



# HARYANA PROVISIONAL SDG DISTRICT INDEX 2021







# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary</b>	4
<b>District Index - An Introduction</b>	6
<b>Methodology and Limitations</b>	8
<b>Ranking and Overall Composite Score Of Districts</b>	12
SDG 1 No Poverty	15
SDG 2 Zero Hunger	19
SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being	24
SDG 4 Quality Education	30
SDG 5 Gender Equality	35
SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	39
SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	43
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	46
SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	49
SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities	53
SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	57
SDG 12 Sustainable Consumption and Production	60
SDG 13 Climate Action	63
SDG 15 Life on Land	66
SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	69
SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals	73
<b>District-wise SDG Indicator Performance</b>	74
<b>List of District Indicators</b>	102

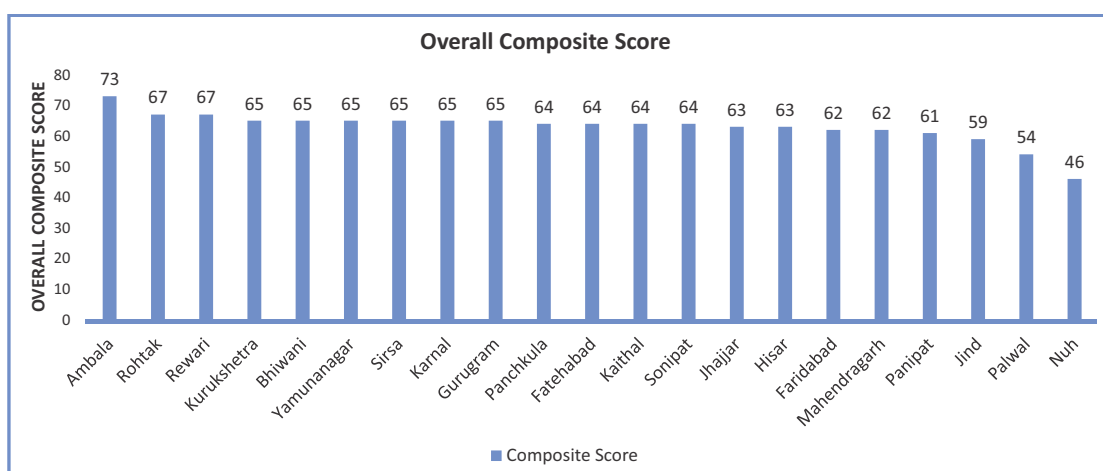


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NITI Aayog released the SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 to measure the progress and comparison of states on performance based on indicators towards the Sustainable Development Goals. 17 SDG Goals, 70 targets and 115 indicators were selected by NITI Aayog to evaluate the composite score and further ranking of each state based on that score. Haryana progressively improved composite score by 10 points as compared to last year 2019-20 and advanced from 18th rank to 14th rank.

In lines of NITI Aayog's SDG India Index, Provisional Haryana SDG District Index 2021 has been prepared by considering 15 Goals, 49 targets and 95 indicators. The district index formulation is based on the methodology of NITI Aayog's SDG India Index 2020-21. Accordingly, the indicators were divided into two broad categories as positive and negative corresponding to their impact on SDGs.

The overall composite score varies across SDGs. Out of 21 districts, 9 districts fall in the Front Runner category, 11 in the Performer category and 1 in Aspirant category. Charkhi Dadri district is excluded from ranking due to limited availability of data. With the overall composite score of 73, Ambala district is on top of the chart whereas with 46 composite score, Nuh district which is also an Aspirational District, is at the bottom.



The SDG wise performance categorisation of districts is depicted in the table at next page.

**HARYANA  
PROVISIONAL SDG  
DISTRICT  
INDEX 2021**



SDG Goal	Aspirant	Performer	Front Runner	Achiever
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>	<b>4 Districts</b> (Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Nuh, Sirsa)	<b>8 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Hisar, Jhajjar, Palwal, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Sonipat)	<b>9 Districts</b> (Ambala, Fatehabad, Gurugram, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Yamunanagar)	
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>	<b>3 Districts</b> (Hisar, Nuh, Palwal)	<b>17 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar)	<b>1 District</b> (Kurukshetra)	
<b>SDG 3: Good Health Well-being</b>	<b>1 District</b> (Nuh)	<b>3 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Gurugram, Palwal)	<b>17 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar)	
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>	<b>1 District</b> (Nuh)	<b>6 Districts</b> (Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Jind, Karnal, Palwal, Yamunanagar)	<b>14 Districts</b> (Ambala, Faridabad, Gurugram, Hisar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat)	
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>	<b>4 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Gurugram, Nuh, Palwal)	<b>1 District</b> (Rewari)	<b>16 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar)	
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>		<b>1 District</b> (Nuh)	<b>19 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurugram, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar)	<b>1 District</b> (Rohtak)
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>	<b>1 District</b> (Jind)	<b>3 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Hisar, Panchkula)	<b>17 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Nuh, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar)	
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>	<b>2 Districts</b> (Jhajjar, Mahendragarh)	<b>14 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurugram, Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonipat, Yamunanagar)	<b>5 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Fatehabad, Nuh, Panchkula, Sirsa)	
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>	<b>11 Districts</b> (Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Nuh, Palwal, Rohtak, Sirsa)	<b>7 Districts</b> (Ambala, Jhajjar, Karnal, Panchkula, Rewari, Sonipat, Yamunanagar)	<b>3 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Gurugram, Panipat)	
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>	<b>4 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Nuh)	<b>8 Districts</b> (Bhiwani, Hisar, Karnal, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonipat)	<b>9 Districts</b> (Ambala, Fatehabad, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Palwal, Sirsa, Yamunanagar)	
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>	<b>4 Districts</b> (Fatehabad, Kaithal, Mahendragarh, Nuh)	<b>10 Districts</b> (Bhiwani, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kurukshetra, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonipat)	<b>7 Districts</b> (Ambala, Faridabad, Gurugram, Karnal, Panchkula, Rohtak, Yamunanagar)	
<b>SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production</b>	<b>7 Districts</b> (Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Palwal, Panchkula, Panipat, Yamunanagar)	<b>2 Districts</b> (Ambala, Jind)	<b>12 Districts</b> (Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurugram, Hisar, Jhajjar, Mahendragarh, Nuh, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat)	
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>	<b>9 Districts</b> (Fatehabad, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar)	<b>7 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Hisar, Jhajjar, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Palwal, Rohtak)	<b>5 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurugram, Nuh, Rewari)	
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>	<b>3 Districts</b> (Gurugram, Palwal, Panipat)	<b>13 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat)	<b>5 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Mahendragarh, Nuh, Panchkula, Yamunanagar)	
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>	<b>2 Districts</b> (Gurugram, Nuh)	<b>8 Districts</b> (Faridabad, Jhajjar, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Sonipat)	<b>11 Districts</b> (Ambala, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Rohtak, Sirsa, Yamunanagar)	



## DISTRICT INDEX - AN INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals or Global Goals were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a Universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated - that is, they recognise that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

India played a prominent role in the formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and much of the country's National Development Agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals.

India's commitment to the SDGs is reflected in its convergence with the national development agenda as reflected in the motto of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas (Collective Efforts for Inclusive Growth). In a similar way, State of Haryana is working progressively towards the SDGs by taking numerous steps towards their achievement by 2030. Haryana has established Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM) in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to empower and prepare an institution completely equipped with technical knowledge, capacity, resources & systems to implement and achieve the ambitious targets set out in Haryana SDG Vision 2030.

Towards the SDG Vision 2030, SDGCC Haryana has developed various tools like SDG Aligned Budget Report, Output-Outcome Framework Report, Best Practices, Case Studies/Films, District SDG Profile Booklets, District Budget Booklet for Aspirational District Nuh.

SDGCC Haryana is working towards the important task of building a robust monitoring framework for continuous monitoring of schemes and progress of departments towards achieving targets. At Government of India level, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has developed National Indicator Framework 3.0 and in a similar way, State of Haryana has developed the State Indicator Framework and the District Indicator Framework aligned with National Indicator Framework.



The first edition of District SDG Index is based on the 15 SDGs, 49 Targets and 95 Indicators. The objectives of the District Index are :

- ◆ To rank the districts based on their performance across 15 SDGs.
- ◆ To promote healthy competition among the districts in their journey towards achieving the global goals.
- ◆ To support the districts in identifying priority areas which demand more attention.
- ◆ To highlight data gaps in the statistical system of the districts and identify the sectors in which robust and more frequent data needs to be collected.

The goal wise number of targets and district level indicators considered for District Index formulation is as below:

SDG No	SDG Goal	Targets	District Indicators
1	No Poverty	3	6
2	Zero Hunger	4	9
3	Good Health and Well-Being	5	18
4	Quality Education	4	12
5	Gender Equality	4	5
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	3	6
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	2	4
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	4	4
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	4	6
10	Reduced Inequalities	2	6
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	2	3
12	Sustainable Consumption and Production	2	2
13	Climate Action	3	3
15	Life on Land	2	4
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5	7
	Total	49	95

The list of indicators considered is at Annexure 'A'. SDG -14 Life Below Water does not apply to Haryana and is applicable for the coastal areas.



## METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

For the preparation of District SDG Index, step by step approach was used right from selection of indicators to calculation of the composite score. The detailed process of calculation of District SDG Index is as below:

### Selection of Indicators

Out of the District Indicator Framework, suitable indicators were selected based on the availability of data. A list of 95 indicators was refined and included in the index relevant to SDG targets, aligned with National and State Indicator Framework.

### Target Setting

The next step was to set the target for each indicator. The targets were taken from Haryana SDG Vision 2030, National/State specific schemes aligned with global targets and few targets were considered from the recently released NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-21. For indicators, where no target was specified, the arithmetic mean of top performing three districts was considered as target.

### Normalisation of Raw Indicator Values

After the categorisation of indicators, the next step taken was normalisation of raw indicator values to arrive at normalised scores. The normalisation of indicator to standard scale of 0 to 100 was required to ensure comparability as different indicators had different range of values. For normalisation, NITI Aayog's methodology was used which is as below:

#### For Positive Indicators with Targets:

$$x' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{T(x) - \min(x)} \times 100$$

where, x = raw data value

min(x) = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

T(x) = target value for the indicator

x' = normalised value after rescaling





### For Negative Indicators with Targets

$$x' = \left[ 1 - \frac{x - T(x)}{\max(x) - T(x)} \right] \times 100$$

where, x = raw data value

max(x) = minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset

T(x) = target value for the indicator

x' = normalised value after rescaling

### Computation of District Scores

After normalisation of raw data, computation of district score for each goal was estimated as the arithmetic mean of the normalised values of all indicators under the goal. Equal weight was assigned to each indicator.

$$1_{ij} = \frac{1}{N_{ijk}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ijk}} 1_{ijk}$$

Where  $1_{ij}$  = Goal score for District i under SDG j

$N_{ijk}$  = number of non-null indicators for Districts i under SDG j

$1_{ijk}$  = normalized value for District i of indicators k under SDG j



## Computation of Composite Index

Finally, the composite index score for every each district was calculated based on the arithmetic mean of the goal score for each district, with equal weight to each goal.

The composite index score is calculated as

$$1_i(N_i, N_{ij}, 1_{ijk}) = \left(\frac{1}{N_{ij}}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} 1_{ijk}(N_{ij}, 1_{ijk})$$

Where  $1_i$  = Composite SDG Index score of districts i

$N_i$  = number of goal scores for which district i has non-null data

$1_{ij}$  = goal score for District i under SDG j

$1_{ijk}$  = normalized value for District i of indicators k under SDG j

## Categorisation of Districts

The goal score for district under goal was then rounded off to the nearest whole number. Based on the goal score, the districts were classified into four categories under each goal.

**Achiever:** when the index score equals 100;

**Front Runner:** when the index score is between 65 and 99, including both;

**Performer:** when the index score is between 50 and 64, including both;

**Aspirant:** when the index score is less than 50.



## Limitations of SDG District Index 2021 (Provisional)

This is the first cut report on SDG District Index 2021 and is a working document, which will be updated with the new data as and when it is available. The District Index has been prepared based on the currently available data for indicators at the district level. The subsequent editions will consider more indicators, subject to availability of the disaggregated data at the district level and will be released along with the next budget.

This document has been prepared taking into account following limitations:

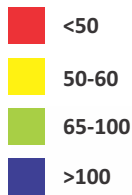
1. Out of the total 370 indicators in SDG District Indicator Framework Indicators, only 95 indicators have been included in the SDG District Index Report, because data for only 95 output and outcome level indicators was available at the district level.
2. Out of 95 indicators, the data for 3 indicators is based on the Census 2011 and data for 11 indicators is based on the National Family Health Survey - 4 (2015-16). Therefore, availability of current data will help reflect the better picture in the subsequent editions.
3. Data for half of the indicators of District Charkhi Dadri is not available, as it was carved out of District Bhiwani as a new district on 01 Dec 2016. Data of District Charkhi Dadri has been included in the data for District Bhiwani especially in those indicators where data is taken from Census 2011 and NFHS-4.
4. Departmental data is more focused on schematic and process-based indicators. Data for output and outcome-based indicators is limited.
5. Due to limitation in available data for districts, only three indicators have been considered for SDG-13 i.e. Climate Action, SDG-11 i.e. Sustainable Cities and Communities and only two indicators have been included in SDG-12 i.e. Sustainable Consumption and Production.



HARYANA  
PROVISIONAL SDG  
DISTRICT  
INDEX 2021

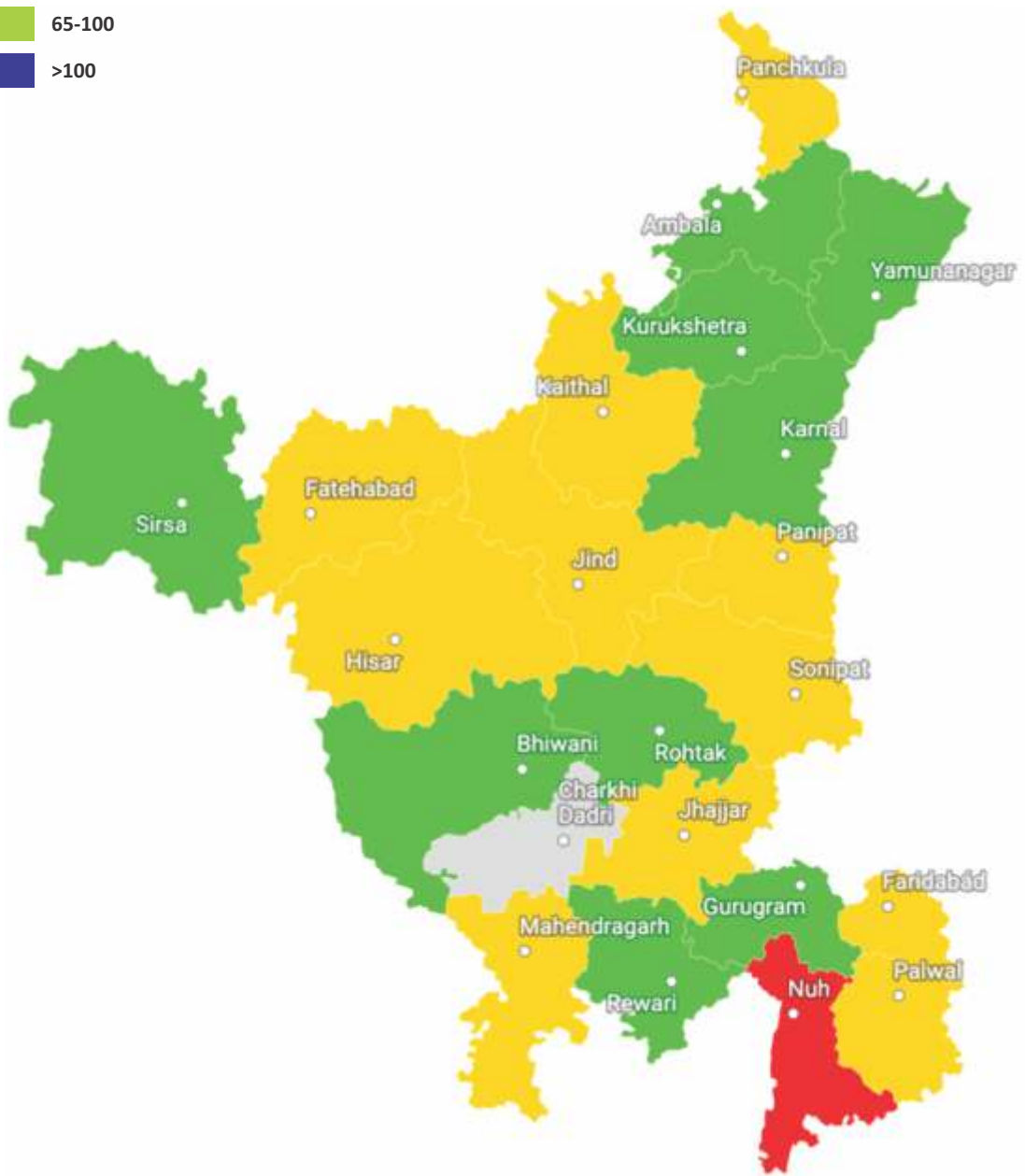
# Haryana Provisional SDG District Index 2021

## Index Store



12

SDGCC HARYANA





## Ranking And Overall Composite Score Of Districts

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Ambala	73	1
Rewari	67	2
Rohtak	67	2
Bhiwani	65	4
Gurugram	65	4
Karnal	65	4
Kurukshetra	65	4
Sirsa	65	4
Yamunanagar	65	4
Fatehabad	64	10
Kaithal	64	10
Panchkula	64	10
Sonipat	64	10
Hisar	63	14
Jhajjar	63	14
Faridabad	62	16
Mahendragarh	62	16
Panipat	61	18
Jind	59	19
Palwal	54	20
Nuh	46	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>63</b>	



## SDG Wise Composite Score Of Districts

District	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16
Ambala	66	57	77	74	92	96	80	63	53	82	86	53	77	59	74
Bhiwani	45	52	72	59	80	96	79	57	38	53	52	90	83	61	65
Charkhi Dadri															
Faridabad	58	64	52	76	41	77	58	73	73	32	71	70	63	67	59
Fatehabad	69	59	77	63	81	91	80	65	30	72	31	74	43	59	66
Gurugram	65	58	56	91	41	78	65	61	68	39	90	97	78	48	37
Hisar	55	47	81	76	75	88	52	59	38	58	60	86	58	52	65
Jhajjar	54	50	68	76	78	99	70	49	52	45	51	83	57	56	62
Jind	65	59	69	64	77	74	46	58	39	66	64	62	24	56	68
Kaithal	72	56	76	72	82	78	88	57	46	85	44	40	24	64	69
Karnal	79	63	82	64	83	90	88	50	64	59	80	10	45	57	58
Kurukshetra	71	65	82	66	86	65	87	52	40	77	60	32	58	58	77
Mahendragarh	48	61	75	74	68	78	70	40	44	70	45	82	51	69	54
Nuh	34	44	34	2	10	54	92	73	43	26	10	75	75	75	42
Palwal	51	43	51	53	41	71	78	53	37	70	55	37	59	48	60
Panchkula	52	50	70	74	67	99	62	72	52	52	79	36	27	98	69
Panipat	52	59	69	68	74	85	83	64	76	56	64	38	38	32	60
Rewari	60	61	67	78	61	93	69	53	55	61	58	94	67	64	64
Rohtak	70	52	69	74	74	100	73	54	36	51	86	79	60	56	65
Sirsa	45	55	76	67	79	86	74	68	41	75	58	85	44	52	76
Sonapat	56	56	70	72	74	83	70	59	64	62	62	65	41	62	58
Yamunanagar	76	55	71	64	83	87	81	52	50	93	69	12	47	68	72
Haryana	59	53	69	64	70	85	75	56	47	58	59	59	51	62	63

**SDG 1:** No Poverty, **SDG 2:** Zero Hunger, **SDG 3:** Good Health and Well-Being, **SDG 4:** Quality Education, **SDG 5:** Gender Equality, **SDG 6:** Clean Water and Sanitation, **SDG 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy, **SDG 8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth, **SDG 9:** Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, **SDG 10:** Reduced Inequalities, **SDG 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities, **SDG 12:** Sustainable Consumption and Production, **SDG 13:** Climate Action, **SDG 15:** Life on Land, **SDG 16:** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



# 1 NO POVERTY

## End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1 envisages the aim of eradicating poverty - not only in monetary terms but in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting the most vulnerable sectors of society, increasing basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters.



- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day.
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services including micro finance.
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- 1.a Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.



## SDG-1: NO POVERTY: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Karnal	79	1
Yamunanagar	76	2
Kaithal	72	3
Kurukshetra	71	4
Rohtak	70	5
Fatehabad	69	6
Ambala	66	7
Gurugram	65	8
Jind	65	8
Rewari	60	10
Faridabad	58	11
Sonapat	56	12
Hisar	55	13
Jhajjar	54	14
Panchkula	52	15
Panipat	52	15
Palwal	51	17
Mahendragarh	48	18
Bhiwani	45	19
Sirsa	45	19
Nuh	34	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>59</b>	





## SDG-1: NO POVERTY

Targets: 3

Indicators: 6

( Positive: 5 Negative: 1 )

District	1.1.1		1.3.1		1.3.2	
	Per Capita Income at Current Price		Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	267052	37	84.95	73	81	69
Bhiwani	168196	15	78.13	36	70	46
Charkhi Dadri	164042	14	Null		Null	
Faridabad	412849	70	96.69	100	81	69
Fatehabad	196113	21	89.43	97	75	56
Gurugram	849908	100	96.52	100	97	100
Hisar	178781	17	81.75	55	72	50
Jhajjar	234527	30	90.21	100	67	40
Jind	186253	19	82.17	57	78	63
Kaithal	207933	24	80.14	46	93	94
Karnal	225630	28	91.9	100	89	85
Kurukshetra	242970	32	84.14	68	73	52
Mahendragarh	173173	16	81.05	51	66	38
Nuh	104518	0	84.81	72	48	0
Palwal	132937	6	86.6	82	59	23
Panchkula	300014	45	89.67	98	78	63
Panipat	367060	60	92.42	100	71	48
Rewari	244859	32	85.21	74	75	56
Rohtak	213769	25	90.78	100	97	100
Sirsa	190381	20	71.58	0	66	38
Sonipat	245843	32	82.38	59	75	56
Yamunanagar	205108	23	86.62	82	84	75
Haryana	264207	20	83.69	74	76	58
Target	543272		90		96	
Data Source	DESA (2019-20)		MGNREGA (2020-21)		ICDS 2020-21	



## SDG-1: NO POVERTY

District	1.3.3		1.3.4		1.4.1	
	Ayushman Card Generated per 1,00,000 population		Total live beneficiaries of social security/ pensions (old age/ widow/ disability/ others) per 1,00,000 population		Proportion of houseless population to total population	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	11688	65	11574	67	0.157	83
Bhiwani	10848	57	12339	75	0.367	41
Charkhi Dadri	10293	51	13162	84	Null	
Faridabad	5167	0	8274	31	0.195	76
Fatehabad	12412	72	13886	92	0.197	75
Gurugram	5972	8	5475	0	0.156	83
Hisar	12271	71	12538	77	0.267	61
Jhajjar	8211	30	11794	69	0.288	57
Jind	11373	62	14775	100	0.122	90
Kaithal	15301	100	14821	100	0.224	70
Karnal	15066	99	12416	76	0.154	84
Kurukshetra	15230	100	14176	95	0.175	80
Mahendragarh	11076	59	13179	85	0.377	39
Nuh	6740	16	8065	28	0.138	87
Palwal	9756	46	11362	65	0.142	86
Panchkula	6891	17	7939	27	0.258	63
Panipat	9895	47	10723	58	0.575	0
Rewari	8509	33	11502	66	0.083	98
Rohtak	7654	25	11557	67	0.061	100
Sirsa	10693	55	13318	86	0.218	71
Sonipat	8535	34	12791	80	0.191	76
Yamunanagar	15043	98	12309	75	0.075	100
Haryana	10365	52	11624	68	0.205	72
Target	15199		14591		0.073	
Data Source	Ayushman Bharat (Jul-21)		Social Justice and Empowerment (Jul-21)		Census 2011	



 **2 ZERO HUNGER**

End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 

Goal 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people -especially children- have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agricultural, supporting small-scale farmers and all equal access to land, technology and markets.

**Targets:** 

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international level, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.
  - 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
  - 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.
  - 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.



## SDG-2: ZERO HUNGER: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Kurukshetra	65	1
Faridabad	64	2
Karnal	63	3
Mahendragarh	61	4
Rewari	61	4
Fatehabad	59	6
Jind	59	6
Panipat	59	6
Gurugram	58	9
Ambala	57	10
Kaithal	56	11
Sonipat	56	11
Sirsa	55	13
Yamunanagar	55	13
Bhiwani	52	15
Rohtak	52	15
Jhajjar	50	17
Panchkula	50	17
Hisar	47	19
Nuh	44	20
Palwal	43	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>53</b>	



## SDG-2: ZERO HUNGER

Targets: 4

Indicators: 9

( Positive: 3 Negative: 6 )

District	2.1.1		2.1.2		2.2.1		2.2.2	
	Percentage of Children under 6 years who Severely Underweight		Percentage of low birth weight among new borns		Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted		Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	0.12	82	13.8	55	19.8	77	37.9	0
Bhiwani	0.28	58	11	72	35.1	41	15.7	72
Charkhi Dadri	0.18	73	4.5	100	Null		Null	
Faridabad	0.26	61	13.3	58	29.7	53	19.7	59
Fatehabad	0.66	0	11.8	67	28.5	56	20.7	56
Gurugram	0	100	7.8	92	41.2	26	17.9	65
Hisar	0.45	32	22.6	0	25.6	63	23.5	47
Jhajjar	0.62	6	10.3	76	22.3	71	15.5	72
Jind	0.28	58	8.4	88	26	62	26.7	36
Kaithal	0.42	36	14.4	51	33.6	44	23.8	46
Karnal	0.2	70	9.1	84	41	27	19.8	59
Kurukshetra	0.42	36	14.2	52	31.9	48	24.1	45
Mahendragarh	0.44	33	10.7	74	23.5	68	19.2	61
Nuh	0.19	71	9.9	79	52.3	0	17.2	67
Palwal	0.58	12	11.7	68	34	43	21.4	53
Panchkula	0.28	58	12.6	62	21.5	73	31.8	20
Panipat	0.18	73	9.4	82	44.6	18	25.1	41
Rewari	0.19	71	7.1	96	27.8	58	18.3	63
Rohtak	0.22	67	13	60	36.6	37	13.6	79
Sirsa	0.64	3	12.2	65	34.2	43	22.5	50
Sonapat	0.21	68	11.9	66	40.2	29	21.6	53
Yamunanagar	0.4	39	13.5	57	30	53	26.8	36
Haryana	0.3	50	11.8	68	34	47	21.2	51
Target	0		6.5		10		7	
Data Source	ICDS as on 07/2021		HMIS 2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	



## SDG-2: ZERO HUNGER

District	2.2.3		2.2.4		2.3.1	
	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/ dl)		Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)		Agriculture productivity of wheat (in kg per hectare)	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	54.7	49	75.1	25	4749	53
Bhiwani	42.3	75	74.8	26	4425	32
Charkhi Dadri	Null		Null		5004	70
Faridabad	31	98	75	26	5145	79
Fatehabad	67.6	23	70.5	39	5385	94
Gurugram	66.5	25	66.2	52	4956	67
Hisar	49.8	59	66.4	51	4955	67
Jhajjar	59.8	39	70.8	38	4758	54
Jind	62.3	34	76.6	21	5240	85
Kaithal	54.4	50	68	46	4914	64
Karnal	66.3	25	75.5	24	5643	100
Kurukshetra	32.9	94	63.4	60	4951	66
Mahendragarh	43	73	73.7	29	4747	53
Nuh	78.6	0	83.6	0	4544	40
Palwal	58.6	41	75.2	25	4230	20
Panchkula	38.7	82	66.4	51	3929	0
Panipat	50.2	58	65.5	54	5211	83
Rewari	48.4	62	77.8	17	4946	66
Rohtak	58.7	41	76.3	22	4566	41
Sirsa	52.8	53	72.4	33	5062	73
Sonipat	65.5	27	58.6	74	4478	36
Yamunanagar	55.8	47	58	76	4293	24
Haryana	55	50	71.7	38	4925	58
Target	30		50		5471	
Data Source	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		Statistical Abstract 2019-20	



## SDG-2: ZERO HUNGER

District	2.3.2		2.4.1	
	Agriculture productivity of rice, (in kg per hectare)		Net Sown Area percentage to total cultivable area (in thousand hectares)	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	3260	73	100	100
Bhiwani	1779	0	97.8	96
Charkhi Dadri	2428	32	83.9	67
Faridabad	2779	50	97	94
Fatehabad	3989	100	99.1	98
Gurugram	2734	47	73.5	46
Hisar	1992	11	94.7	89
Jhajjar	2602	41	76.9	53
Jind	2710	46	99.6	99
Kaithal	3115	66	100	100
Karnal	3350	78	100	100
Kurukshetra	3497	85	100	100
Mahendragarh	Null		98.1	96
Nuh	2689	45	96.7	93
Palwal	2747	48	88.6	77
Panchkula	3877	100	51.1	0
Panipat	2823	52	86.9	73
Rewari	2252	23	98.4	97
Rohtak	2723	47	86.7	73
Sirsa	3305	76	97.5	95
Sonipat	2905	56	97.4	95
Yamunanagar	3522	86	88.8	77
Haryana	3121	55	94.1	83
Target	3796		100	
Data Source	Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20	



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Good health is essential to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda reflects the complexity and interconnectedness of the two. It takes into account widening economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanisation, threats to the climate and the environment, the continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases, and emerging challenges such as noncommunicable diseases.



- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births.
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.





## SDG-3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Karnal	82	1
Kurukshetra	82	1
Hisar	81	3
Ambala	77	4
Fatehabad	77	4
Kaithal	76	6
Sirsa	76	6
Mahendragarh	75	8
Bhiwani	72	9
Yamunanagar	71	10
Panchkula	70	11
Sonipat	70	11
Jind	69	13
Panipat	69	13
Rohtak	69	13
Jhajjar	68	16
Rewari	67	17
Gurugram	56	18
Faridabad	52	19
Palwal	51	20
Nuh	34	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>69</b>	



## SDG -3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Targets: 5 Indicators: 18 ( Positive: 8 Negative: 10 )

District	3.1.1		3.1.2		3.1.3		3.2.1	
	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)		% Pregnant Woman received 4 ANC check ups to Total ANC Registrations		Percentage of mothers who received postnatal care from a Doctor/ Nurse/ LHV/ ANM/ other health personnel between 48 hours and 14 days of delivery		% Deaths due to Measles to Total Reported Infant Deaths	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	100	100	90.3	79	89	89	0.3	90
Ambala	99.4	98	92.1	83	66.2	65	0.6	80
Charkhi Dadri	99.7	99	70.2	35	66.7	66	0	100
Faridabad	94.3	76	64.4	22	34.6	33	0.2	93
Fatehabad	99.6	98	82.1	61	80.1	79	0	100
Gurugram	99.4	98	54.3	0	81.9	81	0	100
Hisar	99.5	98	76.5	49	77.4	77	0.3	90
Jhajjar	99.3	97	96.1	91	68.9	68	0.4	87
Jind	99.1	96	79.5	55	77.4	77	0.5	83
Kaithal	99.8	99	86.5	70	81.1	81	0	100
Karnal	99.8	99	95.2	89	65.9	65	0.5	83
Kurukshetra	99.8	99	81.5	60	55.9	55	0	100
Mahendragarh	99.2	97	95.5	90	77.4	77	0	100
Nuh	75.8	0	66.8	27	24.4	22	0.6	80
Palwal	81.1	22	87.2	72	40.8	39	0.1	97
Panchkula	99.4	98	67.9	30	87	87	3	0
Panipat	98.8	95	64	21	40.3	38	0	100
Rewari	99.8	99	75.6	47	63	62	0	100
Rohtak	99.5	98	89.8	78	91.1	91	0	100
Sirsa	99.7	99	83.6	64	85.3	85	0.2	93
Sonipat	99.8	99	86	69	65	64	0.9	70
Yamunanagar	99	96	79.7	56	3	0	0	100
Haryana	95.9	89	77	57	60.9	64	0.3	88
Target	100		100		100		0	
Data Source	HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20	



## SDG -3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

District	3.2.2		3.2.3		3.2.4		3.2.5		3.2.6
	% Deaths due to Sepsis to Total Reported Infant Deaths		% Deaths due to Diarrhoea to Total Reported Infant Deaths		% Deaths due to Fever to Total Reported Infant Deaths		% Deaths due to Asphyxia to Total Reported Infant Deaths		% Deaths due to Pneumonia to Total Reported Infant Deaths
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data
Ambala	3.1	74	0.3	93	5.6	0	9.4	16	3.5
Bhiwani	3.8	69	0.6	85	1.9	66	2.8	75	4.1
Charkhi Dadri	6.4	47	1.3	68	0	100	0	100	3.8
Faridabad	7.1	41	1.8	55	2.7	52	5.7	49	5.3
Fatehabad	4.8	60	0.2	95	1.7	70	5	55	2.3
Gurugram	3.5	71	2.6	35	3	46	6	46	4.2
Hisar	4.1	66	0.3	93	1.3	77	1.4	88	2.2
Jhajjar	3.1	74	1.8	55	2.6	54	4.8	57	7.5
Jind	5.6	54	0.2	95	1.9	66	2.3	79	20.5
Kaithal	4.1	66	1.4	65	1.9	66	4.9	56	3
Karnal	3.6	70	0.9	78	2.8	50	3.6	68	4
Kurukshetra	2.6	79	0.3	93	2.3	59	3.2	71	4.1
Mahendragarh	5.6	54	0.9	78	2.3	59	1.4	88	6.6
Nuh	1.6	87	1	75	1.9	66	1	91	3
Palwal	6.7	45	1.9	53	3.2	43	1.7	85	5.8
Panchkula	2	83	4	0	2	64	3	73	3
Panipat	2.6	79	1	75	2.1	63	2.9	74	1.9
Rewari	5.5	55	0.6	85	1.8	68	3	73	5.5
Rohtak	12.1	0	0.2	95	0.4	93	11.2	0	0.8
Sirsa	2.8	77	0.9	78	3.5	38	2.8	75	2.5
Sonipat	4.1	66	0.9	78	1.7	70	3.5	69	4.8
Yamunanagar	3.8	69	0.8	80	3.6	36	3.4	70	2.8
Haryana	4.9	63	1	73	2.1	59	4.1	66	4.3
Target	0		0		0		0		0
Data Source	HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20



## SDG -3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

District	3.2.7		3.3.1		3.3.2		3.3.3		3.7.1
	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)		% Total HIV Positive to Total Tested ( Male + Female)		% Plasmodium Vivax test positive to Total Blood Smears Examined		% Plasmodium Falciparum test positive to Total Blood Smears Examined		Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years), 2015-16
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data
Ambala	97.4	97	0.7	74	0	100	0	100	96.1
Bhiwani	66.1	61	0.8	70	0.3	90	0	100	87.2
Charkhi Dadri	Null		1.1	59	0	100	0	100	Null
Faridabad	46.3	38	1.6	41	0.1	97	0	100	72
Fatehabad	87.6	86	0.5	81	0	100	0	100	91.2
Gurugram	23.6	12	0.8	70	0.1	97	0	100	74.2
Hisar	75.3	72	0.8	70	0	100	0	100	90.8
Jhajjar	50	42	0.8	70	0.1	97	0	100	86.9
Jind	89	87	2.7	0	0	100	0	100	92.9
Kaithal	90.5	89	1.5	44	0	100	0	100	83.6
Karnal	91	90	0.8	70	0	100	0	100	92.7
Kurukshetra	88.2	86	0.7	74	0	100	0	100	91.7
Mahendragarh	73	69	0.3	89	0	100	0	100	96.8
Nuh	13.1	0	0.6	78	3	0	0.1	0	37.7
Palwal	25.3	14	0.4	85	0.2	93	0	100	56.3
Panchkula	96.9	96	0.1	96	0.2	93	0	100	96.5
Panipat	68.4	64	1.4	48	0.8	73	0	100	78.2
Rewari	41.2	32	0.5	81	0	100	0	100	90.2
Rohtak	64.1	59	0.5	81	0	100	0	100	86.3
Sirsa	75.2	71	1.2	56	0.1	97	0	100	85.1
Sonapat	64.1	59	1	63	0	100	0	100	83.7
Yamunanagar	87.9	86	0.5	81	0	100	0	100	94.4
Haryana	62.2	62	0.9	67	0.1	93	0	95	80.4
Target	100		0		0		0		100
Data Source	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20		HMIS 2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)



## SDG -3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

District	3.7.2		3.7.3		3.8.1		3.8.2	
	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods		Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations		Percentage of household availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	76.3	94	7.2	81	55.7	77	10.4	44
Bhiwani	70.7	86	21.5	43	24.4	28	5.35	21
Charkhi Dadri	Null		Null		Null		1.58	4
Faridabad	25.5	17	21.2	44	12.8	10	4.33	16
Fatehabad	70.3	85	16.4	56	42.4	56	6.07	24
Gurugram	47.7	51	36.8	2	15	13	1.57	4
Hisar	70.5	86	15.5	59	31.5	39	27.49	100
Jhajjar	67.2	80	15.6	59	12.5	9	6.32	25
Jind	71.8	88	15.8	58	58.3	82	5.55	22
Kaithal	72	88	16.8	55	56.6	79	6.92	28
Karnal	72.8	89	8.4	78	57.4	80	18.95	82
Kurukshetra	69.9	85	9.9	74	47.7	65	22.2	97
Mahendragarh	64.6	77	16.8	55	24.5	28	7.18	29
Nuh	14.4	0	37.6	0	8.8	3	1.44	3
Palwal	30	24	28.3	25	6.6	0	8.54	35
Panchkula	77.4	96	9.6	74	63	89	1.1	2
Panipat	68.9	83	15.1	60	37.4	49	9.92	42
Rewari	43.8	45	20	47	20.3	22	3.99	15
Rohtak	63.7	75	21.8	42	26.7	32	2.47	8
Sirsa	68.2	82	15.6	59	44.7	60	10.34	43
Sonipat	67.8	81	20.4	46	30.3	37	4.24	16
Yamunanagar	66	79	6.9	82	45.2	61	0.72	0
Haryana	59.4	71	19.4	52	32.8	44	7.57	30
Target	80		0		70		22.88	
Data Source	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		Ayushman Bharat (Jul-2021)	



Ensure inclusive and equitable  
quality education and promote  
lifelong learning opportunities for all

4 QUALITY  
EDUCATION



Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal is aimed at ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary schooling by 2030 and are provided equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.



- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
- 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.



## SDG-4: QUALITY EDUCATION: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Gurugram	91	1
Rewari	78	2
Faridabad	76	3
Hisar	76	3
Jhajjar	76	5
Ambala	74	6
Mahendragarh	74	6
Panchkula	74	6
Rohtak	74	6
Kaithal	72	10
Sonapat	72	10
Panipat	68	12
Sirsa	67	13
Kurukshetra	66	14
Jind	64	15
Karnal	64	15
Yamunanagar	64	15
Fatehabad	63	18
Bhiwani	59	19
Palwal	53	20
Nuh	2	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>64</b>	



## SDG -4: QUALITY EDUCATION

**Targets: 4      Indicators: 12      ( Positive: 9    Negative: 3 )**

District	4.1.1		4.1.2		4.1.3		4.6.1	
	Percentage correct responses on learning outcomes in language, mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students		Percentage correct responses on learning outcomes in language, mathematics, science and social science for class 8 students		Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education		Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years, 2011	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	48.54	42	40.7	37	78.71	86	94.33	98
Bhiwani	51.41	58	42.35	48	72.11	72	93.1	94
Charkhi Dadri	Null		Null		Null		Null	
Faridabad	57	89	44.13	60	73.89	76	89.7	84
Fatehabad	49.62	48	44.76	64	66.76	61	86.79	76
Gurugram	54.4	74	46.36	75	79.88	89	92.13	91
Hisar	46.69	31	46.54	77	71.72	71	90.63	87
Jhajjar	62.4	100	49.78	99	73.31	75	94.78	99
Jind	43.58	14	41.03	39	70.55	69	91.65	90
Kaithal	53.69	70	41.57	43	76.47	82	91.39	89
Karnal	45.43	24	38.65	23	71.74	71	90.71	87
Kurukshetra	52.25	62	41.49	42	80.11	89	92.77	93
Mahendragarh	57.13	90	48.42	89	72.33	73	94.96	100
Nuh	41.05	0	35.24	0	38.67	0	61.28	0
Palwal	49.19	45	42.01	46	63.9	54	82.62	63
Panchkula	48.13	39	43.76	58	80.69	91	91.62	90
Panipat	47.91	38	49.05	94	66	59	89.01	82
Rewari	56.97	89	49.6	97	65.94	59	95.14	100
Rohtak	52.92	66	43.46	56	71.04	70	93.52	96
Sirsa	53.56	70	46.73	78	70.21	68	86.56	75
Sonipat	50.59	53	41.18	40	71.37	71	92.71	93
Yamunanagar	47.51	36	39.36	28	71.12	70	91.34	89
Haryana	48.63	54	41.64	57	70.79	69	89.96	85
Target	59		50		85		95	
Data Source	National Achievement Survey 2017		National Achievement Survey 2017		District Report Cards 2016-17		Census 2011	





## SDG -4: QUALITY EDUCATION

District	4.a.1		4.a.2		4.a.3		4.a.4		4.a.5	
	Percentage of schools having Drinking water facility		Percentage of schools having at least one functional toilet for boys		Percentage of Schools having at least one functional toilet for girls		Percentage of Schools having wash facilities near toilets/urinals		Percentage of Schools having any one type computer lab	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	99.91	88	98.16	73	98.95	82	95.28	64	29.72	45
Bhiwani	99.74	65	93.67	6	96.49	40	93.07	47	35.88	65
Charkhi Dadri	100	100	93.24	0	96.29	37	96.57	74	40	78
Faridabad	100	100	98.99	85	99.07	84	96.07	70	42.16	85
Fatehabad	99.77	69	96.46	48	98.18	69	96.05	70	32.98	55
Gurugram	100	100	99.27	89	99.29	88	99.51	96	45.3	96
Hisar	100	100	97.85	68	98.88	81	94.45	57	44.59	93
Jhajjar	99.78	71	96.83	53	97.93	65	95.31	64	44.47	93
Jind	100	100	96.81	53	97.62	59	96.91	76	36.27	66
Kaithal	100	100	97.24	59	98.49	74	97.04	77	34.69	61
Karnal	99.66	55	98.16	73	98.44	73	95.14	63	35.35	63
Kurukshetra	99.25	0	97.67	66	98.39	72	97.55	81	26.55	34
Mahendragarh	100	100	95.1	28	98.89	81	88.82	14	27.75	38
Nuh	99.32	9	93.85	9	94.15	0	87.03	0	16.07	0
Palwal	99.47	29	97.17	58	97.53	58	93.61	51	25.47	31
Panchkula	100	100	97.11	57	99.1	85	97.5	81	25.67	31
Panipat	99.53	37	98.13	72	98.91	81	95.88	68	39.34	76
Rewari	100	100	98.25	74	98.37	72	92.93	45	36.3	66
Rohtak	99.87	83	97.9	69	98.5	74	94.78	60	49.94	100
Sirsa	99.74	65	95.12	28	97.37	55	97.8	83	30.9	49
Sonapat	100	100	97.77	67	98.22	70	91.22	32	40.66	81
Yamunanagar	99.82	76	97.18	58	98.18	69	94.84	60	34.73	61
Haryana	99.81	75	96.91	54	98.06	67	94.88	61	35.22	62
Target	100		100		100		100		46.61	
Data Source	Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20	



## SDG -4: QUALITY EDUCATION

District	4.c.1		4.c.2		4.c.3	
	Pupil-Teacher Ratio Primary level		Pupil-Teacher Ratio Middle level		Pupil-Teacher Ratio Higher level	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	24	93	19	96	13	81
Bhiwani	27	73	22	83	17	62
Charkhi Dadri	25	87	19	96	5	100
Faridabad	30	53	27	61	16	67
Fatehabad	25	87	27	61	19	52
Gurugram	23	100	18	100	11	90
Hisar	24	93	21	87	15	71
Jhajjar	28	67	20	91	23	33
Jind	28	67	24	74	18	57
Kaithal	24	93	22	83	23	33
Karnal	25	87	22	83	16	67
Kurukshetra	24	93	19	96	16	67
Mahendragarh	22	100	17	100	14	76
Nuh	38	0	41	0	30	0
Palwal	27	73	23	78	19	52
Panchkula	26	80	20	91	12	86
Panipat	27	73	23	78	18	57
Rewari	27	73	21	87	15	71
Rohtak	31	47	22	83	13	81
Sirsa	25	87	21	87	17	62
Sonipat	25	87	20	91	14	76
Yamunanagar	26	80	22	83	17	62
Haryana	26	77	22	81	15	64
Target	23		18		9	
Data Source	Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20	



## 5 GENDER EQUALITY

### Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Ending all discrimination against women and girls is a basic human right and is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Goal 5 calls for ending all forms of violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls. Recognising and valuing unpaid care and domestic work is a key component of this goal, with emphasis on the importance of full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life for women.

#### Targets:



- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
  - 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
  - 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
  - 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.



## SDG-5: GENDER EQUALITY: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Ambala	92	1
Kurukshetra	86	2
Karnal	83	3
Yamunanagar	83	3
Kaithal	82	5
Fatehabad	81	6
Bhiwani	80	7
Sirsa	79	8
Jhajjar	78	9
Jind	77	10
Hisar	75	11
Panipat	74	12
Rohtak	74	12
Sonipat	74	12
Mahendragarh	68	15
Panchkula	67	16
Rewari	61	17
Faridabad	41	18
Gurugram	41	18
Palwal	41	18
Nuh	10	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>68</b>	



## SDG-5: GENDER EQUALITY

Targets: 4

Indicators: 5

( Positive: 4 Negative: 1 )

District	5.1.1		5.2.1		5.5.1	
	Sex Ratio at Birth (in Per 1,000 male live births)		Percentage of missing children recovered - Female		Proportion of Female Panch in Gram Panchayats (2016)	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	958	100	90.7	88	47.02	81
Bhiwani	910	49	88.2	85	43.39	58
Charkhi Dadri	871	0	100	100	Null	
Faridabad	915	56	78.2	71	40.67	41
Fatehabad	966	100	85	80	42.83	54
Gurugram	901	38	23.6	0	42.34	51
Hisar	925	68	92.4	90	40.01	36
Jhajjar	920	62	91.3	89	42.37	51
Jind	920	62	85	80	39.98	36
Kaithal	928	72	92.3	90	42.79	54
Karnal	898	34	87.5	84	43.69	60
Kurukshetra	931	76	87.5	84	47.02	81
Mahendragarh	918	59	56.7	43	44.21	63
Nuh	949	99	54.6	41	34.28	0
Palwal	912	52	86.1	82	36.71	15
Panchkula	947	96	25	2	44.82	67
Panipat	932	77	80.1	74	40.49	40
Rewari	925	68	78.6	72	43.51	59
Rohtak	899	35	92	90	40.72	41
Sirsa	928	72	94.7	93	41.2	44
Sonipat	891	25	83.3	78	40.48	39
Yamunanagar	947	96	87.5	84	45.33	70
Haryana	922	63	78.1	73	42.19	50
Target	950		100		50	
Data Source	HMIS 2019-20		Police Department - 2020		Statistical Abstract 2019-20	



## SDG-5: GENDER EQUALITY

District	5.6.1		5.6.2	
	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use modern methods of family planning		Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years, (in percentage)	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	76.3	100	1.9	100
Bhiwani	70.7	93	6.9	84
Charkhi Dadri	Null		Null	
Faridabad	25.5	18	21.9	32
Fatehabad	70.3	92	2.6	99
Gurugram	47.7	55	14.1	59
Hisar	70.5	93	7.5	82
Jhajjar	67.2	87	6.6	85
Jind	71.8	95	3.3	97
Kaithal	72	95	5.3	90
Karnal	72.8	96	5	91
Kurukshetra	69.9	92	6.3	86
Mahendragarh	64.6	83	7.5	82
Nuh	14.4	0	31	0
Palwal	30.1	26	19	42
Panchkula	77.4	100	2.8	99
Panipat	68.9	90	4.3	93
Rewari	43.8	49	13.3	62
Rohtak	63.7	81	7.2	83
Sirsa	68.2	89	5.4	90
Sonipat	67.8	88	5.4	90
Yamunanagar	66	85	4.3	93
Haryana	58.3	77	9.3	78
Target	75		2.4	
Data Source	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	



## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 calls for access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene for all by 2030. Water resources are also critical for agriculture and industrial use, and therefore protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems is essential. The goal is aimed at -improving water quality by reducing pollution, substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors, and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

### Targets:



- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh- water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.



## SDG-6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Rohtak	100	1
Jhajjar	99	2
Panchkula	99	2
Ambala	96	4
Bhiwani	96	4
Rewari	93	6
Fatehabad	91	7
Karnal	90	8
Hisar	88	9
Yamunanagar	87	10
Sirsa	86	11
Panipat	85	12
Sonipat	83	13
Gurugram	78	14
Kaithal	78	14
Mahendragarh	78	14
Faridabad	77	17
Jind	74	18
Palwal	71	19
Kurukshetra	65	20
Nuh	54	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>85</b>	





## SDG -6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Targets: 3

Indicators: 9

( Positive: 5 Negative: 1 )

District	6.1.1		6.1.2		6.1.3	
	Percentage of population having PWS -FC		Percentage of total household connections with PWS reported		Percentage of habitation against total getting > 55 LPCD(Rural)	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	99.78	98	100	100	95.04	94
Bhiwani	100	100	100	100	99.72	100
Charkhi Dadri	100	100	100	100	100	100
Faridabad	93.38	46	100	100	61.49	49
Fatehabad	100	100	99.2	98	100	100
Gurugram	97.29	78	100	100	83.27	78
Hisar	96.58	72	100	100	80.23	74
Jhajjar	100	100	99.3	98	97.38	97
Jind	95.69	65	88.4	73	56.11	42
Kaithal	96.61	72	100	100	91.74	89
Karnal	100	100	100	100	95.15	94
Kurukshetra	87.71	0	100	100	90.74	88
Mahendragarh	97.46	79	98.6	97	29.25	7
Nuh	92.55	39	56.5	0	24.07	0
Palwal	97.22	77	70.4	32	51.13	36
Panchkula	100	100	100	100	95.96	95
Panipat	99.61	97	100	100	83.42	78
Rewari	99.36	95	100	100	78.77	72
Rohtak	100	100	100	100	99.3	99
Sirsa	99.09	93	99.3	98	98.47	98
Sonapat	99.18	93	100	100	38.46	19
Yamunanagar	99.79	98	100	100	77.6	71
Haryana	97.74	82	95.7	91	76.42	72
Target	100		100		99.9	
Data Source	National Rural Drinking Water (Jul-2021)		National Rural Drinking Water (Jul 2021)		<a href="http://phedharyana.gov.in/WSSStatus">phedharyana.gov.in/WSSStatus</a> (2020-21)	



## SDG -6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

District	6.2.1		6.2.2		6.4.1	
	Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target		Percentage of individual toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))		Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	100	100	100	100	100.6	82
Bhiwani	100	100	100	100	117	73
Charkhi Dadri	100	100	100	100	Null	
Faridabad	100	100	100	100	125.9	68
Fatehabad	100	100	100	100	161.4	47
Gurugram	100	100	100	100	220.8	13
Hisar	100	100	100	100	103.6	81
Jhajjar	100	100	100	100	61.7	100
Jind	100	100	100	100	129.6	66
Kaithal	100	100	100	100	227.9	9
Karnal	100	100	100	100	169.9	43
Kurukshetra	100	100	100	100	243.99	0
Mahendragarh	100	100	100	100	93.8	86
Nuh	100	100	100	100	99.8	83
Palwal	100	100	100	100	106.9	79
Panchkula	100	100	100	100	68	100
Panipat	100	100	100	100	187.8	32
Rewari	100	100	100	100	91.3	88
Rohtak	100	100	100	100	56.8	100
Sirsa	100	100	100	100	197.6	27
Sonipat	100	100	100	100	96.2	85
Yamunanagar	100	100	100	100	157	50
Haryana	100	100	100	100	136.9	62
Target	100		100		70	
Data Source	SBM(G) (2020-21)		SBM(G) (2020-21)		National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources (2019-20)	



## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable,  
sustainable and modern energy for all

Energy security is a prerequisite for socio-economic development. Access to energy enables people to augment their income and productivity, enhance access to healthcare, water and education, and improve their overall well-being. Goal 7 is aimed at ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and efficient energy services by 2030. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and efficient energy is critical to this endeavour.



- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.



## SDG-7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Nuh	92	1
Kaithal	88	2
Karnal	88	2
Kurukshetra	87	4
Panipat	83	5
Yamunanagar	81	6
Ambala	80	7
Fatehabad	80	7
Bhiwani	79	9
Palwal	78	10
Sirsa	74	11
Rohtak	73	12
Jhajjar	70	13
Mahendragarh	70	13
Sonipat	70	13
Rewari	69	16
Gurugram	65	17
Panchkula	62	18
Faridabad	58	19
Hisar	52	20
Jind	46	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>75</b>	



## SDG-7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Targets: 2

Indicators: 4

( Positive: 4 Negative: 0 )

District	7.1.1		7.1.2		7.1.3		7.3.1	
	Percentage of households electrified		Proportion of no. of LED Bulbs distributed per 100 population		No. of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana per 1,00,000 population		Percentage of LED lights installed in Govt Buildings	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	100	100	116.77	100	527	18	100	100
Bhiwani	100	100	78.75	80	898	36	100	100
Charkhi Dadri	Null		Null		Null		100	100
Faridabad	100	100	63.09	52	331	8	87.21	71
Fatehabad	100	100	57.33	42	1727	78	99.66	99
Gurugram	100	100	67.5	60	177	0	100	100
Hisar	100	100	60.65	48	1391	61	55.99	0
Jhajjar	100	100	62.99	52	702	26	100	100
Jind	100	100	33.4	0	842	33	78.84	52
Kaithal	100	100	62.82	52	2283	100	100	100
Karnal	100	100	76.26	76	1664	75	100	100
Kurukshetra	100	100	83.94	89	1335	58	100	100
Mahendragarh	100	100	56.73	41	974	40	100	100
Nuh	100	100	Null		2106	97	90.66	79
Palwal	100	100	83.2	88	1646	74	78.17	50
Panchkula	100	100	Null		232	3	91.87	82
Panipat	100	100	68.94	63	1516	67	100	100
Rewari	100	100	61.58	50	666	25	100	100
Rohtak	100	100	70.9	66	761	29	99.08	98
Sirsa	100	100	45	20	2112	97	90.05	77
Sonipat	100	100	62.3	51	843	33	98.02	96
Yamunanagar	100	100	77.26	77	1075	45	100	100
Haryana	732	100	61.56	58	2882	48	94.62	87
Target	100		90		2167		100	
Data Source	<a href="http://ujala.gov.in">ujala.gov.in</a> (2019-20)		Saubhagya Dashboard (Jul-2021)		<a href="http://pmuy.gov.in">pmuy.gov.in</a> (May-2019)		N&RE Annual Report as on June 2021	



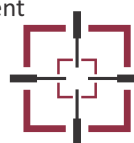
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Goal 8 promotes sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are crucial to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. It also seeks to protect labour rights and promote policies which support decent job creation and safe and secure working environments. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

Targets:



- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation.



## SDG-8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Faridabad	73	1
Nuh	73	1
Panchkula	72	3
Sirsa	68	4
Fatehabad	65	5
Panipat	64	6
Ambala	63	7
Gurugram	61	8
Hisar	59	9
Sonipat	59	9
Jind	58	11
Bhiwani	57	12
Kaithal	57	12
Rohtak	54	14
Palwal	53	15
Rewari	53	15
Kurukshetra	52	17
Yamunanagar	52	17
Karnal	50	19
Jhajjar	49	20
Mahendragarh	40	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>56</b>	



## SDG-8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

District	8.1.1		8.5.1		8.8.1		8.10.1	
	Per Capita Income at Current Price		Percentage of youth placed under PMKVY		Percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	267052	37	42	89	23.74	24	100	100
Bhiwani	168196	15	30	64	36.11	50	100	100
Charkhi Dadri	164042	14	0	0	18.59	13	Null	
Faridabad	412849	70	34	72	36.39	51	100	100
Fatehabad	196113	21	19	40	73.57	100	100	100
Gurugram	849908	100	7	15	26.02	29	100	100
Hisar	178781	17	24	51	45.12	69	100	100
Jhajjar	234527	30	26	55	17.54	11	100	100
Jind	186253	19	16	34	49.05	77	100	100
Kaithal	207933	24	21	45	40.49	59	100	100
Karnal	225630	28	1	2	44.4	68	100	100
Kurukshetra	242970	32	17	36	30.86	39	100	100
Mahendragarh	173173	16	11	23	22.71	22	100	100
Nuh	104518	0	50	100	56.35	93	100	100
Palwal	132937	6	29	62	32.28	42	100	100
Panchkula	300014	45	45	96	34	46	100	100
Panipat	367060	60	18	38	39.21	57	100	100
Rewari	244859	32	38	81	12.37	0	100	100
Rohtak	213769	25	8	17	47.53	74	100	100
Sirsa	190381	20	46	98	38.42	55	100	100
Sonipat	245843	32	30	64	31.5	40	100	100
Yamunanagar	205108	23	22	47	29.65	37	100	100
Haryana	264207	30	29	61	39.62	48	100	100
Target	543272		51		59.7		100	
Data Source	DESA (2019-20)		pmkvyofficial.org (2019-20)		MGNREGA (2020-21)		pmjdy.gov.in (2019-20)	





## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

This goal promotes investment in innovation; and reliable and resilient infrastructure which are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. It further aims at promoting increased resource- use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. It recognises the importance of promoting sustainable industries and investing in scientific research and innovation, which are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.



- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retro- fit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.



## SDG-9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Panipat	76	1
Faridabad	73	2
Gurugram	68	3
Karnal	64	4
Sonipat	64	4
Rewari	55	6
Ambala	53	7
Jhajjar	52	8
Panchkula	52	8
Yamunanagar	50	10
Kaithal	46	11
Mahendragarh	44	12
Nuh	43	13
Sirsa	41	14
Kurukshetra	40	15
Jind	39	16
Bhiwani	38	17
Hisar	38	17
Palwal	37	19
Rohtak	36	20
Fatehabad	30	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>50</b>	



## SDG-9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Targets: 4 | Indicators: 6 | ( Positive: 6 Negative: 0 )

District	9.1.1		9.1.2		9.2.1	
	Percentage of youths trained under Skill Development Programme and Placed		Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)		Percentage of Gross State Value Added in Industries Sectors (at current price) to total GSVA	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	42	89	100	100	17	0
Bhiwani	30	64	100	100	21	16
Charkhi Dadri	0	0	100	100	19	8
Faridabad	34	72	100	100	52	100
Fatehabad	19	40	100	100	19	8
Gurugram	7	15	100	100	37	80
Hisar	24	51	100	100	17	0
Jhajjar	26	55	100	100	35	72
Jind	16	34	100	100	27	40
Kaithal	21	45	100	100	26	36
Karnal	1	2	100	100	23	24
Kurukshetra	17	36	100	100	27	40
Mahendragarh	11	23	100	100	31	56
Nuh	50	100	100	100	18	4
Palwal	29	62	100	100	21	16
Panchkula	45	96	100	100	20	12
Panipat	18	38	100	100	31	56
Rewari	38	81	100	100	37	80
Rohtak	8	17	100	100	26	36
Sirsa	46	98	100	100	19	8
Sonipat	30	64	100	100	34	68
Yamunanagar	22	47	100	100	30	52
Haryana	29	51	100	100	31	37
Target	47		100		42	
Data Source	Skill Development (2020-21)		PMGSY Dashboard (2019-10)		DESA (2019-20)	



## SDG-9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

District	9.3.1		9.3.2		9.c.1	
	MSME Udyam Registration per 1,00,000 population		Exports from Haryana during 2020-21 (Rs. lakhs)		Percentage of Gram Panchayat covered under BharatNet	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	615	48	63532.8	7	44.61	71
Bhiwani	545	42	31488.06	3	4.27	3
Charkhi Dadri	53		Null		Null	
Faridabad	1187	96	576858.9	61	8.62	10
Fatehabad	394	29	23976.62	2	2.72	0
Gurugram	1593	100	9930531	100	10.5	13
Hisar	552	42	130387.9	14	14.29	20
Jhajjar	486	37	136584.8	14	22	33
Jind	424	31	19875.85	2	17.61	25
Kaithal	464	35	110900	12	32.25	50
Karnal	702	55	1007350	100	89.74	100
Kurukshetra	583	45	14049.53	1	13.78	19
Mahendragarh	297	21	693	0	39.88	63
Nuh	208	13	34365.21	4	25	38
Palwal	320	23	99915.81	10	8.49	10
Panchkula	779	61	53700.32	6	24.6	37
Panipat	929	74	1140301	100	52.87	85
Rewari	503	38	288470.2	30	4.75	3
Rohtak	469	35	47179.91	5	15.83	22
Sirsa	457	34	6675	1	5.04	4
Sonipat	509	39	709730.9	74	24.34	36
Yamunanagar	591	45	40552.81	4	33.12	51
Haryana	622	45	14467119	26	24.64	33
Target	1236		952460.6		62	
Data Source	MSME Department (July 2020)		Industries Department (2020-21)		<a href="http://bnnl.nic.in/">bnnl.nic.in/</a> (2020-21)	



 **10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES** Reduce inequality within and among countries

The Goal calls for progressively reducing not only income inequalities but also inequalities-of-outcome by ensuring access to equal opportunities and promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or any other status relevant within a society. It also aims at enhancing representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in international economic and financial institutions.

**Targets:** 

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements.
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.
- 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent.



## SDG-10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Yamunanagar	93	1
Kaithal	86	2
Ambala	82	3
Kurukshetra	77	4
Sirsa	75	5
Fatehabad	72	6
Palwal	70	7
Mahendragarh	70	7
Jind	66	9
Sonipat	62	10
Rewari	61	11
Karnal	59	12
Hisar	58	13
Panipat	56	14
Bhiwani	53	15
Panchkula	52	16
Rohtak	51	17
Jhajjar	45	18
Gurugram	39	19
Faridabad	32	20
Nuh	26	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>58</b>	



## SDG-10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Targets: 2

Indicators: 6

( Positive: 4 Negative: 2 )

District	10.1.1		10.1.2		10.2.1	
	Gini Coefficients - Rural		Gini Coefficients - Urban		Seats held by women in Sarpanch (%)	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	0.19	71	0.25	79	43.63	86
Bhiwani	0.19	71	0.26	75	38.25	33
Charkhi Dadri	Null		Null		Null	
Faridabad	0.29	0	0.4	17	40.52	56
Fatehabad	0.26	21	0.22	92	41.63	67
Gurugram	0.29	0	0.44	0	43	80
Hisar	0.25	29	0.33	46	40.91	59
Jhajjar	0.29	0	0.19	100	40	50
Jind	0.24	36	0.2	100	38.54	36
Kaithal	0.15	100	0.23	88	43.48	85
Karnal	0.28	7	0.4	17	45.79	100
Kurukshetra	0.21	57	0.3	58	41.07	61
Mahendragarh	0.23	43	0.24	83	41.33	64
Nuh	Null		Null		41.46	65
Palwal	Null		Null		41.7	67
Panchkula	0.15	100	0.36	33	34.92	0
Panipat	0.27	14	0.34	42	41.38	64
Rewari	0.18	79	0.35	38	38.83	39
Rohtak	0.23	43	0.33	46	40.29	53
Sirsa	0.25	29	0.3	58	42.73	77
Sonipat	0.17	86	0.27	71	40.13	52
Yamunanagar	0.16	93	0.23	88	45.01	100
Haryana	0.25	46	0.39	60	41.46	62
Target	0.15		0.2		45	
Data Source	<a href="http://esaharyana.gov.in/">esaharyana.gov.in/</a> (2011-12)		<a href="http://esaharyana.gov.in/">esaharyana.gov.in/</a> (2011-12)		<a href="http://prielections.nic.in">prielections.nic.in</a> (2019)	



## SDG-10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

District	10.2.2		10.2.2		10.2.3	
	Proportion of SC Panch in Gram Panchayats (2016)		Total live beneficiaries of social security/ pensions (old age/ widow/ disability/ others) per 1,00,000 population		% of SC/BC/STs/Minority communities members in Zila Parishad	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	36.23	100	11574	67	46.67	88
Bhiwani	21.99	56	12339	75	23.33	8
Charkhi Dadri	Null		13162	84	Null	
Faridabad	22.16	57	8274	31	30	31
Fatehabad	35.2	100	13886	92	38.89	62
Gurugram	21.38	52	5475	0	60	100
Hisar	28.6	92	12538	77	33.33	42
Jhajjar	21.56	53	11794	69	21.05	0
Jind	22.9	61	14775	100	38.46	60
Kaithal	26.24	79	14821	100	38.1	59
Karnal	27.92	89	12416	76	40	65
Kurukshetra	28.03	89	14176	95	52.94	100
Mahendragarh	20.15	46	13179	85	70	100
Nuh	11.87	0	8065	28	24	10
Palwal	20.52	48	11362	65	57.14	100
Panchkula	21.04	51	7939	27	60	100
Panipat	24.26	68	10723	58	47.06	90
Rewari	23.47	64	11502	66	44.44	81
Rohtak	24.87	72	11557	67	28.57	26
Sirsa	35.16	100	13318	86	50	100
Sonipat	21.41	53	12791	80	30.43	32
Yamunanagar	33.66	100	12309	75	50	100
Haryana	25.59	68	11624	68	40.87	64
Target	30		14591		50	
Data Source	Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Deptt of Social Justice (13-07-2021)		<a href="http://prielections.nic.in">prielections.nic.in</a> (2019)	

● Aspirant (0-49) ● Performer (50-64) ● Front Runner (65-99) ● Achiever (100)





## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 promotes inclusive and sustainable urbanisation. Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.



- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials.



## SDG-11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Gurugram	90	1
Ambala	86	2
Rohtak	86	3
Karnal	80	4
Panchkula	79	5
Faridabad	71	6
Yamunanagar	69	7
Jind	64	8
Panipat	64	8
Sonipat	62	10
Hisar	60	11
Kurukshetra	60	11
Rewari	58	13
Sirsa	58	13
Palwal	55	15
Bhiwani	52	16
Jhajjar	51	17
Mahendragarh	45	18
Kaithal	44	19
Fatehabad	31	20
Nuh	10	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>59</b>	



## SDG-11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Targets: 2 | Indicators: 3 | ( Positive: 2 Negative: 1 )

District	11.1.1		11.1.2		11.6.1	
	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		% Houses Completed against Sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban		Number of sewage treatment plants established	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	14.82	77	8.36	81	12	100
Bhiwani	20.4	61	2.52	13	9	82
Charkhi Dadri	Null		2.91	17	2	18
Faridabad	15.16	76	13.81	100	4	36
Fatehabad	31.12	30	2	7	6	55
Gurugram	14.65	78	19.2	100	10	91
Hisar	34.85	19	7.4	70	10	91
Jhajjar	32.01	27	7.64	72	6	55
Jind	41.37	0	10.65	100	10	91
Kaithal	39.44	6	6.76	62	7	64
Karnal	16.16	73	8.76	86	9	82
Kurukshetra	25.74	45	10.73	100	4	36
Mahendragarh	8.06	97	1.66	3	4	36
Nuh	30.94	30	1.43	0	0	0
Palwal	9.87	92	4.61	37	4	36
Panchkula	15.91	74	16.13	100	7	64
Panipat	4.28	100	3.93	29	7	64
Rewari	34.99	19	18.34	100	6	55
Rohtak	12.11	85	14.45	100	8	73
Sirsa	8.71	95	2.63	14	7	64
Sonapat	27.95	39	8.67	84	7	64
Yamunanagar	19.56	63	9.18	90	6	55
Haryana	19.06	56	10.3	62	145	60
Target	7		10		11	
Data Source	SECC 2011		<a href="http://pmay-urban.gov.in">pmay-urban.gov.in</a> (Dec-2020)		<a href="http://hspcb.gov.in">hspcb.gov.in</a> (2020-21)	



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



The Goal emphasises on “doing more with less” thus promoting resource efficiency, green economies and sustainable infrastructure. It also focusses on reducing degradation and pollution and minimising waste. The efficient management of our shared natural resources and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants are important targets to achieve this Goal. It calls for awareness generation and dissemination on sustainable development, lifestyles and practices.

Targets:



- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 12.c Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.



## SDG-12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Gurugram	97	1
Rewari	94	2
Bhiwani	90	3
Hisar	86	4
Sirsa	85	5
Jhajjar	83	6
Mahendragarh	82	7
Rohtak	79	8
Nuh	75	9
Fatehabad	74	10
Faridabad	70	11
Sonipat	65	12
Jind	62	13
Ambala	53	14
Kaithal	40	15
Panipat	38	16
Palwal	37	17
Panchkula	36	18
Kurukshetra	32	19
Yamunanagar	12	20
Karnal	10	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>59</b>	



## SDG-12: SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

District	12.4.1		12.5.1	
	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizers out of total N,P,K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)		Percentage quantity of Hazardous Waste Managed (Disposed through Common SLF at TSDF/ sent to Recyclers of Schedule IV Hazardous Wastes/ others)	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	73.94	53	Null	
Bhiwani	68.33	91	90.97	88
Charkhi Dadri	Null		Null	
Faridabad	70.38	77	71.32	62
Fatehabad	74.79	47	100	100
Gurugram	65.42	100	95.81	94
Hisar	71.25	71	100	100
Jhajjar	72.02	66	100	100
Jind	74.67	48	81.89	76
Kaithal	81.62	0	85.07	80
Karnal	78.69	20	24.36	0
Kurukshetra	76.92	32	Null	
Mahendragarh	72.36	63	100	100
Nuh	70.69	75	Null	
Palwal	76.18	37	Null	
Panchkula	77.74	27	58.19	45
Panipat	79	18	67.98	58
Rewari	68.87	87	100	100
Rohtak	73.17	58	100	100
Sirsa	71.5	69	100	100
Sonipat	76.67	34	96.75	96
Yamunanagar	78.43	22	24.83	1
Haryana	74.49	52	81.36	76
Target	67		100	
Data Source	Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Pollution Control Board (2020)	

● Aspirant (0-49) ● Performer (50-64) ● Front Runner (65-99) ● Achiever (100)



## 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The Goal is aimed at integrating climate change measures, disaster risk measures and sustainable natural resource management into national development strategies. To minimise the human impact of geophysical disasters, the Goal calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity, including human and institutional capacity on mitigation, adaptation, and early warning. Efforts at the national level - for adopting green technologies, promoting the use of clean and modern source of energy, advocating for behavioural change for sustainable use of resources, have to be complemented by international cooperation on climate change since the causes and effects of climate change transcend national boundaries.



- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible.
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.



## SDG-13: CLIMATE ACTION: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Bhiwani	83	1
Gurugram	78	2
Ambala	77	3
Nuh	75	4
Rewari	67	5
Faridabad	63	6
Rohtak	60	7
Palwal	59	8
Hisar	58	9
Kurukshetra	58	9
Jhajjar	57	11
Mahendragarh	51	12
Yamunanagar	47	13
Karnal	45	14
Sirsa	44	15
Fatehabad	43	16
Sonapat	41	17
Panipat	38	18
Panchkula	27	29
Jind	24	20
Kaithal	24	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>51</b>	





## SDG-13: CLIMATE ACTION

Targets: 2 | Indicators: 3 | ( Positive: 2 Negative: 1 )

District	13.1.1		13.2.1		13.3.1	
	Percentage use of Nitrogenous fertilizers to total fertilizers (NPK)		CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population (tonnes)		No. of residue burning events detected in 2020 (Period: 01-Oct to 21-Nov)	
	Raw Data	Index				
Ambala	73.94	53	122.86	100	471	62
Bhiwani	68.33	91	82.86	74	17	99
Charkhi Dadri	Null		null		3	100
Faridabad	70.38	77	66.37	48	2	100
Fatehabad	74.79	47	60.31	39	1233	0
Gurugram	65.42	100	71.01	56	4	100
Hisar	71.25	71	63.81	44	157	87
Jhajjar	72.02	66	66.27	48	16	99
Jind	74.67	48	35.14	0	657	47
Kaithal	81.62	0	66.09	48	868	30
Karnal	78.69	20	80.24	70	573	54
Kurukshetra	76.92	32	88.32	83	460	63
Mahendragarh	72.36	63	59.67	38	1	100
Nuh	70.69	75	null		2	100
Palwal	76.18	37	87.52	81	58	95
Panchkula	77.74	27	null		15	99
Panipat	79	18	72.53	58	63	95
Rewari	68.87	87	64.78	46	3	100
Rohtak	73.17	58	74.59	61	68	94
Sirsa	71.5	69	47.34	19	547	56
Sonipat	76.67	34	65.54	47	115	91
Yamunanagar	78.43	22	81.31	72	242	80
Haryana	74.49	50	64.76	54	5575	80
Target	67		99.57		0	
Data Source	Statistical Abstract 2019-20		<a href="http://www.ujala.gov.in">www.ujala.gov.in</a> (Jul-2021)		CREAMS - IRAI (2020)	



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15 LIFE  
ON LAND



The Goal is aimed at protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainable management of forests; combating desertification; and halting and reversing land degradation in conjunction with integrating ecosystems and biodiversity into national and local planning. It also seeks to promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, and prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.

Targets:



- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.



## SDG-15: LIFE ON LAND: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Panchkula	98	1
Nuh	75	2
Mahendragarh	69	3
Yamunanagar	68	4
Faridabad	67	5
Kaithal	64	6
Rewari	64	6
Sonipat	62	8
Bhiwani	61	9
Ambala	59	10
Fatehabad	59	10
Kurukshetra	58	12
Karnal	57	13
Jhajjar	56	14
Jind	56	14
Rohtak	56	14
Hisar	52	17
Sirsa	52	17
Gurugram	48	19
Palwal	48	19
Panipat	32	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>62</b>	



## SDG-15: LIFE ON LAND

Targets: 2

Indicators: 4

( Positive: 4 Negative: 0 )

District	15.1.1		15.1.2		15.2.1		15.2.2	
	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area		Forest Area per lakh of Population (sq.km)		Percentage change in Forest Cover		Percentage of plants planted against target under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index		
Ambala	3.26	18	4.7	27	-1.25	90	100	100
Bhiwani	2.38	12	5.63	39	1.62	93	100	100
Charkhi Dadri	Null		Null		Null		100	100
Faridabad	10.79	71	3.87	15	-0.08	91	94	89
Fatehabad	0.71	0	5.94	44	0	91	100	100
Gurugram	9.24	60	5.75	41	-0.7	91	44.1	0
Hisar	1.45	5	3.61	11	1.12	92	100	100
Jhajjar	1.41	5	4.18	19	8.04	99	100	100
Jind	0.78	0	5.17	33	0	91	100	100
Kaithal	2.46	12	6.7	54	0.12	91	100	100
Karnal	1.28	4	5.12	32	0.75	92	100	100
Kurukshetra	2.6	13	4.67	26	1.92	93	100	100
Mahendragarh	5.44	33	6.18	47	4.33	95	100	100
Nuh	7.38	47	7.25	62	1.07	92	100	100
Palwal	1.03	2	2.78	0	-0.21	91	100	100
Panchkula	43.51	100	68.09	100	-0.08	91	100	100
Panipat	1.25	4	3.49	10	-0.75	91	57.1	23
Rewari	3.92	22	5.44	37	5.85	97	100	100
Rohtak	1.21	3	4.34	22	11.21	100	100	100
Sirsa	1.32	4	3.78	14	-0.7	91	99.9	100
Sonipat	0.99	2	6.48	51	4.85	96	100	100
Yamunanagar	10.94	72	18.78	100	-94.36	0	100	100
Haryana	3.62	23	7.02	37	0.91	88	92	92
Target	15		10		9		100	
Data Source	<a href="https://fsi.nic.in">fsi.nic.in (2019-20)</a>		Statistical Abstract 2019-20		<a href="https://fsi.nic.in">fsi.nic.in (2019-20)</a>		<a href="https://haryanaforest.gov.in">haryanaforest.gov.in (2019-20)</a>	



## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Peace, stability and effective governance based on rule-of-law and upholding the principles of equality, human rights and justice are prerequisites for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting rule-of-law and human rights are key to this process, as are reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. Goal 16 also focuses on ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, corruption and bribery, and in the development of accountable and transparent institutions.

### Targets:



- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels .
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.



## SDG-16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS: RANKING AND OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORE OF DISTRICTS

District	Overall Composite Score	Overall Rank
Kurukshetra	77	1
Sirsa	76	2
Ambala	74	3
Yamunanagar	72	4
Kaithal	69	5
Panchkula	69	5
Jind	68	7
Fatehabad	66	8
Bhiwani	65	9
Hisar	65	9
Rohtak	65	9
Rewari	64	12
Jhajjar	62	13
Palwal	60	14
Panipat	60	14
Faridabad	59	16
Karnal	58	17
Sonipat	58	17
Mahendragarh	54	19
Nuh	42	20
Gurugram	37	21
Charkhi Dadri		
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>63</b>	



## SDG-16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Targets: 5

Indicators: 7

( Positive: 5 Negative: 2 )

District	16.1.1		16.1.2		16.1.3		16.2.1	
	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population		No. of Police Stations and Police Posts per 1,00,000 population		Murder Rate		Percentage of recovery of missing children	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	0.18	75	1.6	58	2.57	91	92.8	89
Bhiwani	0.09	88	1.06	1	3.27	80	92.2	88
Charkhi Dadri	0.4	45	1.39	36	3.19	81	100	100
Faridabad	0.11	85	1.66	64	4.48	61	77.2	66
Fatehabad	0.32	56	1.17	13	2.76	88	83.9	76
Gurugram	0.73	0	2.84	100	6.87	23	33.1	0
Hisar	0.17	77	1.09	4	3.04	84	91.3	87
Jhajjar	0.21	71	1.67	65	8.35	0	95.6	93
Jind	0	100	1.05	0	4.8	56	86.1	79
Kaithal	0.28	62	1.21	17	3.54	76	84.8	77
Karnal	0.27	63	1.26	22	4.12	67	70.6	56
Kurukshetra	0	100	1.35	32	3.01	84	83.3	75
Mahendragarh	0.33	55	1.08	3	4.34	63	66.1	49
Nuh	0.18	75	1.19	15	3.67	74	66.7	50
Palwal	0.1	86	1.25	21	4.22	65	82.7	74
Panchkula	0	100	1.96	96	3.56	75	46.9	21
Panipat	0.17	77	1.24	20	4.73	57	79.9	70
Rewari	0.11	85	1.67	65	4.89	54	74.5	62
Rohtak	0.19	74	1.6	58	6.6	28	94.3	91
Sirsa	0.08	89	1.24	20	1.47	100	94.7	92
Sonipat	0.21	71	1.31	27	6.69	26	84.8	77
Yamunanagar	0.08	89	1.4	37	3.54	76	87.4	81
Haryana	0.2	74	2.89	35	4.45	64	80.1	71
Target	0		2		2		100	
Data Source	Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Statistical Abstract 2019-20		Police Department 2020	



## SDG-16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

District	16.6.1		16.7.1		16.9.1	
	Percentage of Completed Applications against received (SARAL Portal)		Percentage of Votes polled to number of Electors in State Legislative Assembly Election, 2019		Percentage of births registered	
	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index	Raw Data	Index
Ambala	97.9	55	66.83	53	98.5	94
Bhiwani	97.74	52	67.52	56	97.2	88
Charkhi Dadri	97.66	50	68.49	61	Null	
Faridabad	98.56	69	56.53	0	92.1	67
Fatehabad	97.21	41	76.95	100	97.2	88
Gurugram	98	57	59.57	16	91.1	63
Hisar	96.72	30	71.14	75	99	96
Jhajjar	98.22	62	66.15	49	97.9	91
Jind	98.01	58	73.24	86	98.6	94
Kaithal	98.04	58	75.5	97	99.2	97
Karnal	98.19	61	64.05	39	99.5	98
Kurukshetra	98.53	69	72.27	81	99.7	99
Mahendragarh	97.64	50	70.26	71	96.7	86
Nuh	95.3	0	71.43	77	75.7	0
Palwal	97.68	51	71.94	79	86.4	44
Panchkula	98.08	59	65.74	47	96.2	84
Panipat	98.03	58	67.57	57	96	84
Rewari	98.06	59	66.44	51	93.3	72
Rohtak	98.02	58	69.18	65	95.6	82
Sirsa	97.4	45	76.86	100	96.6	86
Sonipat	98.14	60	66.55	51	97.7	91
Yamunanagar	97.32	43	74.15	90	97.5	90
Haryana	97.78	52	68.32	64	94.2	81
Target	100		76		100	
Data Source	SARAL Webportal (2021)		Statistical Abstract 2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	





## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

### Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

In the last decade, India's role in development cooperation and partnerships, especially at the global level, has undergone notable transformation. India has actively contributed to crafting of policy coalitions that offer a forum and platform for countries of the Global South as well as the North for cooperation on multiple fronts.

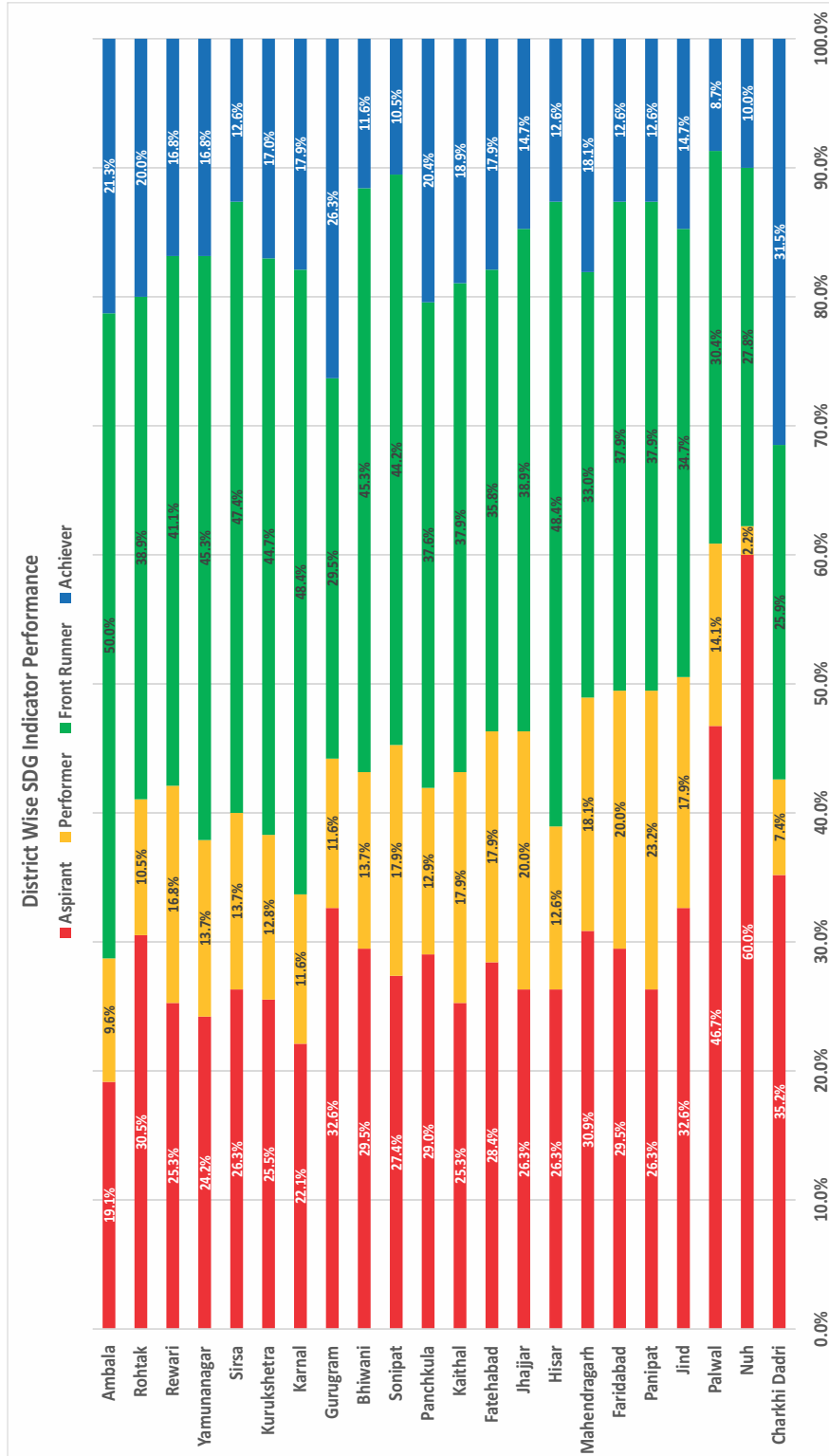
#### Targets:



- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.
- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.
- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- 17.8 Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.
- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.
- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
- 17.12 Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organisation decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.
- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
- 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- 17.16 Enhance the Global partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.
- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
- 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.



## DISTRICT WISE SDG INDICATOR PERFORMANCE





# AMBALA

Ambala district lies on the North-Eastern edge of Haryana and borders Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Small scale industries form the bulk of the industrial landscape in the district. It is one of the largest producers of scientific and surgical instruments in the country and home to a large number of scientific instrument manufacturers

## District at a Glance

Area:	1569 sq. km.
Population:	11,28,350
Literacy Rate:	87.46%
Blocks:	6
Villages:	408
Municipalities:	4



## Focused Areas

1. Higher number of under 5 children low weight-for-height (i.e. wasted).
2. Anaemia in Pregnant Women and Children.
3. Infant Deaths due to fever and asphyxia.
4. Quality Education - low coverage of computer labs in the schools.
5. Lesser number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
6. Lower number of households receiving social protection under MGNREGA.
7. Low percentage of GSVA in against total GSVA.
8. Low forest cover.



# BHIWANI

Bhiwani district is one of the 22 districts of Haryana and district Charkhi Dadri was carved out from it. Bhiwani comprises of four divisions and seven tehsils. It is situated between 28.19° and 29.05° North Latitude and 75.26° and 76.28° E longitude.



## District at a Glance

Area:	3283 sq. km.
Population:	11,32,169
Literacy Rate:	74.6%
Blocks:	7
Villages:	444
Municipalities:	2

## Focused Areas

1. Lower Per Capita Income.
2. Low coverage of MGNREGA Scheme.
3. Low coverage of population receiving social protection under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.
4. High number of stunted children and anaemia among adolescents.
5. Low productivity of wheat and rice.
6. High percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before the age of 18 years.
7. Low percentage of households availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat.
8. Quality Education - low percentage of correct responses on learning outcomes in languages, mathematics, science and social science for class 8 students.
9. Low percentage of functional toilets for boys in schools.
10. Low Sex Ratio at Birth.
11. Low registration of MSME and exports.
12. Very low percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
13. Lesser coverage of women seats as Sarpanch and SC/BC minority communities members in Zila Parishad.
14. Lesser number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
15. Low forest cover.
16. Very less number of police stations and police posts.
17. Complaints received on SARAL portal not resolved timely.
18. Low percentage of votes polled to number of Electors in State Legislative Assembly Election, 2019.

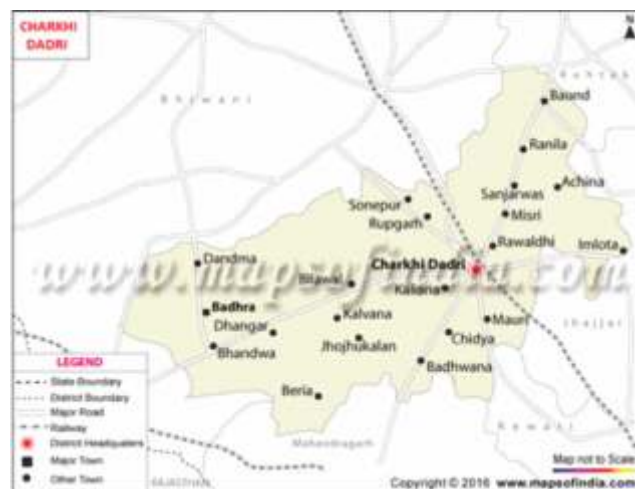


# CHARKHI DADRI

Charkhi Dadri is one of the 22 districts of Haryana and was officially notified on 1st Dec, 2016. It comprises of two sub-divisions and two tehsils. Charkhi Dadri district is located between 29.5910 N Latitude and 76.26530 E longitude respectively.

## District at a Glance

Area:	1370.11 sq. km.
Population:	5,02,276
Literacy Rate:	67.04 %
Blocks:	4
Villages:	172
Municipalities:	1



## Focused Areas

1. Lower Per Capita Income.
2. Low productivity of rice.
3. Low coverage of 4 ANC checkups of Pregnant Women.
4. High percentage of infant deaths due to Sepsis.
5. Low coverage of households availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat.
6. Low coverage of toilets for boys and girls in schools.
7. Low sex ratio at birth.
8. Low coverage of youth placed under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
9. Low coverage of MGNREGA to provide social protection benefits to households.
10. Less number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban.
11. Less number of sewage treatment plants.
12. High number of victims of intentional homicide.
13. Low number of police stations and police posts in the district.
14. Very less number of applications resolved against applications received under SARAL Portal.



# FARIDABAD

Faridabad, located at the south of Delhi, forms a part of NCR and borders Gurugram district on the west and eastern areas of Uttar Pradesh. The district Palwal is located to its south. The district has a rich industrial base and has been able to attract a number of multi-national companies, foreign investors and NRIs.



## District at a Glance

Area:	741 sq. km.
Population:	18,09,733
Literacy Rate:	81.7%
Blocks:	3
Villages:	149
Municipalities:	-

## Focused Areas

1. Lower number of cards generated and less percentage of household availed treatment under Asyushman Bharat - PMJAY.
2. Less number of beneficiaries of social security/ pensions.
3. High percentage of anaemia amongst children.
4. Low percentage of 4 ANC checkups and postnatal care of Pregnant Women.
5. High number of infant deaths due to Sepsis and Asphyxia.
6. Low percentage of fully immunised children aged 12-23 months.
7. High percentage of HIV positives.
8. Low percentage use of modern family planning methods.
9. High percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years.
10. Low percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations.
11. Low proportion of female Panch Members in Gram Panchayats and SC/BC/Minority communities members in Zila Parishad.
12. Low percentage of population having Piped Water Supply and habitations getting >55 LPCD (rural).
13. Low number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
14. Low percentage of Gram Panchayat covered under Bharat Net.
15. Lesser number of sewage treatment plants established.
16. Low forest cover.
17. Low percentage of votes polled in State Legislative Assembly Election 2019.



# FATEHABAD

Fatehabad covers 5.69% area of the state. The districts is surrounded by Punjab state in the north, Jind district in the east, Sirsa district in the west, Hisar district and Rajasthan state in the south.

## District at a Glance

Area:	2538 sq. km.
Population:	9,42,011
Literacy Rate:	67.92%
Blocks:	7
Villages:	245
Municipalities:	3



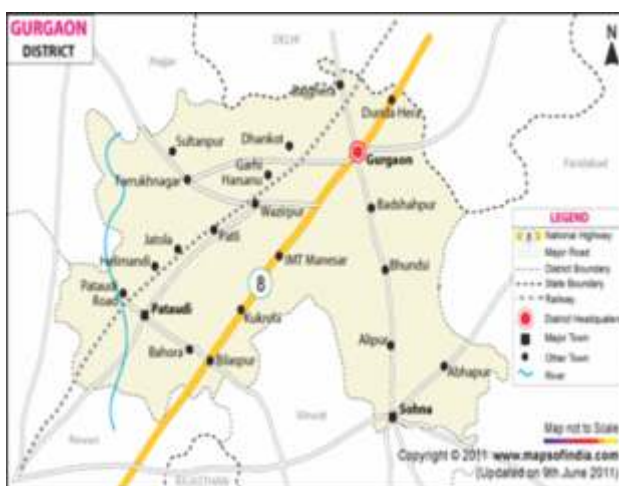
## Focused Areas

1. Lower Per Capita Income.
2. High number of severely underweight children under age 6 years.
3. High rate of anaemia amongst pregnant women and children up to 5 years age group.
4. Low percentage of household availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat.
5. Quality Education - Low percentage of learning outcomes in languages and EVS for class 5 students.
6. Higher percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability.
7. Low percentage of LED bulbs distribution.
8. Low percentage of youth placed under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
9. Low percentage of GSVA in industrial sector (at current price) to total GSVA.
10. Low number of MSME registration.
11. Exports are very low.
12. Very low coverage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
13. Higher number of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
14. Very low number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban.
15. High use of Nitrogenous fertilisers.
16. Highest number of residue burning events.
17. Very low forest area and forest cover.
18. Lesser number of Police Posts and Police Stations.
19. Low coverage of completion of applications received on SARAL portal.



## GURUGRAM

Gurugram is located 30 KM south of National Capital New Delhi and is one of Delhi's major satellite cities and is part of the National Capital Region. The district is the second largest city of Haryana and is the industrial and financial centre of Haryana. It has the 3rd highest per capita income in India after Chandigarh and Mumbai. It is also an IT hub and centre of various BPO companies. Gurugram district has witnessed a phenomenal growth in all spheres of developments, particularly in industry and urbanization.



### District at a Glance

Area:	1258 sq. km.
Population:	15,14,085
Literacy Rate:	84.4 %
Blocks:	4
Villages:	242
Municipalities:	2

### Focused Areas

1. Low percentage of cards generated and households availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat- PMJAY.
2. Low percentage of beneficiaries of social security/ pensions (old age/ widow/ disability/ others).
3. High number of children stunted under age 5 years.
4. High rate of anaemia amongst pregnant women.
5. Low agriculture productivity of rice.
6. Low Net Sown Area percentage to total cultivable area.
7. Low percentage of women received 4 ANC checkups.
8. Infant deaths due to Diarrhoea, Fever and Asphyxia.
9. Low coverage of children immunised in the age-group of 12-23 months.
10. High percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before the age of 18 years.
11. Low percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examination.
12. Low Sex Ratio at Birth.
13. Very low performance in recovery of missing female children.





## GURUGRAM

14. High percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability.
15. Very less beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
16. Low percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
17. Very less number of households received social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
18. Low coverage of gram panchayats under Bharat Net.
19. Low forest cover.
20. Very low percentage of plants planted under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money.
21. High number of victims of intentional homicide.
22. Very high murder rate.
23. Very low recovery of missing children.
24. Low percentage of voter polled to number of Electors in State Legislative Assembly Election, 2019.



# HISAR

Hisar is one of the districts of Haryana and shares a boundary with Rajasthan state. Hisar city is one of the important and fast growing urban centres of Haryana. The city caters to the needs of not only the population of the district but also to the population of adjoining areas of Rajasthan and Punjab. People of Punjab and Rajasthan come here for medical treatment, for the purchase of good quality seeds, cows, buffaloes, bullocks and sheep etc. and also to get good education.



## District at a Glance

Area:	3983 sq. km.
Population:	17,43,931
Literacy Rate:	72.89 %
Blocks:	9
Villages:	269
Municipalities:	3

## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. High percentage of children severely underweight, wasted and low birth weight.
3. Low agriculture productivity of rice.
4. Low coverage of 4ANC checkups of Pregnant Women.
5. Low coverage of women aged 16-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examination.
6. Quality Education - Low percentage of learning outcomes in language, mathematics and EVS for class 5 students.
7. Low percentage of female Panches in Gram Panchayats.
8. Low distribution of LED bulbs.
9. Very low percentage of LED lights installed in Government Buildings.
10. Very low percentage of GSVA in Industrial sector (at current price) to total GSVA.
11. Lower MSME registration.
12. Low in exports.
13. Lesser number of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
14. Low percentage of SC/BC minority community members in Zila Parishad.
15. High proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
16. Very low forest cover and forest area.
17. Lesser number of Police Stations and Police Posts.
18. Lesser number of applications completed against received on SARAL portal.



# JHAJJAR

Jhajjar is one of the districts in the state of Haryana which is known for its developing economy and infrastructural growth. Today it counts amongst the fast developing regions of Haryana with focus on public welfare. Previously a part of Rohtak district, it was carved out of it and became an independent one on 15th July 1997.

## District at a Glance

Area:	1834 sq. km.
Population:	9,58,405
Literacy Rate:	80.65 %
Blocks:	6
Villages:	264
Municipalities:	3



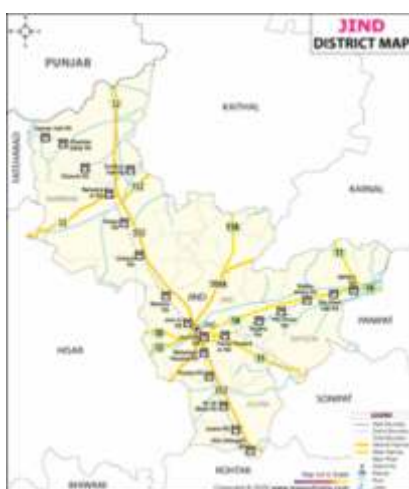
## Focused Areas

1. Lower Per Capita Income.
2. Low proportion of population receiving social security or protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.
3. Low percentage of Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY cards generated and treatment availed by households.
4. High percentage of under 6 years children severely underweight.
5. High percentage of Anaemia in Pregnant Women and Children under 5 years age-group.
6. Low agriculture productivity of rice.
7. Low percentage of fully immunised children in age group of 12-23 months.
8. Low percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examination.
9. High Pupil-Teacher Ratio in higher level education.
10. Low coverage of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
11. Low percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
12. Low MSME Registration.
13. Less Export.
14. Low percentage of Gram Panchayat covered under Bharat Net.
15. Very low percentage of SC/BC/Minority communities members in Zila Parishad.
16. High proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
17. Very low forest cover and forest area.
18. Highest murder rate.
19. Low percentage of votes polled in State Legislative Assembly Election 2019.



## JIND

Jind is one of the oldest districts of Haryana and one of the first Sikh kingdoms. It lies in central Haryana and is the fourth district of Jat belt (i.e. Sonapat, Rohtak, Hisar, Jind).



### District at a Glance

Area:	2702 sq. km.
Population:	13,34,152
Literacy Rate:	80.11 %
Blocks:	8
Villages:	306
Municipalities:	3

### Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. High percentage of wasted Children under age 5 years.
3. High anaemia in Pregnant Women and Children under the age 5 years.
4. Low agriculture productivity of rice.
5. High percentage of infant deaths due to Pneumonia.
6. High percentage of HIV positives.
7. Low percentage of households which availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
8. Quality Education - Low percentage of learning outcomes for class 5 and 8 students.
9. Low percentage of female Panches in gram Panchayats.
10. Low percentage of habitation against total getting >55 LPCD (Rural).
11. Very low number of LED bulbs distributed.
12. Low number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
13. Low number of LED lights installed in government buildings.
14. Low percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
15. Low percentage of GSVA in industrial sector to total GSVA.
16. Low number of MSME registration.



## JIND

17. Low Exports.
18. Low coverage of Gram Panchayats under Bharat Net.
19. Very high proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
20. High use of nitrogenous fertilisers.
21. High number of residue burning events.
22. Low forest cover and forest area.
23. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.



## KAITHAL

Kaithal district is situated in the North-West of the state. Its North-West boundaries (which include Guhla-Cheeka) border Punjab. Kurukshetra lies to the North, Jind the South and Karnal the East. Kaithal district possesses rich cultural and historical heritage and surrounded by seven ponds and eight gates.



### District at a Glance

Area:	2317 sq. km.
Population:	10,72,861
Literacy Rate:	69.2 %
Blocks:	7
Villages:	278
Municipalities:	4

### Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Lesser number of persons provided employment against demand under MGNREGA.
3. Higher percentage of children severely underweight, stunted, wasted and anaemic.
4. High number of HIV positive patients.
5. Less number of households availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
6. Quality Education - Low percentage of learning outcomes for class 8 students.
7. High Pupil Teacher Ratio in higher level.
8. Very high percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability.
9. Less percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
10. Low percentage of GSVA in Industrial sectors (at current price) to total GSVA.
11. Low MSME Registration.
12. Lower exports.
13. High proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
14. Very high use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers.
15. High number of residual burning events.
16. Low forest cover.
17. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.



# KARNAL

Karnal district is an agricultural industrial district in the northern part of central Haryana. It is bordered by Kurukshetra in north-west, Jind and Kaithal in west and Panipat in the south. On the east, it is separated from Uttar Pradesh through the Yamuna, which also forms a natural border between the two states.

## District at a Glance

Area:	2520 sq. km.
Population:	15,05,324
Literacy Rate:	74.73 %
Blocks:	8
Villages:	435
Municipalities:	6



## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. High percentage of stunted children under 5 years.
3. High percentage of anaemia in Pregnant Women and Children.
4. Quality Education - Low percentage of learning outcomes for class 5 and 8 students.
5. Low Sex Ratio at Birth.
6. High percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability.
7. Lowest percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
8. Low percentage of GSVA in Industrial sectors to Total GSVA.
9. High use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers.
10. Low percentage of hazardous waste management.
11. Low Forest Cover and Forest Area.
12. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.
13. Less percentage of votes polled in State Legislative Assembly Election 2019.



# KURUKSHETRA

Kurukshetra is as old as the history of India. It is a place known all over India for its great cultural heritage. Markanda and Saraswati are the important rivers of the district. Kurukshetra along with Karnal and Kaithal districts is known as the Rice Bowl of India and famous for Basmati Rice.



## District at a Glance

Area:	1530 sq. km.
Population:	9,64,655
Literacy Rate:	76.7 %
Blocks:	7
Villages:	419
Municipalities:	3

## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. High percentage of severely underweight, stunted and wasted children.
3. Quality Education - Low percentage of learning outcomes for class 8 students.
4. 1% schools not having drinking water facility.
5. Low percentage of schools having computer lab.
6. Less population having Piped Water Supply.
7. Ground water withdrawal against availability of water is highest in the state.
8. Less number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
9. Low percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
10. Low percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
11. Less percentage of GSVa in industrial sectors (at current price) to total GSVa.
12. Less number of MSME registration.
13. Low Exports.
14. Less number of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
15. Less number of sewage treatment plants established.
16. High use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers.
17. Less Forest Cover and Forest Area.
18. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.





# MAHENDRAGARH

Mahendragarh district is situated at the extreme end of the south-west end of Haryana State. Its west-south borders and large part of the eastern boundary touches the Rajasthan region and the rest of the eastern boundary runs along Rewari and northern part of Bhiwani district. The area of Mahendragarh district is dry due to its sandy and mountainous areas.

## District at a Glance

Area:	1899 sq. km.
Population:	9,22,088
Literacy Rate:	77.72 %
Blocks:	8
Villages:	374
Municipalities:	4



## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Low proportion of the population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.
3. High proportion of houseless population.
4. High number of children under 6 years severely underweight.
5. High percentage of anaemia in children.
6. Less percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations.
7. Lower percentage of household availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
8. 5% schools not having even one functional toilet for boys.
9. Less number of schools having wash facilities near toilets/ urinals.
10. Lower percentage of schools having computer lab.
11. Low recovery rate of missing female children.
12. Very low percentage of habitations against total getting >55 LPCD (Rural).
13. Less distribution of LED Bulbs.
14. Less number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
15. Low percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
16. Low percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
17. Less number of MSME registration.
18. Low Exports.



## MAHENDRAGARH

19. Less percentage of SC Panches in Gram Panchayats.
20. Very low number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban.
21. Less number of sewage treatment plants established.
22. Low Forest Cover and Forest Area.
23. Lesser number of Police Stations and Police Posts.
24. Low percentage of recovery of missing children.



# NUH

Nuh is one of the districts of Haryana and is bounded by Gurugram district on the north, Rewari district on the west and Faridabad and Palwal district on the east. It is predominantly populated by the Meos, who are agriculturalists and Muslims. Nuh possess several hill ranges of Aravali Mountain. It was for many centuries famous for the predatory character of its inhabitants, who at all times gave great trouble to the Turk, Pathan, Mughal and British rulers at Delhi.

## District at a Glance

Area:	1507 sq. km.
Population:	10,89,406
Literacy Rate:	56.10 %
Blocks:	5
Villages:	443
Municipalities:	4



## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Low proportion of population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.
3. Less number of Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY cards generated.
4. Less coverage of beneficiaries of social security/ pensions.
5. Higher percentage of stunted children.
6. High percentage of anaemia amongst Pregnant Women and Children.
7. Low agriculture productivity of wheat and rice.
8. Less number of deliveries by Skilled health personnel.
9. Low coverage of 4 ANC checkups of pregnant women and postnatal care.
10. Low coverage of fully immunised children between 12-23 months.
11. High number of Malaria cases.
12. Less use of Modern family planning methods.
13. High percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before the age of 18 years.
14. Low percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examination.
15. Very low number of households availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
16. Quality Education - Learning outcomes for class 5 and 8.
17. Lowest Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education.
18. Very low literacy rate of youth in age group of 15-24 years.



## NUH

19. 6% schools not having at least one functional toilet for boys and girls.
20. 13% schools not having wash facilities near toilets/ urinals.
21. Very low percentage of schools having computer lab.
22. Very high Pupil Teacher Ratio at Primary, Middle and Higher level.
23. Very low recovery of missing female children.
24. Low proportion of female Panch in Gram Panchayats.
25. Very low planning coverage.
26. Low coverage of Piped Water Supply and less percentage of habitation against total getting >55 LPCD (rural).
27. Very low percentage of GSVA in industrial sectors (at current price) to total GSVA.
28. Less number of MSME registration.
29. Low Exports.
30. Lesser percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
31. Low proportion of SC Panches in Gram Panchayats and SC/BC/Minority communities members in Zila Parisad.
32. Less number of beneficiaries of social security/ pensions.
33. High proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
34. Very low performance in construction of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban.
35. No Sewage Treatment plan established.
36. Low forest cover.
37. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.
38. Low percentage of completed applications against received on SARAL portal.
39. Lowest percentage of births registered.

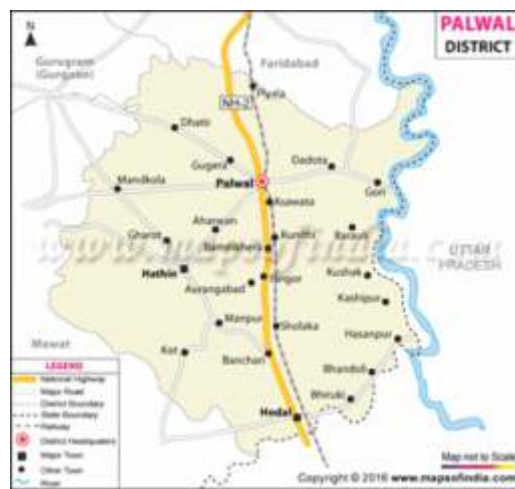


# PALWAL

Palwal is the 21st district of Haryana. It is a place of great antiquity, supposed to figure in the earliest Aryan traditions under the name of Apelava, part of the Pandava Kingdom of Indraprastha, which was later restored by Vikramditya.

## District at a Glance

Area:	1359 sq. km.
Population:	10,42,708
Literacy Rate:	69.32 %
Blocks:	5
Villages:	282
Municipalities:	1



## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Low proportion of the population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.
3. Less number of Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY cards generated.
4. High number of severely underweight and stunted children.
5. High percentage of anaemia amongst pregnant women and children.
6. Low agriculture productivity of wheat and rice.
7. Less number of births attended by skilled health personnel and postnatal care.
8. High number of infant deaths due to sepsis and fever.
9. Low coverage of fully immunised children in the age group of 12-23 months.
10. Low coverage of modern family planning methods.
11. High percentage of women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years.
12. Less percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix Examination.
13. Lesser number of households availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
14. Quality Education - Low percentage of learning outcomes for Class 5 and 8 students.
15. Low percentage of schools having computer lab.
16. Low proportion of female Panches and SC Panches in Gram Panchayats.
17. Less percentage of household having connection with Piped Water Supply and habitation getting >55 LPCD (rural).



## PALWAL

18. Low percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
19. Low percentage of GSVA in Industrial sectors (at current price) to total GSVA.
20. Lesser number of MSME Registration.
21. Low Exports.
22. Low percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
23. Less number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban.
24. Less number of sewage treatment plants established.
25. High use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers.
26. Low Forest Cover and Forest Area.
27. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.
28. Lower percentage of births registered.



# PANCHKULA

Panchkula is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh in the north and east, Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh in the west and by Ambala district in the south as well as east. The district lies in a region where earthquakes of moderate to high intensity have been felt in the past and is prone to earthquakes.

## District at a Glance

Area:	898 sq. km.
Population:	5,61,293
Literacy Rate:	74 %
Blocks:	4
Villages:	253
Municipalities:	2



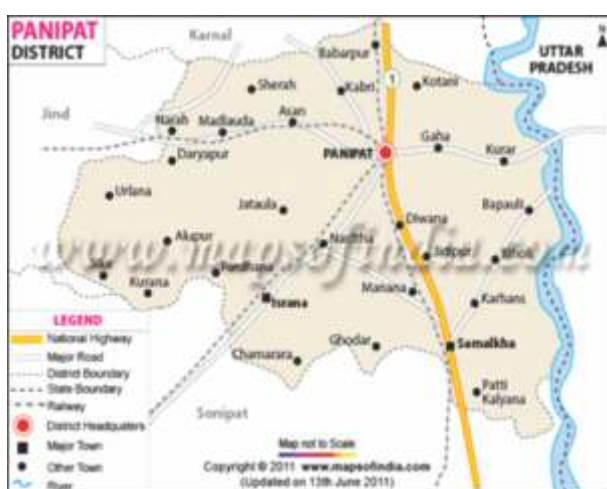
## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Less number of Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY cards generated.
3. Less number of beneficiaries of social security/ pensions.
4. High percentage of children under 5 years who are wasted.
5. Very low agriculture productivity of wheat and less Net Sown Area percentage to total cultivable area.
6. Less coverage of 4 ANC check ups of Pregnant Women.
7. High number of infant deaths due to Measles, Diarrhoea.
8. Very less number of households availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
9. Quality Education - Low percentage of learning outcomes for class 5 students.
10. Less percentage of schools having computer labs.
11. Low recovery of missing female children.
12. Less number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
13. Low percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
14. Low percentage of GSVA in Industrial sectors (at current price) to total GSVA.
15. Low exports.
16. Lower percentage of gram panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
17. Lowest coverage of seats held by women Sarpanches in Gram Panchayats.
18. Highest use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers.
19. Low percentage of hazardous waste managed.
20. Low recovery of missing children.
21. Low turn-out in State Legislative Assemble Election 2019.



# PANIPAT

Panipat is situated on Shershah Suri Marg and the district's boundaries touch other districts of Haryana - Karnal in the north, Jind in the west and Sonipat in the south. Panipat district borders the state of Uttar Pradesh across the Yamuna river in the east.



## District at a Glance

Area:	1268 sq. km.
Population:	12,05,437
Literacy Rate:	75.94 %
Blocks:	6
Villages:	198
Municipalities:	2

## Focused Areas

1. Low proportion of the population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.
2. Less number of Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY cards generated and less percentage of household availed treatment.
3. High proportion of houseless households population.
4. High percentage of children under 5 years stunted and wasted.
5. Low coverage of 4 ANC checkups and postnatal care of Pregnant Women.
6. High percentage of HIV positive patients.
7. Low percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examination.
8. Quality Education - low percentage of learning outcomes for class 5 students.
9. Low percentage of female Panches in Gram Panchayats.
10. High percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability.
11. Low percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
12. Less number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban.
13. High use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers.
14. Low Forest Cover and Forest Area.
15. Low percentage of plants planted under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money.
16. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.





# REWARI

The geographical boundaries of Rewari have district Jhajjar in its north, Mahendragarh district in its west and Gurgaon district in its east and north-east directions. Alwar district of Rajasthan touches Rewari in the south-east

## District at a Glance

Area:	1594 sq. km.
Population:	9,00,332
Literacy Rate:	80.99 %
Blocks:	5
Villages:	413
Municipalities:	3



## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Less number of cards generated and low percentage of household availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
3. High percentage of Anaemia in Children under 5 years.
4. Low agriculture productivity of rice.
5. Low percentage of 4 ANC checkup of Pregnant Women.
6. Low percentage of children immunised of age group 12-23 months.
7. Low modern family planning methods coverage.
8. High percentage of women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years.
9. Low percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations.
10. 7% schools not having wash facilities near toilets/ urinals.
11. Less number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
12. Lowest percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
13. Less number of MSME registration.
14. Low Exports.
15. Low percentage of Gram Panchayat covered under Bharat Net.
16. Low percentage of seats held by women Sarpanches in Gram Panchayats.
17. High proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
18. Low Forest Cover and Forest Area.



# ROHTAK

The district derives its name from its headquarter's town Rohtak which is said to be a modification of Rohtashgarh, a name still applied to the ruined sites (also called khokhrakot) of two older sites, one lying immediately north of the present town and other about 5 Kms. towards the east. Traditionally, it is named after Raja Rohtash in whose days the city is said to have been built. It is also claimed that the town derives its name from the Roherra (Tacoma undulate) tree called Rohitaka in Sanskrit.



## District at a Glance

Area:	1745 sq. km.
Population:	10,58,683
Literacy Rate:	80.4 %
Blocks:	5
Villages:	147
Municipalities:	4

## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Less number of cards generated and low percentage of household availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
3. High percentage of stunted Children under 5 years.
4. High percentage of anaemia amongst Pregnant Women and Children.
5. Low agriculture productivity of wheat and rice.
6. High infant deaths due to Sepsis and Asphyxia.
7. High percentage of women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years.
8. Low percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations.
9. High Pupil teacher Ratio at Primary level.
10. Low Sex Ratio At Birth.
11. Low proportion of female Panches in Gram Panchayats and SC/BC/Minority Communities members in Zila Parishad.
12. Less number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
13. Low percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
14. Low number of MSME registration.
15. Less Export.
16. Low percentage of Gram Panchayat covered under Bharat Net.
17. Low Forest Cover and Forest Area.
18. High murder rate.



# SIRSA

Sirsa district is the largest district of Haryana. It is said to be one of the oldest places in North India and its ancient name was Sairishaka, which finds mention in Mahabharata, Panini's Ashatadhyayi and Divyavadan. In Mahabharata, Sairishaka is described as being taken by Nakula in his conquest of the western quarter. It must have been a flourishing city in the 5th century B.C. as it has been mentioned by Panini.

## District at a Glance

Area:	4277 sq. km.
Population:	12,95,189
Literacy Rate:	79.17 %
Blocks:	7
Villages:	185
Municipalities:	2



## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Low percentage of employment provided under MGNREGA.
3. Less proportion of population receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.
4. High percentage of severely underweight and stunted Children.
5. High percentage of anaemia in children under 5 years.
6. High percentage of infant deaths due to fever.
7. Low percentage of household availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
8. 5% schools not having at least one functional toilet for boys.
9. Low percentage of schools having computer lab.
10. Less proportion of female Panches in Gram Panchayats.
11. High percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability.
12. Low distribution of LED bulbs.
13. Low percentage of GSVA in Industrial sectors (at current price) to total GSVA.
14. Less number of MSME registration.
15. Low exports.
16. Low percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
17. Less number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban.
18. Low Forest Cover and Forest Area.
19. Less number of Police Station and Police Posts.
20. Low percentage of completed applications received on SARAL Portal.



# SONIPAT

Sonipat is one of the districts of Haryana and is bordered by the states of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh as well as the districts of Rohtak, Jind and Panipat. The river Yamuna runs along the eastern boundary of the district.



## District at a Glance

Area:	2260 sq. km.
Population:	14,50,001
Literacy Rate:	83.90 %
Blocks:	8
Villages:	349
Municipalities:	4

## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Low percentage of cards generated and household availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
3. High percentage of stunted children under 5 years.
4. High percentage of anaemia amongst Pregnant Women.
5. Low agriculture productivity of wheat.
6. High percentage of women age 20-24 married before 18 years.
7. Low percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examination.
8. Quality education - low percentage of learning outcomes for class 8 students.
9. 9% schools not having wash facilities near toilets/ urinals.
10. Low Sex Ratio at Birth.
11. Low proportion of female Panches in Gram Panchayats and SC/BC/Minority community members in Zila Parishad.
12. Low percentage of habitation against total getting >55 LPCD (rural).
13. Less number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
14. Low percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
15. Less number of MSME registration.
16. Low percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net.
17. High proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
18. High use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers.
19. Low forest cover.
20. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.
21. High Murder Rate.



# YAMUNANAGAR

Yamunanagar district is surrounded by the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the east, Ambala district in the south east, Karnal and Kurukshetra districts in the south & north respectively.

## District at a Glance

Area:	1756 sq. km.
Population:	12,14,162
Literacy Rate:	78.90 %
Blocks:	7
Villages:	655
Municipalities:	1



## Focused Areas

1. Low Per Capita Income.
2. Higher percentage of severely underweight and wasted children.
3. High percentage of anaemia amongst Pregnant Women.
4. Low agriculture productivity of wheat.
5. Very low percentage of postnatal care in pregnant women.
6. High percentage of infant death due to fever.
7. Lowest percentage of household availed treatment under Ayushman Bharat - PMJAY.
8. Quality Education - low percentage of learning outcomes for class 5 and 8 students.
9. Less number of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana.
10. Low percentage of youth placed under PMKVY.
11. Low percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA.
12. Less number of MSME registration.
13. Low exports.
14. High use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers.
15. Less number of Police Stations and Police Posts.
16. Low percentage of completed application received on SARAL portal.



## LIST OF DISTRICT INDICATORS

SDG No	SDG Goal	SDG Target No.	SDG Indicator Description
1	No Poverty	1.1	Per Capita Income at Current Price (2019-20)
1	No Poverty	1.3	Ayushman Card Generated per 1,00,000 population
1	No Poverty	1.3	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
1	No Poverty	1.3	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
1	No Poverty	1.3	Total live beneficiaries of social security/ pensions (old age/ widow/ disability/ others) per 1,00,000 population
1	No Poverty	1.4	Proportion of homeless population to total population
2	Zero Hunger	2.1	Percentage of Children under 6 years who Severely Underweight
2	Zero Hunger	2.1	Percentage of low birth weight among new borns
2	Zero Hunger	2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted
2	Zero Hunger	2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted
2	Zero Hunger	2.2	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/ dl)
2	Zero Hunger	2.2	Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
2	Zero Hunger	2.3	Agriculture productivity of wheat (in kg per hectare)
2	Zero Hunger	2.3	Agriculture productivity of rice, (in kg per hectare)
2	Zero Hunger	2.4	Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.1	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)



SDG No	SDG Goal	SDG Target No.	SDG Indicator Description
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.1	% Pregnant Woman received 4 ANC check ups to Total ANC Registrations
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.1	Percentage of mothers who received postnatal care from a Doctor/ Nurse/ LHV/ ANM/ other health personnel between 48 hours and 14 days of delivery
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.2	% Deaths due to Measles to Total Reported Infant Deaths
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.2	% Deaths due to Sepsis to Total Reported Infant Deaths
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.2	% Deaths due to Diarrhoea to Total Reported Infant Deaths
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.2	% Deaths due to Fever to Total Reported Infant Deaths
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.2	% Deaths due to Asphyxia to Total Reported Infant Deaths
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.2	% Deaths due to Pneumonia to Total Reported Infant Deaths
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.2	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.3	% Total HIV Positive to Total Tested ( Male + Female)
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.3	% Plasmodium Vivax test positive to Total Blood Smears Examined
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.3	% Plasmodium Falciparum test positive to Total Blood Smears Examined
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.7	Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years)
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.7	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.7	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.8	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations
3	Good Health and Well-Being	3.8	Percentage Household Aailed Treatment under Ayushman Bharat



**HARYANA  
PROVISIONAL SDG  
DISTRICT  
INDEX 2021**

SDG No	SDG Goal	SDG Target No.	SDG Indicator Description
4	Quality Education	4.1	Percentage correct responses on learning outcomes in language, mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students
4	Quality Education	4.1	Percentage correct responses on learning outcomes in language, mathematics, science and social science for class 8 students
4	Quality Education	4.1	Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education
4	Quality Education	4.6	Literacy Rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years
4	Quality Education	4.a	Percentage of schools having Drinking water facility
4	Quality Education	4.a	Percentage of schools having at least one functional toilet for boys
4	Quality Education	4.a	Percentage of Schools having at least one functional toilet for girls
4	Quality Education	4.a	Percentage of Schools having wash facilities near toilets/urinals
4	Quality Education	4.a	Percentage of Schools having any one type computer lab
4	Quality Education	4.c	Pupil teacher ratio Primary level
4	Quality Education	4.c	Pupil teacher ratio Middle level
4	Quality Education	4.c	Pupil teacher ratio higher level
5	Gender Equality	5.1	Sex Ratio at Birth (in Per 1,000 male live births)
5	Gender Equality	5.2	Percentage of missing children recovered - Female
5	Gender Equality	5.5	Proportion of Female Panch in Gram Panchayats (2016)
5	Gender Equality	5.6	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use modern methods of family planning
5	Gender Equality	5.6	Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years (in percentage)





SDG No	SDG Goal	SDG Target No.	SDG Indicator Description
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1	Percentage of population having PWS- FC
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1	Percentage of total household connections with PWS reported
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1	Percentage of habitation against total getting > 55 LPCD(Rural)
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	6.2	Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	6.2	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	6.4	Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1	Percentage of households electrified
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1	Proportion of LED Bulbs distributed per 100 population
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1	No. of beneficiaries under Ujjwala Yojana per 1,00,000 population
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	7.3	Percentage of LED lights installed in Govt Buildings
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.5	Percentage of youth placed under PMKVY
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.8	Percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.1	Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.1	Per Capita Income at Current Price (2019-20)
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.1	Percentage of youths trained under Skill Development Programme and Placed
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.1	Percentage of targeterd habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.2	Percentage of Gross State Value Added in Industries Sectors (at current price) to total GSVA (2019-20)



**HARYANA  
PROVISIONAL SDG  
DISTRICT  
INDEX 2021**

SDG No	SDG Goal	SDG Target No.	SDG Indicator Description
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.3	MSME Udyam Registration per 1,00,000 population
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.3	Exports from Haryana during 2020-21 (Rs. lakhs)
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.c	Percentage of Gram Panchayat covered under BharatNet
10	Reduced Inequalities	10.1	Gini Coefficients - Rural
10	Reduced Inequalities	10.1	Gini Coefficients - Urban
10	Reduced Inequalities	10.2	Seats held by women in Sarpanch (%)
10	Reduced Inequalities	10.2	Proportion of SC Panch in Gram Panchayats (2016)
10	Reduced Inequalities	10.2	Total live beneficiaries of social security/ pensions (old age/ widow/ disability/ others) per 100000 population
10	Reduced Inequalities	10.2	% of SC/BC/STs/Minority communities members in Zila Parishad
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.1	% Houses Completed against Sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.1	% of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.6	Number of sewage treatment plants established
12	Sustainable Consumption and Production	12.4	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizers out of total N,P,K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)
12	Sustainable Consumption and Production	12.5	Percentage quantity of Hazardous Waste Managed (Disposed through Common SLF at TSDF/ sent to Recyclers of Schedule IV Hazardous Wastes/ others)
13	Climate Action	13.1	Percentage use of Nitrogenous fertilizers to total fertilizers (NPK)
13	Climate Action	13.2	CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population (tonnes)
13	Climate Action	13.3	No. of residues burning events detected in 2020 (Period: 01-Oct to 21-Nov)



SDG No	SDG Goal	SDG Target No.	SDG Indicator Description
15	Life on Land	15.1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area
15	Life on Land	15.1	Forest Area per lakh of Population (sq.km)
15	Life on Land	15.2	Percentage change in Forest Cover
15	Life on Land	15.2	Percentage of plants planted against target under Compensatory Afforestation Money and Net Present Value Money (2019-20)
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.1	No. of Police Stations and Police Posts per 1,00,000 population
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.1	Murder Rate
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.2	Percentage of recovery of missing children
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.6	Percentage of Completed Applications against received (SARAL Portal)
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.7	Percentage of Votes polled to number of Electors in State Legislative Assembly Election, 2019
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.9	Percentage of births registered



**SDGCC**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
COORDINATION CENTRE

**Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre  
Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management  
Government of Haryana, Yojana Bhawan,  
Bays no. 21-28, Sector-4, Panchkula, Haryana**