Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
National Statistics Office

Delivering Prosperity at Scale

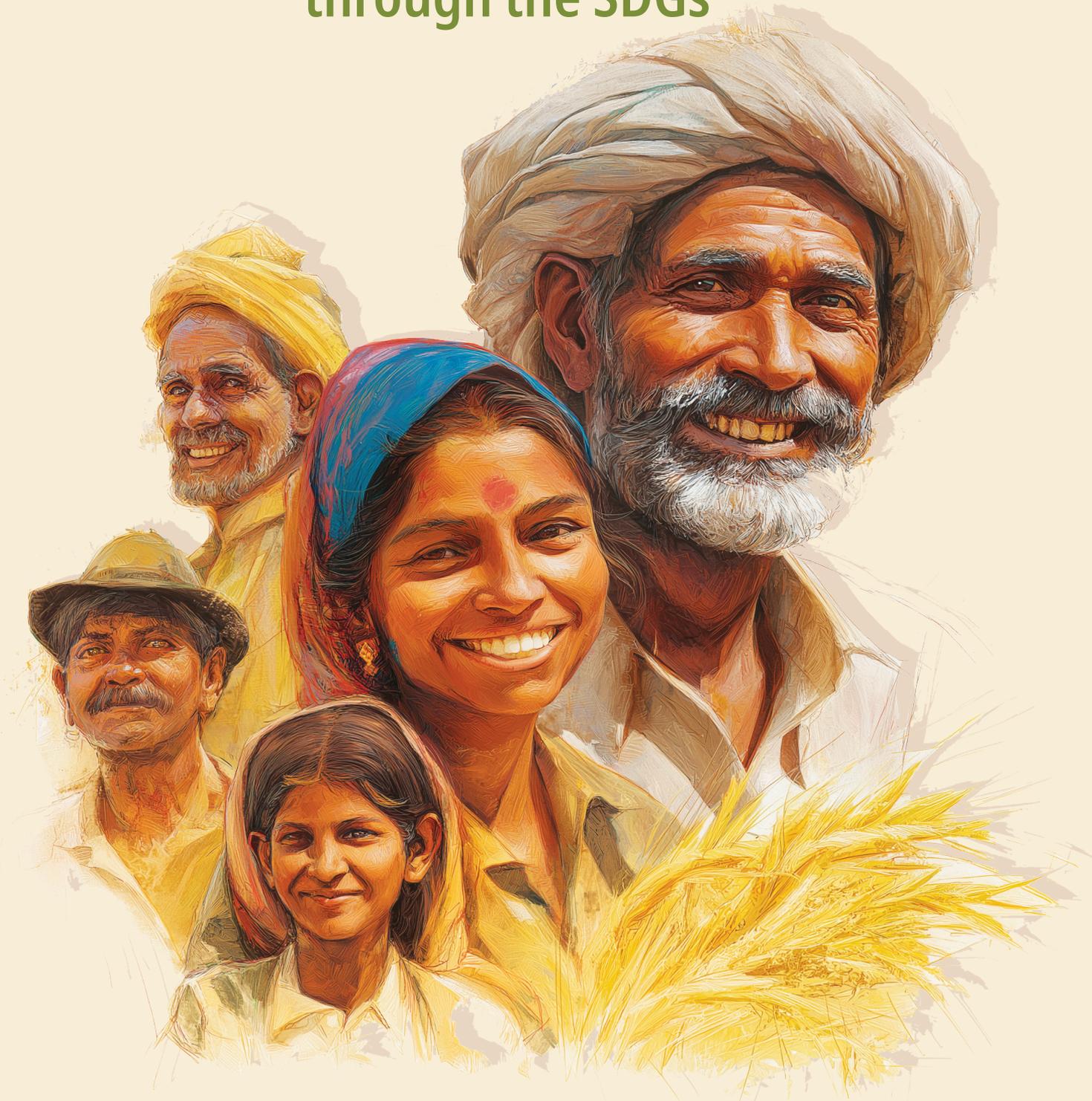## India's Economic Transformation through the SDGs

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Chapter 1: Prosperity: Fostering Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Well-Being

Introduction

Prosperity within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development denotes more than aggregate economic growth; it embodies equitable access to productive opportunities, decent work, resilient infrastructure, technological innovation, and sustainable livelihoods for present and future generations. The Prosperity pillar recognizes that economic advancement must be inclusive, resource-efficient, and environmentally responsible to generate long-term wellbeing. This chapter synthesises the conceptual foundations of prosperity, identifies priority thematic areas, examines policy imperatives and institutional levers, and presents strategic recommendations to accelerate India's progress under the Prosperity dimension of the SDGs.

The Role of Prosperity in the SDG Framework

Prosperity underpins the ability of societies to eradicate poverty, ensure health and education, and support sustainable consumption and production patterns. SDGs most directly connected to Prosperity include **SDG 7(Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).** Prosperity is not purely economic; it integrates social protection, inclusive institutions, skills and human capital development, and the transition to low-carbon, circular economic models. As such, prosperity is both an outcome and a precondition for the successful delivery of the other SDG pillars.

Priority Areas

1. Energy for All
Energy access is both an enabler and accelerator of prosperity. India has achieved near-universal electrification, with 100% village electrification and household coverage exceeding 98%. However, ensuring the quality, reliability, and sustainability of energy supply remains a key objective.

2. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth
Sustained growth that is broad-based across sectors and regions is necessary for job creation and public revenue mobilisation. Emphasis must shift from growth for growth's sake to quality growth that raises incomes across socio-economic groups, reduces regional disparities, and minimises environmental externalities.

3. Decent Work and Productive Employment
Promoting formalisation of labour, enhancing occupational safety, strengthening social protection, and supporting transitions from informal to formal work are central to ensuring decent livelihoods. Special attention is required for women, youth, and vulnerable groups to remove structural barriers to labour market participation.

4. Infrastructure, Connectivity and Regional Development
Reliable physical and digital infrastructure catalyse productivity, connect markets, and enable delivery of public services. Investments in resilient transport, energy, water, and digital networks, designed for climate resilience and accessibility will be critical to unlocking regional potential and inclusive urbanisation.

5. Innovation, Technology and Enterprise Development
A vibrant innovation ecosystem encompassing research institutions, start-ups, industry linkages, and skills development, fosters productivity gains and higher value-added economic activity. Technology adoption should be inclusive and respectful of local contexts, helping micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to scale sustainably.

6. Skills, Education and Human Capital

Equipping the workforce with foundational, technical and digital skills is essential to meet evolving labour market demands. Lifelong learning systems, vocational training calibrated to local industry needs, and robust school-to-work transition mechanisms will reduce mismatch and enhance employability.

7. Reducing Inequalities and Promoting Social Mobility

Policy measures that advance progressive taxation, targeted social protection, financial inclusion, and affordable basic services (health, education, housing) are required to narrow income and opportunity gaps. Empowering marginalised communities through asset transfers, land rights, and entrepreneurship support fosters inter-generational mobility.

8. Sustainable Production and Responsible Consumption

Shifting to circular business models, resource-efficient production, green procurement, and sustainable supply chains reduces environmental burdens while unlocking new economic opportunities. Fiscal incentives, regulatory frameworks and business support mechanisms should align profitability with sustainability.

Hence…

Achieving Prosperity under the SDG framework demands a multidimensional approach that balances economic dynamism with social equity and ecological stewardship. For India, the opportunity lies in leveraging demographic dividends, technological adoption, and policy innovation to drive inclusive and sustainable prosperity. A coherent strategy, combining targeted public investments, an empowered private sector, strengthened institutions, and data-driven governance, will be essential to translate ambition into measurable outcomes and to ensure that economic gains are widely shared and enduring.

Chapter 2: Schemes and Policies of Government of India Addressing the Prosperity Dimension of SDGs

The Government of India has consistently pursued policies aimed at robust economic development and social inclusion, recognizing these as central to the Prosperity pillar of the SDGs.

India's strategy embodied in initiatives like Make in India (2014) and Skill India (2015), prioritizes boosting manufacturing and equipping youth with vocational skills.

The government's focus on inclusive and equitable growth is consistently reiterated at national and international platforms, underscoring its commitment to expanding productive employment opportunities, universal energy access, social protection, and resilient urban infrastructure for all citizens. Together, these initiatives form the backbone of India's progress towards achieving the Prosperity-related **SDGs,** aligning economic advancement with social equity and environmental sustainability.

National Policy Framework

Scheme/Policy/ Mission	Nodal Ministry/Agency	Relevant SDG Goal(s)	Focus Area
Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya)	Ministry of Power	SDG 7	Ensuring universal household electrification through free power connections in rural and urban areas.
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	SDG 7, SDG 10	Providing free LPG connections to women from below-poverty households, ensuring access to clean cooking fuel.
UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All)	Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Ministry of Power)	SDG 7	Distribution of energy-efficient LED lighting to reduce electricity consumption and household energy costs.
PM-KUSUM (Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan)	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	SDG 7	Solarizing agricultural pumps for irrigation and grid injection, enhancing farmer's income and renewable capacity.
PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY)	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	SDG 7	Empowering residential households to generate their own electricity, boost to the local economy and employment generation along with enhanced energy security.
Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-mega Solar Power Projects	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	SDG 7	Provision of integrated infrastructure and statutory clearances to accelerate utility-scale solar projects, expand solar capacity, and enhance energy security.

Chapter 2: Schemes and Policies of Government of India Addressing the Prosperity Dimension of SDGs

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Production Linked Incentive scheme "National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules"	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	SDG 7	Achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules to create large domestic manufacturing capacity for ensuring adequate and reliable module supply and faster installation of solar power plants
Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Scheme	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	SDG 7	Creation of intra-state transmission system to facilitate integration renewable energy into the grid and grid stability, enhancing energy security.
National Green Hydrogen Mission	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	SDG 7	Accelerating the clean energy transition, decarbonising major sectors of the economy and reducing dependence on fossil fuel imports
Make in India Initiative	Ministry of Commerce & Industry (DPIIT)	SDG 8, SDG 9	Boosting manufacturing and investment by facilitating capital, fostering innovation, building manufacturing infrastructure and enhancing skill development.
Startup India Action Plan	Ministry of Commerce & Industry (DPIIT)	SDG 8, SDG 9	Fostering entrepreneurship and innovation by providing regulatory and financial support to new startups.
Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)	Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services)	SDG 8, SDG 10	Offering collateral-free micro-loans to small businesses and entrepreneurs (especially women and low-income groups).
Stand Up India Scheme	Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services)	SDG 8, SDG 10	Facilitating bank loans to women and SC/ST entrepreneurs for setting up new enterprises and scaling businesses.
Atal Pension Yojana	Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services)	SDG 10	Voluntary pension scheme providing guaranteed monthly pension to workers in the unorganized sector upon retirement.
Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (Rural Employment Guarantee)	Ministry of Rural Development	SDG 8, SDG 10	Guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment per year in rural areas, improving livelihoods and reducing rural poverty.

Chapter 2: Schemes and Policies of Government of India Addressing the Prosperity Dimension of SDGs

Key Schemes and Initiatives

Scheme/Policy/Mission	Nodal Ministry/Agency	Relevant SDG Goal(s)	Focus Area
Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – NULM (urban)	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	SDG 8, SDG 10	Skill development and self-employment support for the urban poor and street vendors to improve urban livelihoods.
Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – NRLM (rural)	Ministry of Rural Development	SDG 8, SDG 10	Empowering the rural poor (especially women) through self-help groups, skill training and livelihood enhancement.
Sagarmala Programme	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	SDG 9	Modernizing ports and coastal infrastructure, and developing port-led industrial corridors to boost maritime trade.
Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme	Ministry of Commerce & Industry (DPIIT)	SDG 9	Providing financial incentives to domestic manufacturers in priority sectors (e.g. electronics, pharma) to scale up production and exports.
Smart Cities Mission	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	SDG 11	Developing 100 cities with smart, sustainable urban infrastructure and citizen services (water, transport, e-governance).
AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation)	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	SDG 11	Upgrading urban infrastructure (water supply, sewerage, green spaces, transit) to improve livability in cities.
Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban & Rural)	MoHUA; Ministry of Jal Shakti	SDG 11	Achieving open-defecation free status and effective solid waste management across rural and urban India for clean, healthy communities.
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban & Gramin)	MoHUA; Ministry of Rural Development	SDG 11	"Housing for All by 2022" – providing affordable housing through subsidies and credit for eligible urban and rural households.

Chapter 3: India's Transformative Leadership in Advancing the Prosperity Dimension of the SDGs

Catalysing Growth through Inclusion, Innovation, and Resilience

India's pursuit of prosperity under the 2030 Agenda reflects a fundamental shift in how economic growth is conceived and delivered—moving beyond output expansion to focus on inclusion, sustainability, and resilience. Progress across prosperity-related SDGs demonstrates this transformation, with major gains in universal electricity access, renewable energy expansion, infrastructure and industrial modernisation, digital connectivity, tourism-led growth, and improved urban services. Driven by strong policy commitment, mission-mode implementation, and data-driven governance, these advances have enhanced productivity, generated employment, supported regional convergence, and reduced environmental and social costs. Together, they signal a structural transition toward a growth model that is broad-based, future-ready, and decoupled from inequality and resource intensity, positioning India as a leading example for the Global South in advancing the principles of the 2030 Agenda.

⚡ Journey to Universal Household Electrification

(SDG 7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified)

100%
Household Coverage

26.8M
Households Electrified via Saubhagya
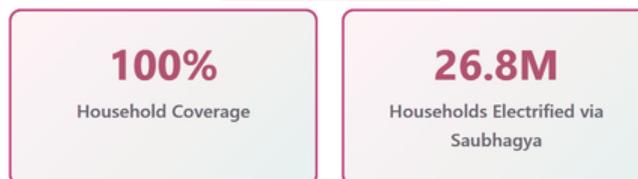
The sharp trajectory from 99.77% to 100% in just 24 months demonstrates the accelerated pace of last-mile connectivity, enabled by real-time monitoring, granular village-level planning, and convergence with local governance structures.

🏛 Flagship Programmes Driving Success:

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana

Launched in 2017, Saubhagya provided free electricity connections to 26.8 million previously unelectrified households, with special focus on remote, tribal, and urban slum areas. Featured door-to-door surveys and mobile app-based real-time tracking.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

Built rural infrastructure foundation through feeder separation, new substations, and village electrification. Enhanced grid reach and reliability across rural India to support household connections.

Integrated Power Development Scheme

Strengthened urban and semi-urban networks through sub-transmission upgrades, loss reduction, smart metering, and underground cabling to complement rural electrification efforts.

Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana

Improved financial and operational efficiency of distribution companies by reducing losses and enhancing billing, ensuring reliable supply to newly connected households.
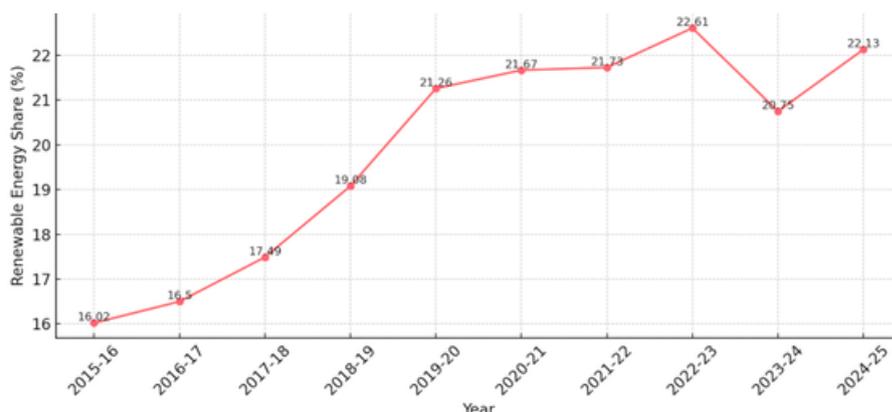
* Based on Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, MoSPI

India's Transformational Clean Energy

(SDG 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation)

Wind Energy: Strengthening Diversification: India is the fourth-largest global wind energy producer

India's renewable energy share in total installed electricity generation capacity has grown from 16.02% in 2015–16 to 22.13% in 2024–25

Foundational Missions and Flagship Schemes

National Solar Mission (NSM)

Launched in 2010, the NNSM enabled large-scale solar deployment through competitive bidding, financial support mechanisms, and solar park and rooftop programmes. These measures provided long-term policy certainty and helped drive solar tariffs down from ₹17–18/unit in 2010 to below ₹2/unit by 2024, making solar highly cost-competitive.

National Programme on High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules (PLI Scheme)

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules is a flagship initiative launched in 2021 and implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). With a total outlay of ₹24,000 crore, the scheme aims to develop an integrated domestic manufacturing ecosystem for solar photovoltaic modules. It promotes large-scale production of high-efficiency solar PV modules by providing performance-based financial incentives to selected manufacturers over a specified period.

PM-KUSUM: Integrating Clean Energy with Rural Livelihoods

The PM-KUSUM scheme (2019) decentralised renewable deployment by mainstreaming solar within agriculture. Its components—decentralised solar plants, standalone pumps, and solarised grid-connected pumps have benefited lakhs of farmers.

By providing a triple dividend of farmer income enhancement, reduced DISCOM subsidy burden, and expanded renewable generation, PM-KUSUM exemplifies SDG-based integrated policy design.

PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana: Decentralised Renewable Energy - Economic, Social, and Environmental benefits

PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana launched in 2024 to empower residential households to generate their own electricity and enhance solar power generation capacity, with a total outlay of Rs.75,021 crore.

The households with rooftop solar systems are generating their own electricity and save on electricity bills. The scheme is boosting the local economy and employment generation along with enhanced energy security

* Based on Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, MoSPI

Tourism's Role in India's GDP

(SDG 8.9.1: Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate)

Metric	2022–23 Value	Significance
Total Tourism Direct GDP	₹6,99,66,624 Lakh	Core economic contribution
Tourism Direct GDP Share in Total GDP	2.60%	Returned to pre-pandemic levels
Tourism Direct + Indirect Share in GDP	5.00%	Multiplier effect across economy
Growth Rate of Tourism Direct GDP	227.48%	Exceptional recovery trajectory

India's tourism sector has emerged with exceptional strength, demonstrating structural ladder and becoming a core driver of inclusive growth, employment generation, and foreign exchange earnings.

Strengthening Tourism Infrastructure & Destination Competitiveness

Swadesh Darshan & Swadesh Darshan 2.0

Launched in 2014–15, the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) represents a cornerstone infrastructure-first approach to tourism development, ensuring that growth is rooted in physical accessibility and visitor amenities.

Phase 1: Swadesh Darshan

76 projects sanctioned

Infrastructure Components:
- Road connectivity and last-mile access to remote destinations
- Interpretation centres, illumination, drinking water, sanitation facilities
- Parking and safety infrastructure for visitor comfort

Thematic circuits: Buddhist, coastal, Himalayan, desert, tribal, heritage

Phase 2: Swadesh Darshan 2.0

52 projects sanctioned

Sustainability Focus:
- Waste and water management systems
- Renewable energy integration
- Capacity building of local youth

Niche Tourism Promotion: Eco, adventure, rural, and wellness tourism

PRASHAD Scheme – Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive

54 projects across 27 States/UTs

- **Varanasi Development:** Integrated development of ghats, embankments, illumination, sanitation, parking at Hinduism's holiest city
- **Mathura-Vrindavan Mega Circuit:** Comprehensive Krishna pilgrimage region development
- **Amritsar, Ajmer, Dwarka:** Historic pilgrimage centres receiving major upgrades
- **Kamakhya Temple (Assam):** Northeast India diversification support

Enhancing Accessibility & Connectivity

e-Visa Expansion
- Covers **167 countries** across multiple categories
- Online processing (~4 hours) at significantly lower cost
- Eliminated embassy delays, expanded source markets, and drove post-2021 recovery in foreign tourist arrivals

RCS-UDAN (Regional Connectivity Scheme)
- **53 tourism** routes linking **tier-2/3 cities** to major destinations
- Subsidized airfares improve affordability and access
- Distributes tourist flows beyond major hubs, supports multi-destination travel, and spreads tourism-led employment to secondary cities

* Based on Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, MoSPI

CO₂ Power Sector Carbon Intensity

(SDG 9.4.1:Total CO2 emissions of power sector per unit of GDP)

IMPROVEMENT (2015–23)

34%

Reduction over 7 Years

Carbon intensity has declined consistently from 61.45 tonnes CO₂ / ₹ crore in 2015–16 to 40.52 tonnes in 2022–23

Major Policy Instruments & Programmes

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme

Market-Based Energy Efficiency Framework: Plants achieving SEC reductions below targets receive tradable Energy Savings Certificates (ESCerts). This dual mechanism creates incentives for efficiency innovation.

Coal Quality & Washeries

Fuel Efficiency Lever: Coal washing reduces ash and moisture content, enabling power plants to generate more electricity from the same coal mass while reducing emissions. Coal India operates 13 washeries with 39.35 MTPA capacity; nationally 60 washeries operat

Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) & Standards & Labelling

Appliance Efficiency Mandate: Over 30 product categories now subject to MEPS with mandatory energy labels enabling informed consumer purchasing. Progressive tightening has delivered transformative results.

Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)

Rate-based Emission Trading System assigns sector-specific GHG emission intensity reduction targets across 9 priority sectors.

* Based on Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, MoSPI

Digital Connectivity & Inclusion

(SDG 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology)

Mobile-Cellular Coverage (2024)
99.28%
Population Covered

4G Coverage (2024)
99.06%
Population Covered

3G Coverage (2024)
97.09%
Population Covered

Principal Drivers of Coverage & Affordability

🌐 BharatNet – Public Fibre Backbone

BharatNet is the world's largest rural broadband connectivity programme, aimed at providing high-speed internet connectivity to all Gram Panchayats. It forms the backbone for mobile network expansion in rural and remote regions by enabling backhaul infrastructure for telecom operators.

💡 Digital India Programme

Digital India is an umbrella programme that promotes universal digital access, digital infrastructure, and digital inclusion. Expansion of mobile networks and internet connectivity across urban and rural areas is a core component

Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) / Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN)

The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), rebranded as Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) to emphasise its developmental mandate, is a key financing mechanism of the Government of India aimed at extending last-mile digital connectivity to remote, low-density, and commercially unviable regions where market forces alone are insufficient to justify telecom infrastructure investment. Under DBN, ₹11,000 crore has been allocated for providing 4G connectivity in such areas, resulting in the connection of 9,000 previously uncovered villages.

Some Development Outcomes – How Coverage Converts to Impact

💳 Financial Inclusion & Payments:
Widespread mobile access enabled mass adoption of **UPI and mobile banking**, increasing digital financial flows in rural and informal economies.

🏛 E-Governance & Identity:
Aadhaar and mobile access enable remote authentication, delivery of welfare transfers, and reduced transaction costs for citizens and government.

📚 Education & Skilling:
Platforms such as **DIKSHA, SWAYAM**, plus OTT and YouTube content, expanded learning access for students and vocational learners in non-metropolitan areas.

⚕ Health & Telemedicine:
e-Sanjeevani and telehealth consultations scaled rapidly where 4G permitted reliable video consultations. Mobile-enabled healthcare has extended medical expertise to remote and underserved communities.
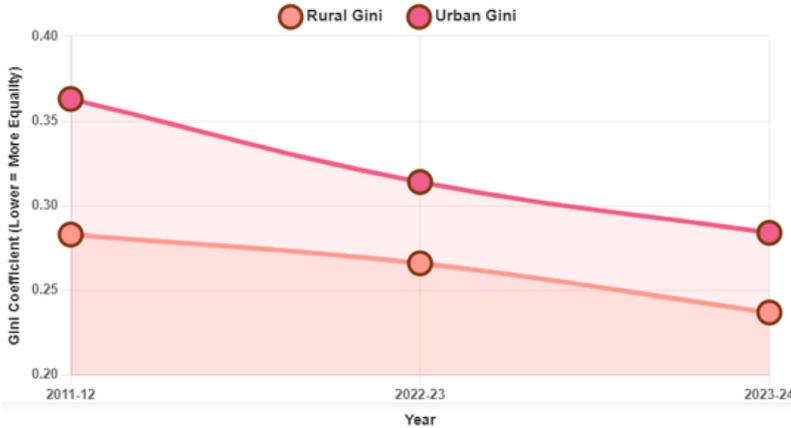
🌱 Agriculture & Market Access
Mobile access provided farmers with **price information, weather alerts, e-commerce linkages and inputs procurement**, improving market participation.

* Based on Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, MoSPI

Inequality Reduction Through Social Protection

(SDG 10.2.1: Gini Coefficient of household expenditure)

Legend: ● Rural Gini ● Urban Gini

Y-axis: Gini Coefficient (Lower = More Equality), from 0.20 to 0.40
X-axis: Year — 2011-12, 2022-23, 2023-24

Between 2011–12 and 2023–24, India registered a sustained and measurable decline in household consumption inequality.

RURAL GINI (2023-24)	URBAN GINI (2023-24)	NORTHEAST REGION
0.237	**0.284**	**0.206-0.222**
↓ 16.3% reduction	↓ 21.8% reduction	↑ 13-22% better
From 0.283 in 2011-12 (-0.046 absolute)	From 0.363 in 2011-12 (-0.079 absolute)	Than national averages across rural & urban

💼 Government Interventions & Programmes

MGNREGA
Guaranteed rural wage employment and asset-creation at scale

> Raises purchasing power at bottom of distribution

NFSA / PDS
Statutory food security for 79.5 crore beneficiaries; 5.45 lakh shops

> Establishes consumption floor

PM-JAY
Cashless health insurance for 50 crore beneficiaries; ₹1.25 lakh crore savings

> Prevents catastrophic shocks

PMJDY
500+ million bank accounts; 56% by women; 67% rural/semi-urban

> Eliminates intermediaries and leakage

DBT Ecosystem
1,206 schemes; ₹6.9 lakh crore FY24-25; ₹3.48 lakh crore leakage reduced

> Improves fiscal efficiency

Livelihood & Social
NRLM, ICDS, Aspirational Districts

> Enables asset formation

Territorial Performance & State Leaders

🌾 Top Rural Equity Leaders

1 Puducherry	2 Telangana	3 Manipur	4 Chandigarh	5 Assam
Gini: 0.162	Gini: 0.164	Gini: 0.181	Gini: 0.181	Gini: 0.183
☑ 31.6% better than national average	☑ 30.8% better than national average	☑ 23.6% better than national average	☑ 23.6% better than national average	☑ 22.8% better than national average

🏙 Top Urban Equity Leaders

1 Nagaland	2 Manipur	3 Puducherry	4 Mizoram	5 Tripura
Gini: 0.187	Gini: 0.192	Gini: 0.192	Gini: 0.200	Gini: 0.203
☑ 34.2% better than national average	☑ 32.4% better than national average	☑ 32.4% better than national average	☑ 29.6% better than national average	☑ 28.5% better than national average

(SDG 11.6.1: Percentage of waste processed)

Percentage of Waste Processed (%)

80.7%

PROCESSING RATE 2024–25

129,708 TPD scientifically processed out of 161,256 TPD generated
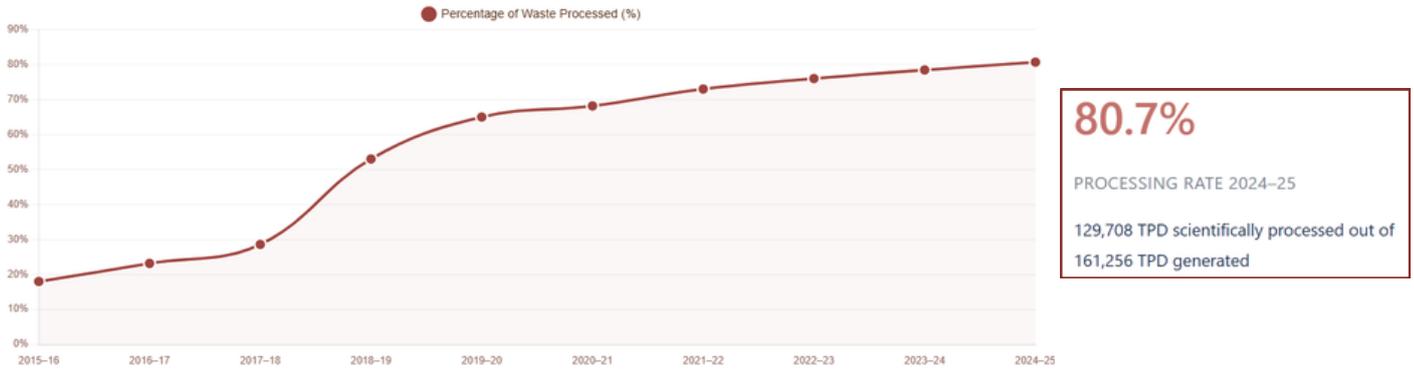
State Performance Overview: 12 states exceed the national benchmark

✓ Perfect Performers (100%)

Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh
Ladakh

★ Exceptional Tier (95.0–99.9%)

Kerala (99.9%)
Madhya Pradesh (99.8%)
Himachal Pradesh (99.7%)
Tripura (99.1%)

Telangana (97.7%)
Odisha (97.4%)
Uttar Pradesh (97.1%)
Maharashtra (95.1%)
NCT of Delhi (95.0%)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban): Flagship Policy Architecture

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) established a national, mission-mode platform with two principal objectives:

- **100% Open Defecation Free (ODF)** status across urban India
- 100% scientific management of **municipal solid waste across all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**

Environmental & Climate Co-Benefits

🌱 Climate Action

- Organic waste processing prevents methane emissions
- Large-scale diversion delivers major CO_2e reductions annually

🌍 Land & Ecosystem Protection

- Legacy dumpsites restored through biomining and remediation
- Reduced soil and groundwater contamination
- Lower landfill expansion and long-term environmental risks

🔄 Circular Economy Impact

- High recovery of recyclables feeds secondary material markets
- Reduced virgin resource extraction
- Green jobs created in recycling and remanufacturing

Based on Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, MoSPI

♻ Door-to-Door Waste Collection

(SDG 11.6.2: Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection)

IMPROVEMENT RATE

+127%

2015-16 to 2024-25

India has achieved improvement in door-to-door waste collection coverage, rising from 43% in 2015-16 to 97.7% in 2024-25.

State Performance Overview

✓ Perfect Performers (100%)

Kerala	Dadra & Diu
Chandigarh	Chhattisgarh
Ladakh	Odisha
Delhi	Mizoram
Goa	Sikkim
	Andaman & Nicobar Island

★ Exceptional Performance States (99-99.9%)

Madhya Pradesh	Haryana
Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab
Telangana	Manipur
Tamil Nadu	Uttarakhand
Maharashtra	Gujrat

Public Health & Environmental Impact

🏥 Public Health Benefits

Disease Vector Elimination

- Near-universal daily collection **eliminates open littering** where disease vectors breed
- **Reduced transmission** of enteric infections, gastrointestinal diseases, diarrhea
- Decreased incidence of **fly-borne communicable diseases**
- Reduced exposure to **waste-related pathogens** and respiratory irritants
- Improved **neighborhood cleanliness** enhancing urban dignity

🌱 Environmental & Climate Impact

Circular Economy Enablement

- **Material recovery** through segregated streams reducing virgin resource extraction
- **Organic fraction processing** into compost & biogas reducing methane emissions
- **MRF development** supporting resource-efficient circular economy
- **GOBARdhan initiative**: 500 planned facilities including 75 urban bio-CNG units
- **CBG production** converting wet waste into clean fuel

Based on Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, MoSPI

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Social Statistics Division
National Statistics Office
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Khurshid Lal Bhawan
Janpath, New Delhi 110001

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