

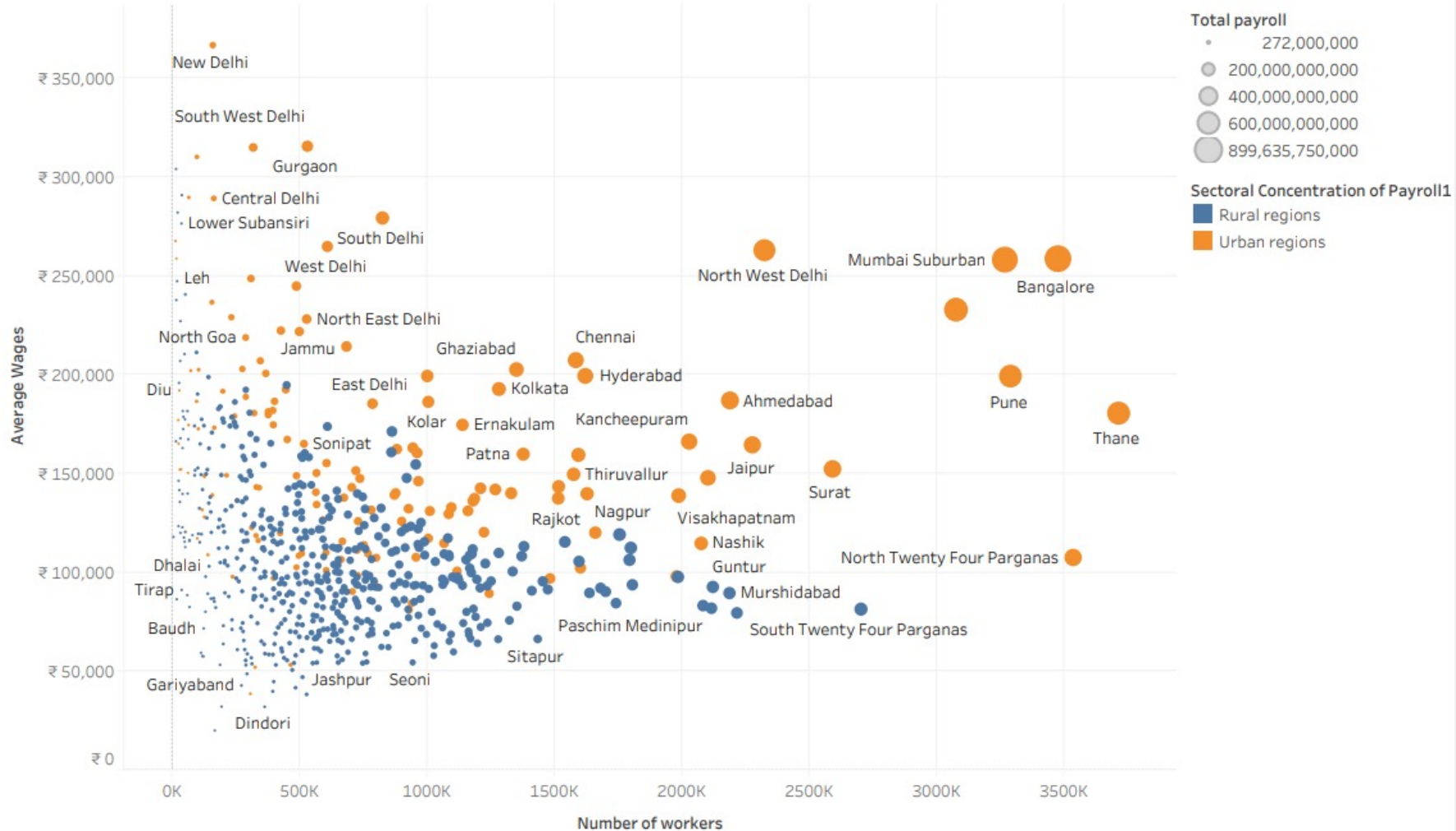
Beyond GDP

Social Progress Index for States and Districts of India

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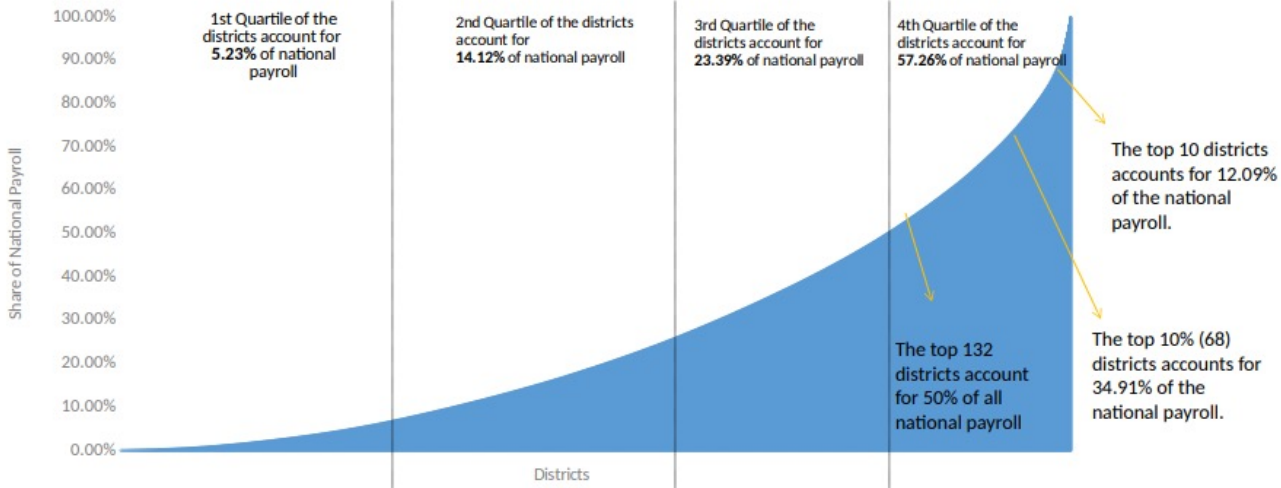
September 21, 2023

Districts



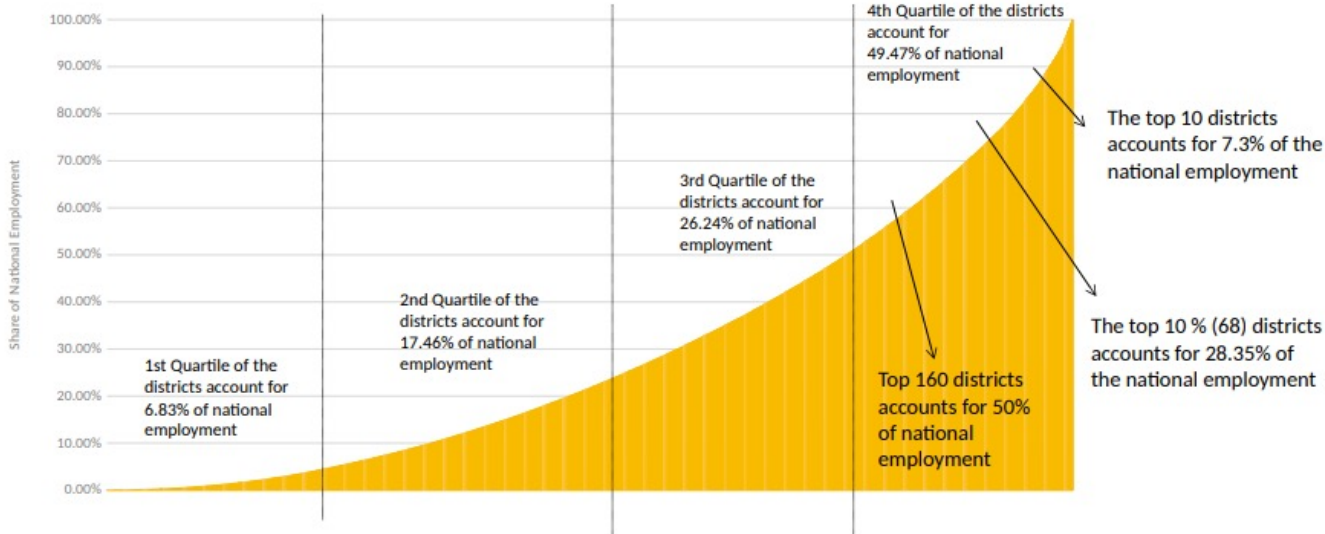
Districts with high wages and a high concentration of payroll in urban areas significantly drive economic activity by providing better job opportunities and generating higher wages. These regions serve as hubs for industries, service, and commerce, attracting a larger share of the payroll.

Concentration of Value Generation across districts



The upper quartile of the districts seems to be the hub of the vast economic activities as its contribution to employment, and payroll stands at 49.47% and 57.26%, respectively.

Concentration of Employment across districts



Districts in the lower quartile have a very low concentration of economic activities, contributing merely 6.83% and 5.23% to the national employment and payroll

A Broad Ambition for the Future

A coherent set of outcome goals, capturing the quality of life across society

- *Economic growth that is matched by social progress*

Social

Shared

Prosperity

Sustainable

- *Economic opportunities that are shared across Indian society*

Solid

- *Economic activities that are carbon neutral and aligned with environmental sustainability*

- *Economic structures that are resilient to shocks*

Enabling Social Policies

Priority Action Areas

Tackle childhood poverty to remove a long-lasting burden on development and productivity

Provide **childcare services** to remove barriers for women entering the labor force and create job opportunities

**Social and
Economic
Development**

Invest in a **value-based health care system** to provide better health care services and create job opportunities in a more low-skill, tech-enabled delivery model

Enhance **public safety** to remove barriers for women entering the labor force

Enhance the effectiveness of the **education system**, providing K-12 students with strong foundations for a successful labor market entry

The **Social Progress Index** asks universally important questions about the success of our societies

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS



Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

Do people have enough food to eat and are they receiving basic medical care?



Water & Sanitation

Can people drink water and keep themselves clean without getting sick?



Shelter

Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?



Personal Safety

Are people safe?

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING



Access to Basic Knowledge

Do people have access to an educational foundation?



Access to Information & Communications

Can people freely access ideas and information from anywhere in the world?



Health & Wellness

Do people live long and healthy lives?



Environmental Quality

Does the environment support societal well-being?

OPPORTUNITY



Personal Rights

Are people's rights as individuals protected?



Personal Freedom & Choice

Are people free to make their own life choices?



Inclusiveness

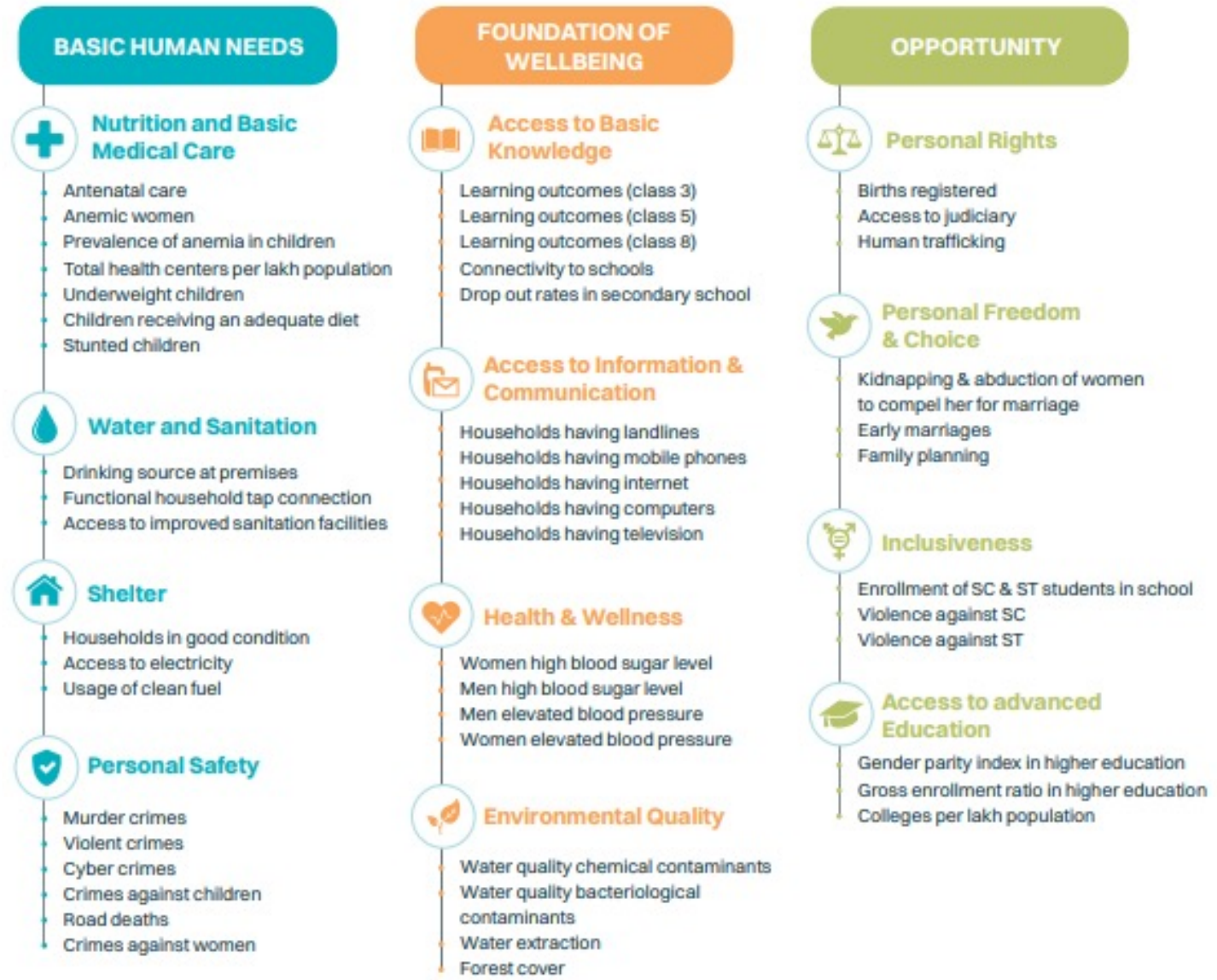
Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?



Access to Advanced Education

Do people have access to the world's most advanced knowledge?

District- Level (49 indicators)



Social Progress Index district level framework

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

- Mothers receiving antenatal care visits
- Anemic women
- Prevalence of Anemia in Children any Anemia age 5-59 months
- Total health centers per lakh population
- Children under 5 years who are underweight
- Children receiving an adequate diet
- Children under 5 years who are stunted

Water & Sanitation

- Households using improved drinking-water source
- Households with tap water Supply % age
- Households using improved sanitation facilities

Shelter

- Percentage of households completed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) - Grameen
- Share of Households in Pucca houses/good condition
- Percentage of houseless population
- Population living in households with electricity
- Households using clean fuel for cooking

Personal Safety

- Rate of Murder Crimes per lakh population
- Rate of violent crimes per lakh population
- Cyber Crime
- Rate Crimes against Children per lakh population
- Rate of death due to traffic accidents per lakh population
- Victim or rape rate per lakh population
- Crime against women rate per lakh population

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge

- Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)
- Schools per lakh population
- Learning outcomes (class 3)
- Learning outcomes (class 5)
- Learning outcomes (class 8)
- Percentage of schools with connectivity (by all weather road)
- Drop out rates primary

Access to Information & Communications

- Percentage of households having landlines
- Percentage of households having mobile phones
- Percentage of households having internet
- Percentage of households having computers
- Percentage of households having television

Health & Wellness

- Women Blood sugar level - very high
- Men Blood sugar level - very high
- Men -Elevated blood pressure
- Women -Elevated blood pressure
- Women - Breast cancer
- Child vaccination
- Prevalence of other diseases

Environmental Quality

- Percentage of Sources with Chemical Contaminants Above Permissible Limit
- Percentage of Sources with Bacteriological Contaminants Above Permissible Limit
- Water Extraction
- % of forest cover to geographical area

Opportunity

Personal Rights

- Births Registered
- Trials completed within 3 years
- Land ownership
- Rate of human trafficking

Personal Freedom & Choice

- Crime against children – Rate of total IPC crimes against children
- Crime against children – Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act (Conviction rate)
- Kidnapping & Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage
- Percentage of women married by exact age 18 among women aged 20-24
- Current Use of Family Planning Methods

Inclusiveness

- Financial Inclusion – Number of banks
- Financial Inclusion – Women with bank accounts
- Enrollment of SC & ST
- Crime against SCs
- Crime against STs
- Child sex ratio
- Insurance coverage

Access to Advanced Education

- Gross enrollment ratio in higher education
- Gender parity index in higher education
- Colleges per lakh population
- Pupil teacher ratio (PTR) – Higher education

SPI 2021 Index Score

Social Progress Index | Delhi

56.28

Choose state below:
Delhi

Indicator Level Score

Dimension Score

Dimension	Score	Indicator Level Score	Dimension	Score	Indicator Level Score	Dimension	Score	Indicator Level Score
Basic Human Needs	58.89	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	51.40	●	Opportunity	58.55	●
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	50.10	●	Access to Basic Knowledge	50.00	●	Personal Rights	40.53	●
Anaemic women	49.90	●	Connectivity to schools	100.00	●	Access to judiciary	65.01	●
Antenatal care	77.20	●	Drop out rates in secondary	8.80	●	Births registered	94.40	●
Child Mortality Rate	30.60	●	Learning outcomes (class 3)	49.00	●	Human trafficking	0.30	●
Children receiving an adequate diet	16.80	●	Learning outcomes (class 5)	44.67	●	Land ownership (offences against property)	895.90	●
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.01	●	Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.75	●			
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.40	●	Net enrolment ratio	100.00	●	Personal Freedom and Choice	84.69	●
Health centres per lakh population	0.30	●	Pupil teacher ratio	33.00	●	Child labour	0.10	●
Infant Mortality Rate	24.50	●	Total schools per lakh population	147.19	●	Corruption	90.50	●
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null	●	Access to Information and Communications	71.30	●	Early marriages	9.90	●
Prevalance of anemia in children	69.20	●	Access to online services	5,804.1	●	Family planning	76.40	●
Stunted Children	30.90	●	Households having computers	30.7	●	Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage	0.00	●
Underweight Children	21.80	●	Households having internet	79.0	●			
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal)	0.21	●	Households having landline	6.6	●	Inclusiveness	57.58	●
Water and Sanitation	60.05	●	Households having mobile phones	97.7	●	Access to finance	18.93	●
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	81.10	●	Households having television	88.8	●	Child gender equality index	77.00	●
Drinking source at premises	99.40	●	Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0	●	Enrollment of SC & ST	10.76	●
Functional household tap connection	Null	●	Access to online state government services per lakh population	0.62	●	Financial inclusion - women	72.50	●
Prevalence of diarrhoea	10.60	●	Health and Wellness	45.11	●	Insurance coverage	25.00	●
Shelter	81.59	●	Child Vaccination	76.00	●	Violence against SC	2.50	●
Households in good condition	43.50	●	HIV prevalence	0.99	●	Violence against ST	Null	●
Households with electricity	99.90	●	Leprosy prevalence	0.99	●	Women in Panchyati raj institutions	Null	●
Power deficit	0.00	●	Life expectancy at 60	17.40	●			
Usage of clean fuel	98.90	●	Men elevated blood pressure	32.80	●	Access to Advanced Education	51.40	●
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban	95.92	●	Men high blood sugar level	7.30	●	Colleges per lakh population	8.00	●
			Men who are overweight or obese	38.00	●	Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	767.83	●
Personal Safety	43.84	●	Prevalance of Acute Respiratory diseases	6.23	●	Gender parity index in higher education	98.82	●
Crime against women	106.40	●	Women elevated blood pressure	24.10	●	Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	48.00	●
Crimes against children	96.80	●	Women high blood sugar level	6.30	●	Men completed secondary education	60.90	●
Cyber crimes	0.80	●	Women who are overweight or obese	41.30	●	Pupil teacher ratio	33.00	●
Murder crimes	2.30	●	Environmental Quality	39.20	●	Quality weighted universities	68.06	●
Road deaths	5.70	●	Air quality No2	61.00	●	Women completed secondary education	59.70	●
Violent crimes	49.20	●	Air quality PM10	194.00	●	Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	69.95	●
			Air quality So2	4.00	●			
			Forest cover	13.15	●			
INCOME & POPULATION			Renewable energy	5.71	●			
GSDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹306,385		Water extraction	101.40	●			
Total Population (2011)	18.88M		Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00	●			
Peer Group	Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim		Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00	●			

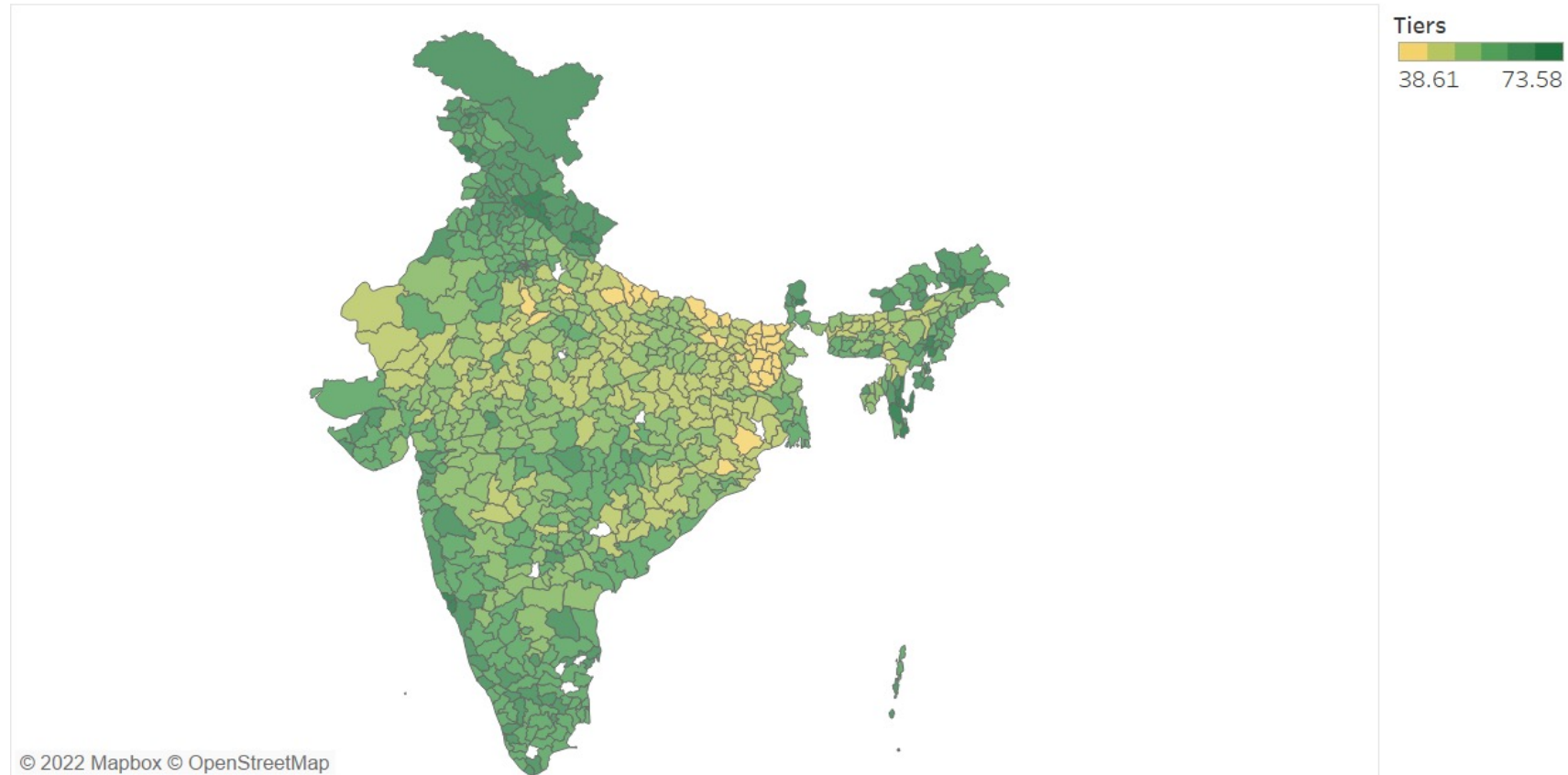
Low Scores = Areas of Intervention

Performance Legend

Underperforming	●
Performing within expectations	●
Overperforming	●
No data	●

Social Progress Index at the district level

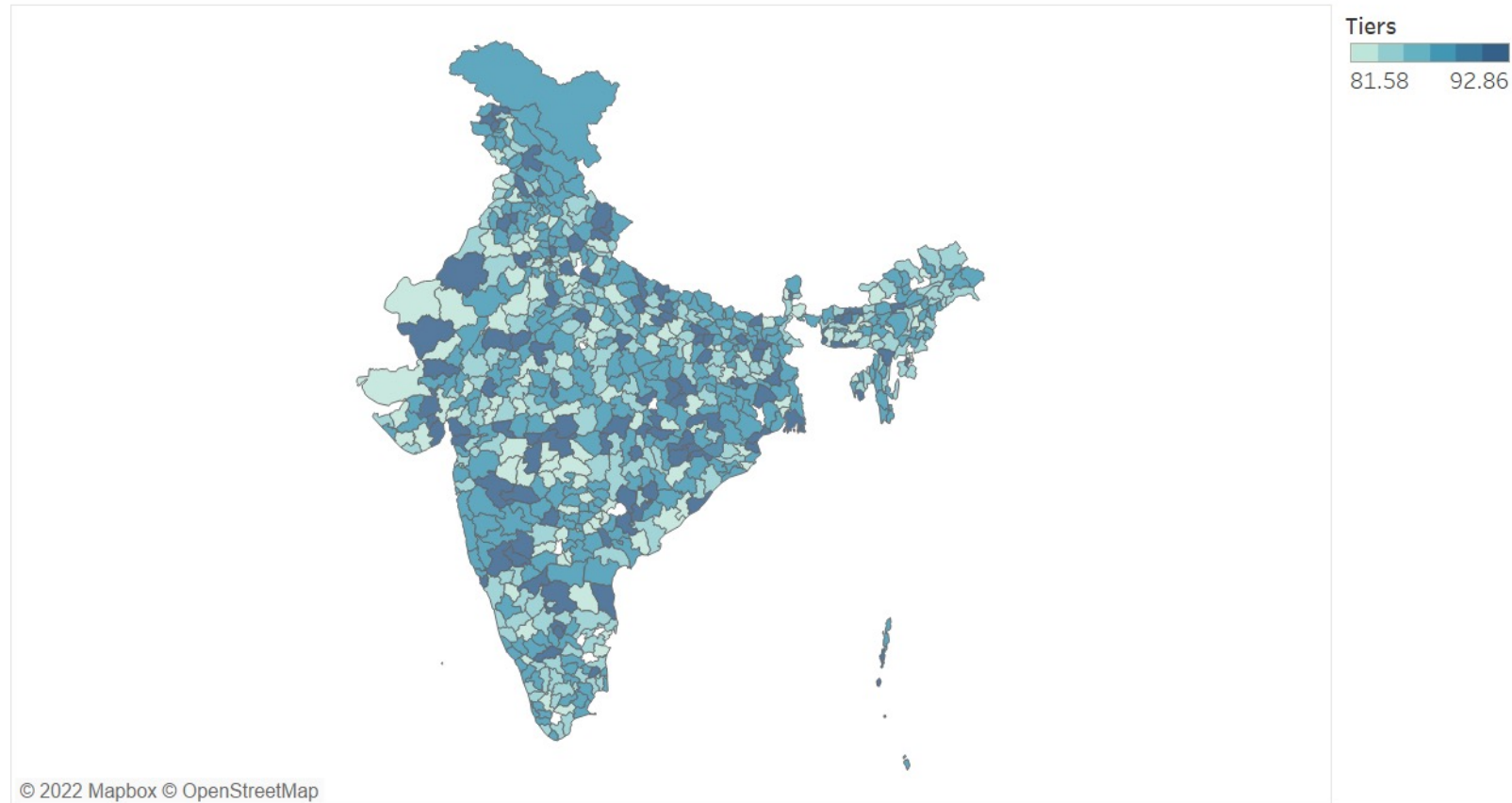
Social Progress Index at District Level



- In terms of social progress, **the top five best performing districts** are Aizawl (Mizoram), Solan (Himachal Pradesh), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), and Lunglei (Mizoram), respectively.
- States like Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry, Punjab, and Uttarakhand together have over 78 per cent of their districts falling under the **High-Performance category** in terms of social progress.

Financial inclusion at the district level

Women across India having a bank or savings account



- Financial inclusion becomes an important aspect of social progress index, indicative of development the financial sector has gone through over the years. Along with boosting shared prosperity and reducing poverty, financial inclusion, especially that of women, plays a crucial role in achieving high levels of social progress.
- With growing advent of digitalization and reforms to boost financial inclusion at all levels, the percentage of women having bank or savings account that they themselves use has witnessed an **increase from 53 per cent in 2015-16 to 78.6 per cent in 2019-21** as per the National Family and Health Survey.
- Over 15 per cent districts have **more than 90 per cent** women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Aspirational District Programme (ADP)

It focuses on evidence-based governance strategies for advancing the socio-economic development of these aspirational districts.

The Social Progress index can act as a tool for **112** aspirational districts to advance their social progress and address the root causes of their social challenges.

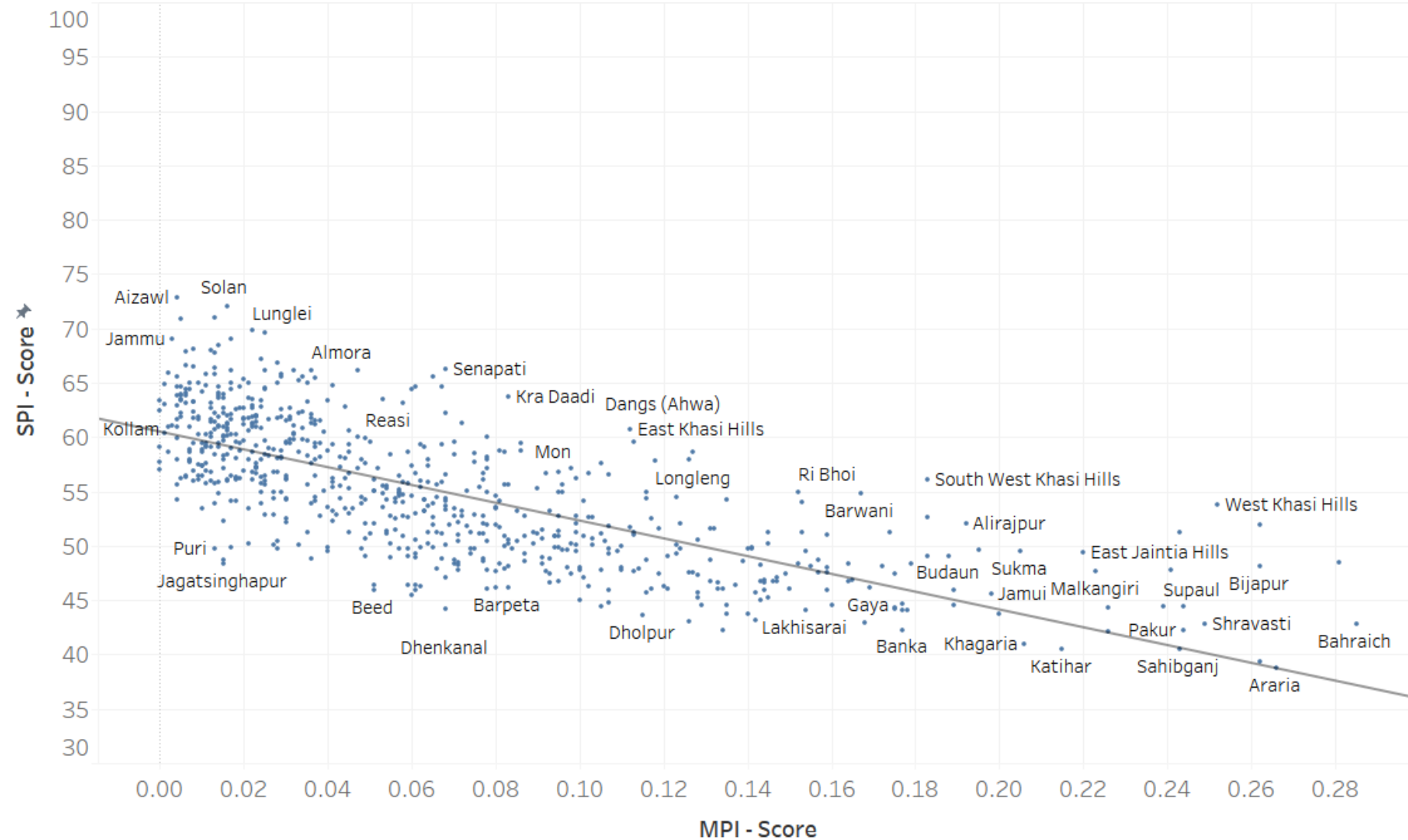
27 out of 112 ADP districts have scored above national average on social progress index.

Among these 27 districts, 5 have ranked in top 100 districts, **out of which two districts from the northeastern region of the country lie in Tier 1.**

ADP districts with SPI scores above national average

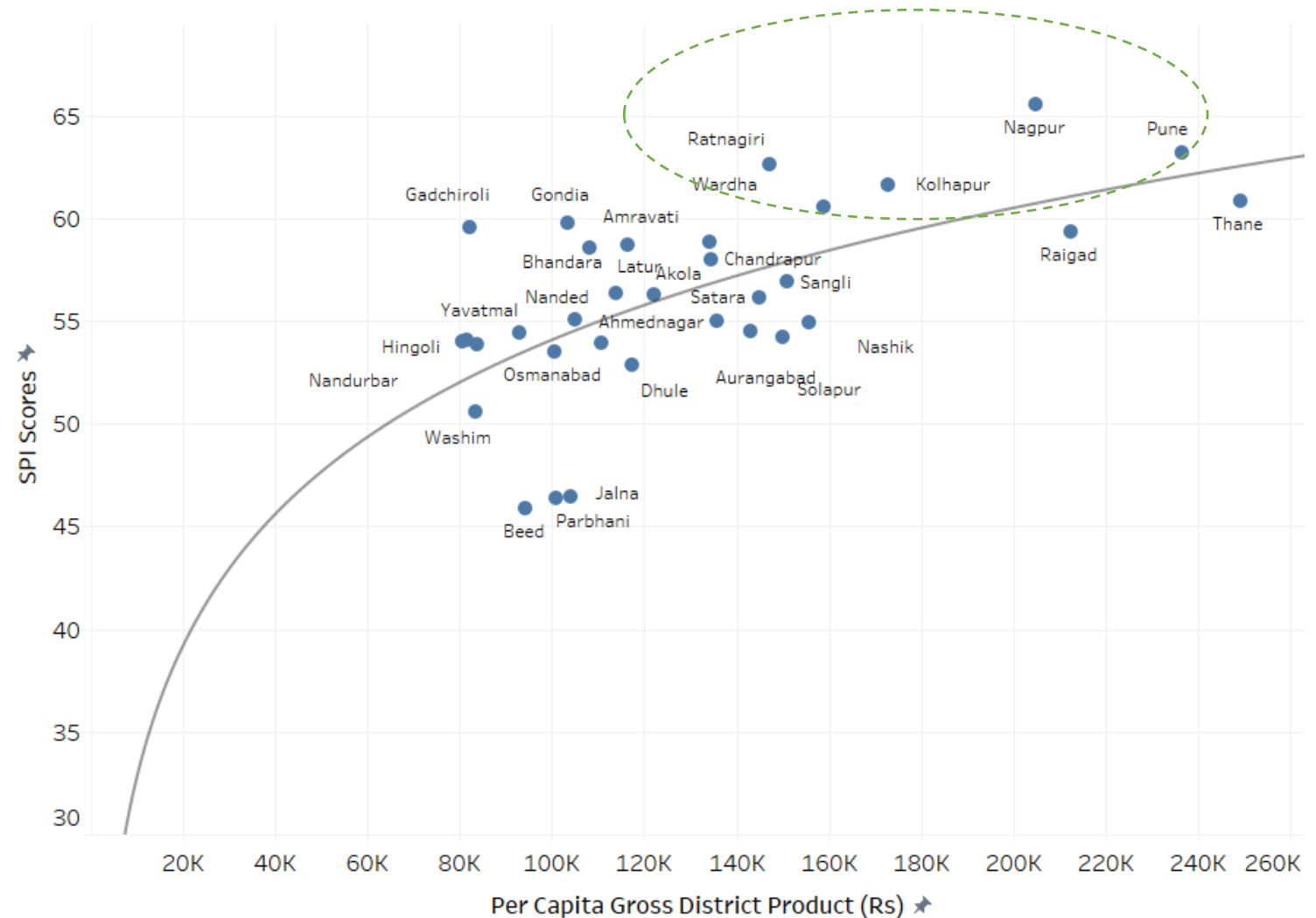
State	District	SPI	Tiers	Ranking SPI
Mizoram	Mamit	64.84	Tier 1	43
Manipur	Chandel	64.58	Tier 1	49
Sikkim	West Sikkim	63.58	Tier 2	69
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	63.38	Tier 2	77
Punjab	Moga	62.89	Tier 2	86

Measuring Well-Being: Examining the Relationship between Social Progress and Multidimensional Poverty



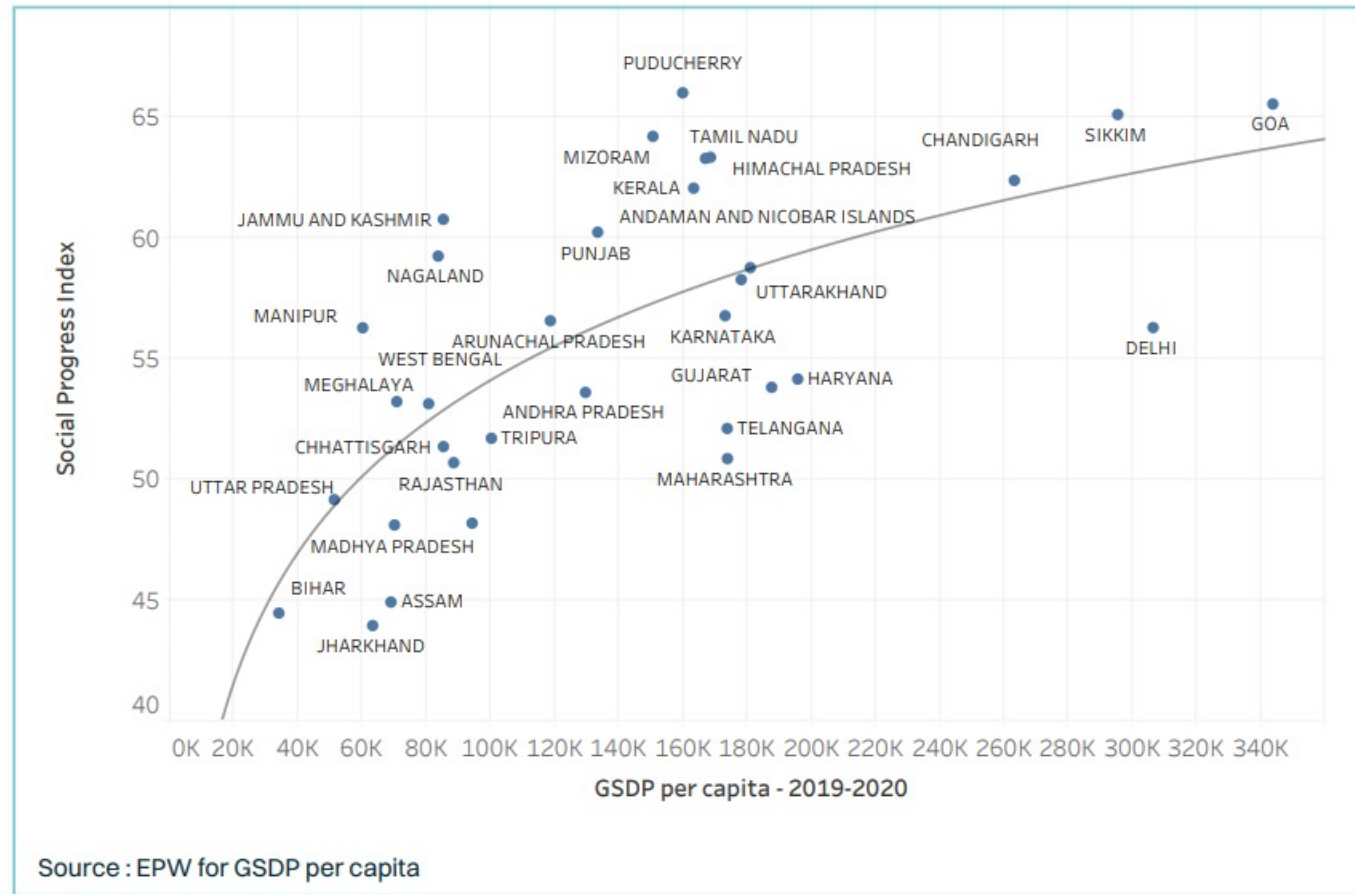
- The correlation coefficient is **-0.72**, indicating an inverse relationship between SPI and MPI scores.
- This suggests that districts with improved social progress improve in multidimensional poverty reduction.

Relationship Between SPI and District GDP per Capita of Maharashtra



- The relationship between economic development and social progress is non-linear at district level of Maharashtra.

Relationship Between SPI and GDP per Capita



- There is a positive and strong relationship between the two variables. On average, states with higher income tend to have higher social progress. However, some states and UTs, such as Delhi, have high GSDP per capita but relatively low social progress, and vice versa.

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Methodology



The final scores of each component and dimension are scaled from 0 to 100 to provide an intuitive scale for the interpretation of absolute performance across regions.

Principal Component Analysis: Alpha and KMO values

The Social Progress Index's structural integrity is ensured through statistical tests, ensuring no single indicator significantly impacts a geographic unit's component, dimension, or overall score. This is achieved through correlations between indicators, Cronbach's alpha, and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy.

Structural Integrity of the Social Progress Index

- Throughout the indicator assessment and calculation process, we conduct statistical tests to ensure the structural integrity of the Social Progress Index.
- However, in some cases, the correlation between the indicators is low because of the specific characteristics of the indicator.
- Rather, we assess goodness of fit using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy.
- In this way, the district's performance is compared to the median performance of all the districts that are part of the same state.
- In our data, the mean KMO score is above 0.5 for all components, suggesting that the grouping of indicators chosen for the components of the Social Progress Index provides a good measure of the underlying construct.

State-Level Components

Components	Cronbach's Alpha	KMO
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	0.9	0.78
Water and Sanitation	0.77	0.7
Shelter	0.82	0.78
Personal Safety	0.84	0.7
Access to Basic Knowledge	0.85	0.65
Access to Information and Communications	0.84	0.73
Health and Wellness	0.85	0.69
Environmental Quality	0.78	0.72
Personal Rights	0.6	0.61
Personal Freedom and Choice	0.47	0.48
Inclusiveness	0.73	0.59
Access to Advanced Education	0.88	0.68

District-Level Components

Components	Alpha	KMO
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	0.73	0.67
Water and Sanitation	0.42	0.59
Shelter	0.67	0.63
Personal Safety	0.67	0.7
Access to Basic Knowledge	0.74	0.73
Access to Information and Communications	0.83	0.77
Health and Wellness	0.85	0.57
Environmental Quality	0.45	0.54
Personal Rights	0.35	0.49
Personal Freedom and Choice	0.31	0.56
Inclusiveness	0.59	0.55
Access to Advanced Education	0.55	0.52



INDEX ON QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ELDERLY



WHAT IS INDEX ON QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ELDERLY ?

India can turn the challenges of population ageing into opportunities. Policymakers require reliable data on the situation of the elderly to develop an understanding of issues ranging from affordable health services, pensions, social security measures to policies on digital literacy and labour markets.

There is an immediate need to incorporate the age-specific needs of the old aged population to understand how well India is doing to support active ageing.

Several specialized frameworks and indexes focus on well-being in old age, including the World Health Organization's Active Ageing framework. However, there exists no national-level framework in India to measure the same.



The *Index on Quality of life for Elderly* broadens the way we understand the needs and opportunities of the elderly population in India. It goes far beyond the adequacy of pensions and other forms of income support, which, though critical, often narrows policy thinking and debate about the needs of this age group.

It measures the core domains of economic, health, and social well-being of older people, and can help nation identify areas that need to be addressed. Such an index will identify regional patterns of ageing observed across states and assess the overall ageing situation in India.

The Index shows that the **best way to improve the lives of the current and future generations of older people** is by investing in health, education and employment for young people today. It presents an assessment of elderly well-being based on **45 different indicators spread** across four key domains identified as being of utmost importance for older people: **Financial Well-being, Social Well-being, Health system and Income security,**

NEED TO FOCUS ON THE ELDERLY

The prospect of population ageing for most middle-income countries like India is a source of concern as it might obstruct fiscal sustainability and further hinder the nation's economic development, accompanied by a significant strain on existing resources and institutions.



There is urgency in putting in place the proper institutional and policy framework for two main reasons:

01

The Structural reforms in institutions take a long time to change. In addition, political realities typically impose an extended transition period until a new regulatory framework is fully implemented.

02

Population entering the workforce today will be the elderly in 2050, and the rules of the current system are shaping their choices. Decisions they make over their entire working years will be framed by the social and economic institutions, actual and expected, that influence economic security in old age.

India needs to seize the current opportunity to plan on turning the "problem of the elderly" into a solution for ease and care in the long run. Timely action will stop them from becoming an underutilized human capital to enhance a region's social and economic conditions. This initiative will prepare us for the structural changes of the coming decades.



Financial Well-being

Economic Empowerment

- Percentage distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence - fully dependent
- Mean Monthly Individual Earnings from all sources
- Percentage distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependents- not dependent on others

Education Attainment & Employment

- Work Force Participation Rate of people aged 60+
- Percentage of Aged Persons - Currently working
- Percentage of Aged Persons - seeking job
- Percentage of Employed Persons under MNREGA - (60-80 years)



Social Well-being

Social Status

- Sex ratio (60 years and above)
- Percentage of Elderly - Currently married
- Percentage of Elderly Persons satisfied with their own life
- Percentage of Elderly Persons satisfied with their current living arrangement
- Percentage of Elderly Persons who need helpers for ADL and IADL limitations

Physical Security

- Crime against the elderly
- Experience of Ill-Treatment (for age 60 and above only)
- Living arrangements of the elderly - Living alone



Health System

Basic Health

- Life Expectancy at 60+ years of age
- Percentage distribution of ailments at 60+ years of age
- Percentage distribution of aged persons with chronic illness by own perception about current state of health
- Physical mobility of the aged
- Percentage of people aged 60+ years who engage in physical exercise
- Percentage of people aged 60+ years with Health insurance coverage
- Poor Self Rated Health (SRH)

Psychological Well-being

- Prevalence of Depression
- Prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and dementia
- Prevalence of Psychiatric problems
- Prevalence of Neurological problems
- Out of pocket expenses for healthcare (not restricted to elderly)
- Hospitalization cases for the elderly
- Mean expenditure on last hospitalization



Income Security

Social Security

- Received any concession or benefit
- Percentage of elderly covered under Provident Fund
- Expenditure for activities under National Program for Healthcare of Elderly under National Health Mission - (2018-19)
- Percentage of elderly Currently receiving retirement pension

Enabling Environment

- Aware of any concession given by government to elderly
- Percentage of elderly Covered under work related pension scheme
- Awareness of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- Awareness of Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme
- Aware of "Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act"
- Percentage of Elderly BPL - Receiving Benefits from Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- Percentage of Elderly BPL - Receiving Benefits from Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme

MAPPING FRAMEWORK WITH SDG GOALS

To improve the lives of older people and foster active ageing, this report highlights the areas that require to be worked upon to ensure better health and nutrition, personal and financial security, skills and knowledge, social connectivity, and personal dignity. We have mapped Quality of life for Elderly framework with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals on the basis of Implications for healthy ageing provided by the UN (Decade of Health ageing , 2020).

Financial Well-being

Economic Empowerment

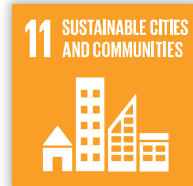


Education attainment and Employment



Social Well-being

Social Status



Physical Safety



Health System

Basic Health



Psychological Well-being and care



Income Security

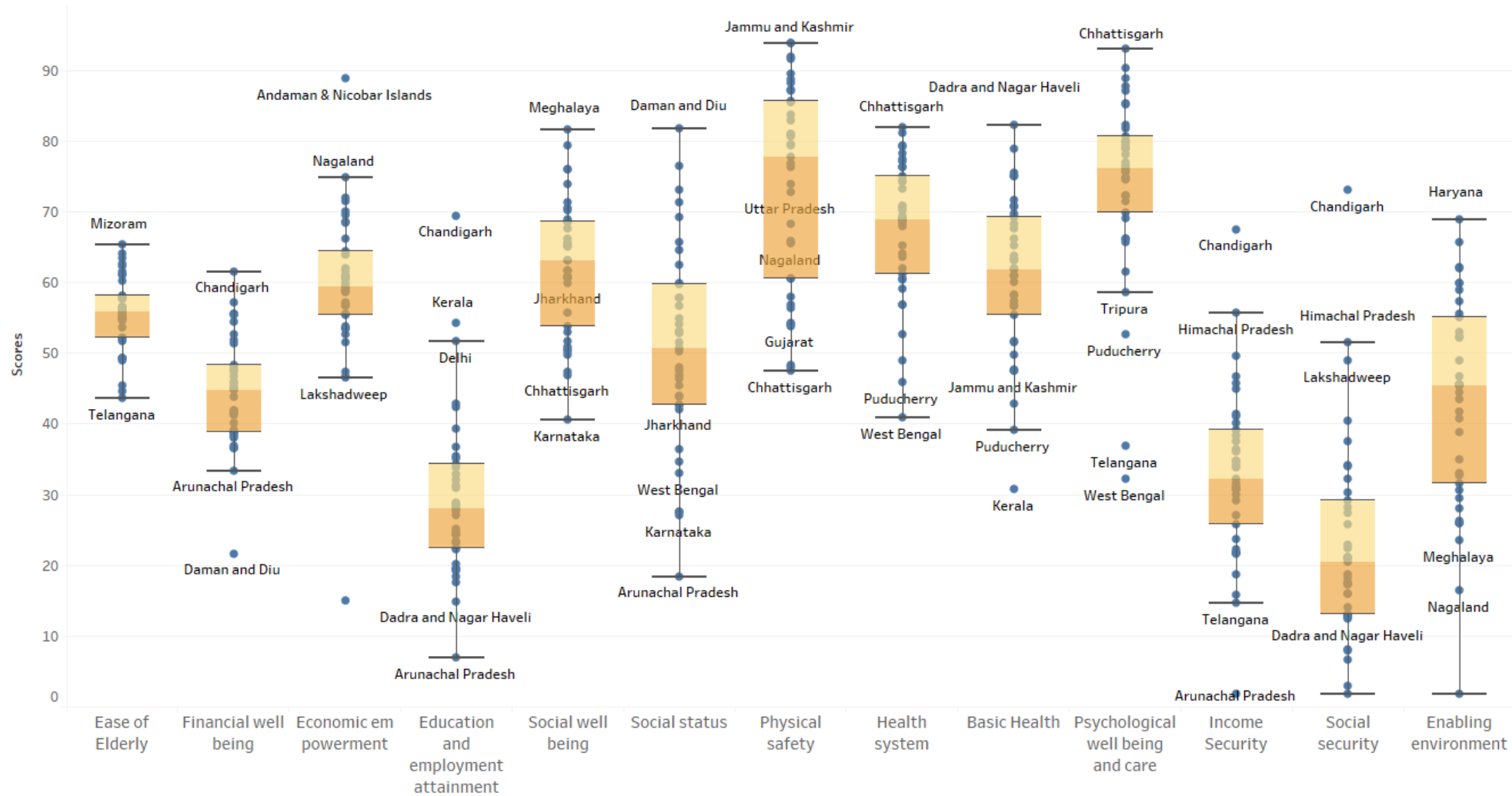
Social Security



Enabling Environment

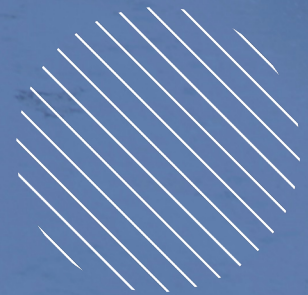


VARIATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ELDERLY SCORES



State of Foundational Learning

Framework



INDEX ON FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING



**Educational
Infrastructure**



**Learning
Outcomes**



**Access to
Education**



Governance



**Basic
Health**

Total 36 Indicators



FRAMEWORK



Educational Infrastructure

- Percentage of schools with functional drinking water
- Percentage of schools with hand wash facility
- Percentage of schools with library facility
- Percentage of schools with medical checkups
- Percentage of schools with functional toilets
- Percentage of schools with functional computer facility
- Percentage of schools with internet facility available
- Percentage of Schools with functional CWSN friendly toilet
- Percentage of schools with electricity connection
- Per 1000 distribution of households by distance from school having primary classes for each State/UT



Access To Education

- Primary level schools per lakh population
- Percentage of teacher for primary level education
- Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) - Primary
- Percentage of enrollment of Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in primary
- Gross Enrollment ratio (GER) - Primary
- Percentage of all minority group's enrolment to total enrolment - Primary
- Pre school education - Percentage
- Dropout Rate - Primary
- Adjusted(NER) - Primary level for girls



Basic Health

- Percentage of fully immunized children in the age-group 0-5years
- Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)
- Children under 5 years who are severely wasted
- Children under 5 years who are underweight
- IMR
- U5MR



Learning Outcomes




- NAS Scores: class 3
- Language
- Mathematics
- Environmental Studies
- NAS scores: class 5
- Language
- Mathematics
- Environmental Studies
- Transition Rate - Primary
- Gender Parity Index (GPI) - Primary



Governance

- Expenditure on Education - As Ratio to Aggregate Expenditure
- Percentage to total expenditure on primary education for Govt schools
- Percentage of expenditure on teacher training (BE)
- Percentage of total assistance to non govt primary schools
- Percentage of expenditure -Mid day meal state share
- Percentage to total expenditure on primary education under SSA revenue account
- Central fund utilization under poshan scheme

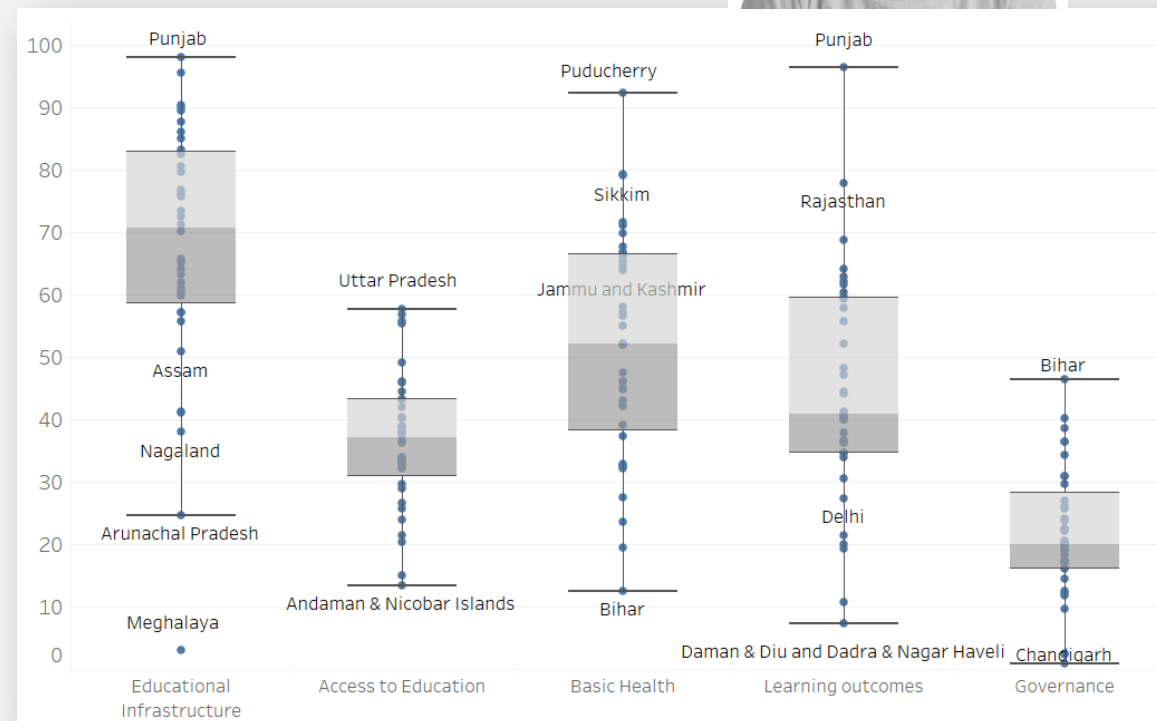
MAPPING OF SDG GOALS WITH INDEX ON FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING INDICATORS

SDG	PILLAR	INDICATORS	
 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Zero Hunger	Basic Health	Children under 5 years who are stunted
			Children under 5 years who are underweight
			Children under 5 years who are severely wasted
 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Quality Education	Access to Education	Gross Enrollment Ration (GER) - Primary
		Pupil Teacher Ration (PTR) - Primary	
	Educational Infrastructure	Percentage Of Schools With Drinking Water	
		Percentage Of Schools With Hand Wash Facility	
		Percentage Of Schools With Library Facility	
		Percentage Of Schools With Medical Checkups	
		Percentage Of Schools With Functional Toilets	
		Percentage Of Schools With Functional Computer Facility	
		Percentage Of Schools With Internet Facility Available	
		Percentage Of Schools With Functional CWSN Friendly Toilets	
 2 ZERO HUNGER	Good Health and Well-being	Learning Outcomes	Gender Parity Index (GPI) - Primary
		Percentage Of Fully Immunised Children In The Age Group 0-5 Years For Each State/UT	
	Basic Health	Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	

VARIATION OF INDEX SCORES ACROSS ALL THE STATES AND UTS

- There appears to be a lack of consistency in states across different pillars. Many states have fared high in Educational Infrastructure. Most states and union territories have a below-par performance in Access to education, Learning outcomes and Governance.
- The variance not only showcases an overall score but also helps us to identify areas that should be regional priorities by providing scores for areas ranging from learning outcomes to good governance. Developmental issues are often unique to their regional location, and it, therefore, remains critical to address challenges based on their distinct properties.
- It can be observed that Punjab features as a positive outlier in index's pillar scores, thus demonstrating its robust performance in the area of education due to the state's emphasis on improving learning outcomes, education infrastructure and focus on the quality of education for all.

The impact of Covid-19 has been observed across all states/UTs.



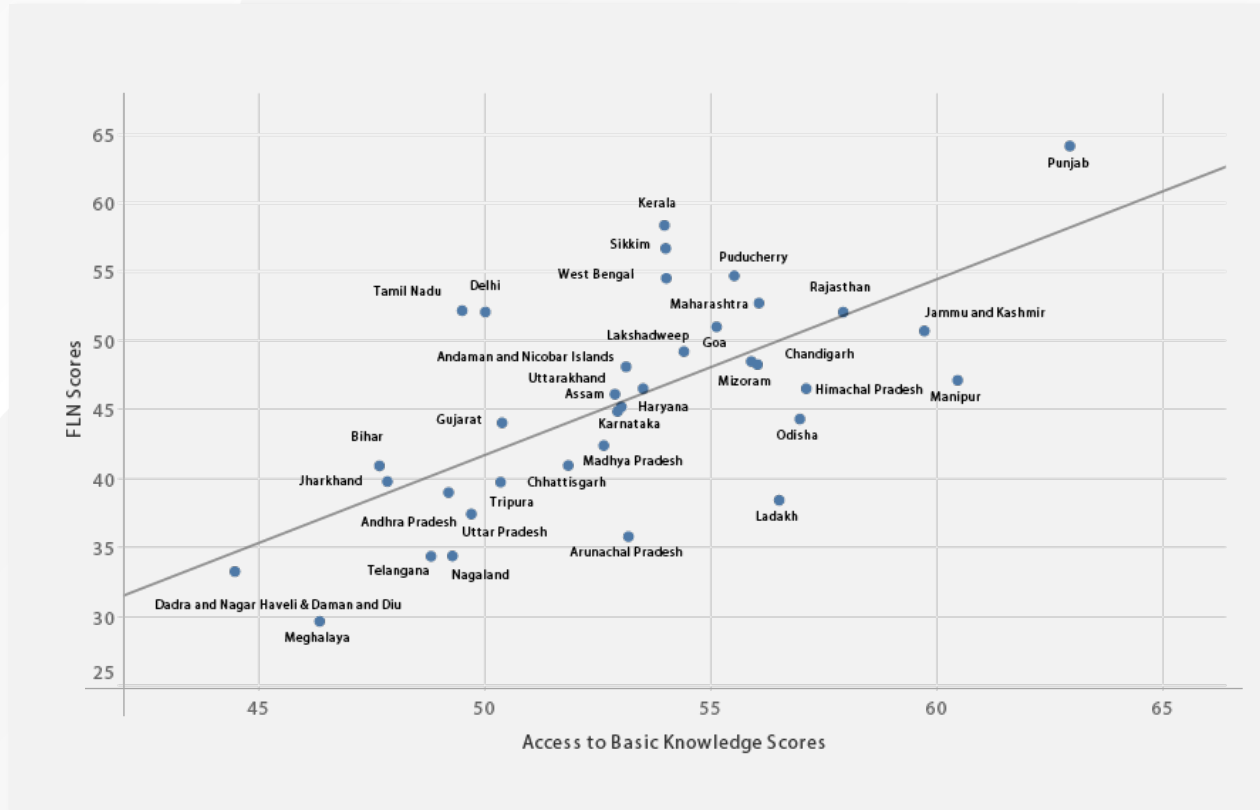
IS THERE ANY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL PROGRESS PILLAR - ACCESS TO BASIC KNOWLEDGE AND FLN INDEX SCORES ?

- The Social Progress Index (SPI) is explicitly focused on non-economic aspects of national performance. It alludes to three broad elements of social progress, which we refer to as dimensions: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of well-being, and Opportunity.

- Access to Basic Knowledge is one of the most important aspects of foundations of well-being. The component's evaluation considers variables related to a child's education, which is critical for maintaining the foundations in place for long-term social progress.

- On a personal level, an educated person can make wise decisions about their health, nutrition, and welfare, directly affecting their quality of life.

- There is a positive correlation between Access to Basic Knowledge and Foundational Learning and Numeracy scores.



- The model has an R-squared value of 0.44, i.e., only 44.% of the changes in SPI – Access to Basic Knowledge component scores can be explained by FLN index scores.

- For e.g., Punjab ranks above in both the index. Whereas Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Jharkhand and Bihar have scored the lowest on both the index.