

India Innovation Index

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Source: *Press Information Bureau*

NITI Aayog with Institute for Competitiveness as the knowledge partner released the India Innovation Index (III) 2019.

What is it ?

The study examines the innovation ecosystem of Indian states and union territories.

Aim

The aim is to create a holistic tool which can be used by policymakers across the country to identify the challenges to be addressed and strengths to build on when designing the economic growth policies for their regions.

Key highlights of the Index

- **Karnataka is the most innovative major state in India. Karnataka's number one position in the overall ranking is partly attributed to its top rank in the Performance dimension. It is also among the top performers in Infrastructure, Knowledge Workers, Knowledge Output and Business Environment.**
- Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana, Haryana, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh form the remaining top ten major states respectively.
- **The top ten major states are majorly concentrated in southern and western India.**
- Sikkim and Delhi take the top spots among the north-eastern & hill states, and union territories/city states/small states respectively.
- Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh are the most efficient states in

translating inputs into output.

- The index attempts to create an extensive framework for the continual evaluation of the innovation environment of 29 states and seven union territories in India and intends to perform the following three functions- 1) ranking of states and UTs based on their index scores, 2) recognizing opportunities and challenges, and 3) assisting in tailoring governmental policies to foster innovation.

The India Innovation Index 2019 is calculated as the average of the scores of its two dimensions – *Enablers and Performance*. The Enablers are the factors that underpin innovative capacities, grouped in five pillars:

1. Human Capital
2. Investment
3. Knowledge Workers
4. Business Environment, and
5. Safety and Legal Environment.

The Performance dimension captures benefits that a nation derives from the inputs, divided in two pillars:

1. Knowledge Output and
2. Knowledge Diffusion.