



## Repositioning Urban Agenda For Sustainable Development Goals In Jammu And Kashmir

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Received: 10.02.2023; Revised: 20.04.2023; Accepted: 27.04.2023

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**Abstract:** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN member states, are considered as ambitious developmental goals for any country to be achieved by 2030 for the larger development of the society. These require for effective planning strategies with governance reforms along with adequate resource mobilisation which needs to be aligned with national developmental objectives. India, since adoption of SDGs has prioritised the implementation of the 17 indicators both nationally and locally. The country is becoming fast urbanised and SDGs for urban settings (as explained in Goal 11) require inclusive, liveable, safe, and sustainable progress. The real-time monitoring of programmatic interventions of SDGs, realisation with locally focussed results or developmental outcomes can deliver effective results. In this backdrop, the authors have attempted to study the SDGs intervention in the cities of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) to draw inference that such interventions can reposition urban agenda through sustainable outlook. The cities of J&K are increasingly urbanised and that necessitates huge pressure on urban infrastructures and urban local bodies to deliver services. The paper attempts to analyse the SDG indicators of some of the preceding years and finds that there is increasing trend and gradual improvement in J&K's progress in SDG achievement in the cities of J&K post annulment of the Article 370.

**Keywords:** SDG • Urbanisation • Jammu and Kashmir • Sustainable Indicator Framework

### Introduction

The world's demography suggests urban biases as more countries urbanize. According to recent UN estimates, the world will house 68% of the urbanized population by 2050 (UN DESA, 2018), which will affect resources and cause sustainability issues. The globally known Brundtland report (1987) brought up the issue of sustainable development on the world stage. It defined "Sustainable Development (SD)" as that "satisfies the demands of the present generation without jeopardizing future generations' and has the ability to satisfy their own needs" (WCED, 1987). Since then, it has resonated with global policy and developmental discourses. Ellis & Roberts (2016) write about these developmental moorings of SD and offer a new developmental paradigm that presents a "commitment to shared prosperity and the

long-term conservation of our planet and its resources. It strives to develop peaceful, just, and inclusive communities based on human rights."

India's urbanization trajectory is in sync with the global urbanized growth story. In the last three decades, the country's urban population base has grown significantly and is expected to grow further (Leeson & GW, 2018; McKinsey Global Institute, 2010). According to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs statistics (MoHUA, 2016), by the same SDGs 2030 deadline, nearly 400 million people will be leading city lives within the 3 percent of the land masses, contributing to 60 percent of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This massive contribution to the national economy also forecasts enormous stress on existing infrastructure and basic amenities unless



enhanced in commensurate with the needs (Nath, 2011).

According to a report by NITI Ayog and ADB (2022), India has the second-largest urbanization growth in the world, with 7,933 cities and towns, including 4,041 statutory cities and towns recognized by state governments and 3,892 census towns (Census, 2011). The report suggests that the urban sector is expected to impact the structural transformation of the Indian economy significantly. Such a burgeoning urbanized story in economic growth raises varied issues on sustainability, which requires collaborative governance efforts in synergy with multiple stakeholders (UN-Habitat, 2011).

Several issues will be related to pressures on the capacity of the civic infrastructure and the quality of public services. As Kundu & Pandey (2020) explains, "the large proportion of the urban population, along with minimal investments in urban development, has resulted in the country's poor level of urban Infrastructure". Urban development is a state responsibility. The 74th Constitutional Amendment, 1992 /1993, which reinvented the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for urban development, delegated 18 primary functions to municipalities and corporations to perform autonomous entities which, with the financial support of the Centre and States, can help to meet the city obligations to SDGs commitments (Ayog, 2021).

Since the adoption of SDGs, Government has formulated several policies and associated programmatic interventions with actualizing the goals such as eliminating poverty, promoting gender equality, and addressing climate change from city perspectives. The country's premier policy think-tank, the "NITI Aayog", is leading from the front in providing the overall coordination and leadership with the Prime Minister as its chairperson. The overall policy vision, as indicated in the "Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikaas", demonstrates

India's commitment to the SDGs. Chaturvedi et al. (2019) state that the NITI Ayog has developed a real-time SDG India Index, which incorporates data from the sub-national level, to support the adoption, implementation, and monitoring of a robust SDG localization strategy at the state and district levels. To extend this effort, the SDG India Index has been expanded to the city level, resulting in the SDG Urban Index & Dashboard for 2021-22 (The Economic Times, 2021). The primary objective of this initiative is to identify the strengths and weaknesses in city-level data collection, monitoring, and reporting systems. Such data-driven real-time assessment of the programmatic intervention and outcomes would enhance transparency and accountability among stakeholders for realizing the SDGs for urban settings (Ayog, 2021). In this Index, nearly 77 indicators with 46 targets have been mapped out in 56 urban centres in the country, sourcing data from various administrative data such as the "National Family Health Survey (NFHS)", "National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB)", "Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE)", and from other sources (Kundu, 2016).

### **Need for the Study**

Considering that there is a sound basis of policy focus on linking SDGs to city development, the Authors, through the paper, attempt to study the effectiveness of the SDG-related programmatic interventions for cities of J&K by reviewing literature from both primary and secondary sources. Such a study is significantly relevant because such cities fall in difficult mountain terrains and have their share of spatial and infrastructural constraints. However, the rapid urbanization of these mountain cities adds more challenges to the existing ones (Goswami & Panda, 2023). The Economic Survey (GoJ&K, 2022-23:165) outlines the urban challenges as followings "a growth of such urban agglomerations



necessitates to develop urban infrastructure housing requirement of the urban population, proper waste (solid/Liquid) management, decongestion of cities, planned town development, urban mobility etc." The paper tries to evaluate the progress of the efforts in the mountain cities of J&K by linking various indicators of SDG and targets, how far these efforts have been fructuous and identifying laggards, if any.

As per Census (2011), around 27% (3.4 million) of the total demography of J&K live

in urban clusters. It has been expanding over the years, and it is assumed that with an annual growth rate of 3.6%, the urban dweller size is expected to be 7.0 million by 2035. As per the Town Planning Organisation estimation (2019), the Kashmir valley alone comprises 65 towns inclusive of 48 statutory towns. Nearly 20 towns have population size of 20,000. The Capital, Srinagar is the only city in the Kashmir Valley with more than one million populations. The preceding Table 1 outlines the rise of urbanization in J&K with an increased number of towns.

**Table 1: Urban Population Data in J&K from census 1901-2011**

Year	Total Population (in lakhs)	Urban Population (in lakhs)	Percent Urban	Number of Towns
1901	21.39	1.81	8.46	10
1911	22.93	2.43	10.60	33
1921	24.24	2.5	10.31	26
1931	26.70	3.14	11.76	29
1941	29.46	3.86	13.10	29
1951	32.53	4.57	14.05	26
1961	35.6	5.93	16.66	38
1971	46.16	8.58	18.59	44
1981	59.87	12.6	21.05	59
1991	77.18	18.39	23.83	67
2001	101.43	25.17	24.82	75
2011	125.41	34.33	27.37	122

Source: Census of India 1901-2011

Jammu is the second largest city and is also considered as the winter capital of J&K. As Wani (2018) suggests, Jammu city is experiencing migration from nearby states and witnessing unprecedented population growth due to rapid expansion of the commercial and industrial activities. It is also being witnessed that the city is expanding day by day, and suburbs are created in the peripheral areas due to the lack of amenities (Excelsior, 2022). The city expansion is also due to other factors like a pilgrimage, tourists, paramilitary forces, and transformation of employees during the *Darbar(capital)* move from Srinagar to Jammu, which is a bi-annual affair (Commission, 2019).

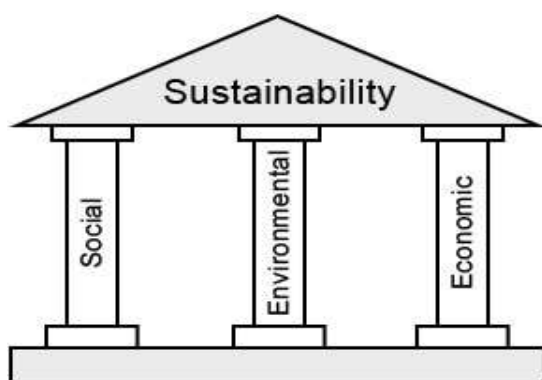
Both the cities' developments have been undertaken through statutory town planning. Srinagar had its first Master Plan authorized in 1971 for 1971-1991, whilst Jammu City had its first Master Plan approved in 1978 for 1974-1994 (Town Planning Organisation, 2019). The cities were expected to be planned cities as per the Master Plans; however, the ground report suggests that the city development has been tardy due to administrative unresponsiveness and lack of political resolve to put the governance architecture in order amid terrorism-inflicted societal dissatisfactions (Business Standard, 2016). The following section will discuss the



application of the Three Pillar Basic Model of sustainability on the two capital cities of J&K.

### Applicability of "Three Pillar Basic Model" on Cities of J&K

For the study of sustainable cities, there is no paucity of literature. However, from the SDG perspective, Goal 11 must be considered. All the indicators and targets associated with Goal 11 bank on the governance and administrative responsibilities of the national, state, and municipalities to seek the much-needed progress to realize the goals. In this perspective, the authors study urban cities' sustainability, as described in Figure 1, through three main pillars of sustainability: economic, environmental, and social (Fig. 1).



**Fig 1: Three Pillars of sustainable evolution (Adopted from Brutland Report, 1987)**

These three pillars are essential for transforming cities towards a sustainable urban future. The Economic Survey (GoJ&K, 2022–23; 168) underlines these three pillars of city sustainability in the following words: "Economically viable, socially equitable, and environmentally sustainable urbanization for a better quality of life of the urban populace is the main focus of J&K Government". With respect to the UT of J&K, the sustainable urban evolution modelled against these three pillars can be studied as follows-

The J&K Economic Survey (2022–23:168) further writes that to achieve urban sustainability, "to empower local bodies—

legally, institutionally, and administratively—enables them to provide quality services at reasonable prices to the citizens. Government focuses on providing policy and institutional frameworks that enable the private sector's participation in augmenting urban infrastructure and civic services."

Assessments of indicators are considered an excellent medium to measure success. For the urban developmental Index, NITI Aayog (NITI Ayog, 2018) has prepared the first-ever SDG monitoring framework to measure the progress of SDG in India. NITI Aayog has also released the SDG Index 2018, 2019, and 2020 in which States/UTs are graded based on their performance on these indicators and Goals. Similarly, the Cities and Municipality level SDG is also being monitored by the NITI Ayog.

**Table 2: NITI Aayog Ranking Indicator for States**

Performance	Score
Aspirant	0–49
Performer	50–64
Front-Runner	65–99
Achiever	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

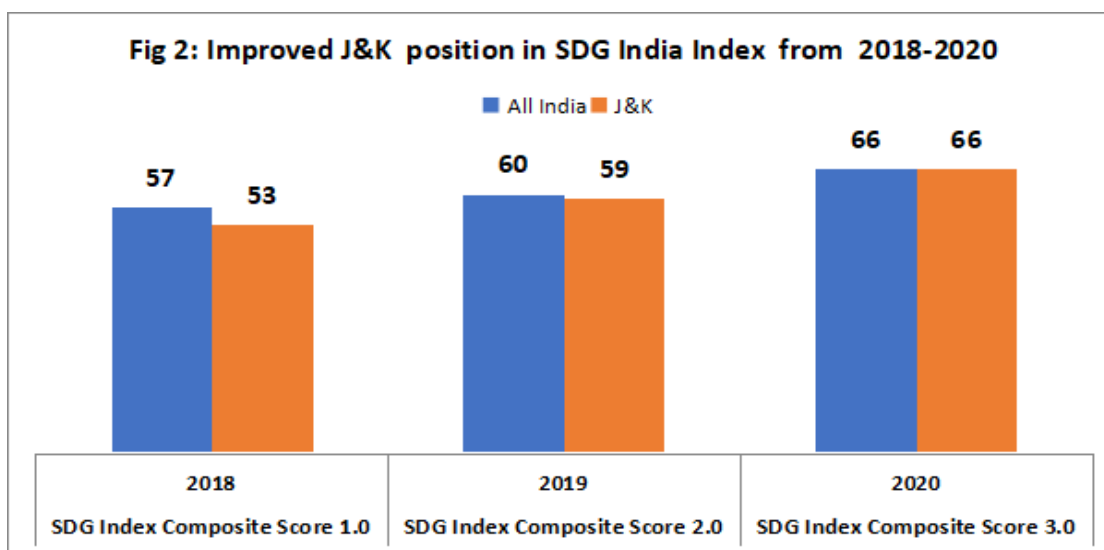
Table 2 describes the monitoring score assessed at the municipal level. For each SDG, urban areas are assessed on a scale of 0-100. If an urban area scores 100, it signifies that it has accomplished the 2030 goals; in contrast, a score of 0 implies that it is the farthest from achieving the targets compared to the other chosen urban areas (Vaidya & Chatterji, 2020). The aggregate performance of the urban area is then measured by generating overall or composite urban area scores from the goal-wise values.

J&K has followed a "rigorous and logical step-by-step process of adopting SDGs, including goal setting, target prioritization, indicator



selection, scheme analysis, and developing a monitoring system" (Economic Survey 2022-23: 233). In the process, J&K drafted and executed the "Union Territory Indicator Framework (UTIF)," equivalent to the National Indicator Framework (NIF) as conceptualized by NITI Ayog. Nearly 206 indicators with 81 targets have been set to be met by the J&K administration, which has been covered in a booklet called "SDG Progress Report – 2020". The indicators

increased to 286 in the "SDG Progress Report—2022.". The index ranked states and UTs into "four groups," with "Achievers" states and UTs receiving 100 points, followed by front-runners (65–99), performers (50–64), and aspirants (0–49) based on the composite score achieved by those states. The study universe, J&K (Fig. 2), with improved performances in the indicators, has progressed from the 'performer category' to the 'front runner' category.



Source: Economic Survey 2022-23 (GoJ&K)

The post-2019 phases of J&K have prioritized urban development on a greater scale through various reforms (Fig 3). Within the resources provided by the Union Government, the city administration attempts to develop and enhance basic urban infrastructure by strengthening urban governance on the ground so that developmental planning can be taken up effectively. As J&K implements the 74th Constitutional Amendment, known as the Nagarpalika Act, the devolution of 18 mandatory functions to urban local bodies can catalyze SDG goals at the city level. Besides the additional developmental interventions like "Aspirational Town Development Programme (ATDP)", "Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF)", and "J&K Municipal Development Index (2022)," various reforms on the developmental effects of urban local bodies

are expected to spring up. The new J&K Housing, Affordable Housing, Slum Development and Rehabilitation, and Township Policy (2020) aims to ensure that the poor and marginalized groups get housing opportunities within reasonable limits. Similar reforms like the J&K Protections of Livelihood and Regulations of the Street Vending Rules 2021 attempt to ensure the livelihood sustainability of street vendors and small vendors in cities and towns.

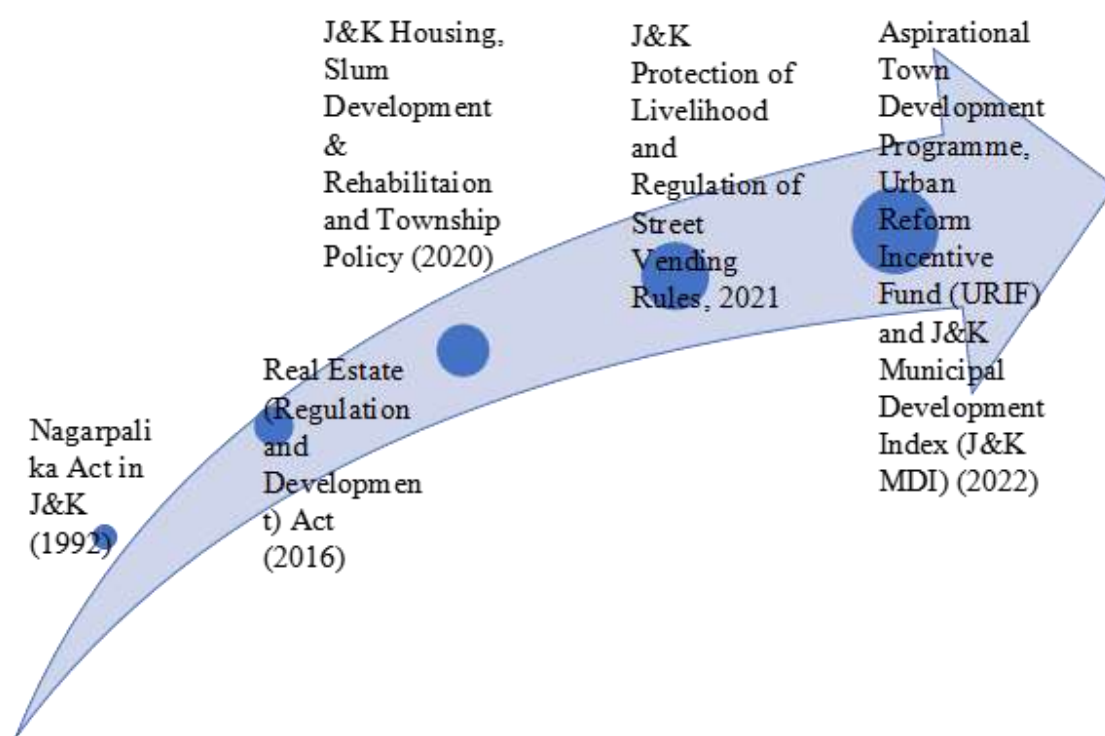
Reforms without the allocation of resources negate the developmental dividends associated with the reforms. It is because the physical achievements on the ground reflect the budgetary outlays and the economic efficiencies of the budgets. Several Central Government interventions are through





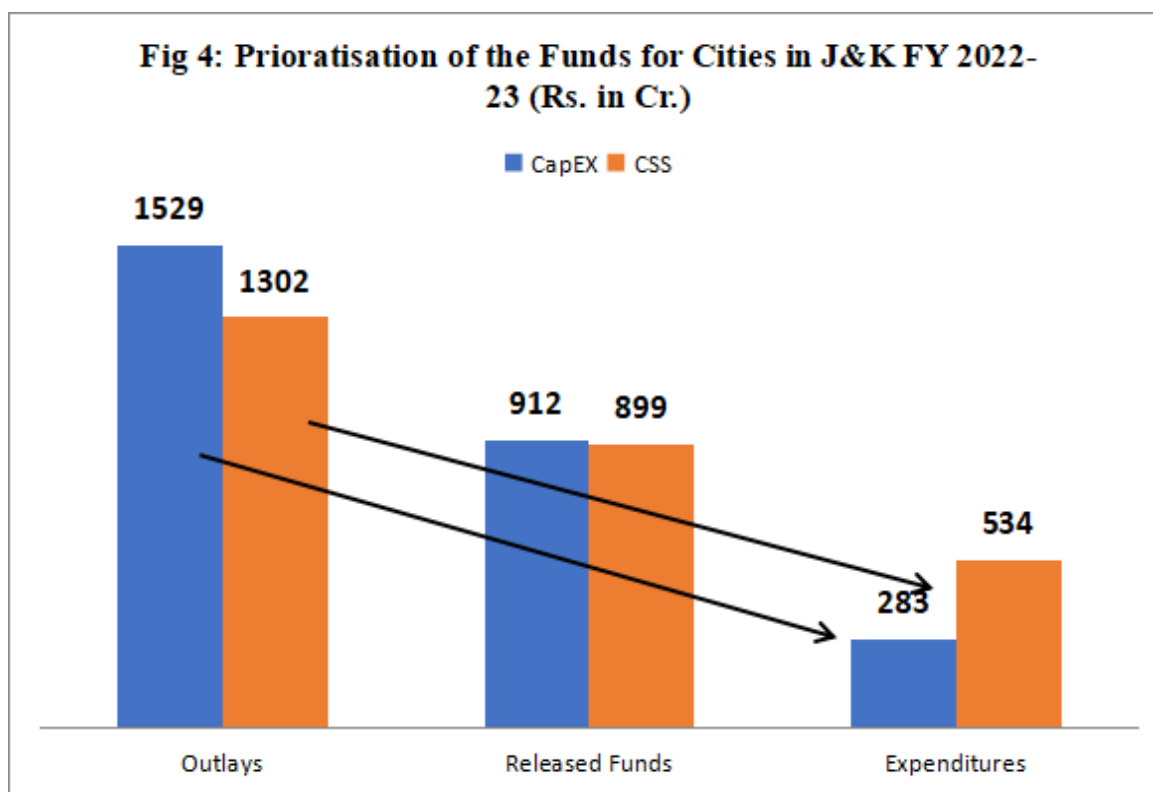
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), which underline the higher level of central government public investments. Some of the investments through CSS are made through "AMRUT," "Swachha Bharat Mission (Urban)," "Smart City Programme," "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)," "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)," etc. These programmes require higher capital

expenditures. Even though the higher outlays are made for ULB, the efficiency of spending has decreased in regards to actual capital expenditure as compared to capital expenditure outlays (18.5%). However, the actual expenditure efficiency in CSS is much higher at 41%. This shows (fig 4) that the ULB need to develop and enhance spending capacity in creating infrastructure and environmental and social sustainability.



**Fig 3: Key Policy Initiatives guiding SDG in Urban J&K (Source: Economic Survey 2022-23;**

**Go J&K**



Source: Economic Survey 2022-23 (GoJ&K: 169)

### Assessment of SDG-11 Indicators in J&K

The following section underlines the assessment of the SDG indicators at the city level in J&K. The indicator for Target 11.1 for J&K (as presented in Annexure 1) says, "ensuring access to appropriate, safe, and affordable housing and essential services for all, and upgrading slums". This needs to be understood considering the increased population level in J&K compared to the national value in Census 2011. Around 40 of the 86 statutory towns in J&K are classified as "slum towns" with a rising slum population. This shows the largest trajectory in bigger cities like Srinagar, which constitute 52% of J&K's slum population. This puts pressure on housing and basic amenities. As of April 20, 2020, approximately 12.2% of the total net house demand had been completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY). In 2020, the J&K Government announced a policy on affordable housing and slum

rehabilitation. However, more progress is yet to be achieved in this regard.

The metric associated with Target 11.2 evaluates the number of individuals killed or injured in traffic accidents (per 100,000 inhabitants). Its objective is to ensure that everyone has access to a secure, affordable, convenient, and sustainable transportation system and to enhance road safety by promoting the development of public transportation and prioritizing the requirements of vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Nonetheless, the data indicated a minor decrease in the number of fatalities and injuries resulting from accidents from 2015 to 2018.

Target 11.4's metric examines the revitalization and repurposing of historic structures to reinforce endeavours to preserve and protect the planet's cultural and natural legacy. According to the data, the number of buildings taken up for restoration is increasing.



However, according to the Economic Survey 2022-23, Rs 100 crore sanctioned in the budget has lapsed due to the administration's incapacity to follow the government's decision regarding the restoration and preservation of cultural sites. The government of J&K has embarked on a quest to revitalize, repair, and preserve old landmarks while protecting its cultural legacy. The government has further established a plan for the regeneration, restoration, protection, and maintenance of J&K's ancient cultural legacy. J&K has been linked to the 'Ek Bharat-Shreshth Bharat' movement, which promotes a Himalayan culture in other states. After August 5, 2019, 35 projects had been identified, including 18 in Kashmir and 17 in Jammu. Temples, shrines, gurudwaras, forts, churches, sculptures, and *bawlis* are among the sites. Mubarak Mandi in Jammu and Shergarhi in Kashmir have also been included. The J&K government has also collaborated with the JSW Foundation to restore the grandeur of the Mughal Garden.

The indicators associated with Target 11.5 evaluate the number of fatalities resulting from severe climate conditions per 100,000 inhabitants to measure progress towards reducing the number of deaths and individuals impacted by such events, as well as mitigating the direct economic losses in relation to the global gross domestic product due to disasters, including those related to water, with a specific emphasis on safeguarding impoverished and vulnerable communities. Based on the data, there has been a decline in the frequency of fatalities, with an improvement exceeding the all-India value.

Target 11.6 is concerned with protecting the environment and reducing cities' negative per capita environmental impact, with a particular emphasis on managing air quality and municipal and other waste. Climate change and pollution are significant challenges of the 21st century, and cities worldwide are

grappling with these escalating environmental issues. To this end, the GoI and the UT government have undertaken several initiatives, such as solid and liquid waste management, conservation and preservation, rejuvenation, and the management of lakes, ponds, rivers, wetlands, and forests. The indicators utilized to evaluate J&K's progress towards Target 11.6 are the proportion of wards with 100% door-to-door garbage collection and the percentage of waste processed as a proportion of the total waste generated. India established the "Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban" (SBM-Urban) to keep its cities clean, which involves constructing houses and public toilets, providing 100% door-to-door garbage collection, and striving for garbage-free cities. In J&K, 74.83% of wards have access to door-to-door garbage collection services. The improvement in the second indicator was also noteworthy.

## Discussion

As regards the analysis above, J & K has done well in attaining the objectives set by the NITI Aayog's SDG India Index 2020–21. The indicators examine performance in health, education, gender, economic development, institutions, climate change, and the environment, among others. J&K has been the front runner in 8 of the 15 goals applicable to J&K, a performer in 3 goals, and an achiever in one goal. J&K got 69 points for aim number one (No Poverty), which includes six indicators, including the fraction of the population living below the national poverty line, for which it has been designated as a "Front Runner."

To achieve the objectives of SDG-11 in J&K, several reform initiatives have been put in place. One of the crucial reforms is "Sashakt Bharat-Sabal Bharat" (The Hindu, 2019). Implementing "Swachh Bharat-Swasth Bharat" has reduced disparities in nutrition, child health, education, sanitation, drinking water, power, and housing, especially among





vulnerable communities (Gopalan, Bhatia, Khetrpal, & Ra, 2022).

"Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)" aims to provide essential services such as water supply, sewerage, and urban transport to households and build city amenities to improve the quality of life for all, particularly the disadvantaged. J&K completed 76 projects in the fiscal year 2021-22, and under AMRUT 2.0, the City Water Action Plan has been prepared. It will be implemented to provide 100% secure water tap connections to all remaining urban households. Additionally, the "Swachh Bharat Mission" (Urban) is the flagship program of the GoI, which focuses on urban sanitation and waste management and seeks change through promoting "Jan Andolan." In Jammu and Kashmir, all the urban local bodies (ULBs) have been declared ODF. Under SBM (U)-2.0, all uncovered portions of Srinagar, Jammu, and Anantnag are proposed to be covered with sewerage treatment facilities in a staggered manner. The goal of scientifically disposing of approximately 850 metric tons of trash per day is also planned to benefit nearly 20 lakh people. This will result in the reduction of susceptible waste spots in both cities, as well as the creation of energy and the manufacturing of compost/refuse-derived fuel (RDF).

Further, GoI has launched an urban renewal and retrofitting programme aimed at developing smart cities that are both citizen-friendly and sustainable. Under the Smart City Mission, 95 projects are expected to be completed by the end of the current fiscal year, with an additional 80 projects in 2022–23. Nine major sewerage works worth Rs 1131.07 crore are being implemented in 2022–23, benefiting a population of 620565 people. In addition, 2.15 lakh LED lights in 76 ULBs has been installed in partnership with M/s Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), benefiting over 14 lakh people in these ULBs.

"National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" would enable skilled wage work and self-employment for the urban poor and shelter homeless people with vital services in stages. During 2022–203, 15000 people would be covered under the self-employment component of the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods" mission plan.

The government has also made efforts to conserve water bodies. The government has devised a series of plans in the new budget, including the construction of a Western Foreshore Road along Dal Lake, the purchase of more indigenous lake cleaning machines, the clearing of 1.5 square kilometres of lily pads during 2022–23, de-weeding and dredging along the shoreline in 1.5 square kilometres during 2022–23, and the dredging of acquired land near the western side.

### Conclusions

Given the global economic uncertainty, which may also impact India in multiple ways, achieving the SDGs is an uphill task and needs strong commitment from every stakeholder involved. It requires collaboration among key players and specific governance reforms to stay undeterred on the path of development and economic growth. In the last four years since adopting the SDGs in September 2015, India and the UT of J&K have demonstrated their global commitment towards achieving the SDGs. The achievement of the SDG also tracks national progress.

The localization of SDGs is a crucial component of the country's development agenda, as the Union Territories and States are the implementing agencies of the program. A report by the Public Affairs Centre claimed that J&K is the second-best Union Territory in the nation. In November 2021, a report stated that J&K improved its performance in the governance index for 2021 and secured the second position. It had a score of 9.55. The



improvement in the index's performance was mainly due to the various indicators included in the baseline and reference years.

Despite the various initiatives taken by the government to improve the quality of life in the UT, it remains to be seen if the implementation of the SDGs will lead to sustainable development. One of the most important initiatives the government has launched is the "One Earth, Shared Future" campaign. This campaign aims to encourage people to change their lifestyles and contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The growing population brings housing shortages, insufficient drinking water supply, drainage and sewerage issues, pollution, unemployment, poverty, etc. There is an urgent need to plan and manage the city's residential expansion. An upgraded and updated town planning system must be regulated and placed. Secondly, the city's current Master Plan's land use rules and construction requirements must be followed to provide a safe dwelling environment in the city's suburbs. The successful execution of "AMRUT", "SCM", and "NULM" is critical for the long-term viability of J&K's urban centres through increasing access to essential services and public service delivery measures launched by the UT administration. The UT

needs to incorporate the lessons learnt from the global and Indian experience towards achieving and witnessing progress in sustainable development. Thirdly, the urban areas within UT need to have flexible governance structures and thoughtfully designed services. This requires ongoing efforts to improve and modernize urban infrastructure such as roads, public transportation, residential communities, and public facilities. Lastly, the UT government needs to prioritize making cities more resilient to disasters. This involves implementing a comprehensive plan that includes pilot programs for creating green, forested, climate-resilient, and barrier-free cities and promoting the construction of sponge cities where feasible. Such efforts will make cities more liveable.

#### **Statement of Acknowledgement**

The paper is essentially an outcome of the doctoral work sponsored by ICSSR. However, the responsibility for the facts stated, opinions expressed, and conclusions drawn is entirely that of the author. There is no conflict of interest associated with the publication of the paper.



**Annexure 1: SDG 11 Indicator Achievement J&K**

<b>SDG Goal 11- Make Cities and Human Settlements 'Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable</b>					
S. no	Indicator	Value of Indicator			
		Unit	Year	J& K Value	All India Value
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums					
1	11.1.1: Percentage of Urban Population living in Slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing Source: Housing & Urban Development Department/ MoSPI	Percentage	2011 (Census)	19.28	17.42
2	11.1.3: Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojna (PMAY) as a percentage of Net Demand Assessment for Houses Source: Housing & Urban Development Department (PMAY Progress Report) (UT Specific Indicator) (*department value)	Percentage	2017-18 (URBAN)	1.26*	NA
			2020 (20th April 2020)(URBAN)	12.22	31.87
11.2: By 2030, provide access to a safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport system for all, and improve road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons					
3	11.2.2: People killed/ injured in road accidents(per 1lakh population) Source: Transport/Home (NCRB)	Persons per lakh Population	2015	7.48Deaths 66.8 injured	11.81 Deaths 38.31 Injured
			2018	7.34 Deaths 58.50 Injured	11.54 Death 33.74 Injured
11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage					
4	11.4.1: Restoration and Reuse of Historic Buildings Source: Department of Culture/MoH&UDD	Number	2015	9	NA
			2018	12	NA
11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to a global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations					
5	11.5.1: Number of deaths attributed to	Number per lakh	2015-16	0.16	0.11
			2017-18	0.05	0.16



extreme climate per 100,000 population Source: Revenue/Disaster Management (Annual Report, Ministry of Home Affairs)		population			
11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management					
6	11.6.2: Annual Mean Level of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population weighted) Source: Central Pollution Control Board ENVISTAT 2018)/MoEF&CC	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016	(PM 10) 83 Minimum 181 maximum 131 Average	NA
			2017	(PM 10) 52 Minimum 220 Maximum 149 Average	NA
7	11.6.4: Percentage of Wards with 100% Door-to-Door Waste Collection Source: H&UDD (Swaccha Bharat Mission Urban Dashboard) / MoH&UD	Percentage	2015	35.45	40.91
			As on Jan 2020	74.83 (809/1081)	96.05 (81135/ 84475)
8	11.6.5: Percentage of Waste Processed Source: H&UDD (Swaccha Bharat Mission Urban Dashboard) (CPCB BULLETIN/ SBM DASHBOARD) (* SBM Portal)	Percentage	2015-16	0.22	17.97
			As on Jan 2020	16.24*	60.00

Source: J&K SDG Progress Report, 2020

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