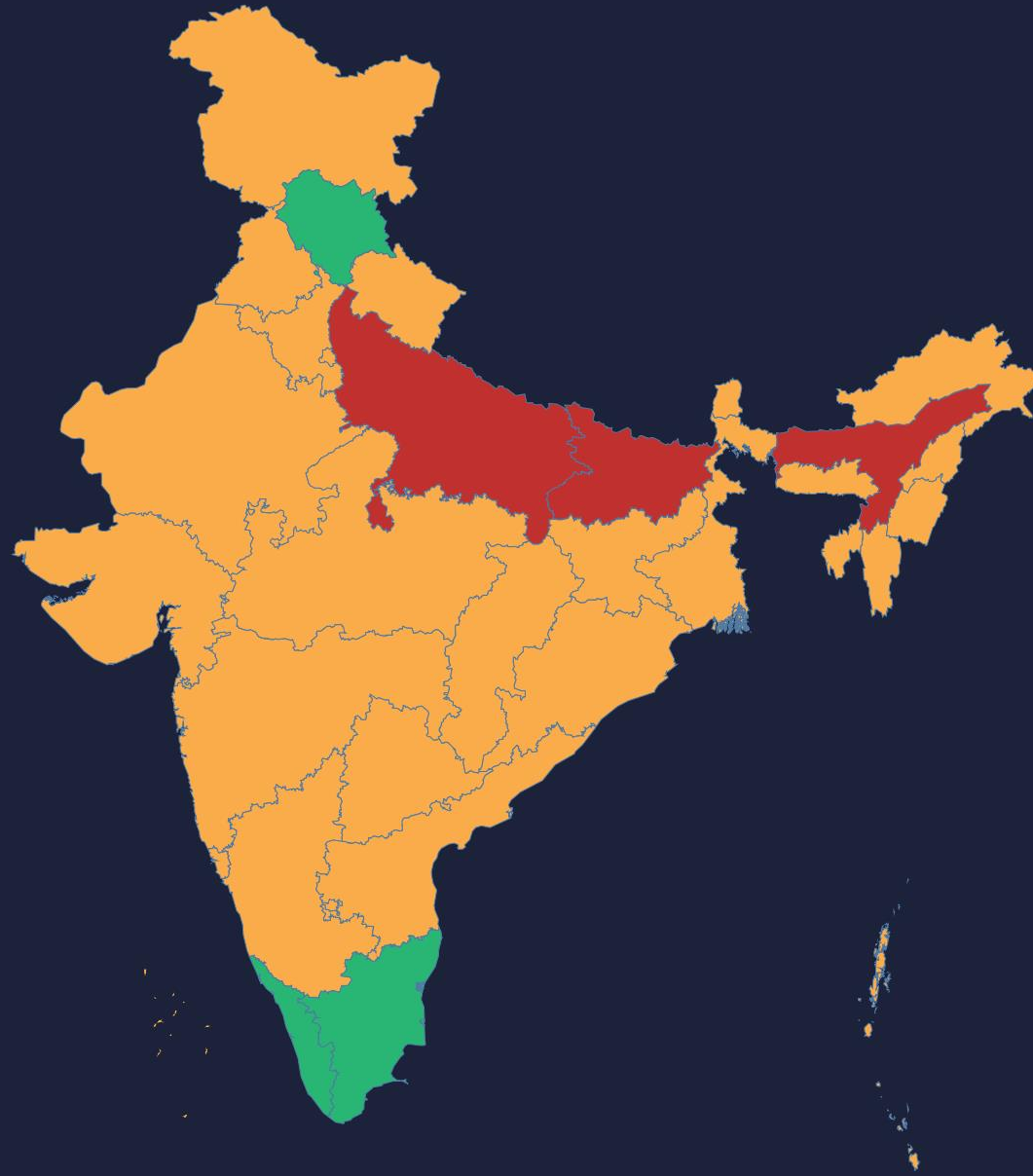


# Good Governance and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

-Dr MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad

*Amir Ullah Khan*

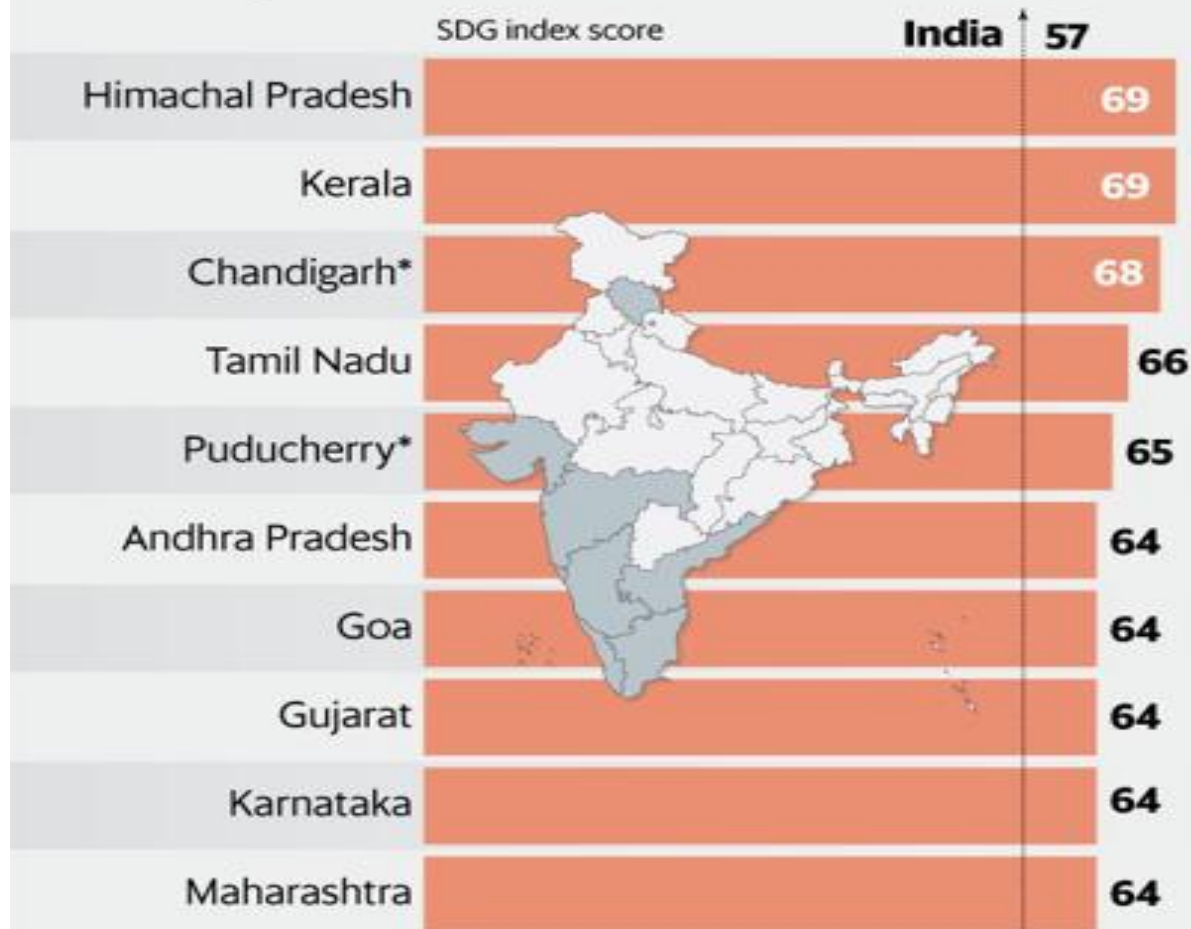
Figure 2 - Performance of States and UTs on SDG India Index



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

# INDIA'S SDG SCORES

India has crossed the halfway mark in achieving the UN's sustainable development goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 and to be achieved by 2030, according to the SDG India Index released on Friday by think tank NITI Aayog and the UN. Here are the 10 best-performing states and Union territories according to the index.



\*Union territories

Source: NITI Aayog and UN

## On track for the global goals:

Which country performs best to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030?













The Scores represent the overall rankings from the SDG-Index (162 country's) for individual countries. 100 is the maximum score.



| BertelsmannStiftung

# IN THE RACE

## The 2017 Sustainable Development Goals Index

Rank	Country	Score	
1	Sweden	85.6	
2	Denmark	84.2	
3	Finland	84	
4	Norway	83.9	
5	Czech Republic	81.9	
6	Germany	81.7	
7	Austria	81.4	
8	Switzerland	81.2	
9	Slovenia	80.5	
<b>116</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>58.1</b>	

Source: SDG Index and Dashboards Report

# Telangana- 62/100

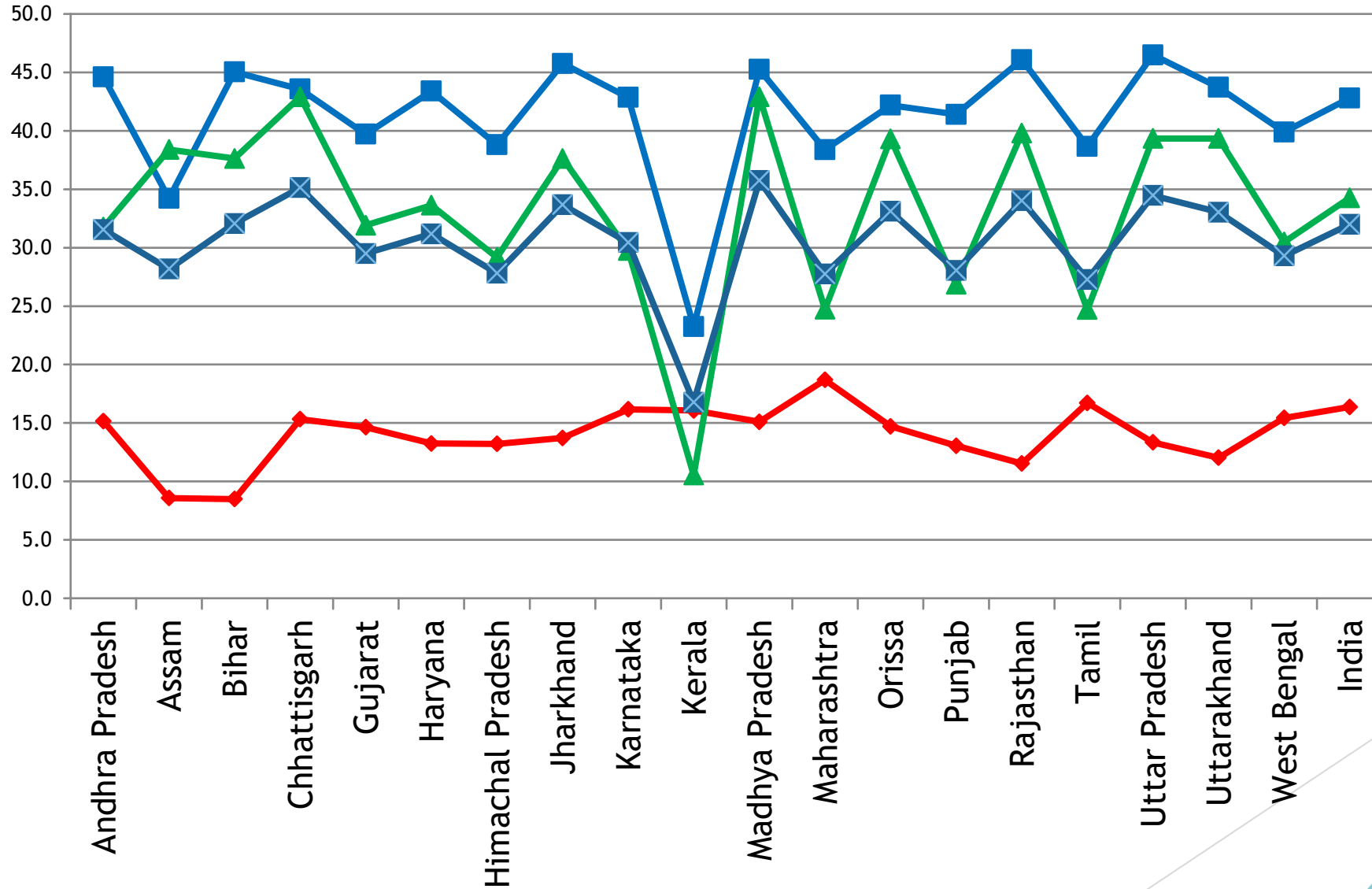
- ▶ Innovation and Industry Goal 9
- ▶ Gender Goal 5
  
- ▶ Economic growth
- ▶ Reduced inequality

Inequality

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in various shades of teal and blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a layered, abstract effect. The colors range from light, airy blues to deep, saturated teals. The overall composition is clean and modern, with the word 'Inequality' positioned on the left side of the white background.

# Percentage loss in the three inequality adjusted indices

Income Education Health HDI



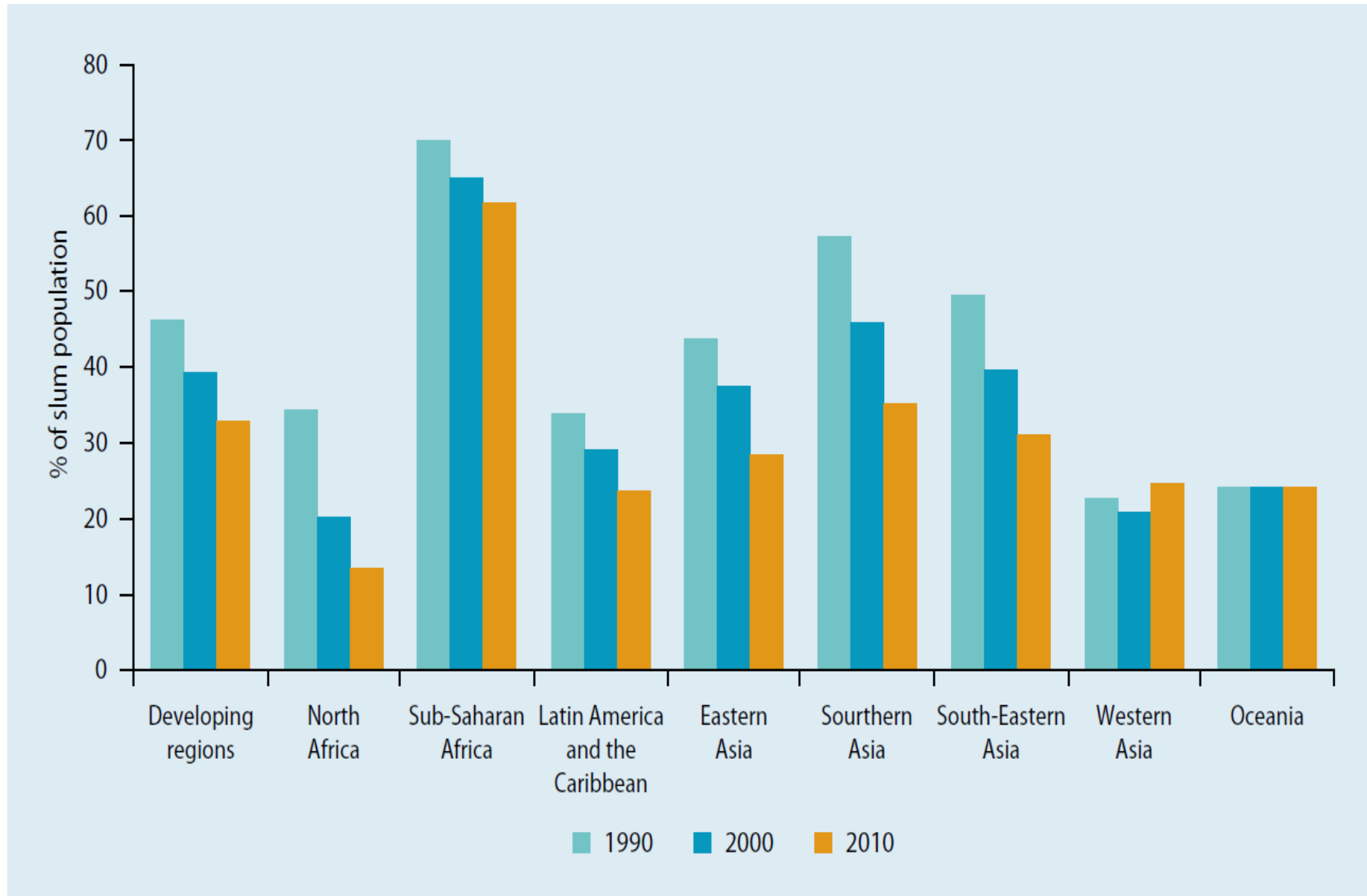


# Urban poverty



Graph

## Proportion of urban population living in slums, 1990–2010



Source: UN-Habitat 2010.

# Health

Population, gender, financing

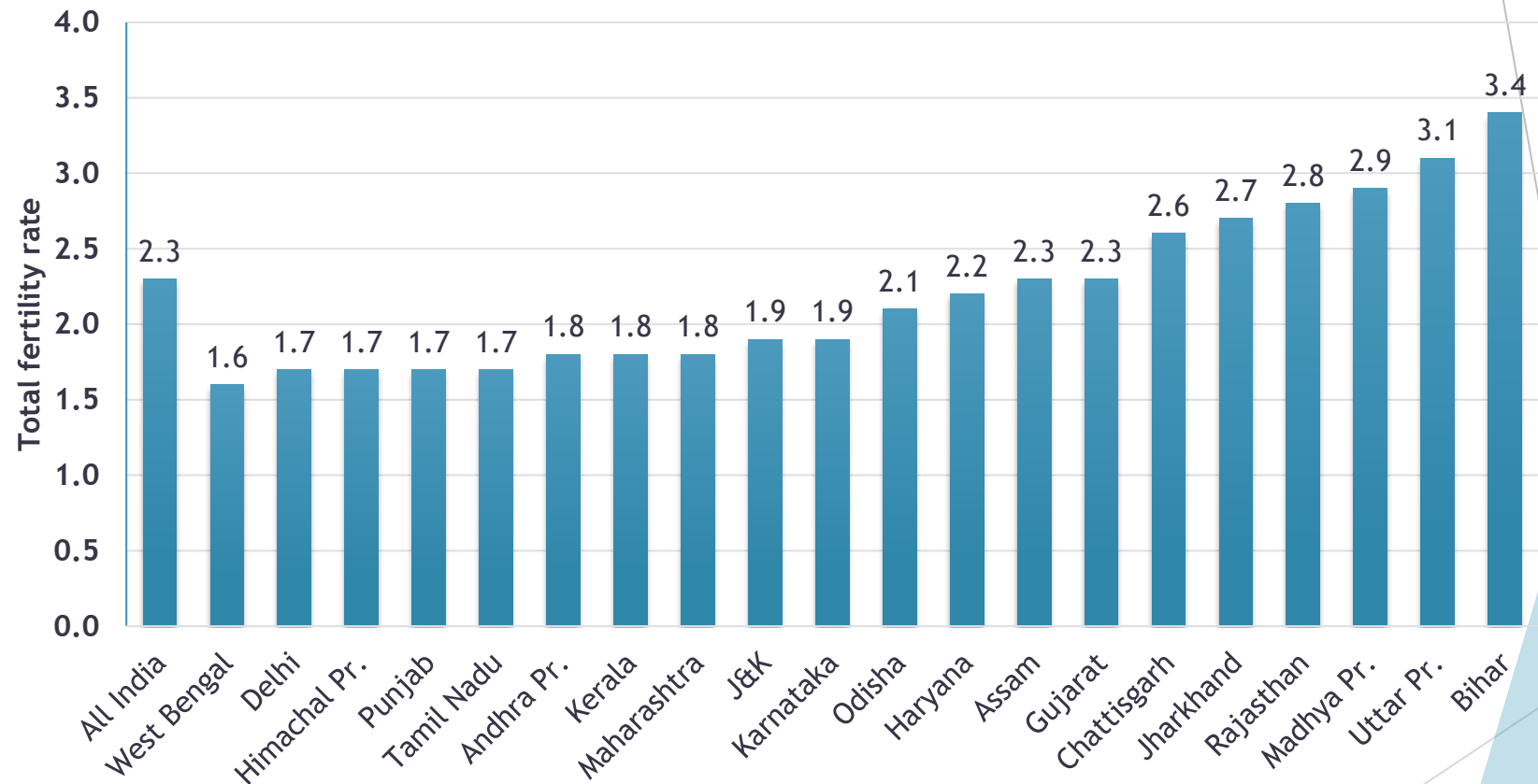
(Kenneth Arrow, 1963, “Uncertainty and the Welfare Economics of Medical Care”)

“It is the general social consensus, clearly, that the laissez-faire solution for medicine is intolerable.”

## PROFIT

“From these special relations [of trust etc.] come... various forms of ethical behavior... and... also... the relative unimportance of profit-making in hospitals. *The very word, ‘profit’, is a signal that denies the trust relations.*”

## Population - TFRs of Indian states



Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI, 2014

# Highest and lowest TFRs, 2010-15

▶ Niger	7.63	▶ Hong-Kong SAR	1.20
▶ Somalia	6.61	▶ Singapore	1.23
▶ Mali	6.35	▶ South Korea	1.26
▶ Chad	6.31	▶ Moldova	1.27
▶ Angola	6.20	▶ Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.28
▶ DR Congo	6.15	▶ Portugal	1.28
▶ Burundi	6.08	▶ Spain	1.32
▶ Uganda	5.91	▶ Hungary	1.34
▶ Timor-Leste	5.91	▶ Greece	1.34
▶ Gambia	5.78		

*Source: World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division*

# Highest and lowest sex ratios at birth, 2015

- ▶ Rwanda: 102
- ▶ Sierra Leone: 102
- ▶ Togo: 102
- ▶ Zimbabwe: 102
- ▶ Madagascar: 103
- ▶ Kenya: 103
- ▶ Malawi: 102
- ▶ Burundi: 103
- ▶ Mozambique: 103
- ▶ China: 116
- ▶ Azerbaijan: 116
- ▶ Armenia: 114
- ▶ Vietnam: 112
- ▶ India: 111
- ▶ Georgia: 111
- ▶ Maldives: 110
- ▶ Pakistan: 109
- ▶ Albania: 108
- ▶ Singapore: 107

- Sex Ratio - The number of male births per 100 female births
- Usually ranges from 103 – 107
- May be changed by sex selective abortions

## Highest and lowest sex ratios at birth in India

- ▶ Punjab: 126
- ▶ Haryana: 125
- ▶ Gujarat: 118
- ▶ Uttar Pradesh: 115
- ▶ Delhi: 115
- ▶ Rajasthan: 114
- ▶ Himachal Pradesh: 111
- ▶ **INDIA: 111**
- ▶ Assam: 102
- ▶ Chhattisgarh: 103
- ▶ Andhra Pradesh: 104
- ▶ Jharkhand: 104
- ▶ West Bengal: 105
- ▶ Karnataka: 106
- ▶ Tamil Nadu: 107
- ▶ Kerala: 108



# Highest and lowest $LE_0$ , 2010-15

- ▶ Swaziland: 49.2
- ▶ Lesotho: 49.5
- ▶ CAR: 49.54
- ▶ Sierra Leone: 50.2
- ▶ Chad: 51.1
- ▶ Angola: 51.7
- ▶ Nigeria: 52.3
- ▶ Mozambique: 54.6
- ▶ Zimbabwe: 54.8
- ▶ Hong Kong: 83.7
- ▶ Japan: 83.3
- ▶ Italy: 82.8
- ▶ Switzerland: 82.7
- ▶ Singapore: 82.6
- ▶ Iceland: 82.3
- ▶ Spain: 82.3
- ▶ Australia: 82.1
- ▶ Israel: 82.1
- ▶ Sweden: 81.9

Life expectancy - The average number of years a person can expect to live given the current age-specific mortality rates

# Highest and lowest LE<sub>0</sub>, India

- ▶ Chhattisgarh: M-56.0; F-60.0
- ▶ Assam: M-57.6; F-58.8
- ▶ Madhya Pradesh: M-58.0; F-60.0
- ▶ Orissa: M-58.3; F-59.8
- ▶ U P: M-59.5; F- 59.4
- ▶ INDIA: M-61.8; F-64.1
- ▶ Andhra : M-61.4; F- 65.9
- ▶ Rajasthan: M-62.1; F-65.2
- ▶ Bihar: M-63.6; F-62.7
- ▶ West Bengal: M-64.7; F-67.4
- ▶ Maharashtra: M-64.4; F-68.1
- ▶ Punjab: M-66.2; F-68.9
- ▶ Himachal: M-67.3; F -70.9
- ▶ Kerala: M-69.3; F-75.2

# “Poor health at high cost”

	<b>US</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>Canada</b>
<b>Life expectancy (years)</b>	78	81	81
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)</b>	6.9	4.8	4.5
<b>Physicians per 1,000 people</b>	2.4	2.5	2.2
<b>Per-cap exp on health (US\$)</b>	7,290	2,992	3,895
<b>Health exp as % of GDP</b>	16	8	10
<b>% of health costs paid by govt</b>	45	82	70