

44. Sustainable Development Goals

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

On 25 September 2015, the Head of Countries and High Representatives meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York adopted the document titled **Transforming our world**, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopting a new set of global Sustainable Development Goals which will transform the world in the next **15 years**. These are universal goals and targets which involve **193 developed and developing countries**. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development viz., Economic, Social and Environmental.

The **17 goals with 169 targets** are covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. These included ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests.

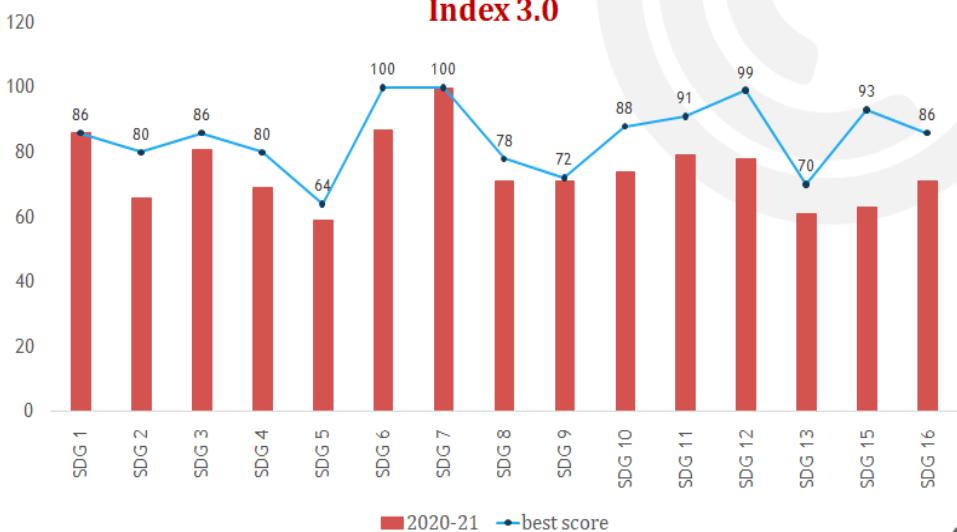


The National Institution for Transforming India **NITI Aayog** being the Nodal institution at National level monitors the implementation of SDGs in the country apart from releasing SDG India Index – Ranking of States / UT in SDG. MoSPI being the SDG Data Focal Point of the Country coordinates the data related activities for SDGs global monitoring and also releases the SDG National Indicator Framework.

SDG India Index is being released by NITI Aayog every year which measures the progress at the national and sub-national levels towards meeting the Global Goals and Targets. The SDG Index is a powerful tool which offers excellent possibilities for the States/UTs to identify priority areas which demand action, facilitate peer learning, highlight data gaps, and promote healthy competition and the reports released till date are SDG Baseline Index 2018 - SDG 1.0, SDG India Index 2019-20 - SDG 2.0, SDG India Index 2020-21 - SDG 3.0.

The SDG India Index 1.0 released during December 2018 was based on 62 indicators covering 39 targets under 13 SDGs. The SDG India Index 2.0 released during December 2019 was based on 100 indicators covering 54 targets under 17 SDGs. The SDG India Index 3.0 released during 2020-2021 was based on 115 indicators covering 70 targets under 16 SDGs and the 17th Goal was taken just for Qualitative Assessment.

Tamil Nadu score compared to best score in SDG India Index 3.0



Source : NITI Aayog, Government of India

Statistical Hand book of Tamil Nadu 2022-23

Goal wise position of Tamil Nadu - Rank (Score)

Goals	2018 (SDG 1.0)	2019 (SDG 2.0)	2020 (SDG 3.0)	Best in States
1 No Poverty	1 st (76)	1 st (72)	1 st (86)	Tamil Nadu (86)
2 Zero Hunger	8 th (61)	10 th (48)	6 th (66)	Kerala (80)
3 Good Health & Well Being	2 nd (77)	2 nd (76)	3 rd (81)	Gujarat (86)
4 Quality Education	5 th (75)	4 th (70)	5 th (69)	Kerala (80)
5 Gender Equality	15 th (38)	12 th (40)	4 th (59)	Chhattisgarh (64)
6 Clean Water & Sanitation	9 th (66)	7 th (90)	11 th (87)	Goa (100)
7 Affordable & Clean Energy	1 st (89)	4 th (90)	1 st (100)	13 states in 1 st place
8 Decent Work & Economic Growth	9 th (71)	6 th (74)	4 th (71)	Himachal Pradesh (78)
9 Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	10 th (46)	14 th (53)	2 nd (71)	Gujarat (72)
10 Reduce Inequalities	7 th (85)	16 th (65)	6 th (74)	Meghalaya (88)
11 Sustainable Cities & Communities	21 st (33)	11 th (51)	9 th (79)	Punjab (91)
12 Sustainable consumption & Production	--	8 th (63)	11 th (78)	Tripura (99)
13 Climate Action	-	16 th (45)	11 th (61)	Odisha (70)
14 Life below Water	--	4 th (50)	9 th (11)	Odisha (82)
15 Life on land	20 th (74)	13 th (91)	16 th (63)	Arunachal Pradesh (93)
16 Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	22 nd (61)	8 th (78)	17 th (71)	Uttarakhand (86)



Aspirant (0-49)



Performer (50-64)



Front Runner (65-99)

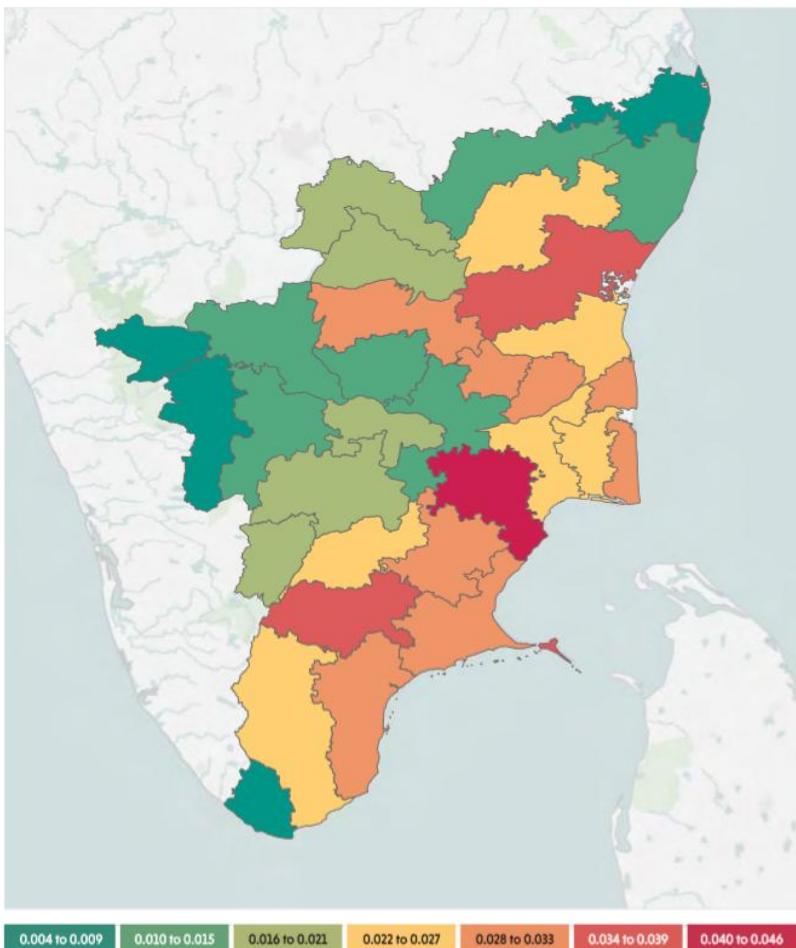
Source : NITI Aayog, Government of India

(Scores are given in brackets)

The **Multidimensional Poverty Index** facilitates formulation of sectoral policies and targeted interventions ensuring that “no one is left behind” through focused efforts on specific indicators and dimensions. Also, MPI **measures deprivations across Health, Education and Standard of Living.**

On identification of the multi-dimensionally poor individuals, the **Headcount Ratio** could be determined which is the proportion of multi-dimensionally poor individuals to the total population. The **Intensity of Poverty** is the average deprivation score of all multi-dimensionally poor individuals. The **MPI** is the product of Headcount Ratio and Intensity of Poverty. The MPI ranges from 0 to 1, and higher values imply higher multidimensional poverty.

Tamil Nadu - Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Tamil Nadu are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Source : NITI Aayog Report on National Multidimensional Poverty Index Baseline

Report based on NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Multidimensional Poverty in Tamil Nadu

Districts / State	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ariyalur	8.71%	38.73%	0.034
Chennai	0.96%	41.79%	0.004
Coimbatore	2.29%	40.14%	0.009
Cuddalore	6.29%	39.61%	0.025
Dharmapuri	5.26%	39.68%	0.021
Dindigul	4.16%	38.87%	0.016
Erode	2.73%	42.54%	0.012
Kancheepuram	3.02%	39.03%	0.012
Kanniyakumari	1.52%	35.81%	0.005
Karur	4.60%	39.68%	0.018
Krishnagiri	5.11%	41.22%	0.021
Madurai	6.15%	39.28%	0.024
Nagapattinam	8.18%	40.35%	0.033
Namakkal	2.73%	41.11%	0.011
Perambalur	7.61%	39.81%	0.030
Pudukkottai	11.71%	39.18%	0.046
Ramanathapuram	7.21%	40.95%	0.030
Salem	6.56%	44.81%	0.029
Sivagangai	8.64%	38.50%	0.033
Thanjavur	7.23%	38.16%	0.028
The Nilgiris	2.03%	39.01%	0.008
Theni	4.76%	39.91%	0.019
Thiruvallur	2.53%	39.11%	0.010
Thiruvarur	6.79%	40.41%	0.027
Thoothukudi	8.23%	40.42%	0.033
Trichirappalli	3.73%	38.20%	0.014
Thirunelveli	5.52%	40.35%	0.022
Tiruppur	3.11%	38.99%	0.012
Tiruvannamalai	5.92%	40.45%	0.024

Vellore	3.80%	37.30%	0.014
Viluppuram	9.35%	40.53%	0.038
Virudhunagar	9.18%	39.45%	0.036
Tamil Nadu	4.89%	39.97%	0.020

Source : NITI Aayog Report on National Multidimensional Poverty Index Baseline
Report based on NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Tamil Nadu Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

Factsheet published by the Department of Economics and Statistics depicts the current status of reform actions / indicators of State Indicator Framework in achieving the targets under Sustainable Developmental Goal. The Tamil Nadu SDG Factsheet also represents the progress of the State in SDGs and the indicators in need of focus in achieving the target.

The report for the year 2021 is available in the link
https://www.spc.tn.gov.in/PND_SDG_reports/SDG_FACT_SHEET.pdf

District Good Governance Index (DGGI) for the State of Tamil Nadu is structured on the Good Governance Index 2021 of Department of Administrative Reforms &Public Grievances and DGDI Framework of Government of Jammu & Kashmir 2021-22.

District Good Governance Index turns out to be a tool in bridging the data gaps as it triggers other stakeholders in addressing the existing data gaps using the indicators earmarked under various sectors. Apart from creating healthy competition amongst the districts, DGDI also supports evidence based policy making in the deprived areas directing focus on the development of the districts in the perspective of Sustainable Developmental Goals and consequently resulting in progress at State and subsequently at National level.

District Good Governance Index (DGDI) of Tamil Nadu is being estimated for the reference year 2020-2021, based on the 75 prioritized indicators under the District Indicator Framework covering 12 Goals under 10 sectors viz., Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, Human Resource Development, Public Health, Public Infrastructure & Utilities, Social Welfare & Development, Financial Inclusion, Judiciary & Public Safety, Environment and Citizen Centric Governance.

Report on District Good Governance Index of Tamil Nadu for the year 2021 will be released shortly.