.38	84.26	76.59	23.77

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Nagarkurnool	67.12	71.49	70.48	18.86
Nalgonda	54.95	73.02	28.51	58.17
Nirmal	70.07	65.71	76.34	7.28
Nizamabad	71.10	64.56	78.06	47.40
Peddapalli	63.16	73.92	78.67	15.88
Rajanna Sircilla	66.90	70.91	37.66	9.18
Rangareddy	72.37	65.07	78.36	71.71
Sangareddy	53.86	63.01	66.17	14.83
Siddipet	65.54	66.97	78.60	16.10
Suryapet	65.77	71.96	52.18	17.56
Vikarabad	67.35	61.06	60.53	7.05
Wanaparthy	66.10	69.97	58.30	7.05
Warangal (Rural)	57.15	64.83	79.84	79.70
Warangal (Urban)	54.10	69.88	80.75	22.72
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	69.84	77.52	80.29	13.85
Tripura				
Dhalai	81.76	68.57	94.13	19.92
Gomati	82.33	55.91	90.63	7.05
Khowai	83.07	74.44	91.10	15.44
North Tripura	79.07	69.48	84.94	19.93
Sepahijala	79.89	51.37	84.55	7.05
South Tripura	78.60	43.96	88.67	30.36
Unakoti	80.97	55.51	85.56	12.28
West Tripura	75.36	68.31	84.49	42.05
Uttar Pradesh				
Agra	38.90	60.39	73.04	48.85
Aligarh	27.81	60.59	68.59	43.18
Allahabad	27.00	56.61	61.40	68.89
Ambedkar Nagar	61.26	69.38	79.10	64.20
Amethi (Chatrapati Sahuji Mahraj Nagar)	56.66	58.44	50.94	37.77
Amroha (J.P. Nagar)	52.05	68.12	76.73	38.31
Auraiya	45.92	42.64	64.89	55.42
Azamgarh	47.78	61.52	49.02	51.02
Baghpat	48.24	61.44	62.26	53.63
Bahraich	48.04	46.39	46.71	26.88
Ballia	39.12	60.72	71.01	49.12

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh)	46.54	52.32	64.77	17.33
Banda	65.90	54.52	57.82	46.10
Barabanki	32.24	44.49	69.32	39.13
Bareilly	40.62	76.92	63.67	34.26
Basti	54.06	78.13	80.65	30.97
Bhadohi	56.36	60.44	64.69	17.47
Bijnor	47.88	79.34	74.02	26.00
Budaun	35.54	65.90	71.92	31.31
Bulandshahr	32.66	68.96	68.92	25.06
Chandauli	43.74	64.86	67.32	24.82
Chitrakoot	56.09	58.70	64.13	34.53
Deoria	41.13	69.29	67.85	43.30
Etah	36.77	61.47	50.94	55.97
Etawah	38.61	65.51	69.58	48.69
Faizabad	51.18	45.27	62.90	71.64
Farrukhabad	34.08	67.40	76.80	44.30
Fatehpur	45.96	68.99	70.80	40.93
Firozabad	26.64	48.67	64.80	48.06
Gautam Buddha Nagar	63.20	61.25	64.28	75.06
Ghaziabad	53.02	74.88	72.61	48.48
Ghazipur	28.58	64.50	65.21	75.77
Gonda	34.08	48.05	54.15	37.28
Gorakhpur	56.40	55.44	65.06	44.91
Hamirpur (Uttar Pradesh)	60.30	66.25	72.72	45.06
Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	32.98	74.02	68.36	23.20
Hardoi	38.96	61.91	87.49	37.42
Hathras	41.63	40.74	72.63	44.59
Jalaun	47.94	71.41	68.89	51.37
Jaunpur	50.33	65.34	68.83	52.33
Jhansi	55.16	50.64	65.76	42.78
Kannauj	56.06	69.18	64.58	54.56
Kanpur Dehat	47.31	51.34	65.07	50.79
Kanpur Nagar	45.44	64.74	65.81	55.31
Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	36.08	48.51	57.34	25.76
Kaushambi	41.34	50.03	64.44	46.18
Kushinagar (Padrauna)	39.48	53.02	60.46	28.03
Lakhimpur - Kheri	43.58	43.95	69.11	30.47
Lalitpur	52.93	61.12	60.76	34.37

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Lucknow	44.12	50.66	65.52	68.14
Maharajganj	47.25	62.54	67.06	35.58
Mahoba	73.85	51.83	59.83	36.86
Mainpuri	29.50	63.70	60.17	48.94
Mathura	39.86	47.47	62.78	53.92
Mau	50.71	63.60	68.57	62.94
Meerut	55.73	74.59	68.73	66.72
Mirzapur	47.85	64.75	73.26	38.15
Moradabad	39.33	70.66	68.34	40.18
Muzaffarnagar	36.03	78.92	88.22	26.95
Pilibhit	47.64	58.28	60.08	25.36
Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh)	47.11	47.08	46.89	45.81
RaeBareli	37.22	61.19	76.29	36.14
Rampur	42.16	58.84	66.81	22.60
Saharanpur	57.66	74.01	72.73	34.67
Sambhal (Bhim Nagar)	37.80	59.41	66.57	17.93
Sant Kabir Nagar	53.32	59.75	62.79	49.94
Shahjahanpur	36.12	55.11	63.36	29.08
Shamali (Prabuddh Nagar)	70.60	67.24	70.29	20.05
Shravasti	48.87	26.06	57.35	19.22
Siddharth Nagar	46.70	51.00	65.55	24.99
Sitapur	48.73	41.65	70.88	32.04
Sonbhadra	44.32	66.82	72.30	30.56
Sultanpur	40.48	56.09	59.82	54.22
Unnao	47.45	40.44	64.14	39.62
Varanasi	54.78	63.75	55.18	71.52
Uttarakhand				
Almora	80.29	89.38	79.64	48.21
Bageshwar	84.37	84.23	79.74	30.82
Chamoli	86.86	86.24	79.41	35.28
Champawat	82.84	75.80	75.96	43.20
Dehradun	75.66	76.46	74.15	73.36
Haridwar	64.87	76.24	51.45	53.51
Nainital	78.84	76.02	83.85	57.30
Pauri Garhwal	74.51	86.21	75.13	56.74
Pithoragarh	86.29	77.45	70.56	36.79
Rudraprayag	87.77	76.91	78.58	27.07

DISTRICT	PR	PFC	I	AAE
Tehri Garhwal	78.08	80.70	75.48	29.85
Udham Singh Nagar	71.89	75.82	75.76	42.33
Uttarkashi	83.69	85.21	56.47	38.48
West Bengal				
Bankura	57.72	49.70	85.39	30.47
Birbhum	61.47	65.25	81.64	35.53
Cooch Behar	52.54	67.01	86.02	26.90
Dakshin Dinajpur (South Dinajpur)	56.50	65.32	80.67	31.44
Darjeeling	61.33	80.76	85.10	45.21
Hooghly	55.77	64.94	62.09	29.48
Howrah	52.94	75.29	75.72	25.48
Jalpaiguri	53.12	82.21	88.83	27.04
Kolkata	48.36	82.88	54.08	62.34
Malda	50.79	63.33	76.80	31.74
Murshidabad	51.93	64.57	75.34	29.08
Nadia	54.76	45.30	80.73	36.16
North 24 Parganas	52.38	68.95	78.94	34.15
Paschim Medinipur (West Medinipur)	58.18	50.61	78.39	23.56
Paschim (West) Burdwan (Bardhaman)	62.63	61.36	80.92	16.42
Purba Burdwan (Bardhaman)	61.81	56.89	83.93	38.24
Purba Medinipur (East Medinipur)	56.91	32.15	75.15	26.19
Purulia	52.56	51.70	81.95	32.41
South 24 Parganas	49.89	67.33	79.52	26.44
Uttar Dinajpur	54.65	75.24	80.31	27.11



Appendix F

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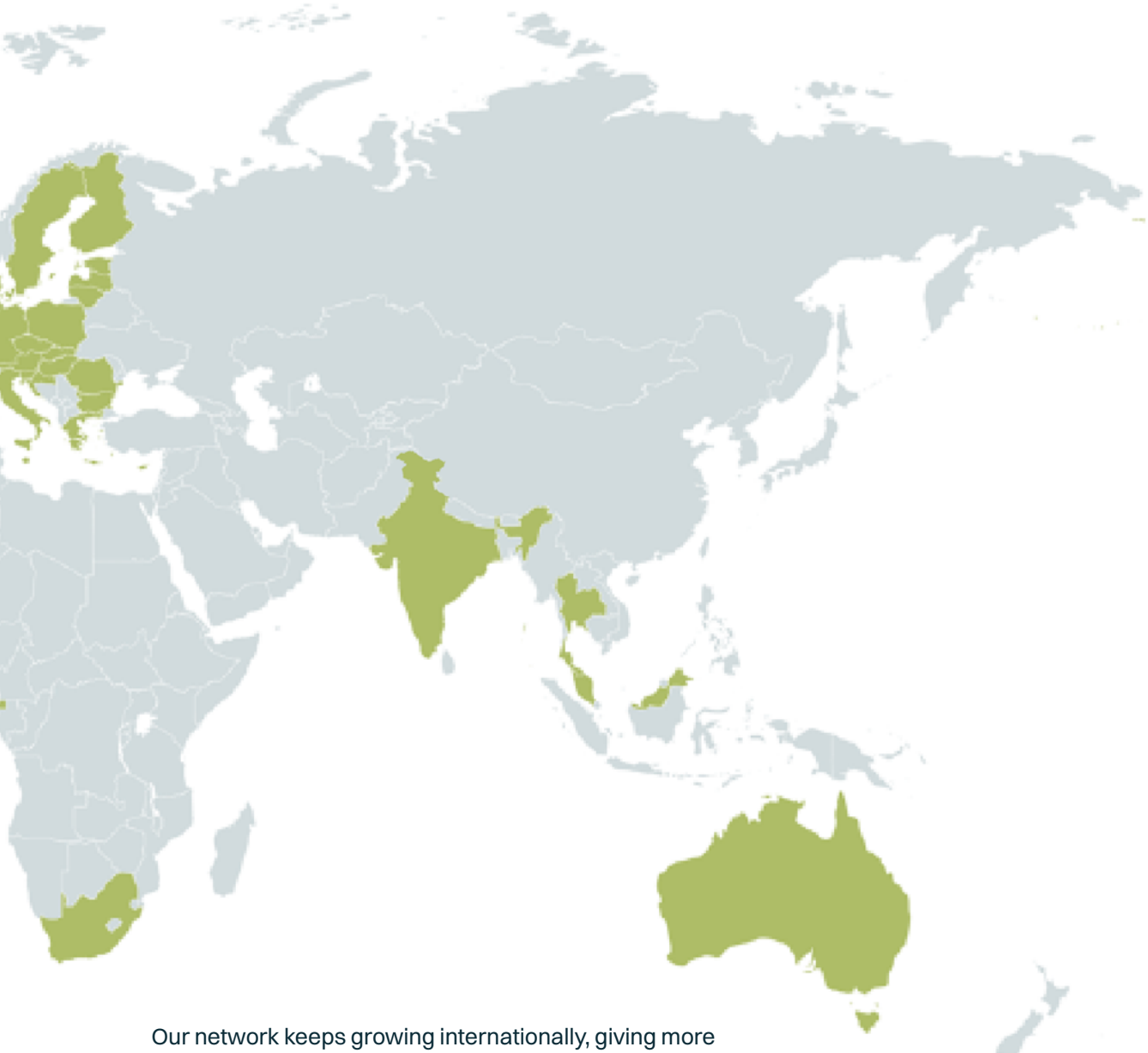
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From Index
To Action to Impact



The success of the Global Social Progress Index have resulted in an increased demand for subnational indices to address the need for greater actionability, the need to make the index relevant for all countries at all levels of development and any level of geography; and a need to build common languages and to align interventions. As a result local stakeholders around the world have relevant and consistent social progress indices at the macro (national), meso (regional, municipal) and micro (community, organizational) levels, to influence policy decision-making. We have over 70 partners in 45 countries worldwide and include leading government, business, finance, and civil society instituions.



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10

SCORECARD

States



Andaman and Nicobar Islands

58.76

Basic Human Needs	Score
60.05	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**60.05**
Anaemic women	57.50
Antenatal care	83.40
Child Mortality Rate	24.50
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.53
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.99
Health centres per lakh population	41.59
Infant Mortality Rate	20.60
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	40.00
Stunted Children	22.50
Underweight Children	23.70
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**77.09**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	88.00
Drinking source at premises	96.30
Functional household tap connection	100.00
Prevalence of diarrhoea	5.60
Shelter	**40.69**
Households in good condition	34.40
Households with electricity	97.60
Power deficit	6.90
Usage of clean fuel	79.80
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	11.90
Personal Safety	**62.38**
Crime against women	76.10
Crimes against children	125.50
Cyber crimes	1.30
Murder crimes	1.30
Road deaths	3.00
Violent crimes	15.80

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
54.27	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**53.11**
Connectivity to schools	86.33
Drop out rates in secondary	7.20
Learning outcomes (class 3)	56.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	48.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.75
Net enrolment ratio	66.20
Pupil teacher ratio	12.00
Total schools per lakh population	537.45
Access to Information and Communications	**56.95**
Access to online services	10,725.9
Households having computers	Null
Households having internet	Null
Households having landline	Null
Households having mobile phones	Null
Households having television	Null
Internet connectivity in rural areas	61.9
Access to online state government services per lakh population	18.16
Health and Wellness	**42.89**
Child Vaccination	77.80
HIV prevalence	0.08
Leprosy prevalence	0.42
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	30.20
Men high blood sugar level	7.30
Men who are overweight or obese	45.30
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	94.58
Women elevated blood pressure	25.30
Women high blood sugar level	8.10
Women who are overweight or obese	38.10
Environmental Quality	**64.15**
Air quality No2	Null
Air quality PM10	Null
Air quality So2	Null
Forest cover	20.07
Renewable energy	11.45
Water extraction	2.60
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	1.36
Water quality chemical contaminants	6.44

Opportunity	Score
61.95	
Personal Rights	**86.92**
Access to judiciary	0.00
Births registered	97.40
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	14.30
Personal Freedom and Choice	**70.63**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	0.00
Early marriages	16.20
Family planning	65.80
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**54.90**
Access to finance	18.42
Child gender equality index	86.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	8.56
Financial inclusion - women	89.20
Insurance coverage	1.60
Violence against SC	Null
Violence against ST	7.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	35.66
Access to Advanced Education	**35.33**
Colleges per lakh population	16.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	32.85
Gender parity index in higher education	89.47
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	20.00
Men completed secondary education	52.30
Pupil teacher ratio	12.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	52.50
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	85.40

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹180,865
Total Population (2011)	0.38M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Andhra Pradesh

53.60

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**59.30**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**46.42**
Anaemic women	58.80
Antenatal care	67.50
Child Mortality Rate	35.20
Children receiving an adequate diet	9.30
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.96
Health centres per lakh population	20.29
Infant Mortality Rate	30.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	65.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	63.20
Stunted Children	31.20
Underweight Children	29.60
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.63
Water and Sanitation	**61.13**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	77.30
Drinking source at premises	96.70
Functional household tap connection	59.75
Prevalence of diarrhoea	7.20
Shelter	**68.73**
Households in good condition	58.80
Households with electricity	99.50
Power deficit	0.12
Usage of clean fuel	83.60
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	28.15
Personal Safety	**60.91**
Crime against women	65.00
Crimes against children	17.50
Cyber crimes	3.60
Murder crimes	1.60
Road deaths	12.20
Violent crimes	12.70

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**46.52**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**49.18**
Connectivity to schools	94.33
Drop out rates in secondary	16.70
Learning outcomes (class 3)	54.67
Learning outcomes (class 5)	43.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	38.75
Net enrolment ratio	83.60
Pupil teacher ratio	27.00
Total schools per lakh population	592.46
Access to Information and Communications	**40.96**
Access to online services	18,736.1
Households having computers	4.4
Households having internet	32.7
Households having landline	1.9
Households having mobile phones	91.2
Households having television	85.7
Internet connectivity in rural areas	88.9
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.41
Health and Wellness	**39.17**
Child Vaccination	73.00
HIV prevalence	1.55
Leprosy prevalence	0.55
Life expectancy at 60	15.20
Men elevated blood pressure	29.00
Men high blood sugar level	11.40
Men who are overweight or obese	31.10
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	39.82
Women elevated blood pressure	25.30
Women high blood sugar level	10.40
Women who are overweight or obese	36.30
Environmental Quality	**56.75**
Air quality No2	16.00
Air quality PM10	56.00
Air quality So2	6.00
Forest cover	18.28
Renewable energy	15.93
Water extraction	33.26
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	9.40
Water quality chemical contaminants	17.79

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**54.98**
Personal Rights	**52.25**
Access to judiciary	68.49
Births registered	92.20
Human traficking	0.30
Land ownership (offences against property)	27.30
Personal Freedom and Choice	**62.47**
Child labour	0.20
Corruption	57.10
Early marriages	29.30
Family planning	71.10
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**52.93**
Access to finance	16.28
Child gender equality index	66.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	26.29
Financial inclusion - women	81.80
Insurance coverage	70.20
Violence against SC	23.10
Violence against ST	12.20
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	50.00
Access to Advanced Education	**52.29**
Colleges per lakh population	51.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	115.48
Gender parity index in higher education	92.03
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	35.20
Men completed secondary education	47.90
Pupil teacher ratio	27.00
Quality weighted universities	48.84
Women completed secondary education	39.60
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	290.06

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹129,516
Total Population (2011)	44.82M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Arunachal Pradesh

56.56

Basic Human Needs — Score 57.72

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**62.04**
Anaemic women	40.30
Antenatal care	36.50
Child Mortality Rate	18.80
Children receiving an adequate diet	22.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.58
Health centres per lakh population	35.54
Infant Mortality Rate	12.90
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	56.60
Stunted Children	28.00
Underweight Children	15.40
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**66.06**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	82.90
Drinking source at premises	93.70
Functional household tap connection	67.03
Prevalence of diarrhoea	5.10
Shelter	**39.38**
Households in good condition	52.90
Households with electricity	94.80
Power deficit	17.45
Usage of clean fuel	53.20
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	37.40
Personal Safety	**63.38**
Crime against women	38.00
Crimes against children	19.20
Cyber crimes	2.00
Murder crimes	3.00
Road deaths	3.60
Violent crimes	27.20

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹118,573
Total Population (2011)	1.59M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Foundations of Wellbeing — Score 54.67

Access to Basic Knowledge	**53.16**
Connectivity to schools	70.97
Drop out rates in secondary	10.70
Learning outcomes (class 3)	47.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	43.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.50
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	13.00
Total schools per lakh population	891.37
Access to Information and Communications	**37.17**
Access to online services	1,740.9
Households having computers	7.9
Households having internet	59.6
Households having landline	1.4
Households having mobile phones	90.3
Households having television	73.2
Internet connectivity in rural areas	57.7
Access to online state government services per lakh population	3.33
Health and Wellness	**56.45**
Child Vaccination	64.90
HIV prevalence	0.12
Leprosy prevalence	0.19
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	33.10
Men high blood sugar level	4.30
Men who are overweight or obese	27.60
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	5.91
Women elevated blood pressure	24.90
Women high blood sugar level	3.10
Women who are overweight or obese	23.90
Environmental Quality	**71.92**
Air quality No2	Null
Air quality PM10	Null
Air quality So2	Null
Forest cover	79.33
Renewable energy	0.16
Water extraction	0.36
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.38
Water quality chemical contaminants	1.11

Opportunity — Score 57.30

Personal Rights	**62.07**
Access to judiciary	0.00
Births registered	87.70
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	46.30
Personal Freedom and Choice	**56.36**
Child labour	0.20
Corruption	0.00
Early marriages	18.90
Family planning	59.10
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	Null
Inclusiveness	**67.68**
Access to finance	10.50
Child gender equality index	21.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	75.38
Financial inclusion - women	78.20
Insurance coverage	29.30
Violence against SC	Null
Violence against ST	0.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	38.99
Access to Advanced Education	**43.08**
Colleges per lakh population	25.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	641.45
Gender parity index in higher education	98.14
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	35.40
Men completed secondary education	48.20
Pupil teacher ratio	13.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	39.40
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	43.94

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Assam

44.92

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**36.14**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**36.25**
Anaemic women	65.90
Antenatal care	50.70
Child Mortality Rate	39.10
Children receiving an adequate diet	8.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.01
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.96
Health centres per lakh population	17.30
Infant Mortality Rate	31.90
Maternal Mortality Rate	215.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	68.40
Stunted Children	35.30
Underweight Children	32.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.42
Water and Sanitation	**43.87**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	68.60
Drinking source at premises	86.00
Functional household tap connection	38.56
Prevalence of diarrhoea	5.50
Shelter	**29.21**
Households in good condition	29.50
Households with electricity	92.60
Power deficit	14.54
Usage of clean fuel	42.10
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	34.43
Personal Safety	**35.24**
Crime against women	154.30
Crimes against children	38.30
Cyber crimes	10.10
Murder crimes	3.30
Road deaths	7.10
Violent crimes	73.70

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**51.61**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**52.86**
Connectivity to schools	81.05
Drop out rates in secondary	31.00
Learning outcomes (class 3)	61.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	52.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	40.50
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	21.00
Total schools per lakh population	801.00
Access to Information and Communications	**29.39**
Access to online services	2,179.3
Households having computers	7.3
Households having internet	42.8
Households having landline	0.9
Households having mobile phones	91.9
Households having television	50.0
Internet connectivity in rural areas	97.6
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.26
Health and Wellness	**65.01**
Child Vaccination	66.40
HIV prevalence	0.56
Leprosy prevalence	0.25
Life expectancy at 60	13.95
Men elevated blood pressure	20.30
Men high blood sugar level	6.20
Men who are overweight or obese	16.20
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	0.46
Women elevated blood pressure	19.10
Women high blood sugar level	4.90
Women who are overweight or obese	15.20
Environmental Quality	**59.19**
Air quality No2	12.00
Air quality PM10	56.00
Air quality So2	6.00
Forest cover	36.09
Renewable energy	0.67
Water extraction	11.73
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.91
Water quality chemical contaminants	34.04

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**47.01**
Personal Rights	**37.07**
Access to judiciary	68.74
Births registered	96.30
Human traficking	0.40
Land ownership (offences against property)	70.70
Personal Freedom and Choice	**56.30**
Child labour	0.30
Corruption	100.00
Early marriages	31.80
Family planning	60.80
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**63.69**
Access to finance	8.55
Child gender equality index	36.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	22.61
Financial inclusion - women	78.50
Insurance coverage	60.00
Violence against SC	1.30
Violence against ST	0.30
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	54.60
Access to Advanced Education	**30.99**
Colleges per lakh population	15.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	155.03
Gender parity index in higher education	98.35
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	17.30
Men completed secondary education	35.50
Pupil teacher ratio	21.00
Quality weighted universities	52.77
Women completed secondary education	29.60
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	23.67

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹68,916
Total Population (2011)	34.21M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Bihar

44.47

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**44.39**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**28.86**
Anaemic women	63.50
Antenatal care	25.20
Child Mortality Rate	56.40
Children receiving an adequate diet	10.90
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.62
Health centres per lakh population	11.99
Infant Mortality Rate	46.80
Maternal Mortality Rate	149.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	69.40
Stunted Children	42.90
Underweight Children	41.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**50.12**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	49.40
Drinking source at premises	99.20
Functional household tap connection	92.78
Prevalence of diarrhoea	13.70
Shelter	**36.05**
Households in good condition	28.60
Households with electricity	96.30
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	37.80
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	29.43
Personal Safety	**62.51**
Crime against women	26.30
Crimes against children	13.90
Cyber crimes	1.20
Murder crimes	2.60
Road deaths	5.30
Violent crimes	41.90

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**45.83**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**47.65**
Connectivity to schools	85.15
Drop out rates in secondary	17.60
Learning outcomes (class 3)	56.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	48.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.50
Net enrolment ratio	93.90
Pupil teacher ratio	57.00
Total schools per lakh population	295.14
Access to Information and Communications	**28.84**
Access to online services	1,613.3
Households having computers	3.6
Households having internet	36.5
Households having landline	0.9
Households having mobile phones	93.4
Households having television	33.3
Internet connectivity in rural areas	99.4
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.08
Health and Wellness	**64.04**
Child Vaccination	71.00
HIV prevalence	1.16
Leprosy prevalence	0.77
Life expectancy at 60	13.05
Men elevated blood pressure	18.40
Men high blood sugar level	7.00
Men who are overweight or obese	14.70
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	1.52
Women elevated blood pressure	15.90
Women high blood sugar level	5.40
Women who are overweight or obese	15.90
Environmental Quality	**42.80**
Air quality No2	29.00
Air quality PM10	146.00
Air quality So2	3.00
Forest cover	7.84
Renewable energy	1.09
Water extraction	51.14
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.42
Water quality chemical contaminants	18.05

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**43.19**
Personal Rights	**66.47**
Access to judiciary	35.43
Births registered	75.60
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	33.00
Personal Freedom and Choice	**42.82**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	40.80
Family planning	55.80
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.20
Inclusiveness	**40.85**
Access to finance	7.15
Child gender equality index	92.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	21.98
Financial inclusion - women	76.70
Insurance coverage	14.60
Violence against SC	44.50
Violence against ST	7.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	52.02
Access to Advanced Education	**22.61**
Colleges per lakh population	7.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	25.88
Gender parity index in higher education	88.57
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	14.50
Men completed secondary education	42.80
Pupil teacher ratio	57.00
Quality weighted universities	49.47
Women completed secondary education	28.80
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	21.85

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹33,979
Total Population (2011)	103.80M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Chandigarh

62.37

Basic Human Needs	Score
70.12	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**58.69**
Anaemic women	60.30
Antenatal care	78.70
Child Mortality Rate	0.00
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.47
Health centres per lakh population	0.47
Infant Mortality Rate	0.00
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	54.60
Stunted Children	25.30
Underweight Children	20.60
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	4.46
Water and Sanitation	**76.06**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	85.00
Drinking source at premises	99.10
Functional household tap connection	Null
Prevalence of diarrhoea	4.30
Shelter	**87.02**
Households in good condition	65.00
Households with electricity	99.90
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	95.80
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	94.56
Personal Safety	**58.70**
Crime against women	54.80
Crimes against children	64.50
Cyber crimes	1.40
Murder crimes	1.80
Road deaths	3.40
Violent crimes	27.70

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
55.47	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**55.88**
Connectivity to schools	100.00
Drop out rates in secondary	1.60
Learning outcomes (class 3)	62.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	54.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	52.00
Net enrolment ratio	72.90
Pupil teacher ratio	26.00
Total schools per lakh population	103.09
Access to Information and Communications	**60.10**
Access to online services	7,884.6
Households having computers	Null
Households having internet	Null
Households having landline	Null
Households having mobile phones	Null
Households having television	Null
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	7.11
Health and Wellness	**40.85**
Child Vaccination	80.90
HIV prevalence	0.53
Leprosy prevalence	1.03
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	30.60
Men high blood sugar level	8.80
Men who are overweight or obese	34.40
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	0.00
Women elevated blood pressure	25.00
Women high blood sugar level	12.00
Women who are overweight or obese	44.00
Environmental Quality	**65.08**
Air quality No2	15.00
Air quality PM10	92.00
Air quality So2	2.00
Forest cover	37.83
Renewable energy	97.30
Water extraction	80.60
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00

Opportunity	Score
61.51	
Personal Rights	**47.02**
Access to judiciary	78.63
Births registered	97.60
Human traficking	0.20
Land ownership (offences against property)	62.10
Personal Freedom and Choice	**76.61**
Child labour	0.30
Corruption	100.00
Early marriages	9.70
Family planning	77.40
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**61.06**
Access to finance	36.69
Child gender equality index	162.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	9.90
Financial inclusion - women	87.10
Insurance coverage	32.20
Violence against SC	1.50
Violence against ST	Null
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	34.32
Access to Advanced Education	**61.36**
Colleges per lakh population	12.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	688.69
Gender parity index in higher education	99.69
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	52.10
Men completed secondary education	64.50
Pupil teacher ratio	26.00
Quality weighted universities	51.23
Women completed secondary education	59.60
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	258.18

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹263,138
Total Population (2011)	1.05M

Peer Group: Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Chhattisgarh

51.36

Basic Human Needs	Score
48.90	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**35.58**
Anaemic women	60.80
Antenatal care	60.10
Child Mortality Rate	50.40
Children receiving an adequate diet	9.30
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.11
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.85
Health centres per lakh population	20.65
Infant Mortality Rate	44.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	159.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	67.20
Stunted Children	34.60
Underweight Children	31.30
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.10
Water and Sanitation	**60.55**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	76.80
Drinking source at premises	95.50
Functional household tap connection	24.46
Prevalence of diarrhoea	3.60
Shelter	**51.18**
Households in good condition	36.60
Households with electricity	98.80
Power deficit	0.17
Usage of clean fuel	33.00
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	49.17
Personal Safety	**48.31**
Crime against women	50.70
Crimes against children	51.90
Cyber crimes	1.00
Murder crimes	3.30
Road deaths	13.90
Violent crimes	27.50

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
50.29	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**51.83**
Connectivity to schools	93.09
Drop out rates in secondary	13.60
Learning outcomes (class 3)	48.67
Learning outcomes (class 5)	41.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	38.00
Net enrolment ratio	90.40
Pupil teacher ratio	20.00
Total schools per lakh population	850.35
Access to Information and Communications	**30.62**
Access to online services	10,894.8
Households having computers	6.7
Households having internet	40.8
Households having landline	1.4
Households having mobile phones	85.7
Households having television	67.7
Internet connectivity in rural areas	90.6
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.32
Health and Wellness	**61.60**
Child Vaccination	79.70
HIV prevalence	0.56
Leprosy prevalence	2.08
Life expectancy at 60	12.15
Men elevated blood pressure	27.70
Men high blood sugar level	4.40
Men who are overweight or obese	14.90
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	7.97
Women elevated blood pressure	23.60
Women high blood sugar level	3.80
Women who are overweight or obese	14.10
Environmental Quality	**57.11**
Air quality No2	15.00
Air quality PM10	53.00
Air quality So2	8.00
Forest cover	41.21
Renewable energy	0.75
Water extraction	46.34
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.14
Water quality chemical contaminants	20.14

Opportunity	Score
54.87	
Personal Rights	**60.03**
Access to judiciary	71.65
Births registered	96.60
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	35.90
Personal Freedom and Choice	**66.92**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	12.10
Family planning	67.80
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.10
Inclusiveness	**61.86**
Access to finance	8.71
Child gender equality index	40.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	44.69
Financial inclusion - women	80.30
Insurance coverage	71.40
Violence against SC	9.70
Violence against ST	6.40
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	54.79
Access to Advanced Education	**30.68**
Colleges per lakh population	26.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	50.65
Gender parity index in higher education	93.06
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	18.50
Men completed secondary education	41.50
Pupil teacher ratio	20.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	36.90
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	50.30

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹85,258
Total Population (2011)	32.11M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

59.81

Basic Human Needs	Score
64.38	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**39.58**
Anaemic women	62.50
Antenatal care	86.20
Child Mortality Rate	37.00
Children receiving an adequate diet	10.20
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.51
Health centres per lakh population	0.68
Infant Mortality Rate	31.80
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	75.80
Stunted Children	39.40
Underweight Children	38.70
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**72.44**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	65.80
Drinking source at premises	95.40
Functional household tap connection	100.00
Prevalence of diarrhoea	2.60
Shelter	**67.09**
Households in good condition	31.20
Households with electricity	99.70
Power deficit	0.17
Usage of clean fuel	79.90
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	63.63
Personal Safety	**78.43**
Crime against women	16.30
Crimes against children	34.90
Cyber crimes	0.30
Murder crimes	1.30
Road deaths	5.90
Violent crimes	7.40

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
55.71	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**44.45**
Connectivity to schools	94.36
Drop out rates in secondary	22.40
Learning outcomes (class 3)	47.83
Learning outcomes (class 5)	41.17
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.13
Net enrolment ratio	77.70
Pupil teacher ratio	28.00
Total schools per lakh population	383.22
Access to Information and Communications	**63.03**
Access to online services	33,829.3
Households having computers	Null
Households having internet	Null
Households having landline	Null
Households having mobile phones	Null
Households having television	Null
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	6.49
Health and Wellness	**61.09**
Child Vaccination	94.90
HIV prevalence	0.23
Leprosy prevalence	2.61
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	15.40
Men high blood sugar level	7.70
Men who are overweight or obese	21.40
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	123.43
Women elevated blood pressure	14.90
Women high blood sugar level	5.90
Women who are overweight or obese	26.80
Environmental Quality	**54.25**
Air quality No2	18.00
Air quality PM10	81.00
Air quality So2	14.00
Forest cover	39.15
Renewable energy	95.92
Water extraction	79.68
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00

Opportunity	Score
59.35	
Personal Rights	**70.21**
Access to judiciary	62.14
Births registered	98.10
Human traficking	0.20
Land ownership (offences against property)	8.00
Personal Freedom and Choice	**72.50**
Child labour	0.10
Corruption	100.00
Early marriages	26.40
Family planning	68.00
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**59.28**
Access to finance	17.93
Child gender equality index	183.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	40.15
Financial inclusion - women	83.60
Insurance coverage	52.00
Violence against SC	8.10
Violence against ST	0.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	39.94
Access to Advanced Education	**35.42**
Colleges per lakh population	14.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	Null
Gender parity index in higher education	96.95
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	7.75
Men completed secondary education	49.40
Pupil teacher ratio	28.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	35.80
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	129.99

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020

Total Population (2011) 0.59M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Delhi

56.28

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**58.89**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**50.10**
Anaemic women	49.90
Antenatal care	77.20
Child Mortality Rate	30.60
Children receiving an adequate diet	16.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.01
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.40
Health centres per lakh population	0.30
Infant Mortality Rate	24.50
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	69.20
Stunted Children	30.90
Underweight Children	21.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.21
Water and Sanitation	**60.05**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	81.10
Drinking source at premises	99.40
Functional household tap connection	Null
Prevalence of diarrhoea	10.60
Shelter	**81.59**
Households in good condition	43.50
Households with electricity	99.90
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	98.90
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	95.92
Personal Safety	**43.84**
Crime against women	106.40
Crimes against children	96.80
Cyber crimes	0.80
Murder crimes	2.30
Road deaths	5.70
Violent crimes	49.20

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**51.40**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**50.00**
Connectivity to schools	100.00
Drop out rates in secondary	8.80
Learning outcomes (class 3)	49.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	44.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.75
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	33.00
Total schools per lakh population	147.19
Access to Information and Communications	**71.30**
Access to online services	5,804.1
Households having computers	30.7
Households having internet	79.0
Households having landline	6.6
Households having mobile phones	97.7
Households having television	88.8
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.62
Health and Wellness	**45.11**
Child Vaccination	76.00
HIV prevalence	0.99
Leprosy prevalence	0.99
Life expectancy at 60	17.40
Men elevated blood pressure	32.80
Men high blood sugar level	7.30
Men who are overweight or obese	38.00
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	6.23
Women elevated blood pressure	24.10
Women high blood sugar level	6.30
Women who are overweight or obese	41.30
Environmental Quality	**39.20**
Air quality No2	61.00
Air quality PM10	194.00
Air quality So2	4.00
Forest cover	13.15
Renewable energy	5.71
Water extraction	101.40
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**58.55**
Personal Rights	**40.53**
Access to judiciary	65.01
Births registered	94.40
Human traficking	0.30
Land ownership (offences against property)	895.90
Personal Freedom and Choice	**84.69**
Child labour	0.10
Corruption	90.50
Early marriages	9.90
Family planning	76.40
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**57.58**
Access to finance	18.93
Child gender equality index	77.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	10.76
Financial inclusion - women	72.50
Insurance coverage	25.00
Violence against SC	2.50
Violence against ST	Null
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	Null
Access to Advanced Education	**51.40**
Colleges per lakh population	8.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	767.83
Gender parity index in higher education	98.82
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	48.00
Men completed secondary education	60.90
Pupil teacher ratio	33.00
Quality weighted universities	68.06
Women completed secondary education	59.70
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	69.95

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹306,385
Total Population (2011)	18.88M

Peer Group: Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Goa

65.53

Basic Human Needs	Score
74.78	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**65.00**
Anaemic women	39.00
Antenatal care	93.00
Child Mortality Rate	10.60
Children receiving an adequate diet	21.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.21
Health centres per lakh population	19.76
Infant Mortality Rate	5.60
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	53.20
Stunted Children	25.80
Underweight Children	24.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**85.27**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	87.90
Drinking source at premises	98.50
Functional household tap connection	100.00
Prevalence of diarrhoea	3.20
Shelter	**85.49**
Households in good condition	60.60
Households with electricity	100.00
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	96.50
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	92.51
Personal Safety	**63.34**
Crime against women	28.50
Crimes against children	32.70
Cyber crimes	2.60
Murder crimes	2.20
Road deaths	8.00
Violent crimes	20.30

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
58.98	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**55.11**
Connectivity to schools	99.73
Drop out rates in secondary	5.90
Learning outcomes (class 3)	59.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	46.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.50
Net enrolment ratio	88.10
Pupil teacher ratio	27.00
Total schools per lakh population	572.33
Access to Information and Communications	**69.77**
Access to online services	3,641.9
Households having computers	26.7
Households having internet	52.2
Households having landline	13.5
Households having mobile phones	99.0
Households having television	95.2
Internet connectivity in rural areas	91.3
Access to online state government services per lakh population	6.72
Health and Wellness	**42.98**
Child Vaccination	81.90
HIV prevalence	0.43
Leprosy prevalence	0.56
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	26.80
Men high blood sugar level	11.60
Men who are overweight or obese	32.60
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	31.49
Women elevated blood pressure	27.50
Women high blood sugar level	9.60
Women who are overweight or obese	36.10
Environmental Quality	**68.04**
Air quality No2	12.00
Air quality PM10	57.00
Air quality So2	7.00
Forest cover	60.62
Renewable energy	0.15
Water extraction	23.48
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	2.67

Opportunity	Score
62.84	
Personal Rights	**51.29**
Access to judiciary	59.30
Births registered	100.00
Human traficking	1.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	36.00
Personal Freedom and Choice	**78.15**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	0.00
Early marriages	5.80
Family planning	67.90
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**62.68**
Access to finance	45.82
Child gender equality index	162.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	9.80
Financial inclusion - women	88.30
Insurance coverage	66.00
Violence against SC	7.90
Violence against ST	1.30
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	36.72
Access to Advanced Education	**59.25**
Colleges per lakh population	31.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	280.10
Gender parity index in higher education	94.94
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	28.40
Men completed secondary education	76.60
Pupil teacher ratio	27.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	71.50
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	232.49

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹343,687
Total Population (2011)	1.46M

Peer Group: Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Gujarat

53.81

Basic Human Needs	Score
59.51	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**37.41**
Anaemic women	65.00
Antenatal care	76.90
Child Mortality Rate	37.60
Children receiving an adequate diet	5.90
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.79
Health centres per lakh population	17.03
Infant Mortality Rate	31.20
Maternal Mortality Rate	75.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	79.70
Stunted Children	39.00
Underweight Children	39.70
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.55
Water and Sanitation	**65.22**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	74.00
Drinking source at premises	97.20
Functional household tap connection	96.51
Prevalence of diarrhoea	8.20
Shelter	**61.86**
Households in good condition	48.30
Households with electricity	97.60
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	66.90
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	69.97
Personal Safety	**73.54**
Crime against women	24.40
Crimes against children	19.50
Cyber crimes	1.90
Murder crimes	1.40
Road deaths	8.10
Violent crimes	12.10

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
50.19	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**50.36**
Connectivity to schools	97.82
Drop out rates in secondary	23.30
Learning outcomes (class 3)	62.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	50.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.50
Net enrolment ratio	82.90
Pupil teacher ratio	30.00
Total schools per lakh population	381.50
Access to Information and Communications	**45.61**
Access to online services	15,623.5
Households having computers	8.3
Households having internet	54.8
Households having landline	2.1
Households having mobile phones	92.4
Households having television	73.4
Internet connectivity in rural areas	97.1
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.25
Health and Wellness	**60.56**
Child Vaccination	76.30
HIV prevalence	0.48
Leprosy prevalence	0.36
Life expectancy at 60	15.55
Men elevated blood pressure	20.30
Men high blood sugar level	7.10
Men who are overweight or obese	19.90
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	22.61
Women elevated blood pressure	20.60
Women high blood sugar level	6.70
Women who are overweight or obese	22.60
Environmental Quality	**44.22**
Air quality No2	19.00
Air quality PM10	97.00
Air quality So2	15.00
Forest cover	7.61
Renewable energy	14.00
Water extraction	53.39
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	2.78
Water quality chemical contaminants	12.64

Opportunity	Score
51.73	
Personal Rights	**73.02**
Access to judiciary	65.30
Births registered	97.50
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	19.80
Personal Freedom and Choice	**49.62**
Child labour	0.20
Corruption	44.00
Early marriages	21.80
Family planning	65.30
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.20
Inclusiveness	**48.27**
Access to finance	12.45
Child gender equality index	45.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	23.70
Financial inclusion - women	70.00
Insurance coverage	39.00
Violence against SC	32.50
Violence against ST	3.30
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	49.96
Access to Advanced Education	**36.01**
Colleges per lakh population	31.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	104.43
Gender parity index in higher education	88.01
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	21.30
Men completed secondary education	45.60
Pupil teacher ratio	30.00
Quality weighted universities	50.82
Women completed secondary education	33.80
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	99.32

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹187,524
Total Population (2011)	66.92M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Haryana

54.15

Basic Human Needs	Score
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**46.03**
Anaemic women	60.40
Antenatal care	60.40
Child Mortality Rate	38.70
Children receiving an adequate diet	11.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.07
Health centres per lakh population	12.69
Infant Mortality Rate	33.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	91.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	70.40
Stunted Children	27.50
Underweight Children	21.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.16
Water and Sanitation	**80.22**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	85.00
Drinking source at premises	98.60
Functional household tap connection	100.00
Prevalence of diarrhoea	4.90
Shelter	**61.48**
Households in good condition	49.00
Households with electricity	99.60
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	59.50
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	32.29
Personal Safety	**33.04**
Crime against women	94.70
Crimes against children	47.60
Cyber crimes	2.20
Murder crimes	3.90
Road deaths	14.40
Violent crimes	41.50

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Access to Basic Knowledge	**53.00**
Connectivity to schools	99.10
Drop out rates in secondary	14.30
Learning outcomes (class 3)	55.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	49.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	48.00
Net enrolment ratio	82.00
Pupil teacher ratio	24.00
Total schools per lakh population	381.00
Access to Information and Communications	**57.45**
Access to online services	7,926.8
Households having computers	13.7
Households having internet	72.9
Households having landline	1.8
Households having mobile phones	97.2
Households having television	81.8
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.40
Health and Wellness	**56.36**
Child Vaccination	76.90
HIV prevalence	0.63
Leprosy prevalence	0.13
Life expectancy at 60	15.90
Men elevated blood pressure	25.10
Men high blood sugar level	6.20
Men who are overweight or obese	28.30
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	22.93
Women elevated blood pressure	21.00
Women high blood sugar level	5.70
Women who are overweight or obese	33.10
Environmental Quality	**46.31**
Air quality No2	Null
Air quality PM10	Null
Air quality So2	Null
Forest cover	3.63
Renewable energy	2.50
Water extraction	134.56
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	11.31
Water quality chemical contaminants	6.66

Opportunity	Score
Personal Rights	**49.17**
Access to judiciary	75.74
Births registered	95.10
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	104.50
Personal Freedom and Choice	**69.84**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	55.00
Early marriages	12.50
Family planning	73.10
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.30
Inclusiveness	**50.79**
Access to finance	19.53
Child gender equality index	107.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	22.32
Financial inclusion - women	73.60
Insurance coverage	25.70
Violence against SC	23.70
Violence against ST	Null
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	42.12
Access to Advanced Education	**46.09**
Colleges per lakh population	34.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	131.08
Gender parity index in higher education	98.69
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	29.30
Men completed secondary education	62.20
Pupil teacher ratio	24.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	49.50
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	124.22

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹195,660
Total Population (2011)	25.86M
Peer Group	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Himachal Pradesh

63.28

Basic Human Needs	Score
65.32	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**54.59**
Anaemic women	53.00
Antenatal care	70.30
Child Mortality Rate	28.90
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.91
Health centres per lakh population	42.03
Infant Mortality Rate	25.60
Maternal Mortality Rate	71.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	55.40
Stunted Children	30.80
Underweight Children	25.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.34
Water and Sanitation	**74.89**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	81.80
Drinking source at premises	96.20
Functional household tap connection	93.70
Prevalence of diarrhoea	4.70
Shelter	**64.86**
Households in good condition	50.10
Households with electricity	99.50
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	51.70
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	60.34
Personal Safety	**66.92**
Crime against women	44.50
Crimes against children	29.50
Cyber crimes	1.30
Murder crimes	1.20
Road deaths	7.40
Violent crimes	24.70

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
60.54	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**57.09**
Connectivity to schools	87.66
Drop out rates in secondary	7.70
Learning outcomes (class 3)	56.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	45.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.50
Net enrolment ratio	91.60
Pupil teacher ratio	15.00
Total schools per lakh population	1,216...
Access to Information and Communications	**60.99**
Access to online services	6,217.4
Households having computers	15.5
Households having internet	61.1
Households having landline	2.6
Households having mobile phones	97.9
Households having television	87.7
Internet connectivity in rural areas	97.9
Access to online state government services per lakh population	1.72
Health and Wellness	**54.25**
Child Vaccination	89.30
HIV prevalence	0.24
Leprosy prevalence	0.18
Life expectancy at 60	16.70
Men elevated blood pressure	24.40
Men high blood sugar level	6.70
Men who are overweight or obese	30.60
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	140.54
Women elevated blood pressure	22.20
Women high blood sugar level	6.40
Women who are overweight or obese	30.40
Environmental Quality	**69.82**
Air quality No2	9.00
Air quality PM10	56.00
Air quality So2	2.00
Forest cover	27.73
Renewable energy	6.03
Water extraction	36.83
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.25
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.82

Opportunity	Score
63.98	
Personal Rights	**69.11**
Access to judiciary	73.90
Births registered	97.90
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	10.10
Personal Freedom and Choice	**69.49**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	10.00
Early marriages	5.40
Family planning	74.20
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.10
Inclusiveness	**61.55**
Access to finance	23.80
Child gender equality index	125.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	31.88
Financial inclusion - women	83.10
Insurance coverage	34.50
Violence against SC	14.50
Violence against ST	0.80
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	50.13
Access to Advanced Education	**55.78**
Colleges per lakh population	49.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	246.26
Gender parity index in higher education	90.86
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	40.80
Men completed secondary education	71.30
Pupil teacher ratio	15.00
Quality weighted universities	51.05
Women completed secondary education	65.90
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	43.76

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹166,895
Total Population (2011)	6.86M
Peer Group	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Jammu and Kashmir

60.76

Basic Human Needs	Score
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**56.19**
Anaemic women	65.90
Antenatal care	80.90
Child Mortality Rate	18.50
Children receiving an adequate diet	13.60
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.68
Health centres per lakh population	29.05
Infant Mortality Rate	16.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	72.70
Stunted Children	26.90
Underweight Children	21.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**57.48**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	75.70
Drinking source at premises	91.90
Functional household tap connection	57.80
Prevalence of diarrhoea	5.60
Shelter	**50.26**
Households in good condition	39.90
Households with electricity	99.30
Power deficit	20.01
Usage of clean fuel	69.20
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	29.73
Personal Safety	**73.61**
Crime against women	53.70
Crimes against children	12.30
Cyber crimes	0.90
Murder crimes	1.10
Road deaths	4.20
Violent crimes	21.10

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Access to Basic Knowledge	**59.70**
Connectivity to schools	79.07
Drop out rates in secondary	3.50
Learning outcomes (class 3)	61.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	54.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	46.50
Net enrolment ratio	81.70
Pupil teacher ratio	15.00
Total schools per lakh population	882.46
Access to Information and Communications	**56.42**
Access to online services	2,179.1
Households having computers	11.8
Households having internet	58.7
Households having landline	4.2
Households having mobile phones	97.2
Households having television	80.2
Internet connectivity in rural areas	97.5
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.47
Health and Wellness	**66.18**
Child Vaccination	86.20
HIV prevalence	0.20
Leprosy prevalence	0.00
Life expectancy at 60	18.30
Men elevated blood pressure	18.90
Men high blood sugar level	2.70
Men who are overweight or obese	31.60
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	53.65
Women elevated blood pressure	20.00
Women high blood sugar level	3.10
Women who are overweight or obese	29.30
Environmental Quality	**53.47**
Air quality No2	19.00
Air quality PM10	157.00
Air quality So2	3.00
Forest cover	1.35
Renewable energy	2.63
Water extraction	21.03
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.38
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.43

Opportunity	Score
Personal Rights	**71.70**
Access to judiciary	58.65
Births registered	95.30
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	24.90
Personal Freedom and Choice	**76.09**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	9.10
Early marriages	4.50
Family planning	59.80
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**60.62**
Access to finance	14.30
Child gender equality index	24.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	20.83
Financial inclusion - women	84.90
Insurance coverage	12.70
Violence against SC	0.80
Violence against ST	Null
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	33.18
Access to Advanced Education	**47.39**
Colleges per lakh population	26.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	284.19
Gender parity index in higher education	99.27
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	32.40
Men completed secondary education	68.20
Pupil teacher ratio	15.00
Quality weighted universities	49.54
Women completed secondary education	51.30
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	36.63

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹85,219
Total Population (2011)	12.27M

Peer Group: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Jharkhand

43.95

Basic Human Needs	Score
39.07	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**35.47**
Anaemic women	65.30
Antenatal care	38.60
Child Mortality Rate	45.40
Children receiving an adequate diet	10.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.02
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.45
Health centres per lakh population	12.58
Infant Mortality Rate	37.90
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	67.50
Stunted Children	39.60
Underweight Children	39.40
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.06
Water and Sanitation	**31.16**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	56.70
Drinking source at premises	86.60
Functional household tap connection	21.37
Prevalence of diarrhoea	7.20
Shelter	**37.50**
Households in good condition	26.20
Households with electricity	94.30
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	31.90
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	48.21
Personal Safety	**52.16**
Crime against women	41.00
Crimes against children	13.00
Cyber crimes	3.20
Murder crimes	4.20
Road deaths	7.00
Violent crimes	37.20

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
45.24	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**47.83**
Connectivity to schools	72.18
Drop out rates in secondary	13.40
Learning outcomes (class 3)	55.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	46.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.25
Net enrolment ratio	93.60
Pupil teacher ratio	30.00
Total schools per lakh population	486.06
Access to Information and Communications	**28.80**
Access to online services	1,798.7
Households having computers	6.0
Households having internet	49.5
Households having landline	0.9
Households having mobile phones	91.5
Households having television	41.2
Internet connectivity in rural areas	96.1
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.24
Health and Wellness	**65.35**
Child Vaccination	73.90
HIV prevalence	0.54
Leprosy prevalence	1.00
Life expectancy at 60	14.10
Men elevated blood pressure	22.60
Men high blood sugar level	6.40
Men who are overweight or obese	15.10
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	4.86
Women elevated blood pressure	17.80
Women high blood sugar level	4.20
Women who are overweight or obese	11.90
Environmental Quality	**39.00**
Air quality No2	16.00
Air quality PM10	152.00
Air quality So2	20.00
Forest cover	29.76
Renewable energy	0.07
Water extraction	29.13
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	8.26
Water quality chemical contaminants	21.25

Opportunity	Score
47.54	
Personal Rights	**46.68**
Access to judiciary	54.04
Births registered	73.50
Human traficking	0.40
Land ownership (offences against property)	35.10
Personal Freedom and Choice	**58.66**
Child labour	0.20
Corruption	78.90
Early marriages	32.20
Family planning	61.70
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**54.82**
Access to finance	8.89
Child gender equality index	101.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	39.52
Financial inclusion - women	79.60
Insurance coverage	50.30
Violence against SC	16.70
Violence against ST	4.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	51.57
Access to Advanced Education	**30.00**
Colleges per lakh population	8.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	97.05
Gender parity index in higher education	99.86
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	20.90
Men completed secondary education	46.60
Pupil teacher ratio	30.00
Quality weighted universities	53.87
Women completed secondary education	33.20
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	33.10

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹63,210
Total Population (2011)	35.09M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Karnataka

56.77

Basic Human Needs	Score
57.51	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**47.05**
Anaemic women	47.80
Antenatal care	70.90
Child Mortality Rate	29.50
Children receiving an adequate diet	12.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	6.59
Health centres per lakh population	19.74
Infant Mortality Rate	25.40
Maternal Mortality Rate	92.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	65.50
Stunted Children	35.40
Underweight Children	32.90
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.01
Water and Sanitation	**60.88**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	74.80
Drinking source at premises	95.30
Functional household tap connection	51.64
Prevalence of diarrhoea	5.30
Shelter	**67.71**
Households in good condition	57.50
Households with electricity	99.10
Power deficit	0.23
Usage of clean fuel	79.70
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	39.20
Personal Safety	**54.42**
Crime against women	38.70
Crimes against children	28.30
Cyber crimes	16.20
Murder crimes	2.00
Road deaths	13.70
Violent crimes	22.00

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
51.34	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**52.92**
Connectivity to schools	79.98
Drop out rates in secondary	16.70
Learning outcomes (class 3)	59.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	49.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.50
Net enrolment ratio	97.60
Pupil teacher ratio	21.00
Total schools per lakh population	581.99
Access to Information and Communications	**50.11**
Access to online services	7,100.3
Households having computers	10.0
Households having internet	50.7
Households having landline	3.4
Households having mobile phones	92.8
Households having television	84.7
Internet connectivity in rural areas	98.4
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.27
Health and Wellness	**51.12**
Child Vaccination	84.10
HIV prevalence	0.60
Leprosy prevalence	0.30
Life expectancy at 60	14.00
Men elevated blood pressure	26.90
Men high blood sugar level	7.60
Men who are overweight or obese	30.90
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	22.91
Women elevated blood pressure	25.00
Women high blood sugar level	6.80
Women who are overweight or obese	30.10
Environmental Quality	**51.20**
Air quality No2	36.00
Air quality PM10	57.00
Air quality So2	4.00
Forest cover	20.19
Renewable energy	29.38
Water extraction	64.85
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.50
Water quality chemical contaminants	23.63

Opportunity	Score
61.46	
Personal Rights	**68.50**
Access to judiciary	66.79
Births registered	97.50
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	30.90
Personal Freedom and Choice	**57.83**
Child labour	0.30
Corruption	25.00
Early marriages	21.30
Family planning	68.70
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**60.72**
Access to finance	16.80
Child gender equality index	22.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	26.21
Financial inclusion - women	88.70
Insurance coverage	28.10
Violence against SC	13.30
Violence against ST	6.90
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	50.05
Access to Advanced Education	**58.78**
Colleges per lakh population	59.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	202.22
Gender parity index in higher education	99.57
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	32.00
Men completed secondary education	56.50
Pupil teacher ratio	21.00
Quality weighted universities	60.11
Women completed secondary education	50.20
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	168.01

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹173,028
Total Population (2011)	62.67M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Kerala

62.05

Basic Human Needs	Score
69.64	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**67.68**
Anaemic women	36.30
Antenatal care	78.60
Child Mortality Rate	5.20
Children receiving an adequate diet	23.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	7.25
Health centres per lakh population	20.10
Infant Mortality Rate	4.40
Maternal Mortality Rate	43.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	39.40
Stunted Children	23.40
Underweight Children	19.70
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.01
Water and Sanitation	**71.73**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	98.70
Drinking source at premises	94.90
Functional household tap connection	41.73
Prevalence of diarrhoea	4.30
Shelter	**75.25**
Households in good condition	74.10
Households with electricity	99.60
Power deficit	2.20
Usage of clean fuel	72.10
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	65.04
Personal Safety	**63.91**
Crime against women	55.10
Crimes against children	41.90
Cyber crimes	1.20
Murder crimes	0.90
Road deaths	6.30
Violent crimes	29.00

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
54.81	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**53.96**
Connectivity to schools	97.81
Drop out rates in secondary	7.10
Learning outcomes (class 3)	64.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	48.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.50
Net enrolment ratio	90.70
Pupil teacher ratio	27.00
Total schools per lakh population	255.94
Access to Information and Communications	**63.16**
Access to online services	30,948.8
Households having computers	18.1
Households having internet	27.2
Households having landline	10.7
Households having mobile phones	97.3
Households having television	87.9
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.41
Health and Wellness	**34.40**
Child Vaccination	77.80
HIV prevalence	0.19
Leprosy prevalence	0.23
Life expectancy at 60	16.50
Men elevated blood pressure	32.80
Men high blood sugar level	13.80
Men who are overweight or obese	36.40
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	70.66
Women elevated blood pressure	30.90
Women high blood sugar level	13.10
Women who are overweight or obese	38.10
Environmental Quality	**67.73**
Air quality No2	9.00
Air quality PM10	38.00
Air quality So2	2.00
Forest cover	54.70
Renewable energy	8.85
Water extraction	51.68
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	81.04
Water quality chemical contaminants	9.33

Opportunity	Score
61.69	
Personal Rights	**56.75**
Access to judiciary	65.05
Births registered	99.00
Human trafficking	0.50
Land ownership (offences against property)	14.00
Personal Freedom and Choice	**80.23**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	6.30
Family planning	60.70
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**48.44**
Access to finance	19.88
Child gender equality index	49.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	10.14
Financial inclusion - women	78.50
Insurance coverage	51.50
Violence against SC	27.80
Violence against ST	26.80
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	52.42
Access to Advanced Education	**61.35**
Colleges per lakh population	48.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	236.80
Gender parity index in higher education	84.58
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	38.80
Men completed secondary education	73.30
Pupil teacher ratio	27.00
Quality weighted universities	48.53
Women completed secondary education	77.00
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	163.82

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹163,216
Total Population (2011)	33.39M
Peer Group	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Ladakh

59.53

Basic Human Needs	Score
55.89	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**47.04**
Anaemic women	92.80
Antenatal care	78.40
Child Mortality Rate	29.50
Children receiving an adequate diet	24.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	6.18
Health centres per lakh population	0.73
Infant Mortality Rate	20.00
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	92.50
Stunted Children	30.50
Underweight Children	20.40
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**32.17**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	42.30
Drinking source at premises	88.70
Functional household tap connection	44.94
Prevalence of diarrhoea	8.50
Shelter	**58.48**
Households in good condition	Null
Households with electricity	99.50
Power deficit	20.01
Usage of clean fuel	76.30
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	43.73
Personal Safety	**85.87**
Crime against women	7.00
Crimes against children	2.40
Cyber crimes	0.30
Murder crimes	0.00
Road deaths	9.80
Violent crimes	2.00

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
59.43	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**56.49**
Connectivity to schools	87.41
Drop out rates in secondary	3.40
Learning outcomes (class 3)	51.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	48.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	44.75
Net enrolment ratio	66.60
Pupil teacher ratio	10.00
Total schools per lakh population	1,821...
Access to Information and Communications	**52.20**
Access to online services	0.0
Households having computers	11.4
Households having internet	65.9
Households having landline	4.3
Households having mobile phones	95.7
Households having television	86.0
Internet connectivity in rural areas	72.9
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.00
Health and Wellness	**68.82**
Child Vaccination	88.20
HIV prevalence	Null
Leprosy prevalence	Null
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	17.40
Men high blood sugar level	2.50
Men who are overweight or obese	37.80
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	0.00
Women elevated blood pressure	15.70
Women high blood sugar level	1.80
Women who are overweight or obese	28.30
Environmental Quality	**60.21**
Air quality No2	Null
Air quality PM10	Null
Air quality So2	Null
Forest cover	1.35
Renewable energy	0.00
Water extraction	17.90
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00

Opportunity	Score
63.26	
Personal Rights	**69.51**
Access to judiciary	79.39
Births registered	98.60
Human traficking	Null
Land ownership (offences against property)	4.10
Personal Freedom and Choice	**78.66**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	2.50
Family planning	51.30
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**71.14**
Access to finance	26.61
Child gender equality index	125.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	94.31
Financial inclusion - women	88.40
Insurance coverage	14.90
Violence against SC	0.00
Violence against ST	0.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	33.18
Access to Advanced Education	**33.75**
Colleges per lakh population	14.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	24.66
Gender parity index in higher education	68.97
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	7.90
Men completed secondary education	72.70
Pupil teacher ratio	10.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	50.00
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	0.00

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020

Total Population (2011) 0.27M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Lakshadweep

65.89

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**72.81**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**66.58**
Anaemic women	25.80
Antenatal care	88.30
Child Mortality Rate	0.00
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	8.70
Health centres per lakh population	32.59
Infant Mortality Rate	0.00
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	43.10
Stunted Children	32.00
Underweight Children	25.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**78.31**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	99.80
Drinking source at premises	92.90
Functional household tap connection	Null
Prevalence of diarrhoea	2.30
Shelter	**71.57**
Households in good condition	72.50
Households with electricity	99.80
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	59.40
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	Null
Personal Safety	**74.80**
Crime against women	45.50
Crimes against children	45.20
Cyber crimes	4.40
Murder crimes	0.00
Road deaths	0.00
Violent crimes	7.40

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**57.71**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**54.39**
Connectivity to schools	91.11
Drop out rates in secondary	0.00
Learning outcomes (class 3)	56.67
Learning outcomes (class 5)	45.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	40.75
Net enrolment ratio	77.80
Pupil teacher ratio	12.00
Total schools per lakh population	328.13
Access to Information and Communications	**59.80**
Access to online services	23,814.2
Households having computers	12.4
Households having internet	20.3
Households having landline	9.7
Households having mobile phones	97.0
Households having television	75.8
Internet connectivity in rural areas	83.3
Access to online state government services per lakh population	23.28
Health and Wellness	**44.29**
Child Vaccination	86.10
HIV prevalence	Null
Leprosy prevalence	0.29
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	24.70
Men high blood sugar level	8.10
Men who are overweight or obese	41.30
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	246.58
Women elevated blood pressure	24.80
Women high blood sugar level	9.90
Women who are overweight or obese	33.50
Environmental Quality	**72.38**
Air quality No2	Null
Air quality PM10	Null
Air quality So2	Null
Forest cover	90.33
Renewable energy	63.23
Water extraction	58.47
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**67.15**
Personal Rights	**86.66**
Access to judiciary	0.00
Births registered	100.00
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	17.60
Personal Freedom and Choice	**79.41**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	1.30
Family planning	52.60
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	Null
Inclusiveness	**66.21**
Access to finance	18.63
Child gender equality index	51.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	98.35
Financial inclusion - women	66.90
Insurance coverage	60.10
Violence against SC	Null
Violence against ST	1.60
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	37.27
Access to Advanced Education	**36.31**
Colleges per lakh population	0.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	0.00
Gender parity index in higher education	31.82
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	7.50
Men completed secondary education	80.90
Pupil teacher ratio	12.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	67.80
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	0.00

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020

Total Population (2011) 0.06M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Madhya Pradesh

48.11

Basic Human Needs	Score
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**36.76**
Anaemic women	54.70
Antenatal care	57.50
Child Mortality Rate	49.20
Children receiving an adequate diet	9.20
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.17
Health centres per lakh population	16.64
Infant Mortality Rate	41.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	173.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	72.70
Stunted Children	35.70
Underweight Children	33.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**44.12**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	65.10
Drinking source at premises	89.00
Functional household tap connection	42.78
Prevalence of diarrhoea	6.40
Shelter	**50.49**
Households in good condition	31.10
Households with electricity	98.40
Power deficit	0.21
Usage of clean fuel	40.10
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	54.37
Personal Safety	**49.59**
Crime against women	63.30
Crimes against children	59.10
Cyber crimes	0.80
Murder crimes	2.50
Road deaths	12.70
Violent crimes	27.80

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Access to Basic Knowledge	**52.61**
Connectivity to schools	90.16
Drop out rates in secondary	26.10
Learning outcomes (class 3)	63.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	53.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	45.00
Net enrolment ratio	79.30
Pupil teacher ratio	26.00
Total schools per lakh population	679.34
Access to Information and Communications	**29.25**
Access to online services	2,491.6
Households having computers	5.6
Households having internet	49.9
Households having landline	1.3
Households having mobile phones	89.6
Households having television	58.8
Internet connectivity in rural areas	95.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.14
Health and Wellness	**65.17**
Child Vaccination	77.10
HIV prevalence	0.49
Leprosy prevalence	0.82
Life expectancy at 60	14.15
Men elevated blood pressure	22.70
Men high blood sugar level	4.90
Men who are overweight or obese	15.60
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	0.03
Women elevated blood pressure	20.60
Women high blood sugar level	3.90
Women who are overweight or obese	16.60
Environmental Quality	**51.17**
Air quality No2	18.00
Air quality PM10	92.00
Air quality So2	11.00
Forest cover	25.14
Renewable energy	5.82
Water extraction	56.82
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	1.04
Water quality chemical contaminants	3.07

Opportunity	Score
Personal Rights	**59.88**
Access to judiciary	61.72
Births registered	94.10
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	40.60
Personal Freedom and Choice	**62.71**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	56.40
Early marriages	23.10
Family planning	71.70
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.10
Inclusiveness	**41.69**
Access to finance	9.73
Child gender equality index	44.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	39.43
Financial inclusion - women	74.70
Insurance coverage	38.10
Violence against SC	60.80
Violence against ST	15.70
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	50.00
Access to Advanced Education	**33.89**
Colleges per lakh population	27.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	98.82
Gender parity index in higher education	95.24
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	24.20
Men completed secondary education	39.90
Pupil teacher ratio	26.00
Quality weighted universities	52.21
Women completed secondary education	29.30
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	91.89

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹70,015
Total Population (2011)	73.17M

Peer Group: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Maharashtra

50.86

Basic Human Needs	Score 52.01
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**45.75**
Anaemic women	54.20
Antenatal care	70.30
Child Mortality Rate	28.00
Children receiving an adequate diet	9.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.01
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.50
Health centres per lakh population	12.20
Infant Mortality Rate	23.20
Maternal Mortality Rate	46.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	68.90
Stunted Children	35.20
Underweight Children	36.10
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**52.91**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	72.00
Drinking source at premises	93.50
Functional household tap connection	70.69
Prevalence of diarrhoea	8.90
Shelter	**56.85**
Households in good condition	38.20
Households with electricity	97.80
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	79.70
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	39.10
Personal Safety	**52.54**
Crime against women	53.80
Crimes against children	39.80
Cyber crimes	4.40
Murder crimes	1.70
Road deaths	8.80
Violent crimes	31.70

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score 49.98
Access to Basic Knowledge	**56.05**
Connectivity to schools	97.23
Drop out rates in secondary	11.30
Learning outcomes (class 3)	63.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	51.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.50
Net enrolment ratio	96.10
Pupil teacher ratio	25.00
Total schools per lakh population	445.10
Access to Information and Communications	**49.33**
Access to online services	2,413.9
Households having computers	12.2
Households having internet	48.0
Households having landline	4.2
Households having mobile phones	93.1
Households having television	79.9
Internet connectivity in rural areas	94.3
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.07
Health and Wellness	**57.17**
Child Vaccination	73.50
HIV prevalence	0.42
Leprosy prevalence	1.19
Life expectancy at 60	15.80
Men elevated blood pressure	24.40
Men high blood sugar level	5.90
Men who are overweight or obese	24.70
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	6.80
Women elevated blood pressure	23.10
Women high blood sugar level	5.40
Women who are overweight or obese	23.40
Environmental Quality	**37.37**
Air quality No2	32.00
Air quality PM10	73.00
Air quality So2	13.00
Forest cover	16.51
Renewable energy	8.60
Water extraction	54.99
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	13.23
Water quality chemical contaminants	18.57

Opportunity	Score 50.59
Personal Rights	**57.04**
Access to judiciary	56.00
Births registered	96.30
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	61.40
Personal Freedom and Choice	**50.38**
Child labour	0.10
Corruption	7.80
Early marriages	21.90
Family planning	66.20
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.10
Inclusiveness	**47.60**
Access to finance	11.54
Child gender equality index	87.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	23.85
Financial inclusion - women	72.80
Insurance coverage	20.00
Violence against SC	19.40
Violence against ST	6.30
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	53.47
Access to Advanced Education	**47.33**
Colleges per lakh population	34.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	86.70
Gender parity index in higher education	91.54
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	32.30
Men completed secondary education	61.00
Pupil teacher ratio	25.00
Quality weighted universities	61.45
Women completed secondary education	50.40
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	130.37

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹173,757
Total Population (2011)	114.05M
Peer Group	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Manipur

56.27

Basic Human Needs	Score
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**60.84**
Anaemic women	29.40
Antenatal care	79.40
Child Mortality Rate	30.00
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.60
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.07
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.91
Health centres per lakh population	19.77
Infant Mortality Rate	25.00
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	42.80
Stunted Children	23.40
Underweight Children	13.30
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.81
Water and Sanitation	**48.51**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	64.90
Drinking source at premises	77.10
Functional household tap connection	72.00
Prevalence of diarrhoea	5.60
Shelter	**40.18**
Households in good condition	22.00
Households with electricity	98.10
Power deficit	4.33
Usage of clean fuel	70.40
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	11.70
Personal Safety	**76.61**
Crime against women	15.80
Crimes against children	12.10
Cyber crimes	2.50
Murder crimes	1.50
Road deaths	3.60
Violent crimes	16.10

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Access to Basic Knowledge	**60.44**
Connectivity to schools	86.63
Drop out rates in secondary	9.40
Learning outcomes (class 3)	62.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	51.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	45.50
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	13.00
Total schools per lakh population	735.48
Access to Information and Communications	**43.48**
Access to online services	1,641.8
Households having computers	12.6
Households having internet	66.4
Households having landline	0.6
Households having mobile phones	95.9
Households having television	67.9
Internet connectivity in rural areas	81.6
Access to online state government services per lakh population	1.84
Health and Wellness	**48.71**
Child Vaccination	68.80
HIV prevalence	1.11
Leprosy prevalence	0.08
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	33.20
Men high blood sugar level	8.30
Men who are overweight or obese	30.30
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	5.57
Women elevated blood pressure	23.00
Women high blood sugar level	6.30
Women who are overweight or obese	34.10
Environmental Quality	**61.85**
Air quality No2	22.00
Air quality PM10	137.00
Air quality So2	5.00
Forest cover	74.34
Renewable energy	0.70
Water extraction	5.12
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.07
Water quality chemical contaminants	2.73

Opportunity	Score
Personal Rights	**52.58**
Access to judiciary	66.80
Births registered	87.40
Human traficking	0.20
Land ownership (offences against property)	25.60
Personal Freedom and Choice	**74.29**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	16.30
Family planning	61.30
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**61.51**
Access to finance	7.64
Child gender equality index	33.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	45.47
Financial inclusion - women	74.00
Insurance coverage	14.20
Violence against SC	0.00
Violence against ST	0.20
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	50.69
Access to Advanced Education	**46.27**
Colleges per lakh population	31.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	305.27
Gender parity index in higher education	97.90
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	38.30
Men completed secondary education	58.70
Pupil teacher ratio	13.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	48.10
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	8.33

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹60,107
Total Population (2011)	2.72M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Meghalaya

53.22

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**46.61**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**43.59**
Anaemic women	53.80
Antenatal care	52.20
Child Mortality Rate	40.00
Children receiving an adequate diet	29.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.12
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.36
Health centres per lakh population	19.29
Infant Mortality Rate	32.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	45.10
Stunted Children	46.50
Underweight Children	26.60
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	4.90
Water and Sanitation	**39.86**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	82.90
Drinking source at premises	79.20
Functional household tap connection	40.75
Prevalence of diarrhoea	10.40
Shelter	**39.11**
Households in good condition	48.70
Households with electricity	91.90
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	33.70
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	18.98
Personal Safety	**63.90**
Crime against women	34.90
Crimes against children	30.10
Cyber crimes	4.40
Murder crimes	2.40
Road deaths	3.30
Violent crimes	16.20

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**55.53**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**46.33**
Connectivity to schools	62.28
Drop out rates in secondary	27.90
Learning outcomes (class 3)	48.67
Learning outcomes (class 5)	40.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	34.75
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	20.00
Total schools per lakh population	1,645...
Access to Information and Communications	**33.53**
Access to online services	1,416.2
Households having computers	9.1
Households having internet	44.2
Households having landline	6.1
Households having mobile phones	87.4
Households having television	59.0
Internet connectivity in rural areas	74.1
Access to online state government services per lakh population	2.19
Health and Wellness	**66.77**
Child Vaccination	63.80
HIV prevalence	1.38
Leprosy prevalence	0.04
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	21.40
Men high blood sugar level	4.20
Men who are overweight or obese	13.90
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	70.12
Women elevated blood pressure	18.70
Women high blood sugar level	3.00
Women who are overweight or obese	11.50
Environmental Quality	**75.51**
Air quality No2	12.00
Air quality PM10	47.00
Air quality So2	5.00
Forest cover	76.00
Renewable energy	5.58
Water extraction	4.22
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	1.07
Water quality chemical contaminants	2.13

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**57.50**
Personal Rights	**64.10**
Access to judiciary	50.04
Births registered	82.10
Human trafficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	33.90
Personal Freedom and Choice	**63.77**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	0.00
Early marriages	16.90
Family planning	27.40
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**71.23**
Access to finance	11.00
Child gender equality index	11.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	92.30
Financial inclusion - women	70.40
Insurance coverage	63.50
Violence against SC	0.00
Violence against ST	0.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	Null
Access to Advanced Education	**30.91**
Colleges per lakh population	20.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	238.96
Gender parity index in higher education	89.66
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	26.10
Men completed secondary education	34.70
Pupil teacher ratio	20.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	35.10
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	9.13

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹70,718
Total Population (2011)	3.25M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Mizoram

64.19

Basic Human Needs	Score
67.06	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**60.81**
Anaemic women	34.80
Antenatal care	58.00
Child Mortality Rate	24.00
Children receiving an adequate diet	13.40
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.55
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	1.81
Health centres per lakh population	41.80
Infant Mortality Rate	21.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	46.40
Stunted Children	28.90
Underweight Children	12.70
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.18
Water and Sanitation	**75.61**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	95.30
Drinking source at premises	95.80
Functional household tap connection	63.65
Prevalence of diarrhoea	4.30
Shelter	**59.81**
Households in good condition	56.40
Households with electricity	98.20
Power deficit	0.15
Usage of clean fuel	83.80
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	13.18
Personal Safety	**72.01**
Crime against women	28.80
Crimes against children	33.60
Cyber crimes	1.10
Murder crimes	2.30
Road deaths	2.80
Violent crimes	13.30

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
64.40	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**56.01**
Connectivity to schools	93.32
Drop out rates in secondary	20.10
Learning outcomes (class 3)	60.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	43.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	38.75
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	15.00
Total schools per lakh population	1,415...
Access to Information and Communications	**58.08**
Access to online services	3,306.8
Households having computers	26.8
Households having internet	44.3
Households having landline	3.1
Households having mobile phones	94.4
Households having television	81.9
Internet connectivity in rural areas	70.7
Access to online state government services per lakh population	6.87
Health and Wellness	**57.70**
Child Vaccination	72.50
HIV prevalence	3.94
Leprosy prevalence	0.04
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	25.20
Men high blood sugar level	6.00
Men who are overweight or obese	31.90
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	15.37
Women elevated blood pressure	17.70
Women high blood sugar level	5.70
Women who are overweight or obese	24.20
Environmental Quality	**85.80**
Air quality No2	6.00
Air quality PM10	24.00
Air quality So2	2.00
Forest cover	84.53
Renewable energy	23.98
Water extraction	3.81
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	2.07
Water quality chemical contaminants	1.66

Opportunity	Score
61.11	
Personal Rights	**52.75**
Access to judiciary	72.96
Births registered	99.40
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	94.70
Personal Freedom and Choice	**75.23**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	50.00
Early marriages	8.00
Family planning	31.20
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**70.99**
Access to finance	19.06
Child gender equality index	31.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	98.80
Financial inclusion - women	80.70
Insurance coverage	46.40
Violence against SC	0.00
Violence against ST	0.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	23.64
Access to Advanced Education	**45.49**
Colleges per lakh population	28.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	647.54
Gender parity index in higher education	96.76
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	26.10
Men completed secondary education	49.10
Pupil teacher ratio	15.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	50.00
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	21.60

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹150,531
Total Population (2011)	1.09M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Nagaland

59.24

Basic Human Needs	Score 63.26
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**55.74**
Anaemic women	28.90
Antenatal care	20.70
Child Mortality Rate	33.00
Children receiving an adequate diet	14.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.45
Health centres per lakh population	29.49
Infant Mortality Rate	23.40
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	42.70
Stunted Children	32.70
Underweight Children	26.90
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**64.39**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	87.70
Drinking source at premises	91.00
Functional household tap connection	45.32
Prevalence of diarrhoea	3.40
Shelter	**44.86**
Households in good condition	55.20
Households with electricity	98.60
Power deficit	8.74
Usage of clean fuel	43.00
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	25.07
Personal Safety	**88.06**
Crime against women	3.70
Crimes against children	3.80
Cyber crimes	0.40
Murder crimes	1.10
Road deaths	1.40
Violent crimes	5.60

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score 56.37
Access to Basic Knowledge	**49.27**
Connectivity to schools	81.50
Drop out rates in secondary	24.40
Learning outcomes (class 3)	55.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	44.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.25
Net enrolment ratio	82.10
Pupil teacher ratio	12.00
Total schools per lakh population	470.89
Access to Information and Communications	**39.99**
Access to online services	2,209.5
Households having computers	12.7
Households having internet	54.9
Households having landline	0.3
Households having mobile phones	94.2
Households having television	58.4
Internet connectivity in rural areas	89.7
Access to online state government services per lakh population	2.88
Health and Wellness	**59.50**
Child Vaccination	57.90
HIV prevalence	1.49
Leprosy prevalence	0.16
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	28.70
Men high blood sugar level	5.50
Men who are overweight or obese	23.90
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	3.22
Women elevated blood pressure	22.40
Women high blood sugar level	3.80
Women who are overweight or obese	14.40
Environmental Quality	**76.73**
Air quality No2	6.00
Air quality PM10	80.00
Air quality So2	2.00
Forest cover	73.90
Renewable energy	23.79
Water extraction	1.04
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	14.02
Water quality chemical contaminants	3.85

Opportunity	Score 58.08
Personal Rights	**62.68**
Access to judiciary	58.02
Births registered	73.20
Human trafficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	28.80
Personal Freedom and Choice	**73.15**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	0.00
Early marriages	5.60
Family planning	57.40
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	Null
Inclusiveness	**59.09**
Access to finance	8.94
Child gender equality index	55.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	86.73
Financial inclusion - women	63.70
Insurance coverage	20.50
Violence against SC	Null
Violence against ST	0.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	Null
Access to Advanced Education	**37.38**
Colleges per lakh population	28.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	227.25
Gender parity index in higher education	90.06
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	18.50
Men completed secondary education	53.10
Pupil teacher ratio	12.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	44.40
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	12.99

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹83,622
Total Population (2011)	1.98M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Odisha

48.19

Basic Human Needs	Score
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**41.67**
Anaemic women	64.30
Antenatal care	78.10
Child Mortality Rate	41.10
Children receiving an adequate diet	20.40
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.02
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	5.30
Health centres per lakh population	20.31
Infant Mortality Rate	36.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	150.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	64.20
Stunted Children	31.00
Underweight Children	29.70
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.07
Water and Sanitation	**38.50**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	60.50
Drinking source at premises	91.10
Functional household tap connection	49.22
Prevalence of diarrhoea	9.70
Shelter	**42.63**
Households in good condition	29.70
Households with electricity	97.00
Power deficit	0.02
Usage of clean fuel	34.70
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	51.12
Personal Safety	**34.86**
Crime against women	112.90
Crimes against children	43.90
Cyber crimes	4.20
Murder crimes	3.20
Road deaths	10.00
Violent crimes	38.00

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Access to Basic Knowledge	**56.95**
Connectivity to schools	99.17
Drop out rates in secondary	16.00
Learning outcomes (class 3)	61.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	49.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.50
Net enrolment ratio	87.80
Pupil teacher ratio	16.00
Total schools per lakh population	646.25
Access to Information and Communications	**23.71**
Access to online services	3,925.7
Households having computers	4.8
Households having internet	36.1
Households having landline	1.1
Households having mobile phones	88.3
Households having television	58.5
Internet connectivity in rural areas	87.2
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.21
Health and Wellness	**55.50**
Child Vaccination	90.50
HIV prevalence	0.29
Leprosy prevalence	1.45
Life expectancy at 60	15.85
Men elevated blood pressure	25.60
Men high blood sugar level	8.70
Men who are overweight or obese	22.20
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	39.17
Women elevated blood pressure	22.40
Women high blood sugar level	6.60
Women who are overweight or obese	23.00
Environmental Quality	**55.68**
Air quality No2	15.00
Air quality PM10	86.00
Air quality So2	6.00
Forest cover	33.50
Renewable energy	0.74
Water extraction	43.65
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.12
Water quality chemical contaminants	17.93

Opportunity	Score
Personal Rights	**60.92**
Access to judiciary	40.48
Births registered	90.80
Human traficking	0.20
Land ownership (offences against property)	41.70
Personal Freedom and Choice	**77.90**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	50.00
Early marriages	20.50
Family planning	74.10
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**54.12**
Access to finance	12.35
Child gender equality index	106.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	45.13
Financial inclusion - women	86.50
Insurance coverage	47.90
Violence against SC	28.50
Violence against ST	6.50
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	52.68
Access to Advanced Education	**35.79**
Colleges per lakh population	24.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	70.97
Gender parity index in higher education	93.66
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	21.70
Men completed secondary education	38.60
Pupil teacher ratio	16.00
Quality weighted universities	53.00
Women completed secondary education	33.00
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	129.40

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹94,199
Total Population (2011)	41.95M

Peer Group: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Puducherry

65.99

Basic Human Needs	Score 73.61
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**54.39**
Anaemic women	55.10
Antenatal care	86.90
Child Mortality Rate	3.90
Children receiving an adequate diet	22.90
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	7.20
Health centres per lakh population	10.77
Infant Mortality Rate	2.90
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	64.00
Stunted Children	20.00
Underweight Children	15.30
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.64
Water and Sanitation	**79.78**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	84.90
Drinking source at premises	99.90
Functional household tap connection	100.00
Prevalence of diarrhoea	3.70
Shelter	**81.60**
Households in good condition	82.70
Households with electricity	99.90
Power deficit	0.06
Usage of clean fuel	92.30
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	42.73
Personal Safety	**78.65**
Crime against women	14.00
Crimes against children	19.80
Cyber crimes	0.60
Murder crimes	2.50
Road deaths	0.00
Violent crimes	13.90

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score 52.76
Access to Basic Knowledge	**55.50**
Connectivity to schools	100.00
Drop out rates in secondary	6.90
Learning outcomes (class 3)	62.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	53.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.50
Net enrolment ratio	71.70
Pupil teacher ratio	18.00
Total schools per lakh population	302.07
Access to Information and Communications	**56.17**
Access to online services	5,405.3
Households having computers	Null
Households having internet	Null
Households having landline	Null
Households having mobile phones	Null
Households having television	Null
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	4.42
Health and Wellness	**37.10**
Child Vaccination	82.00
HIV prevalence	0.19
Leprosy prevalence	0.22
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	30.10
Men high blood sugar level	12.20
Men who are overweight or obese	43.30
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	609.98
Women elevated blood pressure	23.00
Women high blood sugar level	10.10
Women who are overweight or obese	46.20
Environmental Quality	**62.27**
Air quality No2	6.00
Air quality PM10	35.00
Air quality So2	3.00
Forest cover	10.88
Renewable energy	1.03
Water extraction	74.27
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	11.61

Opportunity	Score 71.61
Personal Rights	**62.96**
Access to judiciary	57.94
Births registered	99.30
Human traficking	0.30
Land ownership (offences against property)	26.30
Personal Freedom and Choice	**86.24**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	80.00
Early marriages	6.50
Family planning	66.00
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**67.09**
Access to finance	20.97
Child gender equality index	41.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	19.19
Financial inclusion - women	92.60
Insurance coverage	30.10
Violence against SC	4.60
Violence against ST	Null
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	Null
Access to Advanced Education	**70.17**
Colleges per lakh population	46.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	390.95
Gender parity index in higher education	94.00
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	46.30
Men completed secondary education	74.20
Pupil teacher ratio	18.00
Quality weighted universities	49.79
Women completed secondary education	65.40
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	346.09

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹159,804
Total Population (2011)	1.24M
Peer Group	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Punjab

60.23

Basic Human Needs	Score
65.69	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**47.66**
Anaemic women	58.70
Antenatal care	59.30
Child Mortality Rate	32.70
Children receiving an adequate diet	11.90
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.96
Health centres per lakh population	13.58
Infant Mortality Rate	28.00
Maternal Mortality Rate	129.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	71.10
Stunted Children	24.50
Underweight Children	16.90
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.04
Water and Sanitation	**81.17**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	86.60
Drinking source at premises	98.80
Functional household tap connection	99.75
Prevalence of diarrhoea	4.90
Shelter	**69.24**
Households in good condition	49.30
Households with electricity	99.70
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	76.70
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	49.20
Personal Safety	**64.70**
Crime against women	33.80
Crimes against children	24.30
Cyber crimes	1.30
Murder crimes	2.50
Road deaths	8.90
Violent crimes	20.10

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
52.20	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**62.92**
Connectivity to schools	100.00
Drop out rates in secondary	9.00
Learning outcomes (class 3)	71.67
Learning outcomes (class 5)	61.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	54.00
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	24.00
Total schools per lakh population	468.30
Access to Information and Communications	**62.77**
Access to online services	4,807.4
Households having computers	17.7
Households having internet	77.1
Households having landline	2.5
Households having mobile phones	96.7
Households having television	90.6
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.33
Health and Wellness	**41.89**
Child Vaccination	76.20
HIV prevalence	1.09
Leprosy prevalence	0.17
Life expectancy at 60	18.00
Men elevated blood pressure	37.70
Men high blood sugar level	7.00
Men who are overweight or obese	32.20
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	12.11
Women elevated blood pressure	31.20
Women high blood sugar level	8.00
Women who are overweight or obese	40.80
Environmental Quality	**41.21**
Air quality No2	20.00
Air quality PM10	121.00
Air quality So2	8.00
Forest cover	3.67
Renewable energy	7.67
Water extraction	164.42
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.11
Water quality chemical contaminants	12.54

Opportunity	Score
62.79	
Personal Rights	**60.11**
Access to judiciary	78.46
Births registered	97.70
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	36.20
Personal Freedom and Choice	**73.66**
Child labour	0.10
Corruption	22.20
Early marriages	8.70
Family planning	66.60
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**64.20**
Access to finance	23.21
Child gender equality index	96.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	35.84
Financial inclusion - women	81.60
Insurance coverage	25.20
Violence against SC	1.90
Violence against ST	Null
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	41.79
Access to Advanced Education	**53.19**
Colleges per lakh population	35.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	262.97
Gender parity index in higher education	99.52
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	28.20
Men completed secondary education	58.70
Pupil teacher ratio	24.00
Quality weighted universities	50.88
Women completed secondary education	56.00
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	94.56

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹133,322
Total Population (2011)	27.94M
Peer Group	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Rajasthan

50.69

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**51.23**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**43.41**
Anaemic women	54.40
Antenatal care	55.30
Child Mortality Rate	37.60
Children receiving an adequate diet	8.30
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.06
Health centres per lakh population	24.34
Infant Mortality Rate	30.30
Maternal Mortality Rate	164.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	71.50
Stunted Children	31.80
Underweight Children	27.60
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**53.80**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	71.10
Drinking source at premises	96.50
Functional household tap connection	25.70
Prevalence of diarrhoea	6.10
Shelter	**53.39**
Households in good condition	44.80
Households with electricity	98.10
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	41.40
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	51.56
Personal Safety	**54.33**
Crime against women	90.50
Crimes against children	23.40
Cyber crimes	1.70
Murder crimes	2.20
Road deaths	10.20
Violent crimes	25.90

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**52.37**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**57.91**
Connectivity to schools	85.63
Drop out rates in secondary	8.90
Learning outcomes (class 3)	66.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	57.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	50.75
Net enrolment ratio	88.90
Pupil teacher ratio	26.00
Total schools per lakh population	561.36
Access to Information and Communications	**45.50**
Access to online services	7,228.5
Households having computers	8.0
Households having internet	64.5
Households having landline	0.9
Households having mobile phones	97.2
Households having television	68.4
Internet connectivity in rural areas	97.8
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.15
Health and Wellness	**73.74**
Child Vaccination	80.40
HIV prevalence	0.41
Leprosy prevalence	0.14
Life expectancy at 60	15.35
Men elevated blood pressure	17.90
Men high blood sugar level	3.30
Men who are overweight or obese	15.00
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	53.09
Women elevated blood pressure	15.40
Women high blood sugar level	2.80
Women who are overweight or obese	12.90
Environmental Quality	**32.33**
Air quality No2	26.00
Air quality PM10	144.00
Air quality So2	9.00
Forest cover	4.87
Renewable energy	18.46
Water extraction	150.22
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.33
Water quality chemical contaminants	47.10

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**48.46**
Personal Rights	**54.63**
Access to judiciary	52.89
Births registered	91.40
Human traficking	0.20
Land ownership (offences against property)	47.00
Personal Freedom and Choice	**56.26**
Child labour	0.10
Corruption	50.90
Early marriages	25.40
Family planning	72.30
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.30
Inclusiveness	**44.32**
Access to finance	11.22
Child gender equality index	109.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	34.37
Financial inclusion - women	79.60
Insurance coverage	87.80
Violence against SC	57.40
Violence against ST	20.30
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	51.32
Access to Advanced Education	**38.64**
Colleges per lakh population	37.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	133.37
Gender parity index in higher education	95.27
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	24.10
Men completed secondary education	51.90
Pupil teacher ratio	26.00
Quality weighted universities	47.99
Women completed secondary education	33.40
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	38.45

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹88,463
Total Population (2011)	68.62M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Sikkim

65.10

Basic Human Needs	Score
65.95	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**65.57**
Anaemic women	42.10
Antenatal care	58.40
Child Mortality Rate	11.20
Children receiving an adequate diet	24.70
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.37
Health centres per lakh population	30.44
Infant Mortality Rate	11.20
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	56.40
Stunted Children	22.30
Underweight Children	13.10
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**66.37**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	87.30
Drinking source at premises	92.80
Functional household tap connection	68.70
Prevalence of diarrhoea	5.50
Shelter	**66.02**
Households in good condition	57.70
Households with electricity	99.30
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	78.40
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	25.53
Personal Safety	**65.86**
Crime against women	44.20
Crimes against children	71.40
Cyber crimes	0.00
Murder crimes	1.60
Road deaths	3.60
Violent crimes	18.60

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
58.47	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**53.98**
Connectivity to schools	84.48
Drop out rates in secondary	23.90
Learning outcomes (class 3)	59.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	45.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	40.75
Net enrolment ratio	85.90
Pupil teacher ratio	7.00
Total schools per lakh population	825.84
Access to Information and Communications	**65.41**
Access to online services	2,755.6
Households having computers	21.7
Households having internet	78.6
Households having landline	2.0
Households having mobile phones	95.7
Households having television	77.8
Internet connectivity in rural areas	97.6
Access to online state government services per lakh population	7.24
Health and Wellness	**43.16**
Child Vaccination	80.60
HIV prevalence	0.18
Leprosy prevalence	0.22
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	41.60
Men high blood sugar level	7.00
Men who are overweight or obese	36.30
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	68.52
Women elevated blood pressure	34.50
Women high blood sugar level	4.70
Women who are overweight or obese	34.70
Environmental Quality	**71.33**
Air quality No2	6.00
Air quality PM10	32.00
Air quality So2	5.00
Forest cover	47.08
Renewable energy	0.67
Water extraction	0.86
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	56.00
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.09

Opportunity	Score
70.87	
Personal Rights	**83.24**
Access to judiciary	0.00
Births registered	96.50
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	11.30
Personal Freedom and Choice	**81.52**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	10.80
Family planning	69.10
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**71.28**
Access to finance	26.82
Child gender equality index	31.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	42.90
Financial inclusion - women	76.40
Insurance coverage	25.70
Violence against SC	0.00
Violence against ST	0.00
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	50.30
Access to Advanced Education	**47.44**
Colleges per lakh population	29.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	508.27
Gender parity index in higher education	84.22
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	75.80
Men completed secondary education	55.00
Pupil teacher ratio	7.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	49.00
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	124.31

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹295,355
Total Population (2011)	0.61M

Peer Group: Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Tamil Nadu

63.33

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**67.43**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**58.02**
Anaemic women	53.40
Antenatal care	89.90
Child Mortality Rate	22.30
Children receiving an adequate diet	16.30
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	5.02
Health centres per lakh population	15.71
Infant Mortality Rate	18.60
Maternal Mortality Rate	60.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	57.40
Stunted Children	25.00
Underweight Children	22.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.03
Water and Sanitation	**66.58**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	72.60
Drinking source at premises	98.60
Functional household tap connection	46.02
Prevalence of diarrhoea	3.70
Shelter	**75.11**
Households in good condition	58.70
Households with electricity	99.30
Power deficit	0.09
Usage of clean fuel	82.90
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	66.99
Personal Safety	**70.01**
Crime against women	17.40
Crimes against children	21.00
Cyber crimes	1.00
Murder crimes	2.20
Road deaths	10.60
Violent crimes	14.40

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**50.54**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**49.48**
Connectivity to schools	71.19
Drop out rates in secondary	6.40
Learning outcomes (class 3)	57.67
Learning outcomes (class 5)	45.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	36.00
Net enrolment ratio	85.10
Pupil teacher ratio	20.00
Total schools per lakh population	411.81
Access to Information and Communications	**56.40**
Access to online services	8,986.6
Households having computers	19.6
Households having internet	54.8
Households having landline	2.2
Households having mobile phones	92.8
Households having television	91.1
Internet connectivity in rural areas	99.7
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.20
Health and Wellness	**41.36**
Child Vaccination	89.20
HIV prevalence	0.21
Leprosy prevalence	0.37
Life expectancy at 60	15.60
Men elevated blood pressure	30.20
Men high blood sugar level	11.90
Men who are overweight or obese	37.00
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	20.22
Women elevated blood pressure	24.80
Women high blood sugar level	11.10
Women who are overweight or obese	40.40
Environmental Quality	**54.93**
Air quality No2	17.00
Air quality PM10	51.00
Air quality So2	10.00
Forest cover	20.31
Renewable energy	17.23
Water extraction	82.93
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.87
Water quality chemical contaminants	3.85

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**72.00**
Personal Rights	**73.10**
Access to judiciary	61.22
Births registered	98.30
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	26.50
Personal Freedom and Choice	**82.55**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	71.30
Early marriages	12.80
Family planning	68.60
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**63.83**
Access to finance	16.21
Child gender equality index	122.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	24.17
Financial inclusion - women	92.20
Insurance coverage	66.50
Violence against SC	8.80
Violence against ST	2.90
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	52.99
Access to Advanced Education	**68.54**
Colleges per lakh population	38.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	394.79
Gender parity index in higher education	98.97
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	51.40
Men completed secondary education	59.10
Pupil teacher ratio	20.00
Quality weighted universities	84.07
Women completed secondary education	56.60
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	299.18

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹168,449
Total Population (2011)	72.14M
Peer Group	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Telengana

52.11

Basic Human Needs	Score
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**46.62**
Anaemic women	57.60
Antenatal care	70.40
Child Mortality Rate	29.40
Children receiving an adequate diet	9.20
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.65
Health centres per lakh population	15.37
Infant Mortality Rate	26.40
Maternal Mortality Rate	63.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	70.00
Stunted Children	33.10
Underweight Children	31.80
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.24
Water and Sanitation	**70.64**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	76.20
Drinking source at premises	98.70
Functional household tap connection	100.00
Prevalence of diarrhoea	7.40
Shelter	**82.64**
Households in good condition	60.90
Households with electricity	99.60
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	91.80
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	85.03
Personal Safety	**42.22**
Crime against women	95.40
Crimes against children	36.90
Cyber crimes	13.40
Murder crimes	2.10
Road deaths	16.80
Violent crimes	21.80

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Access to Basic Knowledge	**48.79**
Connectivity to schools	92.84
Drop out rates in secondary	13.90
Learning outcomes (class 3)	45.67
Learning outcomes (class 5)	38.67
Learning outcomes (class 8)	37.25
Net enrolment ratio	94.80
Pupil teacher ratio	20.00
Total schools per lakh population	531.94
Access to Information and Communications	**41.50**
Access to online services	15,692.2
Households having computers	6.0
Households having internet	27.7
Households having landline	1.6
Households having mobile phones	92.5
Households having television	83.1
Internet connectivity in rural areas	98.5
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.44
Health and Wellness	**44.29**
Child Vaccination	79.10
HIV prevalence	1.56
Leprosy prevalence	0.62
Life expectancy at 60	14.35
Men elevated blood pressure	31.40
Men high blood sugar level	9.30
Men who are overweight or obese	32.30
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	16.40
Women elevated blood pressure	26.10
Women high blood sugar level	7.00
Women who are overweight or obese	30.10
Environmental Quality	**45.56**
Air quality No2	38.00
Air quality PM10	82.00
Air quality So2	6.00
Forest cover	18.93
Renewable energy	10.96
Water extraction	53.32
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	6.62
Water quality chemical contaminants	11.42

Opportunity	Score
Personal Rights	**38.25**
Access to judiciary	68.16
Births registered	90.00
Human traficking	0.50
Land ownership (offences against property)	39.30
Personal Freedom and Choice	**62.41**
Child labour	1.30
Corruption	77.80
Early marriages	23.50
Family planning	68.10
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**44.06**
Access to finance	14.26
Child gender equality index	106.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	27.67
Financial inclusion - women	84.40
Insurance coverage	60.80
Violence against SC	36.10
Violence against ST	17.40
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	50.35
Access to Advanced Education	**58.28**
Colleges per lakh population	53.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	92.71
Gender parity index in higher education	96.76
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	35.60
Men completed secondary education	61.20
Pupil teacher ratio	20.00
Quality weighted universities	55.93
Women completed secondary education	45.50
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	277.64

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹173,672
Total Population (2011)	38.22M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Tripura

51.70

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**50.80**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**41.57**
Anaemic women	67.20
Antenatal care	52.70
Child Mortality Rate	43.30
Children receiving an adequate diet	13.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.04
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	5.82
Health centres per lakh population	21.71
Infant Mortality Rate	37.60
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null
Prevalance of anemia in children	64.30
Stunted Children	32.30
Underweight Children	25.60
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.02
Water and Sanitation	**49.09**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	73.60
Drinking source at premises	88.00
Functional household tap connection	52.29
Prevalence of diarrhoea	6.20
Shelter	**51.95**
Households in good condition	27.80
Households with electricity	98.20
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	45.30
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	63.76
Personal Safety	**60.58**
Crime against women	44.00
Crimes against children	21.20
Cyber crimes	0.80
Murder crimes	2.80
Road deaths	4.40
Violent crimes	38.50

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**50.73**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**50.33**
Connectivity to schools	84.58
Drop out rates in secondary	29.80
Learning outcomes (class 3)	53.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	46.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.00
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	18.00
Total schools per lakh population	590.04
Access to Information and Communications	**33.98**
Access to online services	2,047.3
Households having computers	5.6
Households having internet	46.8
Households having landline	0.6
Households having mobile phones	91.5
Households having television	69.4
Internet connectivity in rural areas	96.4
Access to online state government services per lakh population	1.26
Health and Wellness	**56.69**
Child Vaccination	69.50
HIV prevalence	0.57
Leprosy prevalence	0.14
Life expectancy at 60	Null
Men elevated blood pressure	22.70
Men high blood sugar level	8.90
Men who are overweight or obese	23.40
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	17.12
Women elevated blood pressure	20.90
Women high blood sugar level	8.00
Women who are overweight or obese	21.50
Environmental Quality	**61.91**
Air quality No2	8.00
Air quality PM10	96.00
Air quality So2	6.00
Forest cover	73.64
Renewable energy	0.42
Water extraction	7.94
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	1.57
Water quality chemical contaminants	56.06

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**53.57**
Personal Rights	**67.90**
Access to judiciary	78.48
Births registered	93.80
Human trafficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	14.00
Personal Freedom and Choice	**59.60**
Child labour	0.10
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	40.10
Family planning	71.20
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**65.73**
Access to finance	10.70
Child gender equality index	28.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	55.58
Financial inclusion - women	76.90
Insurance coverage	33.00
Violence against SC	0.30
Violence against ST	0.20
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	45.23
Access to Advanced Education	**21.05**
Colleges per lakh population	12.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	136.74
Gender parity index in higher education	90.93
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	20.20
Men completed secondary education	29.40
Pupil teacher ratio	18.00
Quality weighted universities	0.00
Women completed secondary education	23.20
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	26.81

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹100,217
Total Population (2011)	5.33M
Peer Group	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Uttar Pradesh

49.16

Basic Human Needs	Score
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**33.36**
Anaemic women	50.40
Antenatal care	42.40
Child Mortality Rate	59.80
Children receiving an adequate diet	6.10
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	4.09
Health centres per lakh population	12.16
Infant Mortality Rate	50.40
Maternal Mortality Rate	197.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	66.40
Stunted Children	39.70
Underweight Children	32.10
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.05
Water and Sanitation	**55.02**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	68.80
Drinking source at premises	99.20
Functional household tap connection	14.66
Prevalence of diarrhoea	5.60
Shelter	**45.17**
Households in good condition	30.30
Households with electricity	91.00
Power deficit	0.89
Usage of clean fuel	49.50
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	66.54
Personal Safety	**61.05**
Crime against women	45.10
Crimes against children	17.90
Cyber crimes	4.80
Murder crimes	1.70
Road deaths	7.60
Violent crimes	22.70

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Access to Basic Knowledge	**49.68**
Connectivity to schools	91.78
Drop out rates in secondary	12.30
Learning outcomes (class 3)	55.33
Learning outcomes (class 5)	46.33
Learning outcomes (class 8)	37.75
Net enrolment ratio	91.90
Pupil teacher ratio	29.00
Total schools per lakh population	430.38
Access to Information and Communications	**35.81**
Access to online services	3,327.2
Households having computers	6.3
Households having internet	54.5
Households having landline	1.4
Households having mobile phones	94.9
Households having television	52.0
Internet connectivity in rural areas	99.7
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.04
Health and Wellness	**63.55**
Child Vaccination	69.60
HIV prevalence	0.83
Leprosy prevalence	0.43
Life expectancy at 60	13.70
Men elevated blood pressure	21.70
Men high blood sugar level	5.00
Men who are overweight or obese	18.50
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	99.33
Women elevated blood pressure	18.40
Women high blood sugar level	4.50
Women who are overweight or obese	21.30
Environmental Quality	**37.70**
Air quality No2	23.00
Air quality PM10	123.00
Air quality So2	16.00
Forest cover	6.15
Renewable energy	3.68
Water extraction	68.83
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	2.92
Water quality chemical contaminants	7.18

Opportunity	Score
Personal Rights	**68.30**
Access to judiciary	50.05
Births registered	79.50
Human traficking	0.00
Land ownership (offences against property)	22.00
Personal Freedom and Choice	**57.25**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	10.00
Early marriages	15.80
Family planning	62.40
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.70
Inclusiveness	**45.49**
Access to finance	8.54
Child gender equality index	59.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	26.08
Financial inclusion - women	75.40
Insurance coverage	15.90
Violence against SC	30.70
Violence against ST	0.30
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	33.34
Access to Advanced Education	**37.54**
Colleges per lakh population	31.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	99.46
Gender parity index in higher education	99.34
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	25.30
Men completed secondary education	48.60
Pupil teacher ratio	29.00
Quality weighted universities	61.88
Women completed secondary education	39.30
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	53.67

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹51,255
Total Population (2011)	206.90M

Peer Group: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Uttarakhand

58.26

Basic Human Needs	Score
Basic Human Needs	**62.19**
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**50.30**
Anaemic women	42.60
Antenatal care	61.80
Child Mortality Rate	45.60
Children receiving an adequate diet	12.50
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	3.84
Health centres per lakh population	22.19
Infant Mortality Rate	39.10
Maternal Mortality Rate	99.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	58.80
Stunted Children	27.00
Underweight Children	21.00
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.00
Water and Sanitation	**67.94**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	78.80
Drinking source at premises	95.90
Functional household tap connection	63.91
Prevalence of diarrhoea	4.40
Shelter	**62.77**
Households in good condition	50.20
Households with electricity	99.60
Power deficit	0.00
Usage of clean fuel	59.20
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	37.60
Personal Safety	**67.74**
Crime against women	51.60
Crimes against children	28.10
Cyber crimes	2.10
Murder crimes	1.40
Road deaths	3.20
Violent crimes	23.10

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
Foundations of Wellbeing	**49.97**
Access to Basic Knowledge	**53.48**
Connectivity to schools	65.87
Drop out rates in secondary	9.10
Learning outcomes (class 3)	53.00
Learning outcomes (class 5)	46.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.00
Net enrolment ratio	99.80
Pupil teacher ratio	18.00
Total schools per lakh population	871.94
Access to Information and Communications	**52.93**
Access to online services	4,184.4
Households having computers	13.9
Households having internet	69.1
Households having landline	1.2
Households having mobile phones	96.5
Households having television	80.6
Internet connectivity in rural areas	97.3
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.70
Health and Wellness	**51.26**
Child Vaccination	80.80
HIV prevalence	0.50
Leprosy prevalence	0.22
Life expectancy at 60	16.30
Men elevated blood pressure	31.80
Men high blood sugar level	7.60
Men who are overweight or obese	27.10
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	0.48
Women elevated blood pressure	22.90
Women high blood sugar level	5.60
Women who are overweight or obese	29.70
Environmental Quality	**42.19**
Air quality No2	31.00
Air quality PM10	176.00
Air quality So2	10.00
Forest cover	18.96
Renewable energy	6.97
Water extraction	46.80
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.57
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.87

Opportunity	Score
Opportunity	**62.64**
Personal Rights	**60.70**
Access to judiciary	73.21
Births registered	91.90
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	18.90
Personal Freedom and Choice	**65.05**
Child labour	1.10
Corruption	16.70
Early marriages	9.80
Family planning	70.80
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**67.97**
Access to finance	21.22
Child gender equality index	16.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	23.92
Financial inclusion - women	80.20
Insurance coverage	62.50
Violence against SC	4.60
Violence against ST	4.50
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	56.02
Access to Advanced Education	**56.84**
Colleges per lakh population	38.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	438.23
Gender parity index in higher education	99.25
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	41.50
Men completed secondary education	59.80
Pupil teacher ratio	18.00
Quality weighted universities	58.06
Women completed secondary education	50.40
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	102.65

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹178,050
Total Population (2011)	10.12M

Peer Group: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttarakhand

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

West Bengal

53.13

Basic Human Needs	Score
50.40	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**45.29**
Anaemic women	71.40
Antenatal care	75.80
Child Mortality Rate	25.40
Children receiving an adequate diet	23.40
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.01
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	5.19
Health centres per lakh population	12.91
Infant Mortality Rate	22.00
Maternal Mortality Rate	98.00
Prevalance of anemia in children	69.00
Stunted Children	33.80
Underweight Children	32.20
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.15
Water and Sanitation	**53.12**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	68.00
Drinking source at premises	97.50
Functional household tap connection	27.61
Prevalence of diarrhoea	6.50
Shelter	**47.79**
Households in good condition	42.10
Households with electricity	97.50
Power deficit	0.03
Usage of clean fuel	40.20
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	41.05
Personal Safety	**55.41**
Crime against women	76.20
Crimes against children	34.20
Cyber crimes	0.70
Murder crimes	2.00
Road deaths	5.00
Violent crimes	51.20

Foundations of Wellbeing	Score
48.83	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**54.00**
Connectivity to schools	90.13
Drop out rates in secondary	15.70
Learning outcomes (class 3)	62.67
Learning outcomes (class 5)	52.00
Learning outcomes (class 8)	44.50
Net enrolment ratio	100.00
Pupil teacher ratio	30.00
Total schools per lakh population	453.40
Access to Information and Communications	**39.38**
Access to online services	13,343.1
Households having computers	7.0
Households having internet	43.4
Households having landline	1.5
Households having mobile phones	93.3
Households having television	63.2
Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0
Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.22
Health and Wellness	**59.51**
Child Vaccination	87.80
HIV prevalence	0.24
Leprosy prevalence	0.58
Life expectancy at 60	15.15
Men elevated blood pressure	20.10
Men high blood sugar level	9.50
Men who are overweight or obese	16.20
Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	27.46
Women elevated blood pressure	20.50
Women high blood sugar level	7.70
Women who are overweight or obese	22.70
Environmental Quality	**42.45**
Air quality No2	36.00
Air quality PM10	94.00
Air quality So2	8.00
Forest cover	81.75
Renewable energy	1.83
Water extraction	44.60
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	22.40
Water quality chemical contaminants	41.82

Opportunity	Score
60.15	
Personal Rights	**83.95**
Access to judiciary	34.76
Births registered	98.20
Human traficking	0.10
Land ownership (offences against property)	14.10
Personal Freedom and Choice	**64.44**
Child labour	0.00
Corruption	Null
Early marriages	41.60
Family planning	74.40
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00
Inclusiveness	**61.30**
Access to finance	9.67
Child gender equality index	27.00
Enrollment of SC & ST	30.62
Financial inclusion - women	76.50
Insurance coverage	29.30
Violence against SC	0.50
Violence against ST	1.70
Women in Panchyati raj institutions	51.42
Access to Advanced Education	**30.92**
Colleges per lakh population	13.00
Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	116.99
Gender parity index in higher education	98.22
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	19.90
Men completed secondary education	34.70
Pupil teacher ratio	30.00
Quality weighted universities	60.43
Women completed secondary education	32.90
Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	47.48

INCOME & POPULATION

GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹80,651
Total Population (2011)	94.23M

Peer Group: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data



10 SCORECARD

District



Aizawl

72.9

Basic Human Needs 77.4

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**59.9**
Anaemic women	31.7
Antenatal Care	68.5
Children receiving an adequate diet	17.9
Health centers per lakh population	29.7
Prevalence of anemia in children	44.0
Stunted Children	25.3
Underweight Children	9.6
Water and Sanitation	**84.2**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	96.1
Drinking source at premises	98.3
Functional household tap connection	69.5
Shelter	**94.3**
Households in good condition	99.1
Households with electricity	99.7
Usage of clean fuel	95.4
Personal Safety	**71.4**
Crimes against children	30.3
Crimes against women	32.3
Cyber crimes	1.2
Murder crimes	2.0
Road deaths	5.2
Violent crimes	277.5

Foundations of Wellbeing 63.0

Access to Basic Knowledge	**51.9**
Connectivity to schools	99.8
Drop out rates in secondary	1.2
Learning outcomes (class 3)	58.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	48.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.8
Access to Information and Communications	**75.9**
Households having computers	43.0
Households having internet	60.9
Households having landlines	5.2
Households having mobile phones	95.7
Households having television	87.0
Health and Wellness	**39.0**
Men elevated blood pressure	33.6
Men high blood sugar level	6.8
Women elevated blood pressure	23.4
Women high blood sugar level	6.8
Environmental Quality	**85.3**
Forest cover	86.1
Water extraction	13.5
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	1.2
Water quality chemical contaminants	2.6

Opportunity 78.2

Personal Rights	**84.3**
Access to Judiciary	75.4
Births Registered	99.3
Human trafficking	0.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**65.9**
Early marriages	3.2
Family planning	21.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0
Inclusiveness	**94.1**
Enrollment of SC & ST	98.3
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0
Access to Advanced Education	**68.6**
Colleges per lakh population	5.2
Gender parity index in higher education	98.4
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	46.6

State * Mizoram

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Chandigarh

65.00

Basic Human Needs	68.2
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**47.2**
Anaemic women	60.3
Antenatal Care	78.7
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.0
Health centers per lakh population	5.0
Prevalence of anemia in children	54.6
Stunted Children	25.3
Underweight Children	20.6
Water and Sanitation	**77.5**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	85.0
Drinking source at premises	99.1
Functional household tap connection	Null
Shelter	**87.3**
Households in good condition	Null
Households with electricity	99.9
Usage of clean fuel	95.8
Personal Safety	**60.7**
Crimes against children	59.9
Crimes against women	63.4
Cyber crimes	1.6
Murder crimes	2.1
Road deaths	3.9
Violent crimes	244.7

Foundations of Wellbeing	53.7
Access to Basic Knowledge	**58.7**
Connectivity to schools	100.0
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	62.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	54.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	52.0
Access to Information and Communications	**86.7**
Households having computers	35.3
Households having internet	92.2
Households having landlines	9.6
Households having mobile phones	98.0
Households having television	94.1
Health and Wellness	**29.4**
Men elevated blood pressure	30.6
Men high blood sugar level	8.8
Women elevated blood pressure	25.0
Women high blood sugar level	12.0
Environmental Quality	**40.2**
Forest cover	19.3
Water extraction	80.6
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	Null
Water quality chemical contaminants	Null

Opportunity	73.0
Personal Rights	**82.0**
Access to Judiciary	78.6
Births Registered	97.6
Human trafficking	2.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**78.1**
Early marriages	9.7
Family planning	77.4
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	4.0
Inclusiveness	**74.7**
Enrollment of SC & ST	9.9
Violence against SC	1.5
Violence against ST	0.0
Access to Advanced Education	**57.0**
Colleges per lakh population	2.4
Gender parity index in higher education	99.7
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	66.1

State * Chandigarh

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Dakshin Kannada

66.60

Basic Human Needs	70.5
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**49.6**
Anaemic women	38.8
Antenatal Care	82.0
Children receiving an adequate diet	5.3
Health centers per lakh population	24.9
Prevalence of anemia in children	51.1
Stunted Children	25.1
Underweight Children	26.4
Water and Sanitation	**72.0**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	97.1
Drinking source at premises	88.6
Functional household tap connection	75.1
Shelter	**86.8**
Households in good condition	97.3
Households with electricity	99.8
Usage of clean fuel	82.0
Personal Safety	**73.6**
Crimes against children	39.4
Crimes against women	29.3
Cyber crimes	4.7
Murder crimes	0.5
Road deaths	4.8
Violent crimes	72.1

Foundations of Wellbeing	58.1
Access to Basic Knowledge	**52.0**
Connectivity to schools	90.3
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	64.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	45.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.8
Access to Information and Communications	**75.8**
Households having computers	20.8
Households having internet	70.8
Households having landlines	4.9
Households having mobile phones	91.7
Households having television	91.7
Health and Wellness	**34.7**
Men elevated blood pressure	29.9
Men high blood sugar level	6.8
Women elevated blood pressure	30.1
Women high blood sugar level	7.5
Environmental Quality	**70.0**
Forest cover	63.1
Water extraction	37.5
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	10.2

Opportunity	71.1
Personal Rights	**74.7**
Access to Judiciary	68.6
Births Registered	97.8
Human trafficking	2.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**78.0**
Early marriages	4.9
Family planning	61.9
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0
Inclusiveness	**53.8**
Enrollment of SC & ST	11.2
Violence against SC	25.6
Violence against ST	10.9
Access to Advanced Education	**78.1**
Colleges per lakh population	13.0
Gender parity index in higher education	89.5
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	55.8

State * Karnataka

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Darjeeling

61.90

Basic Human Needs 61.0

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 40.6

Anaemic women	59.2
Antenatal Care	79.2
Children receiving an adequate diet	29.4
Health centers per lakh population	12.0
Prevalence of anemia in children	68.1
Stunted Children	34.3
Underweight Children	31.6

Water and Sanitation 54.3

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	83.0
Drinking source at premises	90.8
Functional household tap connection	16.9

Shelter 66.7

Households in good condition	93.1
Households with electricity	98.2
Usage of clean fuel	68.8

Personal Safety 82.5

Crimes against children	19.9
Crimes against women	33.3
Cyber crimes	0.5
Murder crimes	1.0
Road deaths	4.2
Violent crimes	71.9

Foundations of Wellbeing 56.6

Access to Basic Knowledge 49.6

Connectivity to schools	66.0
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	65.0
Learning outcomes (class 5)	46.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	38.8

Access to Information and Communications 60.1

Households having computers	12.0
Households having internet	64.0
Households having landlines	1.1
Households having mobile phones	96.0
Households having television	81.0

Health and Wellness 40.3

Men elevated blood pressure	29.5
Men high blood sugar level	6.6
Women elevated blood pressure	29.2
Women high blood sugar level	4.8

Environmental Quality 76.4

Forest cover	75.2
Water extraction	5.6
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	53.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	22.2

Opportunity 68.1

Personal Rights 61.3

Access to Judiciary	48.1
Births Registered	98.4
Human trafficking	1.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 80.8

Early marriages	21.2
Family planning	82.2
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 85.1

Enrollment of SC & ST	47.7
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.3

Access to Advanced Education 45.2

Colleges per lakh population	2.4
Gender parity index in higher education	84.2
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	33.0

State * West Bengal

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Dehradun

68.0

Basic Human Needs 71.0

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 49.8

Anaemic women	47.9
Antenatal Care	75.3
Children receiving an adequate diet	13.3
Health centers per lakh population	13.1
Prevalence of anemia in children	59.5
Stunted Children	20.9
Underweight Children	19.1

Water and Sanitation 87.4

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	83.9
Drinking source at premises	99.0
Functional household tap connection	94.7

Shelter 87.9

Households in good condition	97.0
Households with electricity	99.7
Usage of clean fuel	88.8

Personal Safety 58.7

Crimes against children	38.3
Crimes against women	79.7
Cyber crimes	2.5
Murder crimes	1.3
Road deaths	15.2
Violent crimes	169.6

Foundations of Wellbeing 58.3

Access to Basic Knowledge 49.8

Connectivity to schools	83.7
Drop out rates in secondary	3.7
Learning outcomes (class 3)	54.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	47.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.3

Access to Information and Communications 77.3

Households having computers	26.7
Households having internet	84.4
Households having landlines	2.3
Households having mobile phones	97.8
Households having television	86.7

Health and Wellness 32.3

Men elevated blood pressure	31.9
Men high blood sugar level	10.6
Women elevated blood pressure	23.7
Women high blood sugar level	8.2

Environmental Quality 73.7

Forest cover	52.1
Water extraction	21.8
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.2
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.5

Opportunity 74.9

Personal Rights 75.7

Access to Judiciary	73.2
Births Registered	95.6
Human trafficking	3.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 76.5

Early marriages	6.6
Family planning	75.0
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	5.1

Inclusiveness 74.2

Enrollment of SC & ST	18.1
Violence against SC	5.7
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 73.4

Colleges per lakh population	7.3
Gender parity index in higher education	88.1
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	73.5

State * Uttarakhand

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Dima Hasao

56.70

Assam

Basic Human Needs 53.5

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 40.8

Anaemic women	60.5
Antenatal Care	46.9
Children receiving an adequate diet	8.7
Health centers per lakh population	43.0
Prevalence of anemia in children	73.1
Stunted Children	30.6
Underweight Children	21.7

Water and Sanitation 46.4

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	83.8
Drinking source at premises	50.2
Functional household tap connection	25.6

Shelter 59.9

Households in good condition	95.9
Households with electricity	95.9
Usage of clean fuel	48.2

Personal Safety 67.0

Crimes against children	21.0
Crimes against women	5.2
Cyber crimes	8.9
Murder crimes	5.6
Road deaths	2.3
Violent crimes	110.7

Foundations of Wellbeing 55.2

Access to Basic Knowledge 50.7

Connectivity to schools	70.8
Drop out rates in secondary	22.6
Learning outcomes (class 3)	63.0
Learning outcomes (class 5)	51.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.0

Access to Information and Communications 44.4

Households having computers	7.0
Households having internet	49.1
Households having landlines	1.1
Households having mobile phones	90.9
Households having television	63.6

Health and Wellness 63.3

Men elevated blood pressure	23.5
Men high blood sugar level	2.8
Women elevated blood pressure	17.1
Women high blood sugar level	2.4

Environmental Quality 62.4

Forest cover	Null
Water extraction	1.9
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.3

Opportunity 61.3

Personal Rights 71.3

Access to Judiciary	64.5
Births Registered	95.0
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 72.4

Early marriages	16.5
Family planning	65.5
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.7

Inclusiveness 94.1

Enrollment of SC & ST	81.3
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 7.3

Colleges per lakh population	0.5
Gender parity index in higher education	40.7
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	0.3

State * Assam

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Diu

64.1

Basic Human Needs 78.0

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**42.3**
Anaemic women	50.3
Antenatal Care	90.7
Children receiving an adequate diet	17.9
Health centers per lakh population	4.7
Prevalence of anemia in children	62.8
Stunted Children	33.9
Underweight Children	28.5
Water and Sanitation	**93.3**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	89.7
Drinking source at premises	99.7
Functional household tap connection	100.0
Shelter	**91.4**
Households in good condition	99.8
Households with electricity	100.0
Usage of clean fuel	85.3
Personal Safety	**84.7**
Crimes against children	5.0
Crimes against women	22.7
Cyber crimes	Null
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	1.6
Violent crimes	39.8

Foundations of Wellbeing 54.6

Access to Basic Knowledge	**44.2**
Connectivity to schools	94.4
Drop out rates in secondary	22.4
Learning outcomes (class 3)	44.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	41.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.3
Access to Information and Communications	**62.5**
Households having computers	8.3
Households having internet	66.7
Households having landlines	4.0
Households having mobile phones	88.9
Households having television	88.9
Health and Wellness	**52.7**
Men elevated blood pressure	17.7
Men high blood sugar level	6.4
Women elevated blood pressure	18.1
Women high blood sugar level	7.6
Environmental Quality	**58.9**
Forest cover	24.6
Water extraction	18.1
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	Null
Water quality chemical contaminants	Null

Opportunity 59.6

Personal Rights	**77.8**
Access to Judiciary	66.3
Births Registered	100.0
Human trafficking	0.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**88.9**
Early marriages	2.3
Family planning	77.8
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0
Inclusiveness	**56.8**
Enrollment of SC & ST	Null
Violence against SC	53.7
Violence against ST	0.0
Access to Advanced Education	**15.1**
Colleges per lakh population	1.0
Gender parity index in higher education	64.0
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	9.5

State * Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Durg

63.6

Basic Human Needs 65.3

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**38.1**
Anaemic women	51.7
Antenatal Care	69.9
Children receiving an adequate diet	8.3
Health centers per lakh population	7.9
Prevalence of anemia in children	57.1
Stunted Children	38.9
Underweight Children	27.7
Water and Sanitation	**75.1**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	89.5
Drinking source at premises	98.5
Functional household tap connection	39.1
Shelter	**81.3**
Households in good condition	96.1
Households with electricity	99.6
Usage of clean fuel	76.3
Personal Safety	**66.7**
Crimes against children	64.5
Crimes against women	36.8
Cyber crimes	0.6
Murder crimes	1.0
Road deaths	6.8
Violent crimes	190.6

Foundations of Wellbeing 53.3

Access to Basic Knowledge	**51.2**
Connectivity to schools	98.4
Drop out rates in secondary	4.7
Learning outcomes (class 3)	55.0
Learning outcomes (class 5)	45.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	45.8
Access to Information and Communications	**73.4**
Households having computers	21.3
Households having internet	59.6
Households having landlines	6.3
Households having mobile phones	92.6
Households having television	89.4
Health and Wellness	**52.5**
Men elevated blood pressure	26.5
Men high blood sugar level	4.4
Women elevated blood pressure	22.6
Women high blood sugar level	3.7
Environmental Quality	**36.0**
Forest cover	9.1
Water extraction	82.3
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.2
Water quality chemical contaminants	6.7

Opportunity 72.2

Personal Rights	**73.6**
Access to Judiciary	61.7
Births Registered	98.9
Human trafficking	0.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**90.2**
Early marriages	4.3
Family planning	80.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.1
Inclusiveness	**72.2**
Enrollment of SC & ST	21.2
Violence against SC	4.7
Violence against ST	3.4
Access to Advanced Education	**53.0**
Colleges per lakh population	3.6
Gender parity index in higher education	91.5
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	32.9

State * Chhattisgarh

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

East Siang

65.2

Basic Human Needs 67.7

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**57.0**
Anaemic women	35.2
Antenatal Care	34.3
Children receiving an adequate diet	24.0
Health centers per lakh population	36.3
Prevalence of anemia in children	51.5
Stunted Children	28.8
Underweight Children	10.3
Water and Sanitation	**75.5**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	83.9
Drinking source at premises	97.3
Functional household tap connection	59.4
Shelter	**70.1**
Households in good condition	97.6
Households with electricity	97.3
Usage of clean fuel	52.4
Personal Safety	**67.9**
Crimes against children	26.3
Crimes against women	67.2
Cyber crimes	1.0
Murder crimes	2.0
Road deaths	7.1
Violent crimes	211.7

Foundations of Wellbeing 62.1

Access to Basic Knowledge	**49.8**
Connectivity to schools	88.9
Drop out rates in secondary	5.1
Learning outcomes (class 3)	52.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	42.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	47.8
Access to Information and Communications	**69.0**
Households having computers	16.3
Households having internet	68.6
Households having landlines	2.7
Households having mobile phones	94.3
Households having television	82.9
Health and Wellness	**41.0**
Men elevated blood pressure	38.1
Men high blood sugar level	4.4
Women elevated blood pressure	29.7
Women high blood sugar level	3.4
Environmental Quality	**88.5**
Forest cover	79.6
Water extraction	0.4
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	1.0

Opportunity 65.7

Personal Rights	**58.6**
Access to Judiciary	Null
Births Registered	83.9
Human trafficking	0.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**55.9**
Early marriages	14.9
Family planning	40.0
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	2.0
Inclusiveness	**84.7**
Enrollment of SC & ST	45.4
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0
Access to Advanced Education	**63.7**
Colleges per lakh population	4.0
Gender parity index in higher education	98.7
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	41.9

State * Arunachal pradesh

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

East Sikkim

68.1

Basic Human Needs 69.5

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 57.7

Anaemic women	43.3
Antenatal Care	43.8
Children receiving an adequate diet	25.2
Health centers per lakh population	22.6
Prevalence of anemia in children	49.8
Stunted Children	17.8
Underweight Children	13.0

Water and Sanitation 69.7

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	85.0
Drinking source at premises	93.6
Functional household tap connection	Null

Shelter 83.4

Households in good condition	Null
Households with electricity	99.4
Usage of clean fuel	87.6

Personal Safety 66.9

Crimes against children	84.2
Crimes against women	62.1
Cyber crimes	Null
Murder crimes	0.7
Road deaths	3.2
Violent crimes	102.3

Foundations of Wellbeing 60.3

Access to Basic Knowledge 51.9

Connectivity to schools	91.1
Drop out rates in secondary	4.6
Learning outcomes (class 3)	60.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	47.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.0

Access to Information and Communications 70.4

Households having computers	27.5
Households having internet	80.0
Households having landlines	2.0
Households having mobile phones	95.0
Households having television	75.0

Health and Wellness 32.6

Men elevated blood pressure	34.2
Men high blood sugar level	8.1
Women elevated blood pressure	31.6
Women high blood sugar level	5.5

Environmental Quality 86.2

Forest cover	74.7
Water extraction	2.9
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	56.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.1

Opportunity 74.5

Personal Rights 72.2

Access to Judiciary	Null
Births Registered	95.9
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 70.6

Early marriages	9.4
Family planning	54.3
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 82.4

Enrollment of SC & ST	37.5
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 72.9

Colleges per lakh population	7.8
Gender parity index in higher education	82.0
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	126.1

State * Sikkim

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Ernakulam

63.4

Basic Human Needs 71.3

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 57.2

Anaemic women	31.7
Antenatal Care	82.2
Children receiving an adequate diet	11.3
Health centers per lakh population	16.4
Prevalence of anemia in children	36.4
Stunted Children	22.0
Underweight Children	19.4

Water and Sanitation 80.7

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	99.3
Drinking source at premises	98.2
Functional household tap connection	57.1

Shelter 86.3

Households in good condition	96.3
Households with electricity	100.0
Usage of clean fuel	88.4

Personal Safety 61.0

Crimes against children	34.8
Crimes against women	59.8
Cyber crimes	2.4
Murder crimes	0.3
Road deaths	7.3
Violent crimes	645.1

Foundations of Wellbeing 54.3

Access to Basic Knowledge 58.9

Connectivity to schools	99.0
Drop out rates in secondary	11.9
Learning outcomes (class 3)	70.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	57.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	46.8

Access to Information and Communications 75.8

Households having computers	26.5
Households having internet	38.0
Households having landlines	13.0
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	95.0

Health and Wellness 22.1

Men elevated blood pressure	30.2
Men high blood sugar level	11.5
Women elevated blood pressure	29.6
Women high blood sugar level	11.8

Environmental Quality 60.4

Forest cover	44.6
Water extraction	47.3
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	81.1
Water quality chemical contaminants	3.9

Opportunity 64.6

Personal Rights 69.6

Access to Judiciary	61.6
Births Registered	98.0
Human trafficking	41.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 83.2

Early marriages	2.9
Family planning	69.7
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.3

Inclusiveness 38.5

Enrollment of SC & ST	8.3
Violence against SC	30.6
Violence against ST	48.3

Access to Advanced Education 67.1

Colleges per lakh population	6.0
Gender parity index in higher education	86.2
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	49.3

State * Kerala

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Ghaziabad

59.6

Basic Human Needs 69.0

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 39.9

Anaemic women	55.2
Antenatal Care	62.0
Children receiving an adequate diet	6.0
Health centers per lakh population	4.7
Prevalence of anemia in children	61.8
Stunted Children	28.2
Underweight Children	23.4

Water and Sanitation 71.6

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	84.5
Drinking source at premises	99.1
Functional household tap connection	34.1

Shelter 91.1

Households in good condition	97.7
Households with electricity	99.9
Usage of clean fuel	92.4

Personal Safety 73.4

Crimes against children	15.3
Crimes against women	27.0
Cyber crimes	19.1
Murder crimes	1.2
Road deaths	6.5
Violent crimes	243.1

Foundations of Wellbeing 47.6

Access to Basic Knowledge 51.3

Connectivity to schools	84.4
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	56.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	52.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.3

Access to Information and Communications 81.2

Households having computers	18.6
Households having internet	90.9
Households having landlines	2.5
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	86.4

Health and Wellness 37.8

Men elevated blood pressure	24.5
Men high blood sugar level	11.2
Women elevated blood pressure	19.3
Women high blood sugar level	9.4

Environmental Quality 20.0

Forest cover	2.1
Water extraction	114.0
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.1
Water quality chemical contaminants	16.8

Opportunity 62.2

Personal Rights 53.0

Access to Judiciary	54.5
Births Registered	86.8
Human trafficking	1.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 74.9

Early marriages	8.0
Family planning	72.7
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	4.7

Inclusiveness 72.6

Enrollment of SC & ST	18.7
Violence against SC	9.7
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 48.5

Colleges per lakh population	4.6
Gender parity index in higher education	84.2
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	25.3

State * Uttar Pradesh

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Hoshiarpur

64.4

Basic Human Needs 73.7

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 47.7

Anaemic women	54.1
Antenatal Care	59.7
Children receiving an adequate diet	12.6
Health centers per lakh population	18.8
Prevalence of anemia in children	69.6
Stunted Children	19.3
Underweight Children	12.4

Water and Sanitation 93.5

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	89.7
Drinking source at premises	99.9
Functional household tap connection	100.0

Shelter 76.7

Households in good condition	93.9
Households with electricity	99.9
Usage of clean fuel	77.3

Personal Safety 77.0

Crimes against children	14.2
Crimes against women	30.7
Cyber crimes	0.1
Murder crimes	1.7
Road deaths	10.0
Violent crimes	139.6

Foundations of Wellbeing 53.1

Access to Basic Knowledge 61.8

Connectivity to schools	100.0
Drop out rates in secondary	12.3
Learning outcomes (class 3)	74.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	59.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	54.8

Access to Information and Communications 82.8

Households having computers	21.7
Households having internet	80.7
Households having landlines	4.6
Households having mobile phones	96.4
Households having television	95.2

Health and Wellness 32.9

Men elevated blood pressure	43.0
Men high blood sugar level	5.8
Women elevated blood pressure	35.9
Women high blood sugar level	6.5

Environmental Quality 34.7

Forest cover	21.4
Water extraction	102.3
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	10.1

Opportunity 66.4

Personal Rights 82.9

Access to Judiciary	75.9
Births Registered	97.7
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 71.5

Early marriages	4.7
Family planning	65.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	5.1

Inclusiveness 81.6

Enrollment of SC & ST	37.0
Violence against SC	1.4
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 29.6

Colleges per lakh population	3.7
Gender parity index in higher education	71.7
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	12.3

State * Punjab

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Indore

62.0

Basic Human Needs 63.6

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**38.7**
Anaemic women	48.1
Antenatal Care	74.6
Children receiving an adequate diet	9.8
Health centers per lakh population	5.6
Prevalence of anemia in children	78.8
Stunted Children	28.7
Underweight Children	24.9
Water and Sanitation	**89.3**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	90.0
Drinking source at premises	98.9
Functional household tap connection	88.5
Shelter	**87.1**
Households in good condition	96.8
Households with electricity	100.0
Usage of clean fuel	86.9
Personal Safety	**39.3**
Crimes against children	84.0
Crimes against women	107.8
Cyber crimes	1.7
Murder crimes	2.5
Road deaths	13.6
Violent crimes	524.9

Foundations of Wellbeing 55.2

Access to Basic Knowledge	**53.1**
Connectivity to schools	92.9
Drop out rates in secondary	16.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	59.0
Learning outcomes (class 5)	51.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	45.8
Access to Information and Communications	**78.9**
Households having computers	17.5
Households having internet	75.0
Households having landlines	3.2
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	87.5
Health and Wellness	**57.3**
Men elevated blood pressure	21.3
Men high blood sugar level	4.1
Women elevated blood pressure	20.7
Women high blood sugar level	4.0
Environmental Quality	**31.4**
Forest cover	17.4
Water extraction	126.0
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.1
Water quality chemical contaminants	5.8

Opportunity 67.2

Personal Rights	**55.1**
Access to Judiciary	44.4
Births Registered	96.6
Human trafficking	2.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**77.6**
Early marriages	21.7
Family planning	83.4
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	1.6
Inclusiveness	**61.9**
Enrollment of SC & ST	27.0
Violence against SC	12.5
Violence against ST	12.4
Access to Advanced Education	**74.1**
Colleges per lakh population	8.6
Gender parity index in higher education	79.0
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	58.3

State * Madhya Pradesh

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Kaimur

51.6

Basic Human Needs 54.6

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 22.4

Anaemic women	70.3
Antenatal Care	25.6
Children receiving an adequate diet	13.4
Health centers per lakh population	13.0
Prevalence of anemia in children	71.4
Stunted Children	44.1
Underweight Children	47.2

Water and Sanitation 72.4

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	59.1
Drinking source at premises	98.0
Functional household tap connection	99.8

Shelter 50.6

Households in good condition	93.6
Households with electricity	96.7
Usage of clean fuel	29.0

Personal Safety 72.8

Crimes against children	13.6
Crimes against women	28.1
Cyber crimes	1.7
Murder crimes	2.8
Road deaths	9.5
Violent crimes	145.0

Foundations of Wellbeing 54.4

Access to Basic Knowledge 52.1

Connectivity to schools	78.2
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	60.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	51.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.3

Access to Information and Communications 30.9

Households having computers	1.5
Households having internet	23.9
Households having landlines	1.2
Households having mobile phones	93.0
Households having television	36.6

Health and Wellness 71.2

Men elevated blood pressure	15.0
Men high blood sugar level	3.4
Women elevated blood pressure	12.3
Women high blood sugar level	2.0

Environmental Quality 63.6

Forest cover	41.1
Water extraction	39.2
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	1.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	1.5

Opportunity 45.8

Personal Rights 30.9

Access to Judiciary	36.7
Births Registered	77.9
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 59.1

Early marriages	27.1
Family planning	78.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	9.5

Inclusiveness 64.0

Enrollment of SC & ST	32.5
Violence against SC	39.3
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 29.1

Colleges per lakh population	1.0
Gender parity index in higher education	91.8
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	16.2

State * Bihar

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Kanyakumari

65.9

Basic Human Needs 74.4

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 60.2

Anaemic women	45.6
Antenatal Care	84.2
Children receiving an adequate diet	22.1
Health centers per lakh population	17.3
Prevalence of anemia in children	39.1
Stunted Children	17.3
Underweight Children	14.5

Water and Sanitation 83.1

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	96.2
Drinking source at premises	98.2
Functional household tap connection	65.9

Shelter 83.7

Households in good condition	97.0
Households with electricity	99.8
Usage of clean fuel	74.4

Personal Safety 70.5

Crimes against children	26.3
Crimes against women	22.7
Cyber crimes	3.8
Murder crimes	1.7
Road deaths	7.8
Violent crimes	245.9

Foundations of Wellbeing 56.3

Access to Basic Knowledge 52.0

Connectivity to schools	99.3
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	Null
Learning outcomes (class 5)	Null
Learning outcomes (class 8)	Null

Access to Information and Communications 72.9

Households having computers	22.7
Households having internet	62.7
Households having landlines	4.3
Households having mobile phones	90.9
Households having television	90.0

Health and Wellness 25.1

Men elevated blood pressure	30.2
Men high blood sugar level	14.9
Women elevated blood pressure	24.4
Women high blood sugar level	18.0

Environmental Quality 75.2

Forest cover	59.6
Water extraction	19.8
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	4.3
Water quality chemical contaminants	3.1

Opportunity 67.0

Personal Rights 71.9

Access to Judiciary	59.6
Births Registered	98.9
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 78.5

Early marriages	4.3
Family planning	70.3
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	3.0

Inclusiveness 47.0

Enrollment of SC & ST	5.0
Violence against SC	10.8
Violence against ST	27.5

Access to Advanced Education 70.6

Colleges per lakh population	6.7
Gender parity index in higher education	87.2
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	41.2

State * Tamil Nadu

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Karaikal

65.0

Basic Human Needs 70.8

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 47.8

Anaemic women	54.4
Antenatal Care	88.3
Children receiving an adequate diet	17.9
Health centers per lakh population	15.5
Prevalence of anemia in children	65.5
Stunted Children	25.5
Underweight Children	19.7

Water and Sanitation 78.1

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	84.3
Drinking source at premises	99.9
Functional household tap connection	Null

Shelter 88.7

Households in good condition	98.4
Households with electricity	99.6
Usage of clean fuel	81.2

Personal Safety 68.6

Crimes against children	Null
Crimes against women	Null
Cyber crimes	Null
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	Null
Violent crimes	Null

Foundations of Wellbeing 51.5

Access to Basic Knowledge 47.6

Connectivity to schools	100.0
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	54.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	42.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	37.5

Access to Information and Communications 71.0

Households having computers	15.7
Households having internet	57.9
Households having landlines	4.0
Households having mobile phones	92.9
Households having television	92.9

Health and Wellness 32.0

Men elevated blood pressure	24.4
Men high blood sugar level	13.5
Women elevated blood pressure	20.5
Women high blood sugar level	13.0

Environmental Quality 55.3

Forest cover	9.7
Water extraction	21.2
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.0

Opportunity 72.7

Personal Rights 67.8

Access to Judiciary	53.8
Births Registered	99.1
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 75.3

Early marriages	7.2
Family planning	59.7
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 77.2

Enrollment of SC & ST	20.3
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 70.4

Colleges per lakh population	8.5
Gender parity index in higher education	88.3
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	31.7

State * Puducherry

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Khordha

60.3

Basic Human Needs 65.0

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 48.5

Anaemic women	68.1
Antenatal Care	91.0
Children receiving an adequate diet	13.8
Health centers per lakh population	13.1
Prevalence of anemia in children	56.1
Stunted Children	17.1
Underweight Children	16.9

Water and Sanitation 63.9

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	73.2
Drinking source at premises	94.6
Functional household tap connection	54.5

Shelter 69.5

Households in good condition	93.2
Households with electricity	99.5
Usage of clean fuel	63.3

Personal Safety 78.0

Crimes against children	17.4
Crimes against women	51.3
Cyber crimes	0.9
Murder crimes	1.6
Road deaths	4.0
Violent crimes	98.8

Foundations of Wellbeing 46.1

Access to Basic Knowledge 59.6

Connectivity to schools	99.6
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	64.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	57.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	50.3

Access to Information and Communications 60.6

Households having computers	14.2
Households having internet	63.3
Households having landlines	2.1
Households having mobile phones	91.7
Households having television	77.5

Health and Wellness 31.8

Men elevated blood pressure	25.1
Men high blood sugar level	14.6
Women elevated blood pressure	20.2
Women high blood sugar level	11.9

Environmental Quality 32.6

Forest cover	16.6
Water extraction	57.1
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.2
Water quality chemical contaminants	35.9

Opportunity 69.8

Personal Rights 50.6

Access to Judiciary	31.3
Births Registered	97.0
Human trafficking	1.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 79.2

Early marriages	17.1
Family planning	74.7
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 72.6

Enrollment of SC & ST	23.3
Violence against SC	12.8
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 76.6

Colleges per lakh population	9.0
Gender parity index in higher education	85.7
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	77.2

State * Odisha

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Kohima

69.6

Basic Human Needs 71.2

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**53.5**
Anaemic women	14.9
Antenatal Care	28.3
Children receiving an adequate diet	18.0
Health centers per lakh population	22.4
Prevalence of anemia in children	38.4
Stunted Children	28.3
Underweight Children	22.1
Water and Sanitation	**63.8**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	87.4
Drinking source at premises	89.9
Functional household tap connection	46.9
Shelter	**83.1**
Households in good condition	98.8
Households with electricity	99.5
Usage of clean fuel	61.7
Personal Safety	**84.4**
Crimes against children	4.5
Crimes against women	3.1
Cyber crimes	Null
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	3.4
Violent crimes	31.3

Foundations of Wellbeing 64.2

Access to Basic Knowledge	**52.5**
Connectivity to schools	91.4
Drop out rates in secondary	28.7
Learning outcomes (class 3)	62.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	51.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	44.5
Access to Information and Communications	**67.2**
Households having computers	26.4
Households having internet	73.6
Households having landlines	0.3
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	71.8
Health and Wellness	**49.4**
Men elevated blood pressure	31.1
Men high blood sugar level	3.8
Women elevated blood pressure	25.7
Women high blood sugar level	2.8
Environmental Quality	**87.7**
Forest cover	80.8
Water extraction	1.4
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	1.5
Water quality chemical contaminants	1.8

Opportunity 73.5

Personal Rights	**44.2**
Access to Judiciary	53.8
Births Registered	78.3
Human trafficking	0.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**77.9**
Early marriages	1.0
Family planning	60.7
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0
Inclusiveness	**94.1**
Enrollment of SC & ST	93.0
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0
Access to Advanced Education	**77.5**
Colleges per lakh population	8.6
Gender parity index in higher education	88.0
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	42.8

State * Nagaland

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Lakshadweep

61.7

Basic Human Needs 66.3

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**55.9**
Anaemic women	25.8
Antenatal Care	88.3
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.0
Health centers per lakh population	32.6
Prevalence of anemia in children	43.1
Stunted Children	32.0
Underweight Children	25.8
Water and Sanitation	**72.6**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	99.8
Drinking source at premises	92.9
Functional household tap connection	Null
Shelter	**75.9**
Households in good condition	Null
Households with electricity	99.8
Usage of clean fuel	59.4
Personal Safety	**60.9**
Crimes against children	42.8
Crimes against women	47.8
Cyber crimes	4.7
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	Null
Violent crimes	166.0

Foundations of Wellbeing 53.3

Access to Basic Knowledge	**49.8**
Connectivity to schools	91.1
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	56.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	45.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	40.8
Access to Information and Communications	**59.8**
Households having computers	12.4
Households having internet	20.3
Households having landlines	9.7
Households having mobile phones	97.0
Households having television	75.8
Health and Wellness	**36.7**
Men elevated blood pressure	24.7
Men high blood sugar level	8.1
Women elevated blood pressure	24.8
Women high blood sugar level	9.9
Environmental Quality	**67.0**
Forest cover	90.3
Water extraction	74.0
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	Null
Water quality chemical contaminants	Null

Opportunity 65.4

Personal Rights	**76.4**
Access to Judiciary	Null
Births Registered	100.0
Human trafficking	0.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**72.7**
Early marriages	1.3
Family planning	52.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0
Inclusiveness	**87.8**
Enrollment of SC & ST	98.4
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	6.6
Access to Advanced Education	**24.9**
Colleges per lakh population	4.7
Gender parity index in higher education	31.8
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	1.3

State * Lakshadweep

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Leh

63.8

Basic Human Needs 61.8

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 45.4

Anaemic women	93.5
Antenatal Care	69.6
Children receiving an adequate diet	29.2
Health centers per lakh population	105.6
Prevalence of anemia in children	95.5
Stunted Children	24.3
Underweight Children	19.0

Water and Sanitation 33.6

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	42.4
Drinking source at premises	87.1
Functional household tap connection	45.3

Shelter 92.7

Households in good condition	98.2
Households with electricity	99.8
Usage of clean fuel	93.5

Personal Safety 75.6

Crimes against children	5.6
Crimes against women	11.0
Cyber crimes	Null
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	12.0
Violent crimes	197.0

Foundations of Wellbeing 63.0

Access to Basic Knowledge 48.8

Connectivity to schools	88.3
Drop out rates in secondary	34.6
Learning outcomes (class 3)	54.0
Learning outcomes (class 5)	48.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	45.3

Access to Information and Communications 80.2

Households having computers	17.5
Households having internet	70.8
Households having landlines	4.2
Households having mobile phones	97.9
Households having television	91.7

Health and Wellness 72.6

Men elevated blood pressure	14.7
Men high blood sugar level	1.6
Women elevated blood pressure	12.8
Women high blood sugar level	0.7

Environmental Quality 50.6

Forest cover	Null
Water extraction	36.1
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	Null
Water quality chemical contaminants	Null

Opportunity 66.6

Personal Rights 85.6

Access to Judiciary	77.9
Births Registered	98.7
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 74.7

Early marriages	2.5
Family planning	55.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 87.2

Enrollment of SC & ST	53.8
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 18.9

Colleges per lakh population	2.2
Gender parity index in higher education	69.1
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	7.3

State * Ladakh

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Nagpur

65.6

Basic Human Needs 67.4

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 35.6

Anaemic women	53.6
Antenatal Care	71.4
Children receiving an adequate diet	4.6
Health centers per lakh population	9.2
Prevalence of anemia in children	70.5
Stunted Children	27.6
Underweight Children	33.9

Water and Sanitation 90.7

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	88.9
Drinking source at premises	99.5
Functional household tap connection	93.0

Shelter 85.4

Households in good condition	95.4
Households with electricity	99.5
Usage of clean fuel	96.0

Personal Safety 57.9

Crimes against children	39.7
Crimes against women	40.6
Cyber crimes	6.6
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	7.8
Violent crimes	425.5

Foundations of Wellbeing 54.3

Access to Basic Knowledge 51.9

Connectivity to schools	98.7
Drop out rates in secondary	4.2
Learning outcomes (class 3)	57.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	49.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.0

Access to Information and Communications 74.4

Households having computers	18.3
Households having internet	52.2
Households having landlines	7.8
Households having mobile phones	95.7
Households having television	91.3

Health and Wellness 58.6

Men elevated blood pressure	18.3
Men high blood sugar level	4.3
Women elevated blood pressure	21.3
Women high blood sugar level	3.9

Environmental Quality 32.3

Forest cover	20.2
Water extraction	51.9
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	7.4
Water quality chemical contaminants	44.6

Opportunity 75.0

Personal Rights 59.8

Access to Judiciary	49.0
Births Registered	97.7
Human trafficking	13.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 88.7

Early marriages	7.1
Family planning	84.1
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.1

Inclusiveness 76.6

Enrollment of SC & ST	27.5
Violence against SC	4.8
Violence against ST	0.7

Access to Advanced Education 75.1

Colleges per lakh population	7.1
Gender parity index in higher education	95.2
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	48.0

State * Maharashtra

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Navsari

62.7

Basic Human Needs 66.7

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 28.5

Anaemic women	68.7
Antenatal Care	94.7
Children receiving an adequate diet	0.0
Health centers per lakh population	27.1
Prevalence of anemia in children	75.3
Stunted Children	36.8
Underweight Children	43.6

Water and Sanitation 84.3

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	80.1
Drinking source at premises	97.4
Functional household tap connection	99.9

Shelter 83.1

Households in good condition	98.8
Households with electricity	98.7
Usage of clean fuel	70.2

Personal Safety 71.0

Crimes against children	11.6
Crimes against women	9.5
Cyber crimes	0.6
Murder crimes	1.3
Road deaths	10.2
Violent crimes	654.0

Foundations of Wellbeing 48.5

Access to Basic Knowledge 50.2

Connectivity to schools	99.4
Drop out rates in secondary	17.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	55.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	49.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	41.3

Access to Information and Communications 49.6

Households having computers	9.0
Households having internet	43.7
Households having landlines	2.3
Households having mobile phones	88.7
Households having television	77.5

Health and Wellness 41.0

Men elevated blood pressure	22.1
Men high blood sugar level	8.1
Women elevated blood pressure	23.7
Women high blood sugar level	8.8

Environmental Quality 53.2

Forest cover	16.1
Water extraction	34.5
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.1
Water quality chemical contaminants	3.6

Opportunity 73.0

Personal Rights 88.7

Access to Judiciary	80.8
Births Registered	100.0
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 82.2

Early marriages	15.7
Family planning	78.2
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 81.0

Enrollment of SC & ST	53.9
Violence against SC	11.3
Violence against ST	1.4

Access to Advanced Education 40.2

Colleges per lakh population	3.3
Gender parity index in higher education	98.2
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	14.8

State * Gujarat

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Nicobar

66.4

Basic Human Needs 68.6

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 59.8

Anaemic women	38.3
Antenatal Care	71.7
Children receiving an adequate diet	18.7
Health centers per lakh population	124.9
Prevalence of anemia in children	37.7
Stunted Children	21.6
Underweight Children	24.6

Water and Sanitation 88.3

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	83.5
Drinking source at premises	98.8
Functional household tap connection	100.0

Shelter 76.3

Households in good condition	98.7
Households with electricity	97.9
Usage of clean fuel	56.9

Personal Safety 49.9

Crimes against children	252.6
Crimes against women	173.8
Cyber crimes	Null
Murder crimes	2.7
Road deaths	Null
Violent crimes	76.0

Foundations of Wellbeing 51.7

Access to Basic Knowledge 50.2

Connectivity to schools	84.5
Drop out rates in secondary	16.2
Learning outcomes (class 3)	66.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	52.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	31.5

Access to Information and Communications 28.7

Households having computers	4.1
Households having internet	9.4
Households having landlines	0.5
Households having mobile phones	88.2
Households having television	64.7

Health and Wellness 39.1

Men elevated blood pressure	47.0
Men high blood sugar level	4.4
Women elevated blood pressure	35.4
Women high blood sugar level	3.9

Environmental Quality 88.7

Forest cover	76.4
Water extraction	0.6
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.0

Opportunity 79.0

Personal Rights 74.6

Access to Judiciary	Null
Births Registered	98.0
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 76.5

Early marriages	11.4
Family planning	65.3
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 93.1

Enrollment of SC & ST	73.7
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 71.8

Colleges per lakh population	10.9
Gender parity index in higher education	73.0
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	99.1

State * Andaman And Nicobar

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Panchkula

63.9

Basic Human Needs 67.4

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**47.9**
Anaemic women	57.1
Antenatal Care	76.9
Children receiving an adequate diet	10.3
Health centers per lakh population	10.5
Prevalence of anemia in children	53.1
Stunted Children	21.8
Underweight Children	19.3
Water and Sanitation	**88.3**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	82.6
Drinking source at premises	99.2
Functional household tap connection	100.0
Shelter	**80.2**
Households in good condition	95.2
Households with electricity	99.5
Usage of clean fuel	81.1
Personal Safety	**53.2**
Crimes against children	36.1
Crimes against women	99.4
Cyber crimes	1.8
Murder crimes	2.0
Road deaths	12.8
Violent crimes	370.8

Foundations of Wellbeing 58.3

Access to Basic Knowledge	**53.5**
Connectivity to schools	94.6
Drop out rates in secondary	21.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	53.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	53.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	50.0
Access to Information and Communications	**87.2**
Households having computers	20.0
Households having internet	88.5
Households having landlines	4.2
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	92.3
Health and Wellness	**33.9**
Men elevated blood pressure	26.2
Men high blood sugar level	9.0
Women elevated blood pressure	24.3
Women high blood sugar level	10.5
Environmental Quality	**58.7**
Forest cover	43.5
Water extraction	62.2
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	2.3
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.1

Opportunity 65.9

Personal Rights	**78.6**
Access to Judiciary	74.7
Births Registered	97.2
Human trafficking	2.0
Personal Freedom and Choice	**66.4**
Early marriages	7.4
Family planning	76.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	11.1
Inclusiveness	**72.2**
Enrollment of SC & ST	14.8
Violence against SC	7.9
Violence against ST	0.0
Access to Advanced Education	**46.3**
Colleges per lakh population	4.5
Gender parity index in higher education	99.0
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	16.1

State * Haryana

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Ranchi

52.6

Basic Human Needs 54.9

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 36.5

Anaemic women	58.9
Antenatal Care	35.2
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.7
Health centers per lakh population	12.8
Prevalence of anemia in children	62.8
Stunted Children	28.3
Underweight Children	40.6

Water and Sanitation 48.9

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	77.2
Drinking source at premises	86.3
Functional household tap connection	33.4

Shelter 75.5

Households in good condition	96.5
Households with electricity	99.3
Usage of clean fuel	57.7

Personal Safety 58.6

Crimes against children	6.8
Crimes against women	40.6
Cyber crimes	10.0
Murder crimes	5.1
Road deaths	12.4
Violent crimes	203.3

Foundations of Wellbeing 51.9

Access to Basic Knowledge 51.1

Connectivity to schools	84.3
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	55.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	48.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	45.0

Access to Information and Communications 61.8

Households having computers	13.8
Households having internet	61.5
Households having landlines	1.5
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	61.5

Health and Wellness 54.8

Men elevated blood pressure	23.1
Men high blood sugar level	6.3
Women elevated blood pressure	19.6
Women high blood sugar level	3.5

Environmental Quality 40.0

Forest cover	22.9
Water extraction	41.5
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	1.2
Water quality chemical contaminants	34.0

Opportunity 51.0

Personal Rights 42.4

Access to Judiciary	59.3
Births Registered	75.5
Human trafficking	17.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 61.5

Early marriages	20.9
Family planning	61.5
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	3.9

Inclusiveness 45.3

Enrollment of SC & ST	44.4
Violence against SC	35.7
Violence against ST	57.2

Access to Advanced Education 54.6

Colleges per lakh population	1.9
Gender parity index in higher education	97.9
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	58.9

State * Jharkhand

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Rangareddy

62.0

Basic Human Needs 71.2

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	**33.9**
Anaemic women	53.2
Antenatal Care	75.1
Children receiving an adequate diet	7.2
Health centers per lakh population	13.0
Prevalence of anemia in children	75.8
Stunted Children	37.8
Underweight Children	29.5
Water and Sanitation	**87.7**
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	81.1
Drinking source at premises	99.4
Functional household tap connection	100.0
Shelter	**94.8**
Households in good condition	98.9
Households with electricity	99.7
Usage of clean fuel	97.0
Personal Safety	**68.6**
Crimes against children	Null
Crimes against women	Null
Cyber crimes	Null
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	Null
Violent crimes	Null

Foundations of Wellbeing 42.8

Access to Basic Knowledge	**44.7**
Connectivity to schools	88.9
Drop out rates in secondary	21.7
Learning outcomes (class 3)	50.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	43.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	37.8
Access to Information and Communications	**71.5**
Households having computers	16.2
Households having internet	46.9
Households having landlines	3.0
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	92.3
Health and Wellness	**25.6**
Men elevated blood pressure	35.0
Men high blood sugar level	11.0
Women elevated blood pressure	28.5
Women high blood sugar level	8.3
Environmental Quality	**29.2**
Forest cover	10.3
Water extraction	80.7
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	12.1
Water quality chemical contaminants	19.8

Opportunity 71.9

Personal Rights	**72.4**
Access to Judiciary	68.4
Births Registered	93.4
Human trafficking	Null
Personal Freedom and Choice	**65.1**
Early marriages	29.0
Family planning	72.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	3.3
Inclusiveness	**78.4**
Enrollment of SC & ST	24.1
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0
Access to Advanced Education	**71.7**
Colleges per lakh population	14.5
Gender parity index in higher education	87.4
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	33.9

State * Telangana

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Senapati

66.3

Basic Human Needs 70.1

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 57.4

Anaemic women	27.4
Antenatal Care	64.9
Children receiving an adequate diet	21.9
Health centers per lakh population	17.5
Prevalence of anemia in children	48.5
Stunted Children	27.3
Underweight Children	12.9

Water and Sanitation 58.5

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	84.4
Drinking source at premises	64.4
Functional household tap connection	69.3

Shelter 74.8

Households in good condition	97.8
Households with electricity	98.8
Usage of clean fuel	50.0

Personal Safety 89.6

Crimes against children	1.5
Crimes against women	1.7
Cyber crimes	Null
Murder crimes	0.2
Road deaths	0.6
Violent crimes	4.2

Foundations of Wellbeing 61.2

Access to Basic Knowledge 57.5

Connectivity to schools	77.5
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	69.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	63.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.8

Access to Information and Communications 51.9

Households having computers	8.6
Households having internet	64.4
Households having landlines	0.4
Households having mobile phones	94.9
Households having television	69.5

Health and Wellness 53.1

Men elevated blood pressure	28.2
Men high blood sugar level	4.3
Women elevated blood pressure	18.7
Women high blood sugar level	4.8

Environmental Quality 82.3

Forest cover	65.3
Water extraction	5.4
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	4.0

Opportunity 67.8

Personal Rights 70.2

Access to Judiciary	63.9
Births Registered	94.5
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 74.0

Early marriages	15.5
Family planning	65.2
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 94.1

Enrollment of SC & ST	91.9
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 32.8

Colleges per lakh population	2.7
Gender parity index in higher education	93.1
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	11.0

State * Manipur

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Solan

72.0

Basic Human Needs 74.5

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 51.7

Anaemic women	47.5
Antenatal Care	88.2
Children receiving an adequate diet	19.0
Health centers per lakh population	39.5
Prevalence of anemia in children	50.4
Stunted Children	32.3
Underweight Children	26.7

Water and Sanitation 83.2

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	81.8
Drinking source at premises	96.5
Functional household tap connection	96.9

Shelter 81.3

Households in good condition	98.3
Households with electricity	99.2
Usage of clean fuel	62.5

Personal Safety 81.8

Crimes against children	16.5
Crimes against women	28.7
Cyber crimes	1.0
Murder crimes	1.2
Road deaths	4.0
Violent crimes	132.7

Foundations of Wellbeing 60.7

Access to Basic Knowledge 49.2

Connectivity to schools	99.2
Drop out rates in secondary	8.8
Learning outcomes (class 3)	53.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	44.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	42.0

Access to Information and Communications 80.2

Households having computers	21.1
Households having internet	66.7
Households having landlines	5.3
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	83.3

Health and Wellness 52.8

Men elevated blood pressure	22.3
Men high blood sugar level	5.9
Women elevated blood pressure	21.7
Women high blood sugar level	4.3

Environmental Quality 60.5

Forest cover	46.0
Water extraction	58.4
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.7
Water quality chemical contaminants	2.0

Opportunity 80.7

Personal Rights 84.7

Access to Judiciary	75.7
Births Registered	99.5
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 85.3

Early marriages	13.3
Family planning	84.6
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 77.5

Enrollment of SC & ST	28.1
Violence against SC	4.9
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 75.3

Colleges per lakh population	7.2
Gender parity index in higher education	94.4
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	40.9

State * Himachal Pradesh

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

South Delhi

65.0



Basic Human Needs 68.9

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 43.8

Anaemic women	46.2
Antenatal Care	85.6
Children receiving an adequate diet	17.8
Health centers per lakh population	1.8
Prevalence of anemia in children	72.7
Stunted Children	33.4
Underweight Children	18.9

Water and Sanitation 81.2

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	89.5
Drinking source at premises	100.0
Functional household tap connection	Null

Shelter 91.2

Households in good condition	97.1
Households with electricity	99.9
Usage of clean fuel	97.7

Personal Safety 59.2

Crimes against children	82.1
Crimes against women	50.5
Cyber crimes	0.3
Murder crimes	1.2
Road deaths	2.1
Violent crimes	626.1

Foundations of Wellbeing 53.4

Access to Basic Knowledge 51.8

Connectivity to schools	100.0
Drop out rates in secondary	9.4
Learning outcomes (class 3)	55.0
Learning outcomes (class 5)	49.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	44.5

Access to Information and Communications 85.6

Households having computers	32.3
Households having internet	85.5
Households having landlines	4.0
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	90.3

Health and Wellness 38.8

Men elevated blood pressure	30.4
Men high blood sugar level	9.4
Women elevated blood pressure	22.3
Women high blood sugar level	6.5

Environmental Quality 37.5

Forest cover	34.3
Water extraction	119.6
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	Null
Water quality chemical contaminants	Null

Opportunity 72.8

Personal Rights 79.8

Access to Judiciary	72.7
Births Registered	98.3
Human trafficking	1.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 89.2

Early marriages	6.6
Family planning	83.2
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 73.9

Enrollment of SC & ST	11.7
Violence against SC	3.3
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 48.1

Colleges per lakh population	1.2
Gender parity index in higher education	88.8
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	119.1

State * Delhi

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend

- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

South Goa

69.1

Basic Human Needs 76.6

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 53.6

Anaemic women	37.6
Antenatal Care	96.0
Children receiving an adequate diet	13.4
Health centers per lakh population	21.7
Prevalence of anemia in children	50.0
Stunted Children	28.3
Underweight Children	21.0

Water and Sanitation 91.5

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	88.2
Drinking source at premises	99.0
Functional household tap connection	100.0

Shelter 94.1

Households in good condition	98.4
Households with electricity	100.0
Usage of clean fuel	96.2

Personal Safety 67.2

Crimes against children	28.9
Crimes against women	27.7
Cyber crimes	2.0
Murder crimes	2.0
Road deaths	11.7
Violent crimes	260.3

Foundations of Wellbeing 61.2

Access to Basic Knowledge 52.8

Connectivity to schools	99.5
Drop out rates in secondary	8.2
Learning outcomes (class 3)	59.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	49.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.8

Access to Information and Communications 78.7

Households having computers	26.2
Households having internet	50.0
Households having landlines	12.9
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	95.2

Health and Wellness 34.9

Men elevated blood pressure	25.0
Men high blood sugar level	9.8
Women elevated blood pressure	27.7
Women high blood sugar level	7.9

Environmental Quality 78.3

Forest cover	66.4
Water extraction	23.2
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	3.3

Opportunity 69.6

Personal Rights 74.1

Access to Judiciary	65.2
Births Registered	100.0
Human trafficking	2.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 87.0

Early marriages	3.9
Family planning	75.0
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 73.3

Enrollment of SC & ST	13.9
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	2.2

Access to Advanced Education 43.9

Colleges per lakh population	3.6
Gender parity index in higher education	94.9
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	19.7

State * Goa

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Sri Ganganagar

60.5

Basic Human Needs 57.5

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 41.3

Anaemic women	59.0
Antenatal Care	58.7
Children receiving an adequate diet	12.3
Health centers per lakh population	25.2
Prevalence of anemia in children	72.3
Stunted Children	24.5
Underweight Children	26.1

Water and Sanitation 67.5

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	83.4
Drinking source at premises	94.4
Functional household tap connection	46.2

Shelter 65.7

Households in good condition	97.2
Households with electricity	96.9
Usage of clean fuel	45.5

Personal Safety 55.4

Crimes against children	30.1
Crimes against women	150.0
Cyber crimes	2.4
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	9.1
Violent crimes	273.3

Foundations of Wellbeing 57.2

Access to Basic Knowledge 58.0

Connectivity to schools	92.1
Drop out rates in secondary	5.6
Learning outcomes (class 3)	67.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	56.3
Learning outcomes (class 8)	47.5

Access to Information and Communications 64.2

Households having computers	10.2
Households having internet	72.4
Households having landlines	1.5
Households having mobile phones	99.0
Households having television	79.6

Health and Wellness 61.6

Men elevated blood pressure	18.3
Men high blood sugar level	3.8
Women elevated blood pressure	16.2
Women high blood sugar level	5.1

Environmental Quality 45.0

Forest cover	Null
Water extraction	39.0
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	2.2
Water quality chemical contaminants	17.8

Opportunity 66.9

Personal Rights 67.5

Access to Judiciary	53.7
Births Registered	98.9
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 83.1

Early marriages	13.6
Family planning	81.1
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	1.2

Inclusiveness 55.1

Enrollment of SC & ST	43.7
Violence against SC	50.9
Violence against ST	7.4

Access to Advanced Education 61.7

Colleges per lakh population	7.2
Gender parity index in higher education	98.4
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	21.8

State * Rajasthan

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

Srinagar

70.9

Basic Human Needs 76.2

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 41.3

Anaemic women	51.7
Antenatal Care	85.1
Children receiving an adequate diet	10.9
Health centers per lakh population	9.5
Prevalence of anemia in children	77.0
Stunted Children	33.0
Underweight Children	15.8

Water and Sanitation 89.9

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	86.8
Drinking source at premises	98.5
Functional household tap connection	100.0

Shelter 93.2

Households in good condition	97.8
Households with electricity	100.0
Usage of clean fuel	98.4

Personal Safety 80.3

Crimes against children	11.0
Crimes against women	50.2
Cyber crimes	0.2
Murder crimes	1.1
Road deaths	3.5
Violent crimes	209.0

Foundations of Wellbeing 64.4

Access to Basic Knowledge 63.1

Connectivity to schools	97.9
Drop out rates in secondary	0.0
Learning outcomes (class 3)	71.7
Learning outcomes (class 5)	62.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	55.8

Access to Information and Communications 81.7

Households having computers	22.2
Households having internet	64.8
Households having landlines	9.8
Households having mobile phones	100.0
Households having television	92.6

Health and Wellness 64.5

Men elevated blood pressure	18.1
Men high blood sugar level	2.4
Women elevated blood pressure	20.1
Women high blood sugar level	2.5

Environmental Quality 48.3

Forest cover	16.0
Water extraction	58.5
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	0.1

Opportunity 72.0

Personal Rights 80.8

Access to Judiciary	70.4
Births Registered	99.5
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 70.7

Early marriages	1.7
Family planning	56.5
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	2.6

Inclusiveness 75.3

Enrollment of SC & ST	1.9
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 61.3

Colleges per lakh population	3.4
Gender parity index in higher education	99.5
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	59.5

State * Jammu and Kashmir

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

West Garo Hills

60.8

Basic Human Needs 58.3

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 43.4

Anaemic women	55.3
Antenatal Care	48.0
Children receiving an adequate diet	17.2
Health centers per lakh population	13.4
Prevalence of anemia in children	30.2
Stunted Children	39.5
Underweight Children	26.3

Water and Sanitation 52.7

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	86.3
Drinking source at premises	83.7
Functional household tap connection	41.0

Shelter 51.9

Households in good condition	94.4
Households with electricity	94.7
Usage of clean fuel	47.6

Personal Safety 85.1

Crimes against children	16.4
Crimes against women	19.4
Cyber crimes	0.3
Murder crimes	1.7
Road deaths	1.1
Violent crimes	54.6

Foundations of Wellbeing 56.9

Access to Basic Knowledge 38.8

Connectivity to schools	53.4
Drop out rates in secondary	29.4
Learning outcomes (class 3)	48.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	37.7
Learning outcomes (class 8)	30.8

Access to Information and Communications 47.6

Households having computers	6.4
Households having internet	52.0
Households having landlines	1.8
Households having mobile phones	88.0
Households having television	80.0

Health and Wellness 53.7

Men elevated blood pressure	24.7
Men high blood sugar level	7.9
Women elevated blood pressure	17.4
Women high blood sugar level	3.3

Environmental Quality 87.6

Forest cover	77.8
Water extraction	3.4
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	3.0

Opportunity 67.1

Personal Rights 68.0

Access to Judiciary	63.4
Births Registered	92.9
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 63.5

Early marriages	10.4
Family planning	44.1
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.0

Inclusiveness 94.1

Enrollment of SC & ST	77.2
Violence against SC	0.0
Violence against ST	0.0

Access to Advanced Education 42.7

Colleges per lakh population	1.9
Gender parity index in higher education	99.9
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	25.3

State * Meghalaya

* Performance is calculated related toall other districts within the state. Overperforming therefore represents a strong relative performance of the district within the state, and vice versa.

Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

West Tripura

62.8

Basic Human Needs 70.1

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 43.3

Anaemic women	67.3
Antenatal Care	61.2
Children receiving an adequate diet	18.6
Health centers per lakh population	11.2
Prevalence of anemia in children	54.5
Stunted Children	30.3
Underweight Children	21.2

Water and Sanitation 76.0

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	80.2
Drinking source at premises	98.5
Functional household tap connection	63.2

Shelter 78.5

Households in good condition	96.1
Households with electricity	99.8
Usage of clean fuel	65.2

Personal Safety 82.4

Crimes against children	11.0
Crimes against women	28.8
Cyber crimes	0.6
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	3.1
Violent crimes	73.0

Foundations of Wellbeing 50.9

Access to Basic Knowledge 49.3

Connectivity to schools	93.2
Drop out rates in secondary	15.6
Learning outcomes (class 3)	50.3
Learning outcomes (class 5)	46.0
Learning outcomes (class 8)	46.3

Access to Information and Communications 55.6

Households having computers	9.8
Households having internet	58.7
Households having landlines	1.3
Households having mobile phones	93.7
Households having television	81.0

Health and Wellness 34.8

Men elevated blood pressure	27.1
Men high blood sugar level	8.9
Women elevated blood pressure	25.1
Women high blood sugar level	9.3

Environmental Quality 63.8

Forest cover	66.5
Water extraction	16.1
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.0
Water quality chemical contaminants	53.8

Opportunity 67.6

Personal Rights 75.4

Access to Judiciary	70.1
Births Registered	94.9
Human trafficking	0.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 68.3

Early marriages	37.1
Family planning	80.1
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	1.5

Inclusiveness 84.5

Enrollment of SC & ST	47.1
Violence against SC	0.6
Violence against ST	0.5

Access to Advanced Education 42.1

Colleges per lakh population	2.1
Gender parity index in higher education	90.3
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	27.5

State * Tripura

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Performance Legend
- Underperforming
- Performing within expectations
- Overperforming
- No data

YSR (Kapada)

62.2

Basic Human Needs 73.2

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 39.8

Anaemic women	56.1
Antenatal Care	82.8
Children receiving an adequate diet	5.5
Health centers per lakh population	19.1
Prevalence of anemia in children	60.6
Stunted Children	34.4
Underweight Children	26.7

Water and Sanitation 89.5

Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	85.4
Drinking source at premises	99.9
Functional household tap connection	94.7

Shelter 92.2

Households in good condition	97.9
Households with electricity	99.8
Usage of clean fuel	94.3

Personal Safety 71.6

Crimes against children	7.3
Crimes against women	45.4
Cyber crimes	0.1
Murder crimes	Null
Road deaths	12.1
Violent crimes	250.0

Foundations of Wellbeing 44.2

Access to Basic Knowledge 50.2

Connectivity to schools	95.0
Drop out rates in secondary	20.6
Learning outcomes (class 3)	Null
Learning outcomes (class 5)	Null
Learning outcomes (class 8)	Null

Access to Information and Communications 44.0

Households having computers	2.0
Households having internet	27.6
Households having landlines	1.0
Households having mobile phones	94.1
Households having television	94.1

Health and Wellness 34.8

Men elevated blood pressure	27.3
Men high blood sugar level	10.6
Women elevated blood pressure	23.2
Women high blood sugar level	8.7

Environmental Quality 48.0

Forest cover	28.4
Water extraction	53.5
Water quality bacteriological contaminants	4.5
Water quality chemical contaminants	13.0

Opportunity 69.0

Personal Rights 75.0

Access to Judiciary	72.4
Births Registered	94.3
Human trafficking	1.0

Personal Freedom and Choice 69.9

Early marriages	25.6
Family planning	69.1
Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.4

Inclusiveness 66.8

Enrollment of SC & ST	22.6
Violence against SC	11.2
Violence against ST	6.6

Access to Advanced Education 64.4

Colleges per lakh population	7.3
Gender parity index in higher education	96.9
Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	25.5

State * Andhra Pradesh

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Performance Legend
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- No data





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