

Assessing Odisha's Sustainable Development: A comprehensive analysis of the SDG India Index

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals, often known as the SDGs, address a wide variety of issues, such as ending poverty, promoting gender equality, utilizing renewable energy, creating sustainable cities and communities, and combating climate change. These objectives were accepted by all UN member nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and they are believed to be a worldwide call to action to eradicate poverty, safeguard the planet and guarantee that all people experience peace and prosperity. An important policy monitoring instrument for measuring India's progress towards the SDGs is the SDG India Index, created by NITI Aayog. The index evaluates how well Indian states and union territories are doing in relation to 16 SDGs, which are further broken down into 54 categories. A wide range of topics are covered by the 16 objectives, including renewable energy, sustainable cities and communities, water and sanitation, education, health and well-being, and others. The study attempts to scrutinize the performance of Odisha and India in terms of achievements made SDG attainment. The study's comparative analysis is based on data from 16 targets that NITI Aayog has published. According to the SDG India Index 2020-21 Odisha was ranked as the Performer state in India, with a score of 58 out of 100 and is among the top 16 states in India. Odisha was specially mentioned among the top three States in overall improvement and among the fastest Movers, from 2018 to 2019. Odisha stands second in overall improvement, with an increase of 7 points, from 51 to 58. Goal 9 has contributed mostly to the rise with a jump of 40 points. Goals 6 and 7 follow, with an increase of 39 and 27 points, respectively. The state performed particularly well in the areas of Employment under MGNREGA (%), Children under age 5 years stunted (%), Annual production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals (Kg/Ha), Maternal Mortality Ratio (1,00,000 live births), Under 5 mortality rate (1000 live births), Case notification rate of TB (1,00,000 persons), Avg. annual dropout rate at secondary level (%), Seats won by women in State Legislative Assembly (%), Rural households with individual household toilets (%), Districts verified to be ODF (%), Households electrified (%), Habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY(%), Mobile Tele density (100 population), Internet subscribers (100 population), Houses completed under PMAY (%), Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (%), Waste processed (%), Reported cognizable crimes against children (1 lakh population) and Births registered (%). However, there is still a long way to go for Odisha and the rest of India to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The SDG India Index provides a useful roadmap for policymakers to identify areas where progress is lagging and take corrective action to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), NITI Aayog, Public Policy, SDG-India. SDG localisation, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

1. Introduction

The United Nations has proposed a series of 17 goals called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to encourage sustainable development on a global scale. These goals are subject to negotiation and prioritization at the country-specific level, and the linkages between national priorities and SDG indicators have sparked much controversy globally. The SDG India Index was developed by the NITI Aayog to track and rank Indian states according to their performance

toward the SDGs. The National Indicator Framework (NIF) was created by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) in India to help the country's national development agenda align with the SDGs.

This article focuses on the success of the state of Odisha in achieving the SDGs, using data from the three versions of the SDG India Index released in 2018, 2019, and 2020. At the first level of analysis, Odisha's performance is compared goal-by-goal with other Indian states; at the second level, its advancement on particular indicators is compared with national aggregates. Odisha performed better than national aggregates on 34 indicators in 2018, 53 indicators in 2019, and 66 indicators in 2020.

In order to measure India's progress towards the SDGs, the study emphasizes the significance of the NIF and SDG India Index as the main policy monitoring instruments. Based on factors like alignment with the NIF, relevance to the SDG targets, national data availability, and data ownership, the NITI Aayog compiles indicators from the NIF and maps them with national priorities. States are divided into four performance groups according to their results, and the composite index is calculated using the arithmetic mean of the objective score for each state.

A new global development plan known as "Agenda 2030" was introduced by the UN General Assembly in 2015 (General Assembly, 2015). Based on knowledge gathered from implementing the Millennium Development Goals, the agenda presented a thorough foundation for development beyond 2015. The 17 worldwide Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are founded on the idealistic pillars of People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership (General Assembly, 2015). These include reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, justice, strong institutions, and partnerships for the goals. They also include eradicating poverty, ending hunger, ensuring good health and well-being, promoting quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, and industry innovation and infrastructure.

The 2020–2030 time frame has been dubbed the "Decade of Action" by the UN, which aims to accomplish these goals by 2030 (General Assembly, 2015). Member nations are anticipated to move quickly on a number of initiatives, programs, and sustainable development strategies during this time. It's interesting to note that these SDGs can be tailored politically, socially, and culturally to fit the priorities of individual nations and sub-national units.

Every stakeholder in India agrees that it is imperative that SDGs be adopted, implemented, and tracked at the local, subnational, and national levels of government. This agreement has sparked fervent discussions among the government, business community, and civil society, which has resulted in a variety of SDG-related policies and actions among state governments in India. In numerous states, these policies have brought about the desired transformation through the implementation of programs and schemes.

2. Sustainable Development Goals in Indian Context

According to the Sustainable Development Report 2023, India's SDG Index Score is 63.5. India is ranked 112th in the 2023 Sustainable Development Index India Report. India ranked 110th out of 157 countries in the 2017 SDG Index and Dashboard Global Report, placing it lower than neighbouring nations like China, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bhutan. India's subpar performance in supporting sustainable development can be linked to numerous reasons such as the lack of basic infrastructure, unmet food insecurity and decreasing environmental quality (Rao, 2015; Vani et al., 2017; Gurjar, Ravindra, & Nagpure, 2016). A new top national planning organization was established in response to the publishing of this report, and it was given the duty of keeping an eye on how well states and nations were carrying out the SDGs.

The primary national organization for guiding the implementation of the SDGs, NITI Aayog, was given the authority to institutionalize state and other stakeholder engagement, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation in order to achieve the SDGs in India. The SDG India Index was created by NITI Aayog to track the results of SDG-focused policies. It is currently regarded as the official and main instrument in India for tracking SDG development at the State and National levels. This index helps Indian states to improve their understanding of current policies and identify policy blind spots by tracking their development using straightforward yet well recognized methodology.

India demonstrates its commitment to achieving its vision of an inclusive and sustainable society by monitoring its progress towards the SDGs. With a platform for states to identify issues, enact evidence-based policies, and take action to advance sustainable development, the SDG India Index has the potential to be a catalyst for India's journey toward sustainable development. In order to fulfil India's commitment to the SDGs, NITI Aayog has institutionalized mechanisms for reporting, monitoring, and reviewing.

3. Methodology of Index

The arithmetic mean of the individual goal scores was used to aggregate each State's and UT's performance throughout the goals and calculate the composite score.

The composite score, which goes from 0 to 100, represents the State's and the University of Utah's total performance in meeting the objectives and targets. A score of 100 indicates that the State or UT has met the 2030 goals; a score of 0 indicates that the State or UT in question is at the bottom of the chart.

The arithmetic mean of each state's target score is used by the SDG India Index to calculate the composite index. This score represents each state's total performance and lets you compare it to the previous index edition to see how far each state has come. Based on their index score, each Indian state and union territory was placed into a distinct performance category after the results were rounded off, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Progress Categories defined based on a composite score range

Category	Index Score
Achiever	100
Front Runner	65-99
Performer	50-64
Aspirant	Less than 50

The composite score range was used to establish the categories. According to NITI Aayog (2021) "Achiever" had the highest score, with a score of 100. Other categories that included "Front Runner" (65–99), "Performer" (50–64), and "Aspirant" (below 50) were the next highest scoring categories. This classification aids in determining which states are doing well and which require additional focus in order to meet the SDGs.

Policymakers and other stakeholders can gain a better understanding of each state's progress in achieving the SDGs by utilizing the SDG India Index and its performance categories. A deeper comprehension of the advantages and disadvantages of each state's SDG implementation plans is made possible by the index, which offers a comprehensive picture of each state's performance across a number of metrics. This information can be used by policymakers to customize their programs and policies to address the unique issues that each state faces. States can also be categorized into several performance categories, which promotes healthy rivalry among the states and can be used to measure and establish targets for achieving the SDGs.

The most recent version of the Index, which was published in 2021, states that 115 indicators were kept an eye on. Eighty-two (78.10%) of these indicators have data values spanning from 2019 to 2021. Conversely, just 1 (0.95%) indicator had a value from 2005, while 22 (20.95%) indicators had data values spanning from 2016 to 2018. A thorough examination of the advancements made in accomplishing the SDGs is made possible by the inclusion of data spanning several years, which gives a more pronounced picture of the patterns and trends that have been noticed throughout time. For the States, the SDGII 2.0 score falls between 50 and 70; for the UTs, it falls between 59 and 70. Compared to 2018, when the States fell between 42 to 69 and the UTs were in the range of 57 to 68, this is a significant improvement.

4. Goal Wise Performance of Odisha State

Government of Odisha has constantly strived towards improving quality of life for all, including health care, education, water supply and sanitation, poverty reduction, housing, and social safety nets. Odisha has been a consistent performer towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. As per NITI Aayog's report on 'SDG India Index 2020-21', Odisha has been categorized as a "performer" state with an overall score of 61 and stands at 12th rank, showing an improvement of 3 points over the score for the year 2019-20 (58). Out of 16 SDG goals at the State level, Odisha's performance was best in SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation with a composite score of 86 out of 100. This was followed by SDG goal 15, life on land with a composite score of 83. Out of the 17 SDGs, Odisha is a performer in 9 of the SDGs. This includes SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being, SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation, SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 14: Life Below Water, and SDG 15: Life on Land.

Table-2: Odisha’s SDG Score Yearwise

Year	Category	score
2018	Performer	51
2019	Performer	58
2020	Performer	61

The performance of Odisha in achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) increased by ten points in the year 2020 over the year 2019. This was known from the consultative Workshop on SDG related multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) to deliberate on the interrelationship between MPI and SDGs with the aim of expediting the attainment of SDGs in the State. Odisha’s SDG performance score increased to 61 in the year 2020 from 51 in the year 2019. The state ranked number-1 in Goal-13 relating to action on combating climate change and its impacts. Odisha also ranked number 1 in Goal-14 relating to conservation and sustainability of the use of ocean, sea and marine resources. The State was also ranked a frontrunner in the achievement of nine Goals, and, an aspiring State in the achievement of six goals and did well in pursuing Goal-6 relating to clean water and sanitation; Goal-9 relating to investment promotion, innovation and industrial infrastructure; Goal-11 relating to making human settlements inclusive, safe and resilient; and, Goal-15 relating to protection, restoration and promotion of the sustainability of terrestrial ecosystems. Odisha witnessed sharpest decline in poverty level between the years 2004-05 to 2011-12. The proportion of poor population to total population came down from 57.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 32.6 per cent in 2011-12, thereby, recording a sharp fall of around 24.6 percentage points. As per the present trend of improvement in various parameters, the poverty level is expected to come down substantially in the forthcoming NITI Aayog report. Odisha's SDG performance score increased to 61 in 2020 from 51 in 2019. Odisha ranked a frontrunner in the achievement of nine Goals. The state did well in pursuing Goal-6 relating to clean water & sanitation.

Table-3: SDG Index India vis-à-vis Odisha

AREA	SCORE																
	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10	Goal 11	Goal 12	Goal 13	Goal 15	Goal 16	SCORE 2020	SCORE 2019
India	60	47	74	57	48	83	92	61	55	67	79	74	54	66	74	66	60
Odisha	41	42	67	45	46	86	80	48	46	66	70	73	70	83	59	61	58

As per the performance categories defined by NITI Aayog, the state of Odisha stands second in overall improvement, with an increase of 7 points, from 51 to 58. Goal 9 has contributed mostly to the rise with a jump of 40 points. Goals 6 and 7 follow, with an increase of 39 and 27 points from 2018 to 2019 respectively.

Table-4; Odisha’s SDG Score Yearwise and goalwise

Year	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10	Goal 11	Goal 12	Goal 13	Goal 14	Goal 15	Goal 16	Composite Score
2018	59	46	54	46	43	46	23	53	32	78	34	-	-	-	100	55	51
2019	47	34	61	40	35	85	50	59	72	69	51	44	69	57	99	61	58
2020	41	42	67	45	46	86	80	48	46	66	70	73	70	82	83	59	61

For the year 2020, Odisha has the highest coverage with 72.6 per cent of eligible beneficiaries receiving maternity benefits. About 6 per cent of the students in the age group of 6-13 years in Odisha are out of school, the highest in the country. The lowest coverage of households using clean cooking fuel is in Odisha at 32.6 per cent, followed by Jharkhand at 32.9 per cent. 99.99 per cent of households in the country have bank accounts as of 2019. Only eight states – Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha and Rajasthan and one UT – Jammu &

Kashmir, are yet to achieve saturation. Among the States, Odisha saved the highest amount of CO₂ (5.4 MtCO₂) followed by Gujarat (4.3 MtCO₂) and Uttar Pradesh (2.73 MtCO₂). Among the States, Odisha (124.84 t) and Himachal Pradesh (120.58 t) are the top performers. Lakshadweep (250.45 t) lead among the UTs. SDG Index Score for Goal 14 ranges between 23 and 65 for the nine coastal States. Karnataka belongs to the category of Front Runner, with Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu in the Performer category. The use of nitrogen fertilisers increased by approximately 16 per cent and 9 per cent in West Bengal and Odisha respectively.

In terms of Forest and Tree cover, India has set a national goal of bringing 33 per cent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover. The total forest cover of the country is 7,08,273 sq.km which is 21.54 per cent of the geographic area. Tree cover accounts for 2.85 per cent of the total geographical area bringing close to 24 per cent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover. Area-wise, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover (77,414 sq.km) in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh (66,964 sq.km), Chhattisgarh (55,547 sq.km), Odisha (51,345 sq.km) and Maharashtra (50,682 sq.km).

For Desertification, between 2003-05 and 2011-13, desertification in India increased by 1.98 per cent. Only four States, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan and Odisha, showed a decreasing trend in the area under desertification, with Uttar Pradesh leading with close to 17 per cent reduction in desertified area.

For Corruption crimes, Per one lakh population, 0.315 cases are reported under the Prevention of Corruption Act & related sections of IPC. Among the States, Odisha stands at 1.15 cases per one lakh population, whereas among the UTs, Andaman & Nicobar Islands has 1.23 cases per one lakh population.

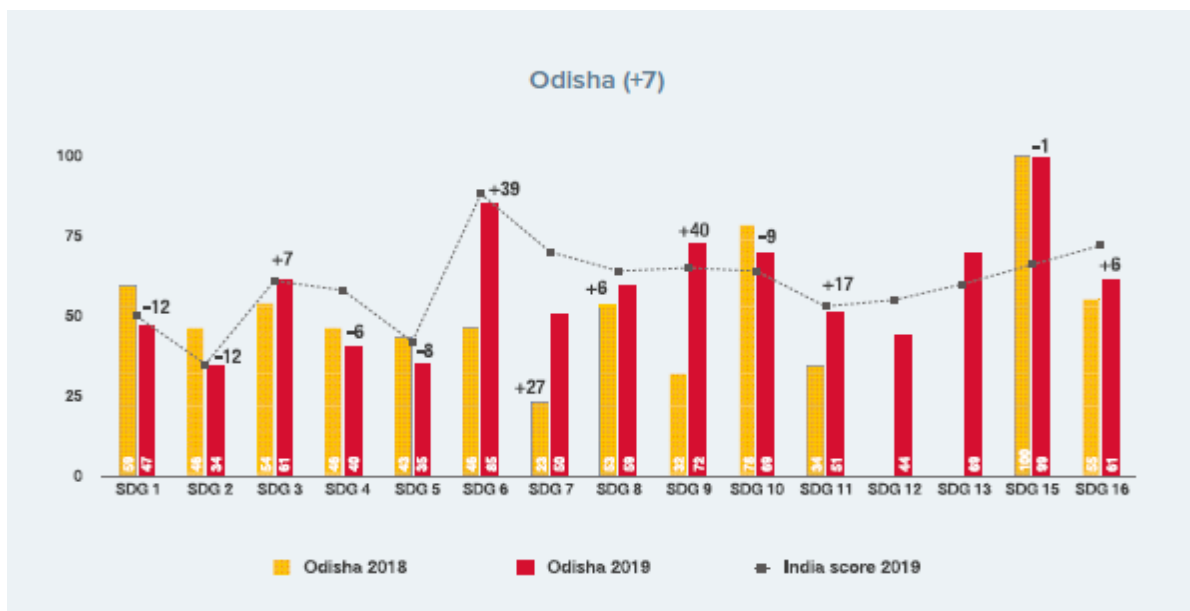


Fig-1: Odisha’s SDG goal wise improvement from 2018 to 2020

5. Indicator Wise Performance of Odisha State

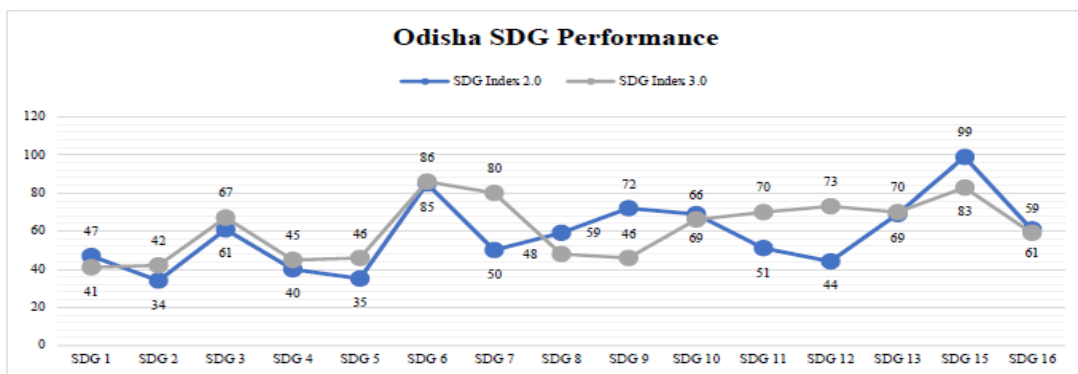
This section discusses an analysis of the performance of Odisha in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on a set of indicators. The data used for the analysis comprises 40 indicators from 2018, 72 indicators from 2019, and 114 indicators from 2020. The majority of the indicators in 2018 were derived from SDG16, followed by SDG11 and SDG1 to SDG4. The number of indicators increased by 80% in 2019, with 32 new indicators introduced. An increase of 25% was observed in goals 1 to 4, excluding the new indicators. In 2019, 32 indicators were added, while 42 were added in 2020. The performance of the State in 2018 showed that 66.67% of indicators were above national aggregates, while 31.58% were below. SDG4, SDG6, and SDG16 had the most indicators above national aggregates, while SDG2, SDG3, and SDG5 had the most below. In 2019, 67.42% of indicators performed better than national aggregates, with SDG3, SDG6, SDG8, and SDG11 having the most indicators above national aggregates, while SDG4, SDG5, and SDG10 had the most below.

In 2020, 62.83% of indicators performed better than national aggregates, with SDG3, SDG11, and SDG16 having the most indicators above national aggregates, while SDG2, SDG4, and SDG5 had the most below. The analysis revealed that indicators under SDG1, SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, SDG11, SDG13, SDG14, and SDG15 presented a steady increase, while indicators under SDG10 were completely stagnant. SDG2, SDG3, SDG6, SDG12, and SDG16 showed a decreasing trend, although they were still above national aggregates. The data presented provides a comprehensive understanding of the performance of Gujarat in achieving the SDGs, highlighting the areas that need more attention and improvement.

Table-5: Odisha’s SDG score Yearwise Goalwise from 2018-2020

Year	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10	Goal 11	Goal 12	Goal 13	Goal 14	Goal 15	Goal 16	COMPOSITE SCORE
2018	59	46	54	46	43	46	23	53	32	78	34	-	-	-	100	55	51
2019	47	34	61	40	35	85	50	59	72	69	51	44	69	57	99	61	58
2020	41	42	67	45	46	86	80	48	46	66	70	73	70	82	83	59	61

The SDG Index 3.0, 2020-21 prepared by the NITI Aayog, presents Odisha with a composite score of 61 which is three points higher than its score in the SDG Index 2.0, 2019-20 (58). The SDG Index 3.0 which considered a total of 1152 indicators for the comparison of states according to their achievement in terms of SDG, has ranked Odisha at the top for SDG 14 – Life Below Water. The report also shows that the state is a frontrunner in SDGs 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 and has shown remarkable progress in SDG 12 with a sharp rise in the composite score from 44 in 2019 to 73 in 2020. However, it is to be noted that the state is an aspirant in SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 8, and 9, and is a performer in SDG 16 as can be seen from the graph. Furthermore, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report 2021, based on NFHS 4 by the NITI Aayog, also shows 29.35% of the people in Odisha are multidimensionally poor with the state having an MPI of 0.136.



Source: SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Ayog

Figure-2:Odisha SDG Performance

With the objective of driving SDG-based development activities in the state, the Odisha State Indicator Framework (OSIF) for SDGs has also been developed to identify prospects for further convergence and co-implementation of schemes and programme and clear monitoring of progress. Out of the 367 OSIF Indicators, 269 are consistent with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs while 98 are Odisha-specific indicators. The OSIF includes 100 Outcome Indicators, 143 Output Indicators and 124 Process Indicators. The SDG framework in the state thus shifts the focus to larger outcomes which are attainable with adequate policy and budgetary support from the government and other stakeholders.

On the basis of OSIF, various steps are taken to improve the performance of Odisha on SDGs at national targeted levels: They are -

- Alignment of budget and outcome budget with SDGs.
- Preparation of SDG based Budget provision by Departments.
- Constitution of SDG Cells at District, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Block, and GP level for localising the SDGs.
- Dissemination of achievements and Success Stories related to different Goals under SDGs.

- Capacity Development and training programmes on SDGs for State, District, Block field level officers and functionaries of the State.
- Preparation of 'Odisha SDG Baseline Report' containing Analytics, Metadata and Data Tables.
- Help Departments to develop and streamline 'Schematic Indicators' such that output of schemes have a correction and impact on SDG Outcomes.
- Help Departments to monitor 'Schematic Indicators' and self assess achievements through IT platform/Mobile Apps etc.
- Develop an IT Framework to rank Districts and further to rank Blocks within Districts/GPs within Blocks. This will also help target critical interventions.
- Preparation of Odisha SDG Index to measure achievement of SDGs in the State.
- Develop a Dashboard to monitor SDGs indicators on regular basis.

Odisha is committed to provide full support to development priorities aligning with SDGs. With the implementation of the 5T Framework (Technology, Transparency, Transformation, Teamwork through Time), Odisha will be a leading adopter of technology to deliver government services to people.

6. Conclusion

Since 2018, NITI Aayog has been recognized as the official body to monitor and assess the development of Indian states and union territories in reference to the indicators used in this research study. This objective is to provide reports on a regular basis using the SDG India Index, which share vital data, insights, and information on the governments' progress in accomplishing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) of the global community. The indices are intended to provide a broad picture of the states' and union territories' progress toward each of the 16 SDGs, pinpointing problem areas with composite scores and emphasizing data quality-related concerns. The results of these indices provide an essential basis for formulating smart policy interventions that support state-to-state cooperative federalism while also addressing development disparities and guaranteeing more equal advancement (NITI Aayog, 2018).

The third edition of the SDG India Index, released on June 3, 2021, is a crucial instrument for gauging India's advancement toward accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations. The States and Union Territories, the United Nations Systems of India, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and several ministries of the Government of India worked together to produce this most recent edition. The number of indicators used to track progress in the SDG India Index has jumped by a staggering 167% from its 2018 predecessor, going from 62 across 39 targets to 115 across 70 targets in 2020, suggesting a higher degree of thorough examination (NITI Aayog, 2021b). 66.09% of the total indicators used in the 2020 index were utilized in the index's second and third versions, which included 68 and 76 indicators, respectively.

A wide number of indicators are included in the NIF to monitor India's progress toward attaining the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The index's extensive list of indicators contributes to a more thorough and nuanced evaluation of the advancements made by the nation's States and Union Territories. Moreover, it guarantees that the index can pinpoint areas in which policies and initiatives are needed to quicken the pace of progress toward the SDGs.

In order to support a coordinated and integrated approach to sustainable development across the nation, it is crucial that the index be in line with national policy priorities and strategies, which is another benefit of using NIF indicators (NITI Aayog, 2021a). The National Indicator Framework (NIF) has been the focus of the SDG India Index's third and second iterations, which have 68 and 76 indicators, respectively, making up 66.09% of all the indicators used in the 2020 index. This corresponds to 88% and 93.04% of all the indicators utilized in the NIF-derived index's second and third iterations. On closer inspection, however, it becomes clear that the NIF's second and third versions only had 29.14% and 34.74% of SDG indicators, respectively. This implies that since less than half of the indicators come from NIF, the assertion that states' progress toward all SDGs is being measured holistically is called into question. Moreover, there is an issue with the way composite scores are categorized. Certain states that exhibit significant variations in data values are categorized together, which is not a true reflection of their development. For example, in 2020, West Bengal scored 46 and Jharkhand scored 19, although both states were classified as "Aspirants" under SDG no. 2. They were grouped together in spite of the notable 27-point discrepancy in their scores. Therefore, one could argue that the NITI Aayog score range categories are too wide, and that a more precise classification combined with a smaller range would provide a more accurate picture of progress.

The results of the study imply that measuring a state's progress toward accomplishing the SDGs may require more than just using the SDG India Index. A more realistic picture of development can be attained by using a more thorough and nuanced approach that involves consulting with different stakeholders and including data values from non-government sources that have been reviewed and vetted. The findings of this study have significance for future investigations and policy formulation to help India attain the SDGs. A critical assessment of the values and methodology of the SDG India Index is necessary due to the substantial policy implications of these indices. The performance of Odisha is examined in detail in this study. In addition, a data quality issue arises in the context of Odisha's performance since the baseline report of NITI Aayog in 2018. Odisha's composite score increased dramatically from 51 in 2018 to 58 in 2019 and 61 in 2020. Therefore, it becomes essential to scrutinize the progress made by the state through each indicator. Comparing Odisha's performance against national aggregates, it is observed that in 5 SDG goals, 5 SDG goals and 3 SDG goals against 16 SDG goals each during 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively, have performed better than the national aggregates. This suggests that Odisha's progress in achieving SDGs has remained relatively stable, despite an improvement in composite scores and rank calculated by NITI Aayog. Hence, there is a need for further detailed inquiry into the status or progress made by the State for achieving SDGs.

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