सत्यमेव जयते

# Sustainable Development Goals
## National Indicator Framework

# Progress Report

# 2024

NSO INDIA

Data for Development

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

# Sustainable Development Goals
## National Indicator Framework

## Progress Report, 2024

**NSO INDIA**

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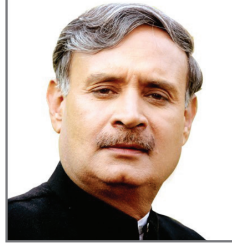**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**
**National Statistical Office**
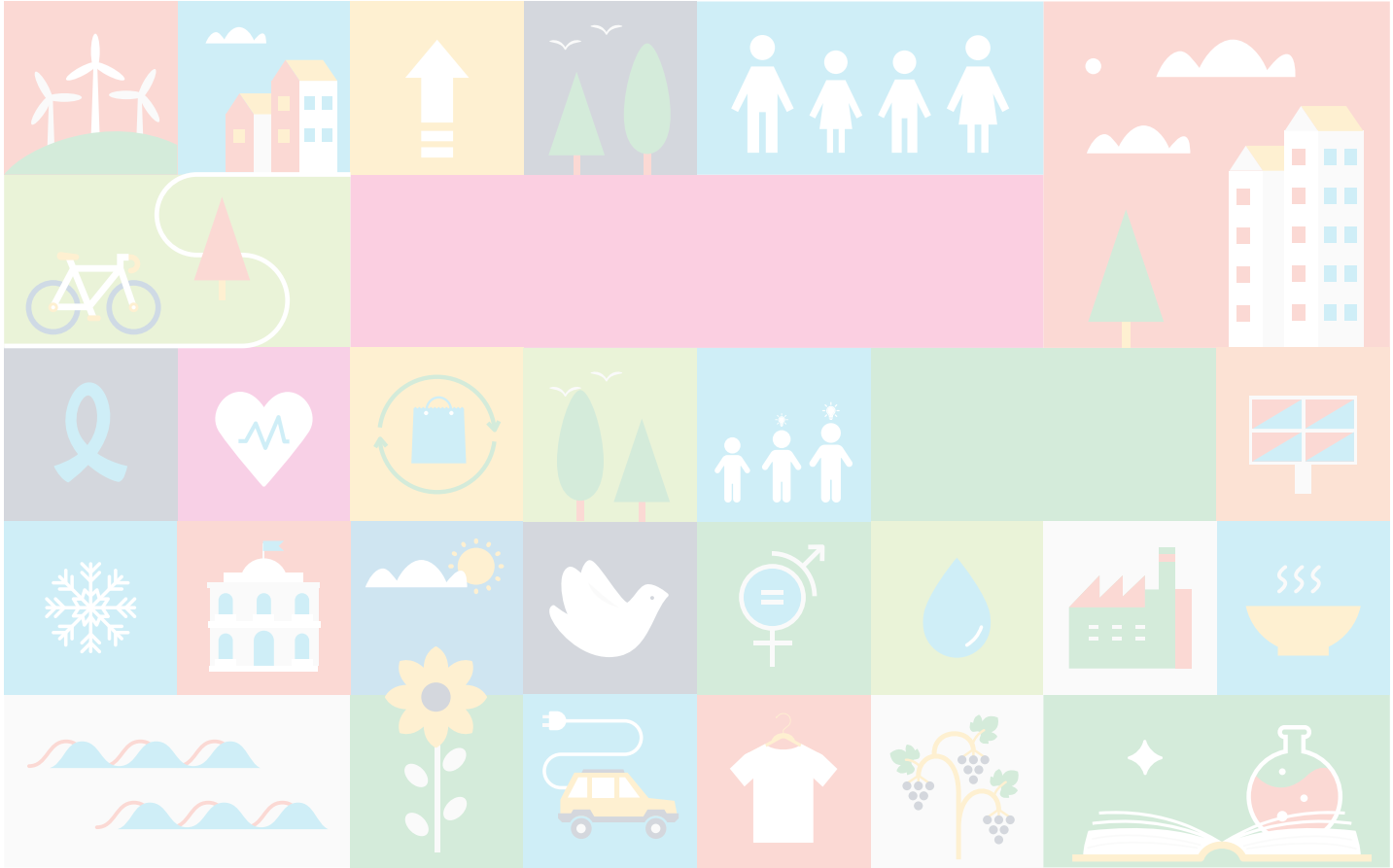
राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह
**RAO INDERJIT SINGH**

राज्य मंत्री ( स्वतंत्र प्रभार )
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय;
राज्य मंत्री ( स्वतंत्र प्रभार ) योजना मंत्रालय तथा
राज्य मंत्री संस्कृति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

**Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
MOS (I/C) of the Ministry of Planning and
MOS in the Ministry of Culture
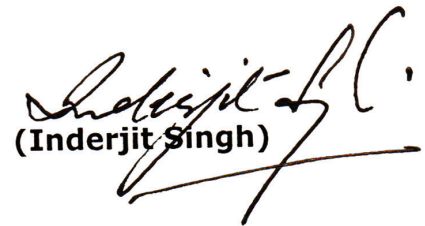Government of India**

# MESSAGE

I am delighted to release the national annual progress report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), titled "Sustainable Development Goals-National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2024". This report provides data-driven insights into India's progress, offering comprehensive information on SDG monitoring, data snapshots, and key highlights. It serves as a valuable tool for policymakers to pinpoint critical areas needing focused interventions.

The Government has launched numerous welfare and developmental programs over the past ten years, driving significant advancements across various indicators. Our commitment to the SDG motto, **"Leaving No One Behind,"** remains persistent, aligning with our national ethos of **'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayaas'.**

I congratulate officers of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the timely preparation of the SDG Progress Report. I also express my sincere thanks to all the stakeholders, including Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and UN Agencies for their constant support in finalisation of this Report.

29th June 2024
New Delhi

**(Inderjit Singh)**

**DR. SAURABH GARG, IAS**
SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### MESSAGE

As we have already crossed the halfway point in our journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is crucial to reflect on our progress and identify areas that require intensified efforts. India's commitment to attain the SDGs requires close and effective monitoring of the progress made. In this endeavour, MoSPI is releasing the Sustainable Development Goals-National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024.

This annual progress report provides the data snapshots, brief highlights on the goals, as well as, metadata and time-series data for each national SDG indicator under the National Indicator Framework. The Report will facilitate assessment of progress, identification of challenges, and provision of recommendations for follow-up at the national level. It offers an overview of the advancements made on SDGs and highlights data gaps that must be addressed to enhance SDG monitoring. The collaborative efforts and active participation of various stakeholders including Central Ministries/ Departments and the UN Agencies, were critical while finalising the progress report.

The report could see its final shape mainly due to the timely inputs and data provided by the participating Ministries and State Goverments. My special commendation goes to the officers of the SDG Unit of Social Statistics Division for their meticulous efforts in delivering this report on time.

I am sure that the report will be guiding document for the Ministries/Departments, State Governments and UT Administrations, engaged in SDG monitoring and policy formulation for SDG implementation along with UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

June 29, 2024

New Delhi

(DR. SAURABH GARG)

**KAL SINGH**
DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## MESSAGE

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is centered around 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets, providing a comprehensive framework for addressing the most pressing global challenges including poverty, inequality, health, education, economic growth, and climate change.  By focusing on these areas, the 2030 Agenda seeks to create a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous world for all by 2030.

Considering the importance of data-based monitoring of SDGs at both national and sub-national levels, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), through the 'Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024', is providing relevant time series data for more than 95 per cent of the national indicators included in the National Indicator Framework for SDGs. These datasets undergo thorough analysis to pinpoint any data gaps and areas where action can be taken. I firmly believe that this report will prove immensely beneficial to Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments/ UT Administrations in tracking the progress of SDGs at both national and sub-national levels. Additionally, the report will also be valuable for UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to Central Ministries, State Governments/UT Administrations, UN Agencies, and other stakeholders for their collaborative efforts and enthusiastic involvement due to which it has reached in its final form.  I commend the diligent work of the dedicated officers from the Team SDG Unit-Social Statistics Division (SSD) of MoSPI for their timely compilation and publication of the report under the able guidance of Dr. Praveen Shukla, Additional Director General, SSD and Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, Deputy Director General.

I eagerly anticipate receiving additional suggestions and feedback from various Central Ministries, researchers, policymakers, and other stakeholders.

June 29, 2024

(KAL SINGH)

New Delhi

**DR. PRAVEEN SHUKLA**
ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## PREFACE

The Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015, provide a roadmap for a better future of this world. A world which is free from poverty to gender inequality to climate change. A world which has peace and prosperity for all. Emphasising the interconnectedness of global issues, the goals provide an overarching approach to tackle the social, economic and environmental challenges facing the world.

India has been playing a significant role in shaping the SDGs and is committed to achieving them within the specified timeframe. In this endeavour, the Government of India, through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), has developed a National Indicator Framework for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level.

SDG Progress Reports, released by MoSPI, help in measuring progress towards sustainable development and ensuring accountability in achieving the SDGs. In this series, the current report, "Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024," provides an overview of India's progress on SDGs apart from throwing light on the data gaps that need to be filled for more effective monitoring of SDGs at national level.

I express my gratitude to Secretary, MoSPI and Director General (Statistics), MoSPI for their guidance in preparation of this report. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the Social Statistics Division team led by Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, Deputy Director General along with his dedicated team members, Shri Ashwani Kanaujia, Director and Ms. Aastha Gaur, Deputy Director for their meticulous and persistent efforts. Their work included examining methodologies of SDG global indicators for potential adoption/adaptation in the Indian context, identifying possible data sources, compiling relevant data, and ultimately publishing this report. I also extend my sincere thanks to the UNRC in India, other international agencies, NITI Aayog, Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, UT Administrations, and other stakeholders for their valuable inputs and support at various stages of preparation of this report.

I hope this report will prove to be useful for policymakers, planners, administrators, researchers, and other stakeholders. I welcome suggestions and feedback from all stakeholders for improvement in this publication.

June 29, 2024
New Delhi

(DR. PRAVEEN SHUKLA)

**DR. ASHUTOSH OJHA**
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am thankful to the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Office of the Resident Representative for United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other UN Agencies in India for their invaluable inputs and support at various stages.  The proficient designing of this report was jointly accomplished by the Social Statistics Division of MoSPI and SDG Acceleration team, UNDP.

Some of the materials and inputs for this publication have been sourced or referred from relevant publications of the Government of India and various United Nations agencies.  I sincerely acknowledge all such sources.

I hope this report would serves as a valuable resource to planners and policymakers in addressing current developmental challenges. I welcome suggestions and feedback from all stakeholders.

June 29, 2024                                                            (DR. ASHUTOSH OJHA)

New Delhi

NSO INDIA

Data for Development

# List of officers associated with this Report

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JUNIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER

**SHRI SIDHANT KHANNA**

JUNIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER

# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| **ABS** | Access and Benefit Sharing |
| **AIDS** | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| **ANC** | Ante-Natal Care |
| **ANER** | Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio |
| **ART** | Antiretroviral Therapy |
| **ATR Form** | Air Transport Reporting Form |
| **Ayush** | Ministry of Ayush |
| **BCM** | Billion Cubic Meter |
| **BOD** | Biological Oxygen Demand |
| **BMI** | Body Mass Index |
| **BSR** | Banking Statistics Returns |
| **CBHI** | Central Bureau of Health Intelligence |
| **CEA** | Central Electricity Authority |
| **CEDAW** | Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| **CES** | Consumer Expenditure Surveys |
| **CFR** | Case Fatality Ratio |
| **CIC** | Central Information Commission |
| **CIS** | Change in Stocks |
| **CMLRE** | Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology |
| **COFOG** | Classification of the Functions of Government |
| **CPCB** | Central Pollution Control Board |
| **CRS** | Civil Registration System |
| **DBP** | Diastolic Blood Pressure |

| | |
|---|---|
| **DARE** | Department of Agricultural Research and Education |
| **DES** | Directorate of Economics and Statistics |
| **DGHS** | Directorate General of Health Services |
| **DMD** | Disaster Management Division |
| **DoAC&FW** | Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare |
| **DoF&PD** | Department of Food and Public Distribution |
| **DPIIT** | Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade |
| **DWS** | Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation |
| **ECI** | Election Commission of India |
| **EPS** | Employee Pension Scheme |
| **ESD** | Economic Statistics Division |
| **EWS** | Economically Weaker Sections |
| **FDI** | Foreign Direct Investment |
| **FSI** | Forest Survey of India |
| **GBC** | Gender Budget Cells |
| **GCF** | Gross Capital Formation |
| **GDP** | Gross Domestic Product |
| **GER** | Gross Enrolment Ratio |
| **GFCF** | Gross Fixed Capital Formation |
| **GNI** | Gross National Income |
| **GPI** | Gender Parity Index |
| **GVA** | Gross Value Added |
| **Hb** | Haemoglobin |
| **HIV** | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| **HRD** | Ministry of Human Resource Development |
| **ICAO** | International Civil Aviation Organization |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ICAR** | Indian Council of Agricultural Research |
| **ICDS** | Integrated Child Development Scheme |
| **IPC** | Indian Penal Code |
| **IPP** | Intellectual Property Products |
| **IRCA** | Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts |
| **LFPR** | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| **LPG** | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| **LPCD** | Litres per Capita per Day |
| **LS** | Lok Sabha |
| **LTS** | Long Term Storage |
| **MCCD** | Medical Certification of Cause of Death |
| **MEA** | Ministry of External Affairs |
| **MGNREGA** | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| **MHA** | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| **MHUA** | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| **MIS** | Multiple Indicator Survey |
| **MNRE** | Ministry of New and Renewal Energy |
| **MoA&FW** | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| **MoEFCC** | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| **MoCAF&PD** | Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution |
| **MoES** | Ministry of Earth Sciences |
| **MoH&FW** | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| **MoJS** | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| **MoLE** | Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| **MoSJ&E** | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| **MoSPI** | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MPCE** | Monthly Per Capita Expenditure | |
| **MPNG** | Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas | |
| **MSME** | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | |
| **MSY** | Maximum Sustainable Yield | |
| **MW** | Mega Watts | |
| **NABARD** | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development | |
| **NAD** | National Accounts Division | |
| **NAS** | National Achievement Survey | |
| **NBAGR** | National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources | |
| **NBPGR** | National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources | |
| **NCCR** | National Centre for Coastal Research | |
| **NCDC** | National Centre for Disease Control | |
| **NCRB** | National Crime Records Bureau | |
| **NDMA** | National Disaster Management Authority | |
| **NDMP** | National Disaster Management Plan | |
| **NER** | Net Enrolment Ratio | |
| **NFHS** | National Family Health Survey | |
| **NFSA** | National Food Security Act | |
| **NHRC** | National Human Right Commission | |
| **NIF** | National Indicator Framework | |
| **NITI** | National Institution for Transforming India | |
| **NMR** | Neo-natal Mortality Rate | |
| **NPOP** | National Programme for Organic production | |
| **NRLM** | National Rural Livelihoods Mission | |
| **NSO** | National Statistical Officez | |
| **NULM** | National Urban Livelihoods Mission | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ODF** | Open Defecation Free |
| **ORGI** | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| **PBCRs** | Population Based Cancer Registries |
| **PCN SDP** | Per Capita Net State Domestic Product |
| **PF** | Protected Forests |
| **PGR** | Poverty Gap Ratio |
| **PHH** | Priority Households |
| **PMMVY** | Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana |
| **PNG** | Piped Natural Gas |
| **PRI** | Panchayati Raj Institutions |
| **PWS** | Pipe Water Supply |
| **R&D** | Research and Development |
| **RBI** | Reserve Bank of India |
| **RF** | Reserved Forests |
| **RFA** | Recorded Forest Area |
| **RGI** | Registrar General of India |
| **RNTCP** | Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program |
| **RRBs** | Regional Rural Banks |
| **RTI** | Right to Information |
| **SBLP** | SHG-Bank Linkage Programme |
| **SBP** | Systolic Blood Pressure |
| **SCs** | Scheduled Castes |
| **SCBs** | Scheduled Commercial Banks |
| **SCP** | Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| **SDGs** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **SFDRR** | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction |

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|---|---|
| **SGSY** | Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana |
| **SHGs** | Self Help Groups |
| **SIF** | State Indicator Framework |
| **SJSRY** | Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana |
| **SRS** | Sample Registration System |
| **SSD** | Social Statistics Division |
| **STs** | Scheduled Tribes |
| **SWIFT** | Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication |
| **TB** | Tuberculosis |
| **TOF** | Tree Outside Forest |
| **TPDS** | Targeted Public Distribution System |
| **TPP** | Twenty Point Programme |
| **TRAI** | Telecom Regulatory Authority of India |
| **TRIPS** | Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights |
| **TSA** | Tourism Satellite Account |
| **UAM** | Udyog Aadhar Memorandum |
| **UNFCCC** | United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change |
| **UNWTO** | United Nations World Tourism Organisation |
| **WASH** | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| **WCD** | M/o Women and Child Development |
| **WHO** | World Health Organization |
| **WPR** | Worker Participation Ratio |
| **1 Crore** | 10 Million |
| **1 Lakh** | 0.1 Million |

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# OVERVIEW

The United Nations General Assembly, during its 70th Session in September 2015, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." This landmark document outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets. The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, came into force with effect from 1st January 2016.



The SDGs serve as a comprehensive blueprint aimed at achieving a better and more sustainable future for all. The goals call for action on addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The 2030 Agenda highlights the significance of global partnerships and collaborative efforts, involving various stakeholders such as governments, UN agencies, the private sector, civil society, and the public, to ensure prosperity, peace, and a sustainable planet for present and future generations.

SDGs represent a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. The SDGs are universal, applying to all nations—developed, developing and least developed countries. They are interconnected and indivisible, necessitating comprehensive and participatory approaches to bring everyone together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for

following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level until 2030.

The SDGs are not legally binding, but they have effectively become international obligations and have the potential to reorient domestic spending priorities in countries. Countries are expected to take ownership and develop a national framework to monitor these goals. The implementation and success of the SDGs will depend on each country's sustainable development policies, plans and programs. The 2030 Agenda also highlights the necessity of quality, reliable and disaggregated data to measure the progress of the SDGs and to ensure that "No One is Left Behind."

The principle of "leaving no one behind" is central to the SDGs, emphasizing that development efforts should prioritize reaching the most marginalized and

## SDG VISION

The new agenda is a promise by leaders to all people everywhere.
It is a universal, integrated and transformative vision for a better world.
It is an agenda for people,
to end poverty in all its forms.
An agenda for the planet,
our common home.
An agenda for shared prosperity,
peace and partnership.
It conveys the urgency of climate action.
It is rooted in gender equality and respect for the rights of all.
Above all, it pledges to
**Leave No One Behind.**

*– Ban Ki-Moon*
*the then Secretary General , UN*

vulnerable populations, including those living in poverty, women and girls, persons with disabilities, migrants, and others.

## Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for SDGs

In March 2015, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) established the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). This group, composed of Member States with regional and international agencies as observers, was tasked with developing and implementing the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for SDGs to monitor the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

The GIF was developed by the IAEG-SDGs and agreed upon by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2017. It was subsequently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in July 2017.

India, through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), is representing Southern Asia in the IAEG-SDGs for the term 2023-2025. Additionally, India served as a member of the IAEG-SDGs for the terms 2015-2017, 2017-2019 and 2021-2023.

The development of the GIF was a consultative process that incorporated inputs from member states, experts, and various stakeholders. Indicators were selected based on criteria such as relevance, measurability, data availability, and international comparability. As of now, each GIF indicator has an internationally established methodology and available standards. Some indicators are widely applicable and relevant across countries, while others are more context-specific and may vary according to national priorities and circumstances. National statistical agencies and other relevant institutions are

responsible for data collection and reporting on these indicators.

The GIF initially pinpointed 244 indicators for tracking the advancement of Global SDGs and their linked targets. However, some indicators were duplicated across two or three targets, resulting in a total of 232 distinct global indicators.

In 2020, the GIF underwent a thorough review, involving extensive dialogues with diverse stakeholders. Additionally, the GIF undergoes annual refinement. The next comprehensive review of the GIF is scheduled for 2025.

As of now, the GIF encompasses 248 indicators, of which 231 are unique.

## National Indicator Framework for SDGs

India is committed to execute the SDGs by utilizing nationally defined indicators that align with its own priorities and requirements.

In the endeavor to incorporate SDGs into the ongoing national and sub-national policies and programs, NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog, at the national level, has aligned the SDGs with centrally sponsored programs across various Central Ministries/Departments.

The Government of India has launched a series of nationwide welfare and developmental programs. The Government's commitment to ensuring "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas" is in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals' motto of "Leaving No One Behind."

Monitoring and evaluation are vital for determining how effectively policies and resource allocations for implementing the SDGs lead to meaningful outcomes. Monitoring is critical for the implementation

and progress tracking of the SDGs. It supports evidence-based policy formulation, ensures transparency, and enables stakeholders to collaboratively work towards sustainable development.

It is clear that reliable data is essential for effective monitoring of the SDGs and for making informed, data-driven policy decisions. Recognizing the complex and interconnected nature of the SDGs, the Government of India developed a robust monitoring and evaluation framework. Stakeholder participation is crucial to ensure that national priorities for SDG implementation are understood and embraced.

In this endeavor, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, developed a National Indicator Framework for SDGs with initially 306 national indicators, following a detailed consultation process with relevant Ministries/ Departments, UN Agencies, and other stakeholders.

The NIF, comprising of national SDG indicators along with identified data sources and periodicity, serves as the backbone for monitoring SDGs at the national level, offering valuable guidance to policymakers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programs.

The NIF encompasses indicators that align with the global SDG indicators and also includes those tailored to meet India's specific needs. The major selection criterion for inclusion of indicators in NIF are 'relevance to SDG targets', 'national priorities', 'data availability' and 'policy significance'. For each indicator, the NIF specifies data sources and periodicity. These data sources include official government statistics from various surveys, administrative data, and censuses. Responsibility for data collection and reporting rests with the concerned line Ministries and Departments.

The NIF, like the GIF, is evolving in nature. Consequently, the Government of India has established a High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on SDGs under the Chairmanship of the Chief Statistician of India (CSI) & Secretary, MoSPI to periodically review and refine the NIF. This committee includes members from NITI Aayog, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), the Ministry of Finance, and the MoSPI.

Under the ambit of HLSC, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on SDGs has been constituted by the MoSPI to provide technical support to HLSC. Proposals for the addition, deletion, or refinement of SDG indicators in the NIF, submitted by the line Ministries and Departments, are technically examined in TAC. This committee is chaired by the Director General (Statistics) of MoSPI. These recommendations of TAC are then presented to the HLSC for consideration and approval. Since 2019, the HLSC has been actively reviewing and refining indicators to align them more closely with the GIF. The latest meeting of HLSC was held on 5th June, 2024 at New Delhi.



*HLSC Meeting – June 5, 2024 at New Delhi*

As of 29th June, 2024, there are 290 national SDG indicators in the NIF.

At national level, the MoSPI coordinates with the Ministries and Departments to

obtain data on the SDG indicators included in the NIF.

## Steps taken by MoSPI in bridging data gaps

MoSPI has undertaken several initiatives to address data gaps related to SDG indicators. The Ministry conducts regular consultations with line Ministries, Departments, and respective Custodian Agencies.

To institutionalize these discussions, MoSPI, NITI Aayog, and the United Nations, represented by the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) in New Delhi, have entered into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to support data, indicators, and statistics for monitoring SDGs in India. The MoU aims to collaborate on statistical monitoring of SDG Goals and Targets, including leveraging new technologies, capacity development to track SDG-related outcomes, and addressing emerging requirements. The latest tripartite MoU has been signed on 3 February 2023 for a period of five years.

Following this MoU, MoSPI has established the Data for Development Coordination Forum (DDCF) on SDGs, co-chaired by the Director General (Statistics) of NSO, MoSPI, and the UN Resident Coordinator. The DDCF is tasked with developing data plans, enhancing the indicator framework through comprehensive stakeholder reviews, and facilitating discussions on SDG-related issues with relevant stakeholders including Central Ministries and UN Agencies on a unified platform.



*Meeting of DDCF- January 30, 2024 at New Delhi*

To bridge data gaps on SDGs, MoSPI has conducted certain surveys and aligned some of its existing surveys, such as the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), as per SDG data requirements.

## Publicity and awareness on SDGs

The 2030 Agenda aims to incorporate all aspects of society, ensuring no one is left behind. Publicizing the Sustainable



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF STATITICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

NITI Aayog

UNITED NATIONS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**Support For Data, Indicators and Statistics for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals**

Development Goals is crucial for raising awareness, mobilizing support, and fostering engagement from various stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, and individuals. To highlight the vital role of all stakeholders and emphasize the importance of localizing the SDGs, awareness programs are increasingly significant. MoSPI has undertaken several initiatives to enhance awareness of the SDGs. As part of these efforts, MoSPI developed a documentary film on SDGs in Hindi and dubbed it into English and 15 regional languages: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu. These documentary films are publicly accessible through MoSPI's website.

Since 2007, the Government of India has been celebrating June 29th annually as "Statistics Day" to commemorate the birth anniversary of the late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, honoring his significant contributions to Economic Planning and Statistics. Each year on Statistics Day, a specific theme of current national importance is selected for intensive and focused discussions aimed at addressing data gaps and improving data collection, processing, and dissemination. To further publicize the SDGs, MoSPI has selected themes for Statistics Day around SDGs from 2019 to 2023.

The central theme of the Annual Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO) in 2019 was also focused on SDGs.

# National Indicator Framework – A Comparison

| SDGs | Number of national SDG Indicators | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 2019 | June 2020 | June 2021 | June 2022 | June 2023 | June 2024 |
| SDG 1: No Poverty | 19 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| SDG 2: Zero Hunger | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being | 41 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 39 | 38 |
| SDG 4: Quality Education | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| SDG 5: Gender Equality | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 31 |
| SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation | 19 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth | 40 | 32 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 26 |
| SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 18 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities | 7 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| SDG 13: Climate Action | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| SDG 14: Life Below Water | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| SDG 15: Life on Land | 21 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 18 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals | 0 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Total Number of Indicators | 306 | 302 | 295 | 286 | 284 | 290 |

## Sub-National Level Monitoring Frameworks for SDGs

Any discussion on the SDGs at the national level lacks completeness without accompanying information on the prevailing status in the States/Union Territories (UTs). MoSPI is providing technical assistance to the States/UTs in development, review and refinement of SDG Monitoring Frameworks for SDGs at sub-national level.

In this endeavor, in 2019, the Ministry formulated and circulated Guidelines to the States/UTs for crafting their State/UT level monitoring framework. These guidelines provide step-by-step guidance for development of sub-national level Monitoring Framework, including institutional arrangements to monitor progress on the SDGs.

The guideline was subsequently updated in March 2022 as part of the report titled "Guidance on Monitoring Framework on SDGs at the Sub-national Level." This publication aims to support and help State Governments/UT Administrations in developing and enhancing their sub-national level monitoring framework by offering comprehensive guidance.

MoSPI, in collaboration with Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Goa organized a Regional Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Gender Statistics for the States/ UTs namely Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli during 11-12 December, 2023 at Goa. The workshop aimed to assist these



*Regional Workshop on SDGs and Gender Statistics 11-12 December, 2023 at Goa*

States/UTs in developing/reviewing their Indicator Frameworks for monitoring SDGs. The workshop also intended to encourage States/UTs for exploring the possibility to bring out publications on Gender Statistics at State/UT level.

Based on the available information, as of 29th June, 2024, following 28 States/UTs have developed their State/UT level monitoring framework for SDGs to track the progress of SDGs at sub-national level:

| S. No. | State/ UT |
|--------|-----------|
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 4. | Assam |
| 5. | Bihar |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh |
| 7. | Chandigarh |
| 8. | Goa |
| 9. | Gujarat |
| 10. | Haryana |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir |
| 13. | Jharkhand |
| 14. | Karnataka |
| 15. | Lakshadweep |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh |
| 17. | Maharashtra |
| 18. | Manipur |
| 19. | Meghalaya |
| 20. | Mizoram |
| 21. | Nagaland |
| 22. | Odisha |
| 23. | Punjab |
| 24. | Rajasthan |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu |
| 26. | Tripura |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh |
| 28. | Uttarakhand |

## Publications on SDGs

To track the advancement of Sustainable Development Goals at the national level from 2015 to 2030, MoSPI published the baseline report on the National Indicator Framework of SDGs, titled "Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16" in 2019. This was followed by Progress Reports on SDGs based on the latest NIF in the succeeding years.

In addition to the baseline and progress reports on SDGs-NIF, MoSPI also releases the latest NIF and Data Snapshots in handbook form. Several key publications on SDGs have been issued by MoSPI to date, which has been outlined below:

| SDG related Reports as of 29.06.2023 | Release Date |
|---|---|
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report (Provisional) 2015-16 | 31 March, 2019 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16 | 29 June, 2019 |
| Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16 | 29 June, 2019 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework (Version 1.0) | 29 June, 2019 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (Version 2.0) | 31 March, 2020 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (Version 2.1) | 29 June, 2020 |
| Data Snapshot on SDG National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.1) | 29 June, 2020 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework (Version 2.1) | 29 June, 2020 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (Version 3.0) | 31 March, 2021 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (Version 3.1) | 29 June, 2021 |
| Data Snapshot on SDGs National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021 (Version 3.1) | 29 June, 2021 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework (Version 3.1) | 29 June, 2021 |
| Guidance on Monitoring Framework on SDGs at sub national level | 31 March 2022 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2022 | 29 June, 2022 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2022 | 29 June, 2022 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework, 2022 | 29 June, 2022 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2023 | 29 June, 2023 |
| Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2023 | 29 June, 2023 |
| Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework, 2023 | 29 June, 2023 |

## SOME OF THE MoSPI's PUBLICATIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
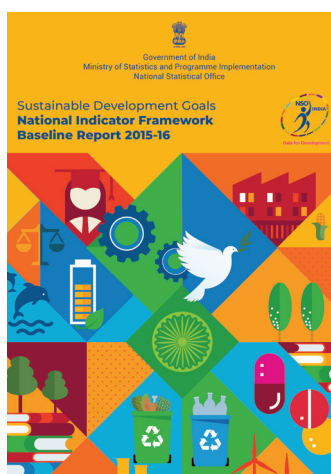


Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework, Baseline Report 2015-16



Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.1)
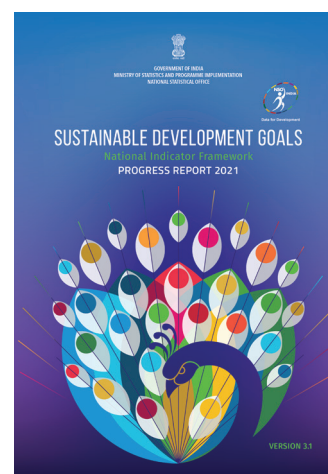


Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021 (Version 3.1)



Guidance on Monitoring Framework for SDGs at Sub-National Level



Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2022



Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework 2022

Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020


Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021


Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2022
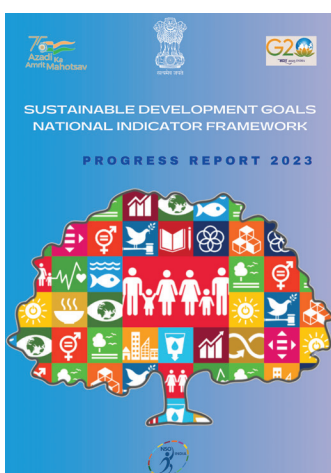

Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2023
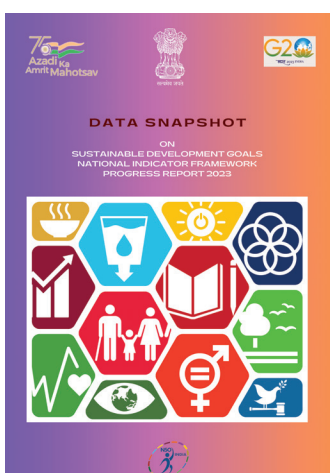

Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2023


Sustainable Development GoalsNational Indicator Framework 2023

These reports on SDGs are readily accessible to the public and can be obtained from the MoSPI website (www.mospi.gov.in).

Continuing the annual commitment of updating and reporting, the Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2024 has been compiled, incorporating inputs from all relevant Ministries/Departments responsible for data collection. This report is the outcome of extensive collaboration with data source Ministries/Departments and UN organizations, aiming to adopt/ adapt globally recognized indicators and refine some national indicators. It serves as a valuable tool for monitoring the country's progress towards achieving SDGs.

The report consists of four main sections:

**1. OVERVIEW & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

The 'Overview' section contextualizes the SDG-NIF framework in the country and outlines MoSPI's role and initiatives in facilitating SDG monitoring at both national and sub-national levels.

The 'Executive Summary' encapsulates goal-wise highlights and the progress achieved during the specified reporting period.

**2. DATA SNAPSHOT:**

The 'Data Snapshot' offers a condensed overview of the indicators' data summary.

**3. METADATA:**

In 'Metadata,' comprehensive details about each indicator are provided, including the goal, target, reference year, unit of measurement, latest availability and links/sources for data accessibility

**4. DATA TABLES:**

The 'Data Tables,' present time series data on the indicators, wherever accessible. The data is available in MS Excel format.

# Executive Summary

# Executive Summary

The "Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024" provides data-driven evidence of India's progress toward the SDGs and their associated targets. Additionally, it will assist policymakers in identifying key areas that need focused interventions.

It reveals that while substantial progress has been achieved in certain areas, challenges persist in others.

# No poverty

## End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1 (No Poverty) aims to eliminate poverty in all its forms worldwide. Poverty, being a multifaceted issue, involves the lack of sufficient resources or income to meet basic human needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, education, and healthcare. It is not just about income deficiency or resource scarcity but also manifests as hunger, malnutrition, limited educational opportunities, social discrimination, and exclusion from decision-making processes. Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of humanity's most daunting challenges.

The Government of India has initiated a comprehensive strategy to eliminate poverty in all its forms. Recognizing the multidimensional nature of poverty, the government is implementing various welfare schemes focused on nutrition, health, education, housing, drinking water, sanitation, skill development, and social protection, to name a few. Sustained economic growth has played a crucial role in reducing poverty over the years.

At the global level, this Goal has **7 targets** to measure the progress of nation in eradicating poverty in all its forms everywhere. A total of **18 indicators** have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and **data is available for all the indicators.**

**Reduction** in the Proportion of men, women and children of all ages **living in poverty** in all its dimensions

**24.85%**
2015-16

**14.96%**
2019-21

Consistent increase in the
**Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage** (in lakhs)

**44.15**
2023-24

**31.46**
2019-20

**18.32**
2015-16

**Coverage of New Pension scheme (NPS)**

**1,15,70,930**
2017-18

**1,57,43,768**
2021-22

**97,50,406**
2015-16

**1,34,12,639**
2019-20

**1,80,43,920**
2023-24

# 2 ZERO HUNGER

## Zero hunger

**End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

SDG 2, known as Zero Hunger, strives to eradicate hunger, achieve food security, enhance nutrition, and foster sustainable agriculture. It not only addresses hunger itself but also tackles its root causes, including inequality, climate change, and inefficient agricultural practices. The overarching goal of SDG 2 is to eliminate all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, ensuring that everyone, particularly those in vulnerable situations, has access to sufficient nutritious food. Moreover, it aims to double agricultural productivity by 2030, promote decent incomes, facilitate people-centered rural development, and safeguard the environment. Key measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers, and ensuring equitable access to land, technology, and markets are crucial for ending hunger and poverty. Achieving this goal also necessitates international cooperation to invest in infrastructure and technology for improving agricultural productivity.

The Government of India has undertaken various initiatives to guarantee food for all, launching one of the world's largest food security programs through the National Food Security Act of 2013. The emphasis on sustainable agriculture is evident through initiatives like the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), a part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Additionally, the area dedicated to organic farming has been steadily expanding over the years. Despite facing numerous challenges, India has made notable strides in ensuring food security.

This Goal has **8 targets** to measure the availability of food, improvement in nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture. A total of **19 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets at national level and **data is available for all the indicators.**

**Reduction** in the Percentage of **children** under age 5 years who are stunted

38.40 2015-16

35.50 2019-21

Increase in percentage of **net area under organic farming**

0.9740 2015-16

2.0220 2019-20

3.9151 2021-22

4.4293 2022-23
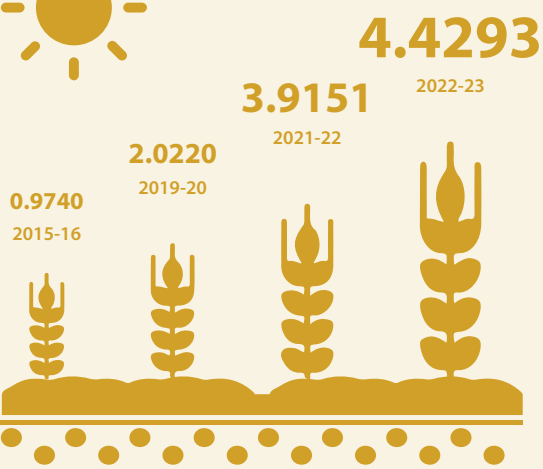
Increase in number of **(a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources** for food and agriculture secured in medium-or long-term conservation facilities

(a) 2023-24 4,86,452 From 4,32,564 in 2014-15

(b) 2023-24 3,16,214 From 1,40,364 in 2014-15

**Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker, (in ₹)**

61,427

69,936

75,801

82,482

87,609

| 2015-16 | 2017-18 | 2019-20 | 2021-22 | 2023-24 |
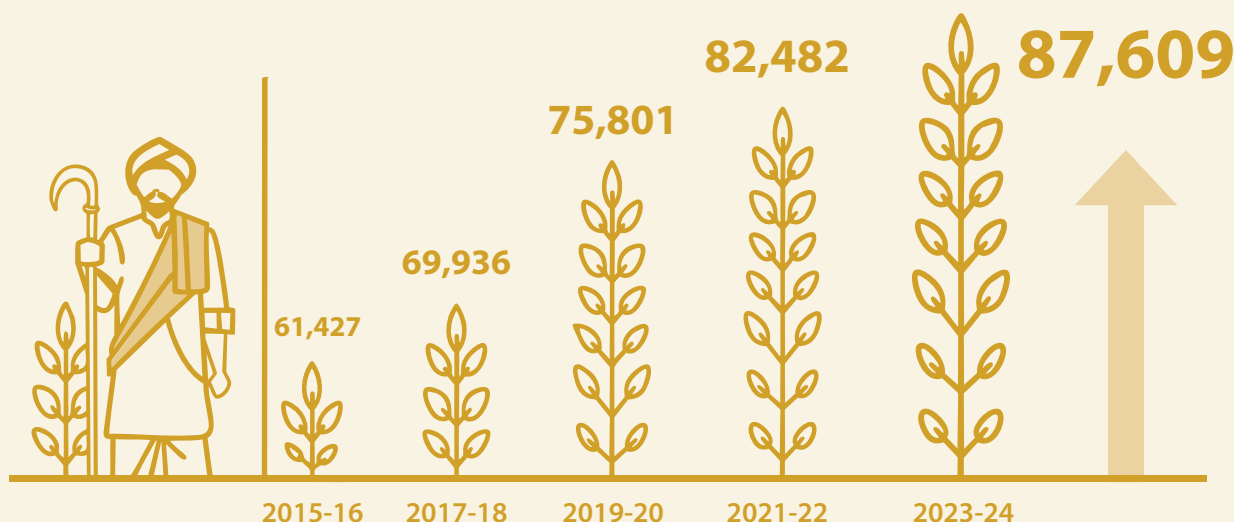
# Good health and well-being

**Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

SDG 3, known as Good Health and Well-Being, aims to guarantee healthy lives and promote well-being for people of all ages. Achieving good health and well-being is crucial for leading a satisfying and productive life. This goal encompasses addressing all major health priorities, such as communicable, non-communicable, and environmental diseases; reproductive, maternal, and child health; universal health coverage; and ensuring access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines and vaccines. SDG 3 particularly targets reducing child mortality, enhancing maternal health, and combatting diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and others, which not only affect individual well-being but also strain family and public resources while weakening societies.

Government policies in the healthcare sector aim to deliver universal health services at affordable rates. Towards this objective, initiatives such as the National Health Policy, the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, recognized as the world's largest health protection program, and the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana, among others, have played pivotal roles in achieving significant progress in this domain. These interventions have contributed to reductions in maternal and neonatal mortality rates as well as under-five mortality rates. The government's health policies and infrastructure have demonstrated remarkable resilience through exemplary management of the pandemic. In the battle against COVID-19, technology-driven initiatives like the Aarogya Setu app have proven immensely beneficial for contact tracing, syndromic mapping, and self-assessment.

The Goal has **13 targets** to measure the healthy lives and promote well-being for all. A total of **38 indicators** have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and **data is available for all the indicators.**

Budgetary allocation for
**Department of Health Research** (in ₹ crore)

**1323.60**
2016-17

**2100.00**
2020-21

**3001.73**
2024-25

**Tuberculosis** incidence
per 1,00,000 population
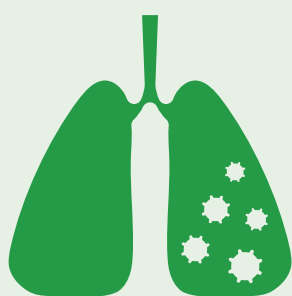
**208**
2018

**199**
2022

Percentage of children age
12-23 months

**fully vaccinated**

with BCG, measles and three
doses each of polio and DPT or
Penta vaccine (excluding polio
vaccine given at birth)
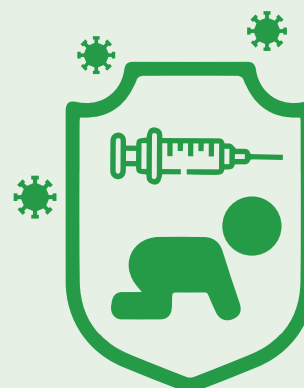
**Neonatal
mortality rate**
(per 1,000 live births)

25
**2015**

**23**
2018

**20**
2020

**76.6**
2019-21

**62.0**
2015-16

# 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

# Quality Education

**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

SDG 4, Quality Education, encompasses an educational framework and methodology designed to equip students with the knowledge, skills, and competencies vital for their personal growth, future endeavors, and meaningful engagement in society. Access to quality education is fundamental for enhancing people's lives and fostering sustainable development. The objective of SDG 4 is to guarantee inclusive and fair access to high-quality education and to encourage lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Furthermore, it strives to ensure equal access to affordable vocational training, eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to quality higher education.

India has made notable steps in enhancing

school infrastructure, boosting student enrollment, and advancing gender parity in education. The Right to Education (RTE) Act establishes education as a fundamental right for every child between the ages of 6 and 14, guaranteeing free and compulsory education. The reach of education is continually expanding nationwide. Additionally, there is a strong focus on skill development and vocational education.

This goal encompasses **10 targets** aimed at measuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities. To monitor the progress of these targets, **19 indicators** have been identified at the national level, with **data available for 17 of them**.

# Gross **Enrolment Ratio** in higher secondary education (in %)

**48.32**
2015-16
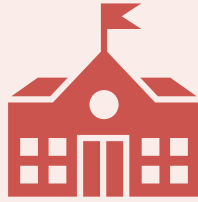
**50.14**
2018-19

**57.6**
2021-22

## Upgraded **Education Facilities** In 2023-24

Proportion of Schools with access to **Electricity**

**89.3%**

from 58.55% in 2015-16

Proportion of Schools with access to **Computers** for Pedagogical Purpose

**47.5%**

from 27.31% in 2015-16

## Free and compulsory education upto class 8th

## Gross enrolment ratio for **tertiary education**

**28.4**
2021-22

**24.9**
2018-19

**23.70**
2015-16

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY

# Gender Equality

## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 (Gender Equality) aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. It ensures equal rights, opportunities, and treatment for all individuals, irrespective of their gender. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but also crucial for the sustainable future of societies. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, healthcare, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will lead to sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

SDG 5 aims to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere. It is vital to ensure women have equal rights to land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and access to technology and the internet.

Today, there are more women in public offices than ever before, which will help achieve greater gender equality. The government has initiated several social protection and financial inclusion programs focusing on women, increasing their participation. Initiatives like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao have raised awareness and improved the efficiency of welfare services for girls. The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana has been instrumental in providing social protection through maternity benefits to women.

This goal includes **9 targets** to monitor gender equality and ensure the empowerment of women and girls. At the national level, **31 indicators** have been identified to track the progress of these targets, with **data available for 28 indicators.**

# Wages of casual labourers

(gender wise) other than public works, ( ₹ per day)
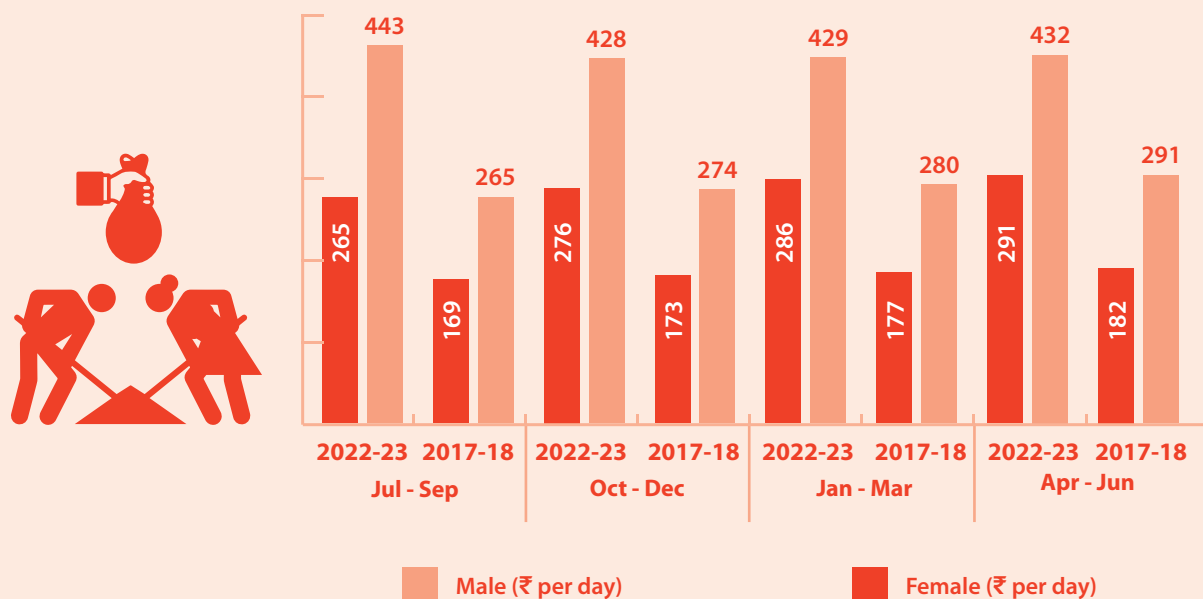
| | 2022-23 | 2017-18 | 2022-23 | 2017-18 | 2022-23 | 2017-18 | 2022-23 | 2017-18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 443 | 265 | 428 | 274 | 429 | 280 | 432 | 291 |
| Female | 265 | 169 | 276 | 173 | 286 | 177 | 291 | 182 |
| | Jul - Sep | | Oct - Dec | | Jan - Mar | | Apr - Jun | |

■ Male (₹ per day)　　　■ Female (₹ per day)

## Exclusive **Women SHGs**

in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage)

**BANK**

**88.92**
2015-16

**91.67**
2019-20

**97.53**
2023-24
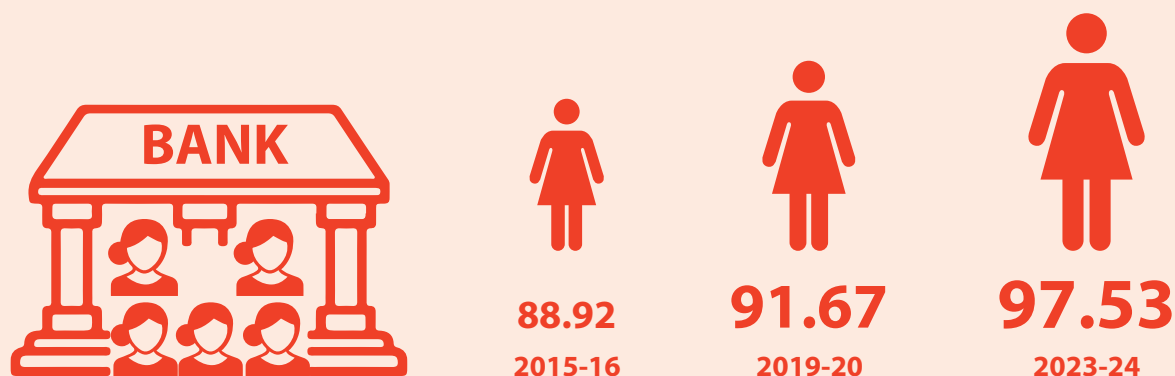
# Clean water and sanitation

**Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Clean water and sanitation are essential for promoting good health, preventing the spread of diseases, and ensuring overall well-being. Access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities is a fundamental human right and a crucial aspect of sustainable development. Clean water and sanitation protect people from disease and enhance their economic productivity. Water scarcity, poor water quality, and inadequate hygiene negatively impact food security, livelihood choices, and educational opportunities for low-income families worldwide. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that social development and economic prosperity depend on the sustainable management of freshwater resources and ecosystems.

Despite facing substantial demand and limited water resources, India has committed to providing its population with safe and adequate drinking water. The Jal Jeevan Mission has been instrumental in ensuring sufficient water and sanitation infrastructure. Furthermore, all districts in India have achieved the target of Open Defecation Free (ODF) under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

This goal comprises **8 targets** aimed at ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. At the national level, a total of **13 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all indicators.**

## Percentage of population using an improved **drinking water source**
(Rural)
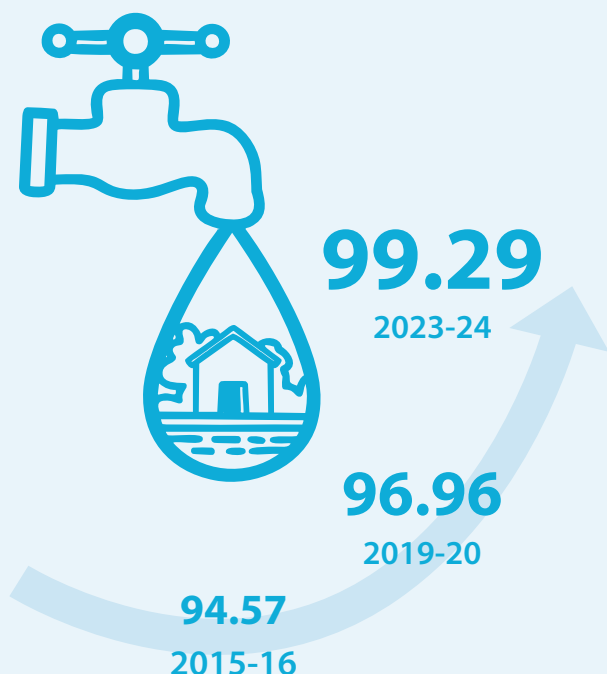
**99.29**
2023-24

**96.96**
2019-20

**94.57**
2015-16

## Percentage of Districts achieving **Open Defecation Free**
(ODF) target

**100.00**
2019-20 to 2023-24

**51.50**
2017-18
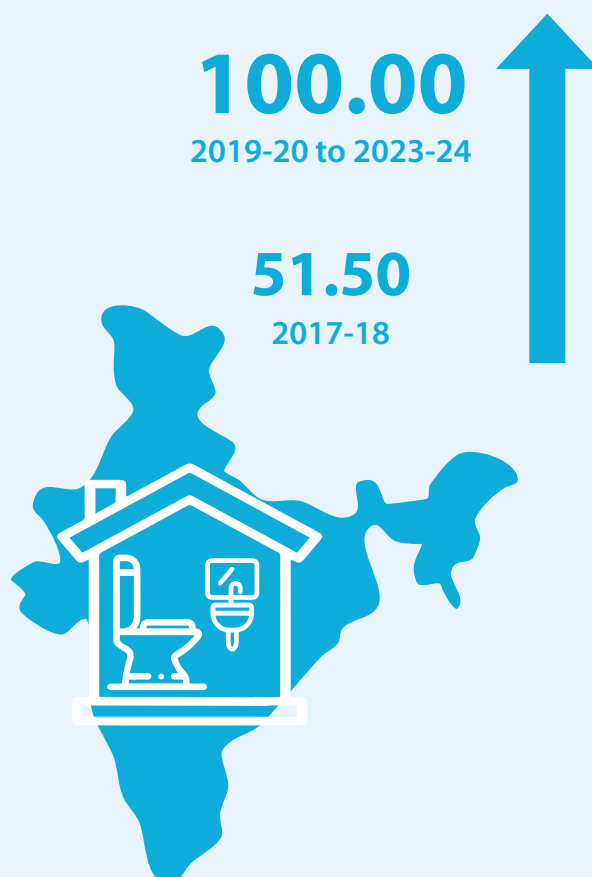
## Degree of **integrated water resources** management

**75**
2023

**45**
2020
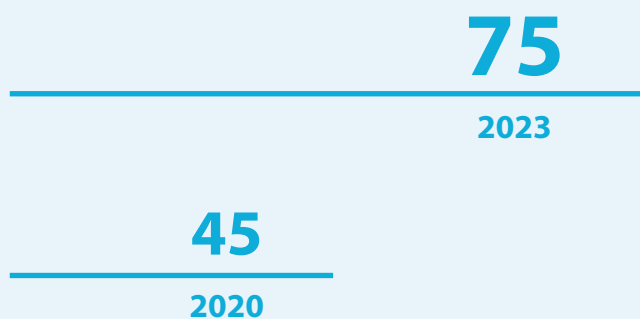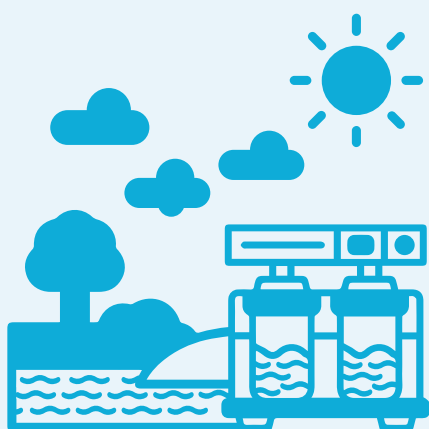
# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

# Affordable and clean energy

## Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) aims to ensure the availability of energy sources that are both environmentally friendly and economically viable. The contribution of energy is crucial in driving the engine of growth, and its significance cannot be underestimated in the development of societies. It lies at the heart of nearly every major challenge and opportunity faced by the world, whether it's related to starting a business, increasing food production, or raising incomes. Sustainable energy presents an opportunity that can profoundly transform lives, economies, and the planet. SDG 7 seeks to enhance energy efficiency, promote the increased use of renewable sources, and foster the adoption of sustainable and modern energy for all.

The Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya was launched to ensure electricity access for all households. The scheme prioritizes renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate air pollution. Additionally, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has effectively extended access to cooking gas to rural households, meeting their energy needs while improving women's health and reducing $CO_2$ emissions.

This Goal encompasses **5 targets** aimed at ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. At the national level, a total of **5 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all indicators.**

Percentage of
**households electrified**
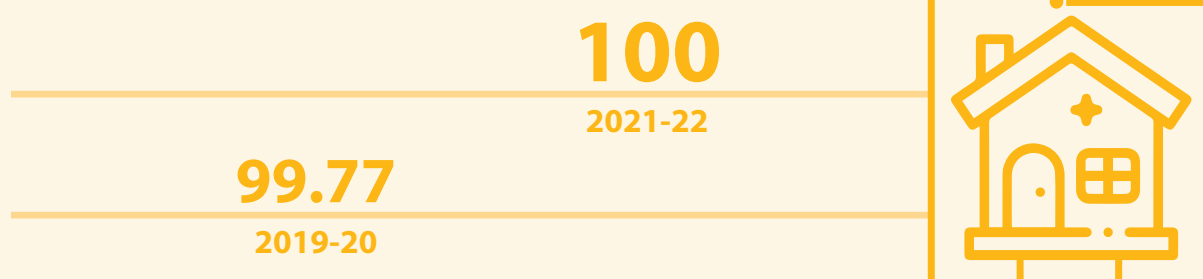
**100**
**2021-22**

**99.77**
**2019-20**

Renewable **energy share** in the total installed
**electricity generation** (in %)
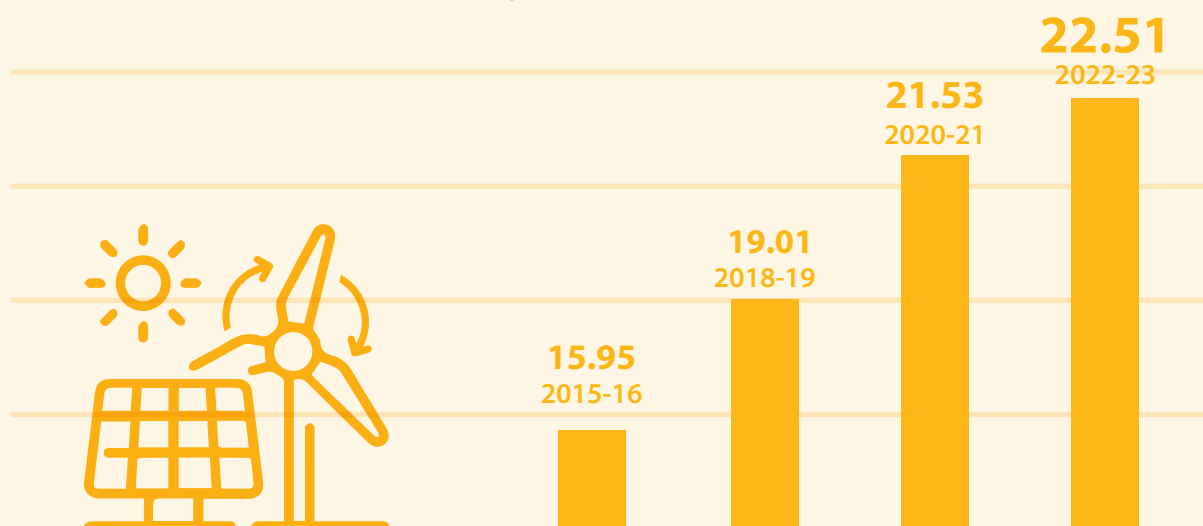
**22.51**
**2022-23**

**21.53**
**2020-21**

**19.01**
**2018-19**

**15.95**
**2015-16**

Installed **renewable energy generating**
capacity in the country (in watts per capita)

**136.56**
**2023-24**

**103.64**
**2020-21**

**87.01**
**2017-18**

**63.25**
**2014-15**
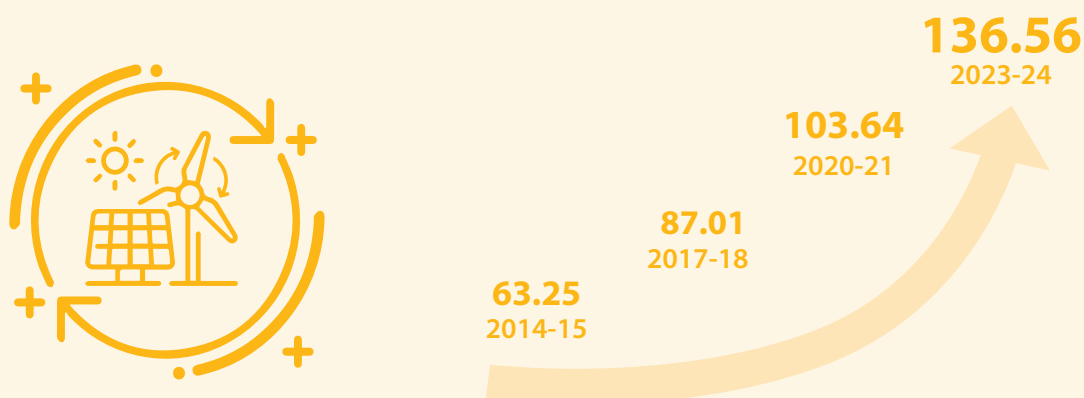
# Decent work and economic growth

**Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) aims to foster continuous, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, along with ensuring full and productive employment and decent work for everyone. It seeks to stimulate ongoing economic progress by attaining higher levels of productivity and embracing technological innovation. Key to this Goal is the promotion of policies that foster entrepreneurship and job creation, along with effective measures to eliminate forced labor, slavery, and human trafficking. The objective is to achieve full and productive employment, reduce informal employment and the gender pay gap, and promote safe and secure working environments for all individuals by 2030.

The government initiative, Startup India, aims to support Indian entrepreneurs, while the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) ensures loans at low rates, proving beneficial in providing credit to MSMEs. Numerous structural reforms have been implemented to foster sustainable economic growth and productive employment. There has been a consistent increase in the number of patents granted.

There are **12 targets** under this Goal to ensure decent work for all and economic growth of the societies. A total of **26 indicators** have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of the goal and **data is available for 25 indicators.**

**Total number of**
**patents** issued (granted)

1,03,057
2023-24

24,936
2019-20

6,326
2015-16
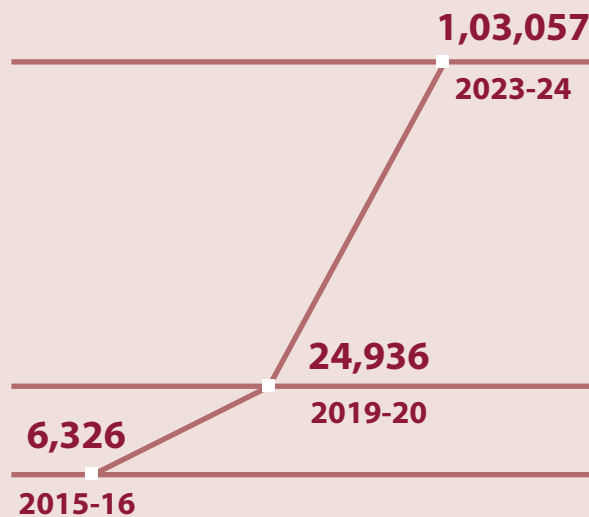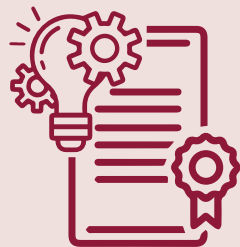
**Outstanding Credit to MSME, (in ₹ crore)**

**22,60,135.28**
2022-23

**12,16,007.09**
2015-16

Developed and operationalized
**national strategy for**
**youth employment,**
as a distinct strategy or as part of a national
employment strategy

# Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) encompasses essential elements for economic growth and sustainable development. It focuses on building quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure that supports economic development and human well-being. Additionally, it aims to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation among various targets. Investment in infrastructure sectors, such as transport, irrigation, energy, and others, is crucial to ensure the sustainable development of many countries. Investment in infrastructure sectors like transport, irrigation, and energy is essential for the sustainable development of many countries. The enhanced infrastructure and new initiatives such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor and various Industrial Corridors have played a pivotal role in fostering sustainable industrialization. Additionally, efforts directed towards innovation have propelled significant progress in the country's ranking on the Global Innovation Index.

This Goal has **8 targets** to measure its progress. A total of **16 indicators** have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and **data is available for all the indicators.**

# Total $CO_2$ **emissions of power sector**
per unit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore)

**57.71**
2016-17

**50.84**
2018-19

**45.84**
2020-21

**40.52**
2022-23
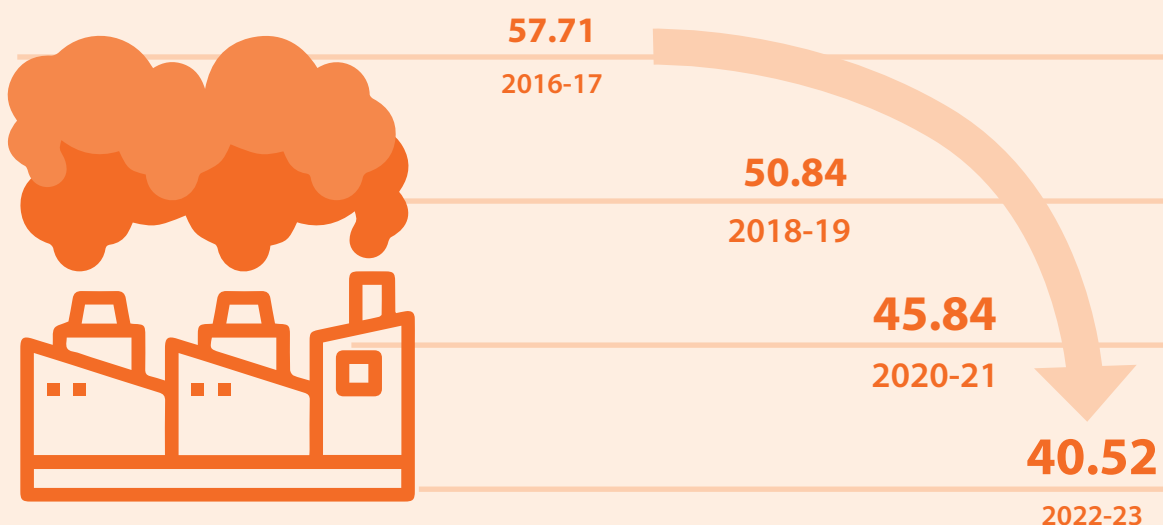
# Researchers
(in full time equivalent) per million population

**262**
2020-21

**255**
2017-18

**218**
2015-16

Proportion of population covered by a
# mobile network,
by technology

**Mobile-cellular
network (%) 2022**

**99.2**

**from 97 in 2018**

**At least a 3G mobile
network (%) 2022**

**98.8**

**from 94 in 2018**

**At least 4G mobile
network (%) 2022**

**98.7**

**from 94 in 2018**

# Reduced inequalities

## Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10, addressing Reduced Inequalities, focuses on diminishing inequality both within and among nations. It plays a critical role in advancing social justice, sustainable development, and human rights. SDG 10 endeavors to lessen income disparities based on factors such as age, gender, disability, religion, and economic or other statuses within countries, as well as between nations. Inequality not only hinders progress but also denies individuals opportunities, ultimately exacerbating conditions of extreme poverty.

The government is dedicated to reducing economic inequality through a range of policies and programs. In pursuit of this goal, several initiatives have been launched, including the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi.

The Goal comprises **10 targets** aimed at reducing inequality primarily through the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions, as well as by promoting development assistance and foreign direct investment in regions where needed. At the national level, a total of **12 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all indicators.**

# Labour Share of GDP
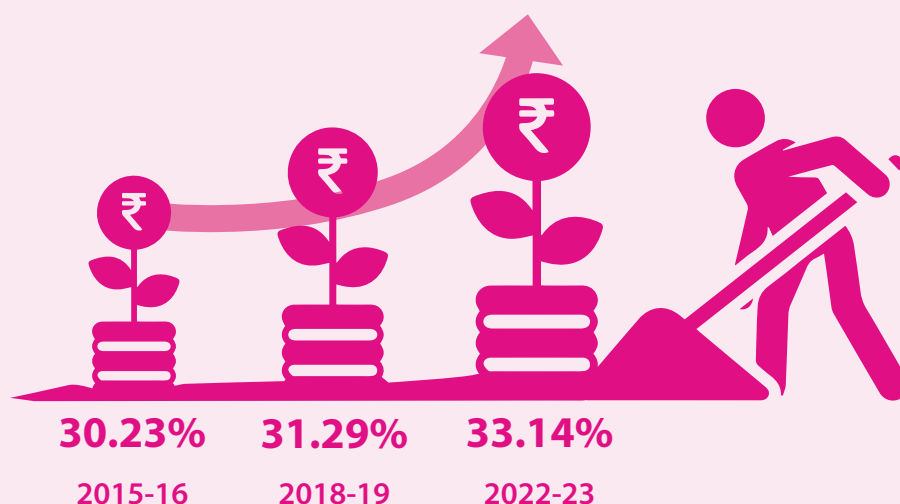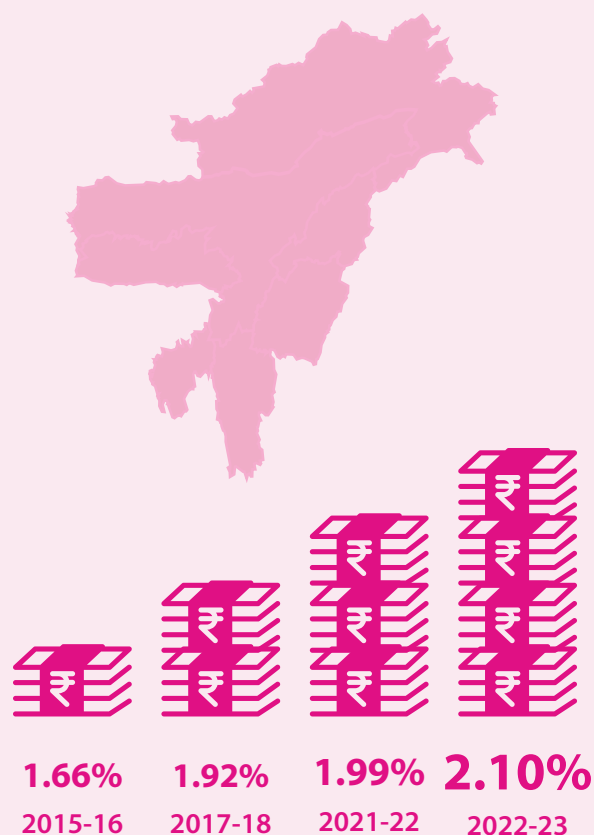
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **30.23%** | **31.29%** | **33.14%** |
| 2015-16 | 2018-19 | 2022-23 |

## Percentage of budget allocated to **North Eastern States**

| **1.66%** | **1.92%** | **1.99%** | **2.10%** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2015-16 | 2017-18 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |

## Percentage of budget allocated for **welfare**

### of SCs and STs

**6.19%**
2023-24

**4.50%**
2020-21

**3.93%**
2017-18

**2.86%**
2015-16

## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

# Sustainable cities and communities

**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) aims to foster inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements. Sustainable cities and communities are founded on the principles of social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Urbanization has led to the creation of new jobs and opportunities, contributing to poverty reduction. The sustainable development of cities plays a pivotal role in national development, providing avenues for economic and social prosperity. Urban areas can address challenges of rapid growth by enhancing resource utilization, reducing pollution and poverty, and ensuring access to basic services, energy, and housing, while simultaneously lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

Rapid urbanization has presented numerous challenges to infrastructure, such as increased demand for resources like water, energy, and transportation. The Atal Mission for

Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is dedicated to establishing infrastructure capable of providing robust sewage networks and water supply to facilitate urban transformation. Additionally, the government launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) to ensure affordable housing for all. The National Smart Cities Mission, an urban renewal and retrofitting program, aims to develop smart cities nationwide. Municipal solid waste management remains a major environmental issue in Indian cities. However, the government has implemented several initiatives that have led to significant progress in urban waste management.

SDG 11 includes 10 targets aimed at fostering inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements. At the national level, a total of 13 indicators have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with data available for 10 indicators.

## Percentage of wards with
# 100% door to door waste collection

**43**
**2016**

**74**
**2019**

**97**
**2024**

## Percentage of
# waste processed
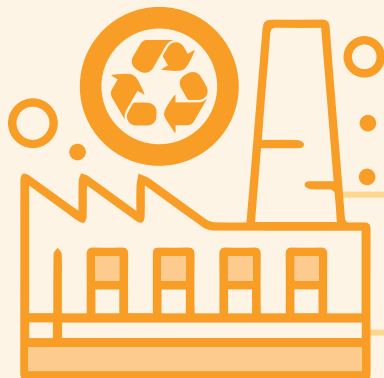
**78.46**
**2024**

**65.00**
**2020**

**17.97**
**2016**

## India adopted and implemented

### National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies
in line with the
### Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

# Responsible consumption and production

**Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. This approach to economic development seeks to minimize the negative impact of human activities on the environment while promoting social equity and economic prosperity. According to the Oslo Symposium of 1994, SDG 12 is defined as "the use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials, as well as the emission of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product, so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations." Goal 12 emphasizes the efficient use of natural resources, energy efficiency, and sustainable infrastructure.

India is a part of international initiatives and agreements on sustainable consumption and production including the 10 Years Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP) process. Government has given special consideration on renewable energy, organic agriculture, bio fertilizers, reduced emission etc. in order to ensure responsible consumption and production.

Goal 12 includes **11 targets** aimed at measuring responsible consumption and production patterns. At the national level, **14 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with data available for **10 indicators**.

## Per capita food availability,
(Kg per year per person)

**207.6**
2022-23

**186.8**
2020-21

**176.0**
2018-19

## India has ratified international

**Multilateral Environmental Agreements** on hazardous waste and other chemicals

## Hazardous waste generated per capita
(in MT/ person)

**7.19**
2017-18

**6.81**
2020-21

**9.28**
2022-23

## Proportion of hazardous waste treated
(in MT/person)

**3.55**
2022-23

**0.61**
2020-21

**0.51**
2017-18
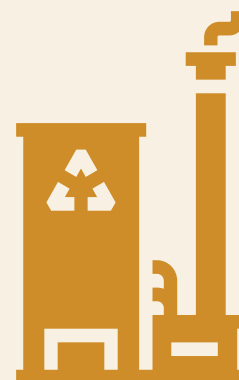
## Installed renewable energy generating capacity
in the country (in watts per capita)
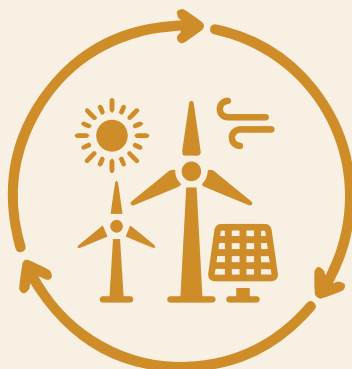
**136.56**
2023-24

**92.64**
2018-19

**63.25**
2014-15

# 13 CLIMATE ACTION

# Climate action

## Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13 (Climate Action) aims to take urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects. This goal encompasses efforts to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The world is witnessing rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions, and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases, threatening lives, particularly in coastal areas. With the continuous rise in greenhouse gas emissions, there is a need for ambitious plans and accelerated actions for both mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts. This includes access to finance and enhanced capacities. Goal 13 emphasizes building resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and integrating these measures into national policies. It focuses not only on early warning systems but also on reducing impacts. Moreover, it highlights the importance of partnerships and commitment among nations to achieve these objectives.

India's National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) comprises eight sub-missions designed to mitigate and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. This plan aims to achieve India's developmental objectives with a focus on reducing the emission intensity of its economy. The government is committed to creating disaster-resilient societies, and these efforts have significantly reduced casualties from disastrous events over the years. India successfully achieved its pre-2020 goal of reducing emission intensity and is now implementing programs to meet its post-2020 targets.

Goal 13 has **5 targets** to measure the changing impacts of climate-related hazards. A total of **7 indicators** have been identified at the national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all the indicators.**

**India has nationally determined contributions and long term strategies,** as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework, Convention of Climate Change

## Reduction in Emission Intensity of GDP,
(percentage over 2005 level)

**24%**

Extent to which **(i) global citizenship education** and **(ii) education for sustainable development** are mainstreamed in

| national education policies | curricula | teacher education | student assessment |
|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| **1.00** | **0.92** | **0.95** | **1.00** |

Score (0-1)

# Life below water

## Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG 14 (Life Below Water) aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. The goal recognizes the importance of the oceans and marine ecosystems in sustaining life on Earth, supporting livelihoods, and regulating the climate.

SDG 14 seeks to tackle the challenges faced by marine life, including threats from marine and nutrient pollution, resource depletion, overfishing, habitat destruction, climate change, degradation and loss of biodiversity, and ocean acidification, all primarily caused by human actions. The goal advocates for corrective measures, such as effectively regulating harvesting and overfishing,

protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, increasing scientific knowledge to improve ocean health, and providing access to marine resources and markets for small-scale artisanal fishers.

Several initiatives have been undertaken to protect marine and coastal ecosystems, including mangroves and coral reefs. These efforts have contributed to the growth in the maximum sustainable yield in fishing over the years.

Goal 14 includes **10 targets** to measure the health and services of water-related ecosystems. At the national level, **11 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all the indicators.**
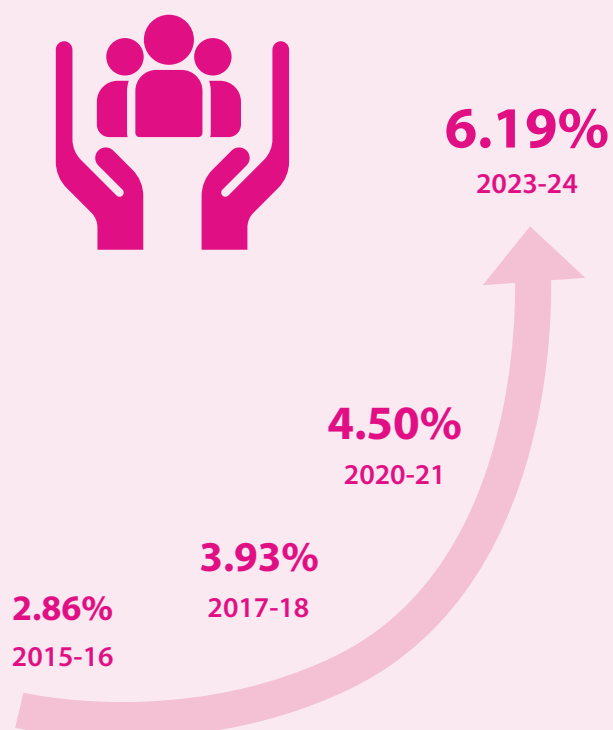
# India in
# Compliance of International laws
## ensuring conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources

# Maximum Sustainable
# Yield (MSY) in fishing,
## (in Million Tonne/Year)

**5.311**
2023-24

**3.078**
2015-16
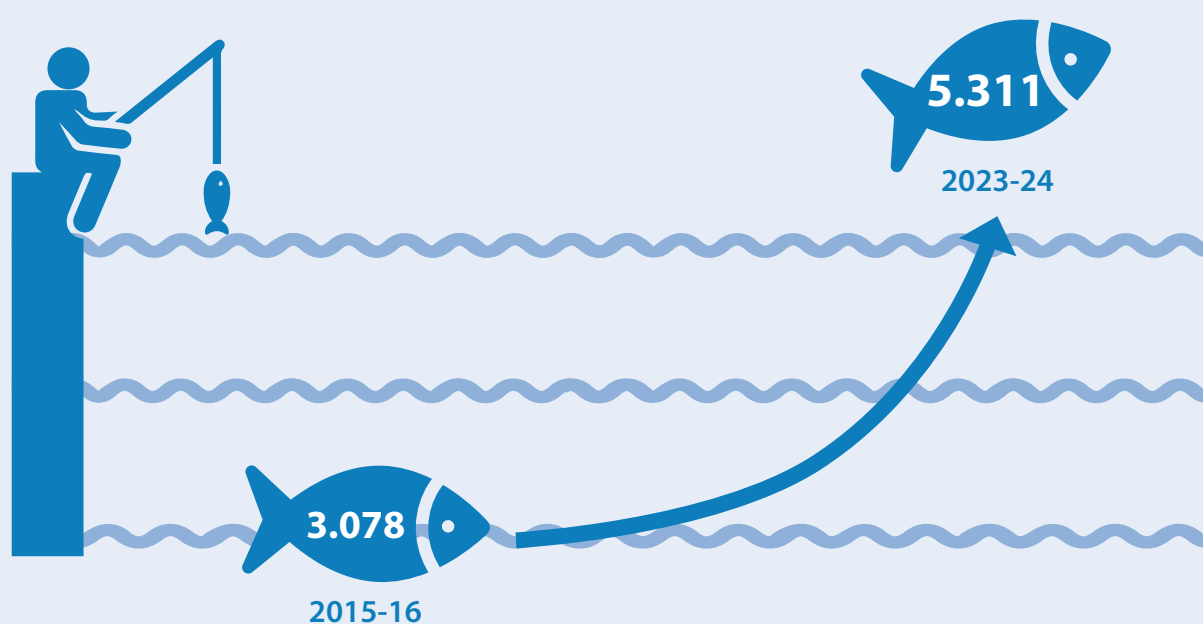
# Life on land

**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

SDG 15 (Life on Land) aims to protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. These considerations have always been central to environmental policy formulation. Terrestrial ecosystems, including forests and wetlands, provide essential goods such as timber, raw materials for construction, energy, and food. Additionally, they offer a series of ecosystem services, including maintaining soil quality, providing habitats for biodiversity, preserving water quality, regulating water flow, and controlling erosion.

Goal 15 highlights how terrestrial ecosystems contribute to reducing the risks of natural disasters such as floods and landslides, maintaining the productivity of agricultural systems, and regulating the climate. It also emphasizes the need for concerted action to protect, restore, and promote terrestrial ecosystems.

Goal 15 includes **12 targets** to measure the changing health and status of terrestrial ecosystems. At the national level, **15 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all the indicators.**

# Forest cover

as a percentage of total geographical area
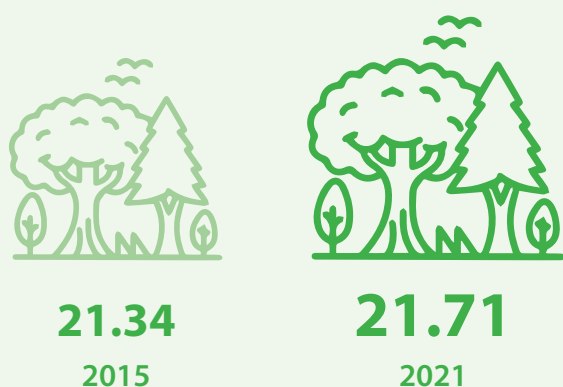
**21.34**
2015

**21.71**
2021

# Protected area

as percentage of total geographical area

**5.43**
2023

**5.27**
2019

**5.14**
2015

# Area of Ramsar sites

as a percentage of total wetland area

**8.73**
2023

**7.14**
2021

**4.15**
2016

# Percentage of government spending on environmental protection

**0.08**
2022-23

**0.07**
2019-20

**0.05**
2015-16
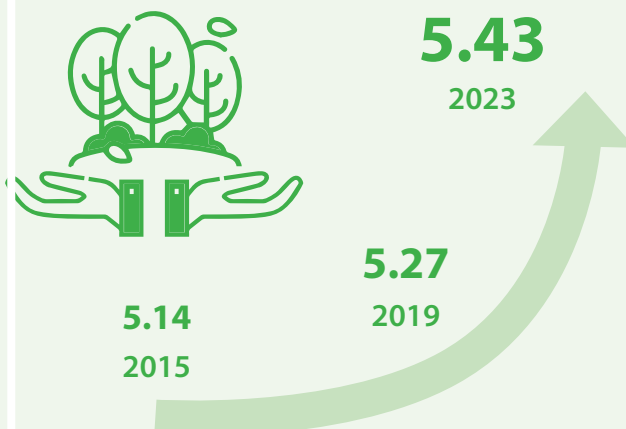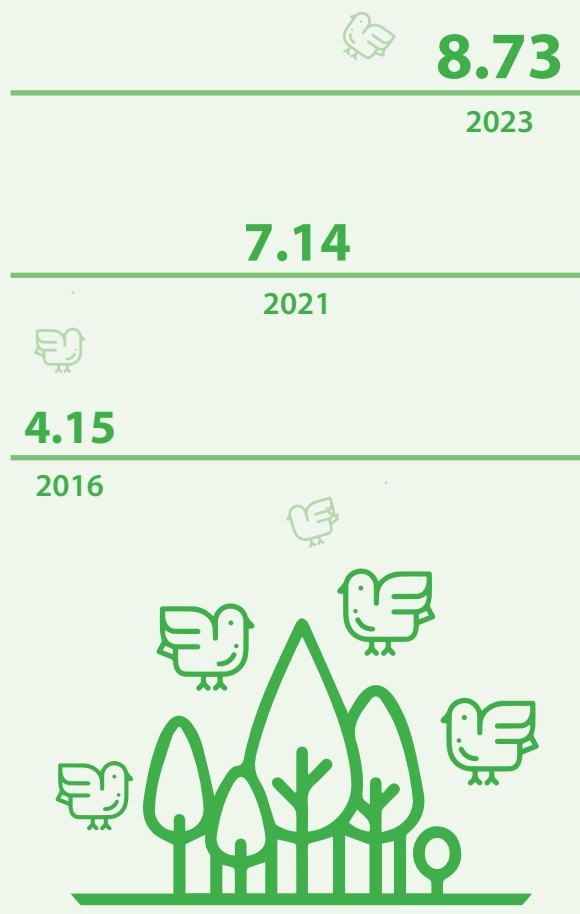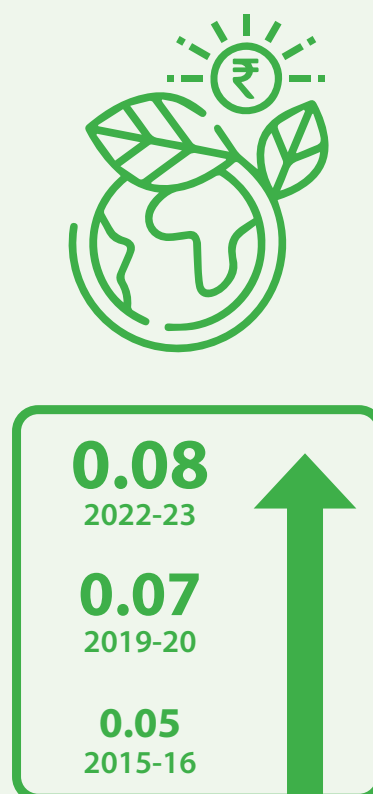
## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

# Peace, justice and strong institution

**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. It seeks to address the most significant and destructive challenges to development, growth, and well-being: violence and armed conflict. The global sustainable development agenda for 2030 promotes transparent and effective local governance and judicial systems, reducing crime and sexual and gender-based violence, tackling homicide and trafficking cases, and ending violations of children's rights. SDG 16 addresses the challenges of violence at all levels—individual, relationship, community, and societal.

The Indian Constitution deeply embeds the spirit of democracy, justice, liberty, and equality. Acts such as The Right to Information Act, Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta Act, and Whistle Blowers Protection Act further reinforce these principles. Additionally, more than 90% of citizens are covered under the unique identity system Aadhar. The constitutional framework of the country ensures political participation of vulnerable groups.

Goal 16 aims to ensure peaceful and just societies, with **12 targets** in place for this purpose. At the national level, **21 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all the indicators.**

# Number of
## victims of
## intentional homicide
### per 1,00,000 population
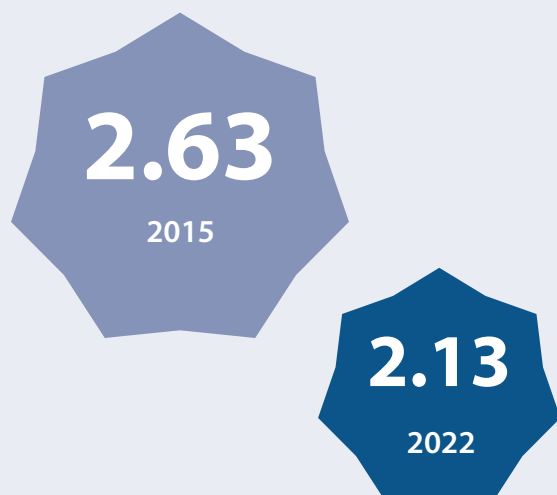
**2.63**
2015

**2.13**
2022

# Existence of independent
## national human rights institutions
### in compliance with the Paris Principles

## Number of **Judges**
### (all levels) per lakh population
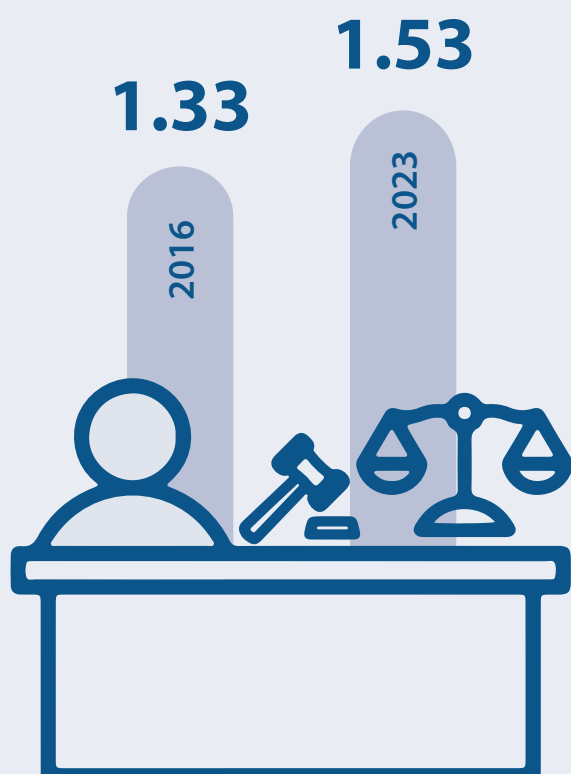
**1.33**
2016

**1.53**
2023

# Number of
## Government services provided online
### to citizens

968
2015-16

**2,724**
2017-18

**3,868**
2019-20

**4,671**
2021-22

# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

# Partnerships for the goals

## Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
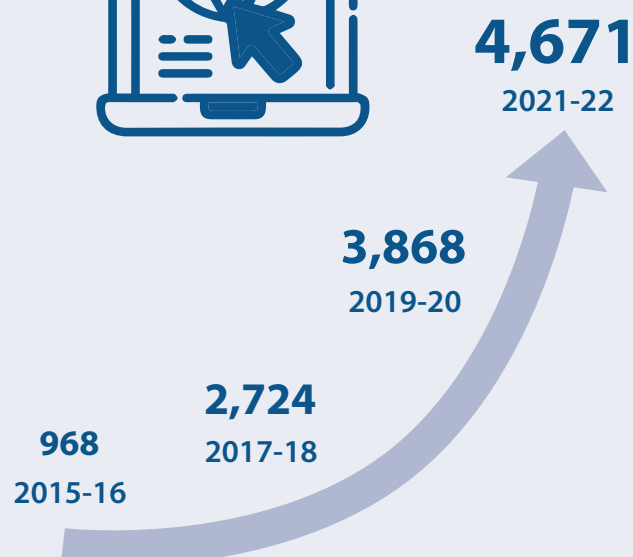
SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. It emphasizes collaboration and partnerships between various stakeholders, including governments and societies, to achieve the SDGs. SDG 17 is crucial to the achievement of all SDGs because partnerships among different stakeholders are essential for sustainable development.

Over the years, India has introduced several policy improvements and process simplifications. In the pursuit of achieving the SDGs, measuring progress at both national and sub-national levels is crucial. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has developed the National Indicator Framework (NIF), while states and union territories (UTs) are encouraged to develop their own State and District Indicator Frameworks. MoSPI has issued guidelines for developing the State Indicator Framework (SIF), and a number of states and UTs have already developed their respective SIFs.

Goal 17 comprises **19 targets** aimed at strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership. At the national level, **12 indicators** have been identified to track the progress of the Goal, and **data is available for all these indicators.**

## Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage)

| | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Merchandise | 1.62 | 1.80 |
| Commercial Services | 3.27 | 4.40 |
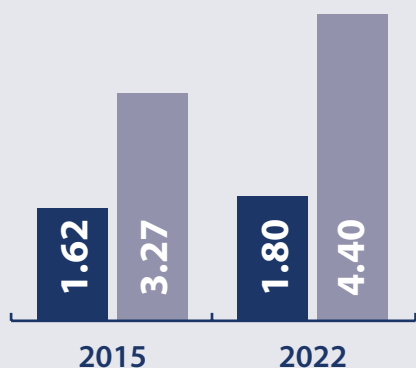
■ Commercial Services   ■ Merchandise

## Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (in %)
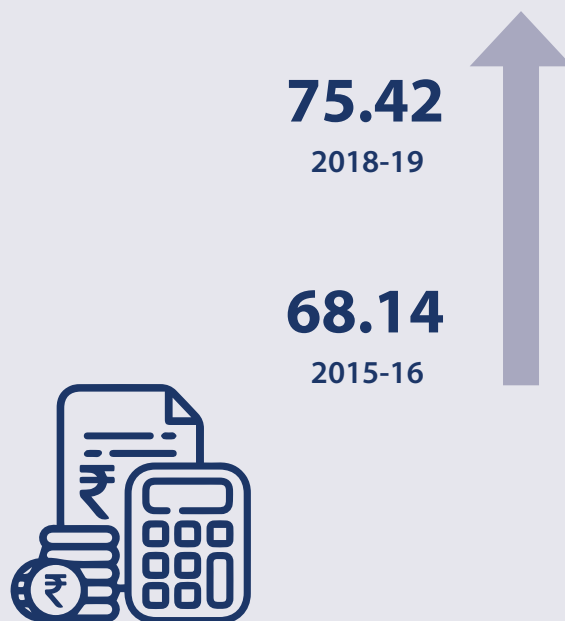
**75.42**
2018-19

**68.14**
2015-16

## Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals

**28**
2023-24

**21**
2020-21

**11**
2019-20

## Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh)

**6,15,030**
2022-23

**4,35,480**
2020-21

**3,96,303**
2018-19

**3,07,451**
2016-17
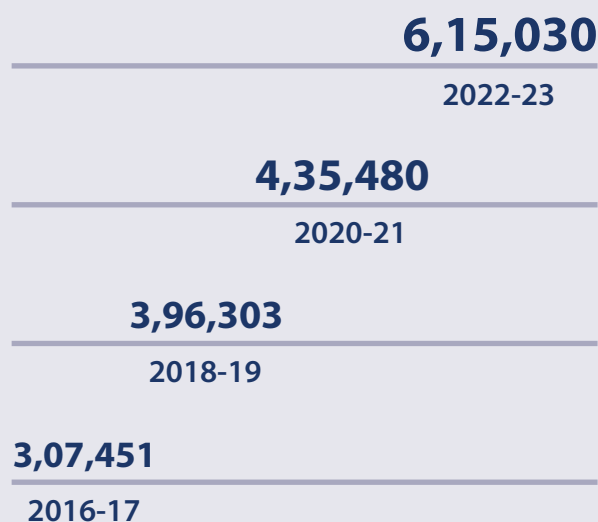
# Data Snapshot

## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25a day**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all itsdimensions according to national definitions**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line<br><br>*Source: NITI Aayog / Periodicity: 5 Years* | 2011-12 | 21.92 |
| 2 | 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions<br><br>*Source: NITI Aayog / Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 24.85 |
| | | 2019-21 | 14.96 |

**Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achievesubstantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 28.70 |
| | | 2019-21 | 41.00 |
| 2 | 1.3.2: Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 10,21,31,284 |
| | | 2016-17 | 9,83,42,390 |
| | | 2017-18 | 8,92,76,933 |
| | | 2018-19 | 8,75,60,671 |
| | | 2019-20 | 8,55,05,148 |
| | | 2020-21 | 8,31,82,823 |
| | | 2021-22 | 9,49,94,406 |
| | | 2022-23 | 9,57,60,815 |
| 3 | 1.3.3: Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)<br><br>*Source: Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 99.62 |
| | | 2016-17 | 99.56 |
| | | 2017-18 | 99.62 |
| | | 2018-19 | 98.96 |
| | | 2019-20 | 99.63 |
| | | 2020-21 | 99.79 |
| | | 2021-22 | 99.23 |
| | | 2022-23 | 99.73 |
| | | 2023-24 | 99.74 |

| 4 | 1.3.4: Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage,<br><br>*Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Ministry of Finance /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value (in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 18.32 |
| | | 2016-17 | 18.98 |
| | | 2017-18 | 22.61 |
| | | 2018-19 | 26.98 |
| | | 2019-20 | 31.46 |
| | | 2020-21 | 28.87 |
| | | 2021-22 | 33.98 |
| | | 2022-23 | 42.96 |
| | | 2023-24 | 44.15 |
| 5 | 1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2017-18 | 91.66 |
| | | 2018-19 | 92.17 |
| | | 2019-20 | 91.38 |
| | | 2020-21 | 71.50 |
| | | 2021-22 | 62.60 |
| | | 2022-23 | 80.01 |
| | | 2023-24 | 46.29 |
| 6 | 1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government<br><br>*Source: Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 23,095 |
| | | 2016-17 | 40,200 |
| | | 2017-18 | 40,450 |
| | | 2018-19 | 34,920 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1,09,085 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1,36,440 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1,39,385 |
| | | 2022-23 | 87,745 |
| | | 2023-24 | 1,57,820 |
| 7 | 1.3.7: Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 1,96,02,304 |
| | | 2016-17 | 2,13,94,978 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1,95,06,950 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1,51,77,025 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1,32,14,394 |
| | | 2020-21 | 94,15,220 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1,15,10,715 |
| | | 2022-23 | 1,18,53,544 |

| 8 | 1.3.8: Coverage of New Pension Scheme (NPS)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 97,50,406 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1,05,75,160 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1,15,70,930 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1,23,99,659 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1,34,12,639 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1,43,90,543 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1,57,43,768 |
| | | 2022-23 | 1,73,06,948 |
| | | 2023-24 | 1,80,43,920 |

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

| 1 | 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | This indicator is combination of national indicators 3.8.1, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.2, 9.c.1 and 11.6.1. The data on these indicators are available under respective SDGs and associated targets. | |
|---|---|---|---|

| 2 | 1.4.2: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population<br><br>*Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 82.48 |
| | | 2016-17 | 91.96 |
| | | 2017-18 | 92.23 |
| | | 2018-19 | 89.10 |
| | | 2019-20 | 87.65 |
| | | 2020-21 | 88.50 |
| | | 2021-22 | 85.15 |
| | | 2022-23 | 84.77 |
| | | 2023-24 | 85.42 |

| 3 | 1.4.3: Percentage of households living in kachha houses<br><br>Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 5.6 |
| | | 2019-21 | 4.6 |

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

| 1 | 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to indicators 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)<br><br>*Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 1,4743.14 |
| | | 2016 | 1,3706.39 |
| | | 2017 | 1,3381.24 |
| | | 2018 | 1,0738.97 |

| 2 | 1.5.3: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to indicators 11.b.1 and 13.1.2)<br><br>*Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 0.25 |
| | | 2018 | 0.93 |
| | | 2019 to 2023 | 1.00 |

| 3 | 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to indicators 11.b.2 and 13.1.3)<br><br>*Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 0.90 |
| | | 2018 | 0.93 |
| | | 2019 | 0.93 |
| | | 2020 | 0.92 |
| | | 2022 | 0.92 |
| | | 2023 | 0.89 |

**Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development co-operation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions**

| 1 | 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 29.87 |
| | | 2016-17 | 30.23 |
| | | 2017-18 | 29.70 |
| | | 2018-19 | 30.33 |
| | | 2019-20 | 31.03 |
| | | 2020-21 | 27.33 |
| | | 2021-22 | 28.51 |
| | | 2022-23 | 28.69 |

**Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions**

| 1 | 1.b.1: Proportion of budget earmarked under gender budget<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 4.46 |
| | | 2016-17 | 4.58 |
| | | 2017-18 | 5.68 |
| | | 2018-19 | 4.99 |
| | | 2019-20 | 4.91 |
| | | 2020-21 | 4.72 |
| | | 2021-22 | 4.40 |
| | | 2022-23 | 4.33 |
| | | 2023-24 | 5.00 |
| | | 2024-25 | 6.50 |

## Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round** | | | |
| 1 | 2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value | |
| | | 2015-16 | 35.70 | |
| | | 2019-21 | 32.10 | |
| 2 | 2.1.2: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act, 2013<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value | |
| | | 2015-16 | 95.18 | |
| | | 2016-17 | 99.01 | |
| | | 2017-18 | 99.24 | |
| | | 2018-19 | 97.62 | |
| | | 2019-20 | 99.51 | |
| | | 2020-21 | 97.59 | |
| | | 2021-22 | 98.00 | |
| | | 2022-23 | 98.48 | |
| | | 2023-24 | 98.96 | |
| **Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting andwasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons** | | | |
| 1 | 2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value | |
| | | 2015-16 | 38.40 | |
| | | 2019-21 | 35.50 | |

| 2 | 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Wasting (%) | Overweight (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 21.00 | 2.1 |
| | | 2019-21 | 19.3 | 3.4 |

| 3 | 2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Pregnant | Non-Pregnant | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 50.40 | 53.2 | 53.1 |
| | | 2019-21 | 52.2 | 57.2 | 57.00 |

| 4 | 2.2.4: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 22.90 | |
| | | 2019-21 | 18.70 | |

| 5 | 2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 58.50 |
| | | 2019-21 | 67.10 |

**Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment**

| 1 | 2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (in kg per hectare) *Source: AS Division, DAC&FW , Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Wheat | Rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 3,034 | 2,400 |
| | | 2016-17 | 3,200 | 2,494 |
| | | 2017-18 | 3,368 | 2,576 |
| | | 2018-19 | 3,533 | 2,638 |
| | | 2019-20 | 3,440 | 2,722 |
| | | 2020-21 | 3,521 | 2,717 |
| | | 2021-22 | 3,537 | 2,798 |
| | | 2022-23 | 3,521 | 2,838 |
| | | 2023-24 | 3,525 | 2,742 |

| 2 | 2.3.2: Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker (in Rs.) *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 61,427 |
| | | 2016-17 | 65,603 |
| | | 2017-18 | 69,936 |
| | | 2018-19 | 71,402 |
| | | 2019-20 | 75,801 |
| | | 2020-21 | 78,837 |
| | | 2021-22 | 82,482 |
| | | 2022-23 | 86,365 |
| | | 2023-24 | 87,609 |

| 3 | 2.3.3: Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output *Source: (a) Numerator: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare* *(b) Denominator: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 0.76 |
| | | 2016-17 | 0.83 |
| | | 2017-18 | 0.87 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.95 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1.01 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1.10 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1.28 |
| | | 2022-23 | 1.40 |

**Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extremeweather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality**

| 1 | 2.4.1: Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land<br><br>*Source: SDDS, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 76.62 |
| | | 2016-17 | 76.83 |
| | | 2017-18 | 76.75 |
| | | 2018-19 | 76.64 |
| | | 2019-20 | 77.73 |
| | | 2020-21 | 78.52 |
| | | 2021-22 | 78.29 |

| 2 | 2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card<br><br>*Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-17 | 100 |
| | | 2017-19 | 98.54 |
| | | 2019-20 | 100 |
| | | 2022-23 | 98 |

| 3 | 2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming<br><br>*Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 0.9740 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1.1041 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1.3929 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1.5892 |
| | | 2019-20 | 2.0220 |
| | | 2020-21 | 2.3843 |
| | | 2021-22 | 3.9151 |
| | | 2022-23 | 4.4293 |

**Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resourcesand associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed**

| 1 | 2.5.1: Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, (a) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBPGR) and (b) National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources,(ICAR-NBAGR) / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | plant | Animal |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-15 | 432564 | 140364 |
| | | 2015-16 | 444607 | 146364 |
| | | 2016-17 | 449702 | 156276 |
| | | 2017-18 | 454841 | 181128 |
| | | 2018-19 | 461832 | 200549 |
| | | 2019-20 | 464517 | 220649 |
| | | 2020-21 | 475054 | 239954 |
| | | 2021-22 | 479823 | 262104 |
| | | 2022-23 | 482633 | 294504 |
| | | 2023-24 | 486452 | 316214 |

| 2 | 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction<br><br>*Source: National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources,(ICAR-NBAGR), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity; 5 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2022-23 | 17.92 |
| | | 2023-24 | 17.27 |

| 3 | 2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource, (in number)<br><br>*Source: National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBFGR), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-15 | 47 |
| | | 2015-16 | 50 |
| | | 2016-17 | 53 |
| | | 2017-18 | 58 |
| | | 2018-19 | 63 |
| | | 2019-20 | 67 |
| | | 2020-21 | 81 |
| | | 2021-22 | 91 |
| | | 2022-23 | 100 |
| | | 2023-24 | 101 |

**Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural researchand extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries**

| 1 | 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016-17 | 0.399 |
| | | 2017-18 | 0.443 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.458 |
| | | 2019-20 | 0.456 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.382 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.419 |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.451 |

| 2 | 2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (R&D) in agriculture to GVA in agriculture<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 0.044 |
| | | 2016-17 | 0.052 |
| | | 2017-18 | 0.041 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.041 |
| | | 2019-20 | 0.039 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.021 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.028 |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.033 |

**Target 2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with themandate of the Doha Development Round**

National indicator is under development

**Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility**

| 1 | 2.c.1: Percentage of agriculture mandis enrolled in e-market<br><br>*Source: Agri Marketing, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare/ Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016-17 | 6.49 |
| | | 2017-18 | 3.10 |
| | | 2020-21 | 15.10 |
| | | 2021-22 | 14.40 |
| | | 2022-23 | 19.21 |

## Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births**

| 1 | 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live births)<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-16 | 130 |
| | | 2015-17 | 122 |
| | | 2016-18 | 113 |
| | | 2017-19 | 103 |
| | | 2018-20 | 97 |
| 2 | 3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 81.40 |
| | | 2019-21 | 89.40 |
| 3 | 3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year),<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 84.40 |
| | | 2019-21 | 90.90 |

**Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births**

| 1 | 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 43 |
| | | 2016 | 39 |
| | | 2017 | 37 |
| | | 2018 | 36 |
| | | 2019 | 35 |
| | | 2020 | 32 |
| 2 | 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015 | 25 |
| | | 2016 | 24 |
| | | 2017 | 23 |
| | | 2018 | 23 |
| | | 2019 | 22 |
| | | 2020 | 20 |

**Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases**

| 1 | 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organisation) /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2018 | 0.06 |
| | | 2019 | 0.06 |
| | | 2020 | 0.05 |
| | | 2021 | 0.05 |
| | | 2022 | 0.05 |

| 2 | 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (RNTCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual* | 2018 | 208 |
| | | 2019 | 202 |
| | | 2020 | 197 |
| | | 2021 | 200 |
| | | 2022 | 199 |
| 3 | 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | Year | Value |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NVBDCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015 | 0.92 |
| | | 2016 | 0.85 |
| | | 2017 | 0.64 |
| | | 2018 | 0.32 |
| | | 2019 | 0.25 |
| | | 2020 | 0.14 |
| | | 2021 | 0.12 |
| | | 2022 | 0.13 |
| | | 2023 | 0.16 |
| 4 | 3.3.4: Prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,000 population | Year | Value |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | 2021 | 850 |
| 5 | 3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio | Year | Value |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NVBDCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015 | 0.22 |
| | | 2016 | 0.19 |
| | | 2017 | 0.17 |
| | | 2018 | 0.21 |
| | | 2019 | 0.09 |
| | | 2020 | 0.15 |
| | | 2021 | 0.18 |
| | | 2022 | 0.13 |
| | | 2023 | 0.12 |
| 6 | 3.3.6: Proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy (Per million population) | Year | Value |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015-16 | 4.46 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1.96 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1.36 |
| | | 2022-23 | 1.70 |
| | | 2023-24 | 1.63 |
| 7 | 3.3.7: Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks | Year | Value |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NVBDCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015 | 78.34 |
| | | 2016 | 85.15 |
| | | 2017 | 88.63 |
| | | 2018 | 91.63 |
| | | 2019 | 94.15 |
| | | 2020 | 97.47 |
| | | 2021 | 98.73 |
| | | 2022 | 99.84 |
| | | 2023 | 100 |

| 8 | 3.3.8: Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of Targeted Endemic districts<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NVBDCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 22.66 |
| | | 2016 | 30.47 |
| | | 2017 | 34.77 |
| | | 2018 | 37.11 |
| | | 2019 | 38.13 |
| | | 2020 | 36.03 |
| | | 2021 | 40.24 |
| | | 2022 | 41.46 |
| | | 2023 | 40.71 |
| 9 | 3.3.9: Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (India TB Report)/Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2021 | 69.8 |
| | | 2022 | 85.6 |
| | | 2023 | 91.1 |

**Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatmentand promote mental health and well-being**

| 1 | 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to Cardiovascular disease, Malignant & other Neoplasms, Diabetes Mellitus or Chronic Respiratory disease<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | | Age Group | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Year | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-69 |
| | | 2015 | 30.5 | 42.3 | 53.6 | 62.4 | 65.0 |
| | | 2016 | 31.2 | 42.0 | 54.5 | 62.3 | 64.2 |
| | | 2017 | 33.7 | 43.9 | 56.1 | 64.3 | 67.7 |
| | | 2018 | 32.6 | 44.2 | 56.7 | 62.9 | 65.2 |
| | | 2019 | 33.9 | 44.6 | 56.1 | 63.3 | 65.5 |
| | | 2020 | 36.6 | 45.9 | 54.2 | 59.2 | 61.4 |

| 2 | 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 10.6 |
| | | 2016 | 10.3 |
| | | 2017 | 9.9 |
| | | 2018 | 10.2 |
| | | 2019 | 10.4 |
| | | 2020 | 11.3 |
| | | 2021 | 12.0 |
| | | 2022 | 12.4 |

| Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | | | |
|---|---|---|---|

| 1 | 3.5.1: Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres<br><br>*Source: Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice &Empowerment / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | | 1,46,124 |
| | | 2016-17 | | 1,14,759 |
| | | 2017-18 | | 1,00,737 |
| | | 2018-19 | | 77,479 |
| | | 2019-20 | | 93,364 |
| | | 2020-21 | | 2,08,415 |
| | | 2021-22 | | 2,86,402 |
| | | 2022-23 | | 3,39,588 |
| | | 2023-24 | | 5,81,813 |
| 2 | 3.5.2: Percentage of population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol about once a week out of total population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Male | Female |
| | | 2015-16 | 40.7 | 35.0 |
| | | 2019-21 | 43.4 | 36.6 |
| 3 | 3.5.3: Percentage of population (15 years and above) who consume alcohol, by sex<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)/ Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Male | Female |
| | | 2019-21 | 18.7 | 1.3 |

| Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | | | |
|---|---|---|---|

| 1 | 3.6.1: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to indicators 11.2.2)<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Death rate | Injury rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 11.81 | 38.31 |
| | | 2016 | 11.92 | 38.11 |
| | | 2017 | 11.46 | 34.85 |
| | | 2018 | 11.54 | 33.74 |
| | | 2019 | 11.57 | 32.84 |
| | | 2020 | 9.84 | 24.76 |
| | | 2021 | 11.38 | 27.20 |
| | | 2022 | 12.4 | 30.66 |

| Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes | | |
|---|---|---|

| 1 | 3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 71.90 |
| | | 2019-21 | 74.10 |
| 2 | 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015 | 11.1 |
| | | 2016 | 10.7 |
| | | 2017 | 13.0 |
| | | 2018 | 12.2 |
| | | 2019 | 10.6 |
| | | 2020 | 11.3 |

| 3 | 3.7.3: Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | 5 Year | 1 Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 78.9 | 82.6 |
| | | 2019-21 | 88.6 | 90.6 |

| 4 | 3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 47.70 |
| | | 2019-21 | 56.40 |

| 5 | 3.7.5: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 7.90 |
| | | 2019-21 | 6.80 |

**Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services andaccess to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all**

| 1 | 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, who had four or more antenatal care visits (for the last birth) | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 51.20 |
| | | 2019-21 | 58.50 |
| | (b)Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Pentavalent or DPT vaccine | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 78.4 |
| | | 2019-21 | 87.0 |
| | (c) International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index, which is the average percentage of attributes of all core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. | Year | Value |
| | | 2018 | 75 |
| | | 2019 | 78 |
| | | 2020 | 80 |
| | | 2021 | 84 |
| | | 2022 | 85 |
| | | 2023 | 86 |
| | (d) Percentage of children (under age 5 years) with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 78.1 |
| | | 2019-21 | 56.1 |
| | (e) Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 population (based on total number of beds in Government and private hospitals) | Under Compilation | |
| | (f) Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period | Year | Value |
| | | 2019 | 81 |
| | | 2020 | 82 |
| | | 2021 | 83 |
| | | 2022 | 86 |
| | | 2023 | 87.6 |

| (g) HIV patients currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|
| | 2019-20 | 84 |
| | 2020-21 | 83 |
| | 2021-22 | 84 |
| | 2022-23 | 86 |
| | 2023-24 | 88 |

| (h) Health professionals (physicians, psychiatrists, and surgeons) per capita, relative to maximum thresholds for each cadre | Year | Doctors (per 1,000 Population) | Psychiatrists (per 1,00,000 population) | Surgeons (per 1,00,000 population) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021-22 | 0.95 | 1.20 | 14.77 |

| 2 | 3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as ashare of total household expenditure or income<br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 5 years* | **For 2017-18** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Expenditure on Health | Value |
| | | > 10% | 6.67 |
| | | > 25% | 2.30 |

| 3 | 3.8.3: Percentage of women aged 30- 49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019-21 | 1.90 |

| 4 | 3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15 years and above (in percentage)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019-21 | 24.0 | 21.3 |

| 5 | 3.8.5: Percentage of population in age group 15-49 who reported sought treatment out of total population in that age group having diabetes<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 72.50 | 81.30 |
| | | 2019-21 | 71.50 | 80.70 |

**Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soilpollution and contamination**

| 1 | 3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 years* | Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 1.20 | 1.90 |
| | | 2019-21 | 1.20 | 1.60 |

| 2 | 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 1,00,000 population)<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 2.08 |
| | | 2016 | 1.81 |
| | | 2017 | 1.59 |
| | | 2018 | 1.64 |
| | | 2019 | 1.58 |
| | | 2020 | 1.64 |
| | | 2021 | 1.72 |
| | | 2022 | 1.57 |

**Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in allcountries, as appropriate**

| 1 | 3.a.1: Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless), | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Global Adult Tobacco Survey) /Periodicity: 5 Years* | 2016-17 | 28.6 |

**Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the agreement and public health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full theprovisions in the agreement on trade-Related aspects of Intellectual property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health,and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all**

| 1 | 3.b.1: Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 62.0 |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | 2019-21 | 76.6 |

| 2 | 3.b.2: Budgetary allocation for Department of Health Research, (in Rs. crore) | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 992.77 |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | 2016-17 | 1323.60 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1731.68 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1727.88 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1860.71 |
| | | 2020-21 | 2100.00 |
| | | 2021-22 | 2663.00 |
| | | 2022-23 | 3200.65 |
| | | 2023-24 | 2980.00 |
| | | 2024-25 | 3001.73 |

**Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforcein developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States**

| 1 | 3.c.1: Health worker density | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 40.41 |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | 2016 | 44.45 |
| | | 2017 | 47.00 |
| | | 2018 | 48.80 |
| | | 2019 | 49.45 |

| 2 | 3.c.2: Percentage of government spending (including current and capital expenditure) in health sector to GDP | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 1.19 |
| | *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | 2016-17 | 1.18 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1.24 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1.26 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1.31 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1.55 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1.63 |
| | | 2022-23 | 1.37 |

**Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction andmanagement of national and global health risks**

| 1 | 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and FamilyWelfare, NCDC / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2018 | 75 |
| | | 2019 | 78 |
| | | 2020 | 80 |
| | | 2021 | 84 |
| | | 2022 | 85 |
| | | 2023 | 86 |

## Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading torelevant and effective learning outcomes**

| 1 | 4.1.1: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5 and 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy,Ministry of Education / Periodicity: 3 Years* | **Year** | **2017** | | **2021** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Grade** | **Language** | **Mathematics** | **Language** | **Mathematics** |
| | | Class 3 | 48.3 | 53.9 | 39 | 43 |
| | | Class 5 | 46.3 | 44.7 | 42 | 25 |
| | | Class 8 | 37.3 | 39.6 | 34 | 27 |

| 2 | 4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 10<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy,Ministry of Education/ Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Grade 5** | **Grade 8** | **Grade 10** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 97.59 | 98.58 | 80.44 |
| | | 2016-17 | 97.58 | 98.85 | 80.39 |
| | | 2017-18 | 96.85 | 97.64 | 75.33 |
| | | 2018-19 | 96.53 | 97.18 | 77.58 |
| | | 2019-20 | 97.16 | 97.62 | 80.73 |
| | | 2020-21 | 94.16 | 95.22 | 84.86 |
| | | 2021-22 | 88.88 | 91.35 | - |

| 3 | 4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy,Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 48.32 |
| | | 2016-17 | 43.77 |
| | | 2017-18 | 48.13 |
| | | 2018-19 | 50.14 |
| | | 2019-20 | 51.42 |
| | | 2020-21 | 53.80 |
| | | 2021-22 | 57.6 |

| 4 | 4.1.4: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy,Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Primary** | **Upper primary** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 94.11 | 72.02 |
| | | 2016-17 | 91.31 | 70.71 |
| | | 2017-18 | 89.21 | 71.14 |
| | | 2018-19 | 89.14 | 68.99 |
| | | 2019-20 | 91.40 | 71.14 |
| | | 2020-21 | 92.70 | 74.10 |
| | | 2021-22 | 88.6 | 71.3 |

| 5 | 4.1.5: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Primary | Upper primary | Secondary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 98.79 | 81.29 | 58.35 |
| | | 2016-17 | 96.08 | 79.66 | 58.03 |
| | | 2017-18 | 94.34 | 80.30 | 59.36 |
| | | 2018-19 | 93.60 | 76.97 | 55.64 |
| | | 2019-20 | 97.31 | 79.55 | 59.98 |
| | | 2020-21 | 98.60 | 84.40 | 61.80 |
| | | 2021-22 | 99.1 | 87.3 | 64.7 |
| 6 | 4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/ secondary levels<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Primary | Upper Primary | Secondary |
| | | 2017-18 | 86.58 | 71.41 | 59.38 |
| | | 2018-19 | 86.78 | 71.58 | 59.90 |
| | | 2019-20 | 86.97 | 74.59 | 59.55 |
| | | 2020-21 | 95.30 | 80.90 | 61.50 |
| | | 2021-22 | 95.4 | 81.2 | 64.7 |
| 7 | 4.1.7: Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy,Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | From 2015-16 onwards<br><br>Free and compulsory education upto class 8th | | | |

| **Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primaryeducation so that they are ready for primary education** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4.2.1: Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy,Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2018-19 | 51.30 |
| | | 2019-20 | 49.80 |
| | | 2020-21 | 35.68 |
| | | 2021-22 | 33.22 |
| 2 | 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy,Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2018-19 | 41.34 |
| | | 2019-20 | 51.03 |
| | | 2020-21 | 51.00 |
| | | 2021-22 | 53.32 |

| **Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiaryeducation, including university** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months<br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years* | Under compilation | |
| 2 | 4.3.2: Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education<br><br>*Source: Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2016-17 | 0.98 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1.01 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1.05 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1.06 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1.05 |

| 3 | 4.3.3: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education<br><br>*Source: Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 23.70 |
| | | 2016-17 | 24.1 |
| | | 2017-18 | 24.6 |
| | | 2018-19 | 24.9 |
| | | 2019-20 | 25.6 |
| | | 2020-21 | 27.3 |
| | | 2021-22 | 28.4 |

**Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical andvocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship**

| 1 | 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills<br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years* | Under compilation |
|---|---|---|

**Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations**

| 1 | 4.5.1: Gender Parity indices for Primary/ Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Primary | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Tertiary Education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 1.01 | 1 | 1 | 0.95 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1 | 0.99 | 1 | 0.98 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1.01 | 1 | 1.03 | 1.05 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1.02 | 1 | 1.04 | 1.06 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1.02 | 0.99 | 1.03 | 1.05 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1.03 | 1 | 1.02 | 1.01 |

| 2 | 4.5.2: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Primary | Upper Primary | Elementary | Secondary | Higher Secondary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 1.18 | 1.13 | 1.16 | 0.56 | 0.25 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1.09 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 0.56 | 0.28 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1.05 | 1.14 | 1.08 | 0.62 | 0.31 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.65 | 0.31 |
| | | 2019-20 | 0.99 | 1.09 | 1.02 | 0.68 | 0.32 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.91 | 1.05 | 0.96 | 0.71 | 0.32 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.93 | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.75 | 0.39 |

**Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy andnumeracy**

| 1 | 4.6.1: Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & CensusCommissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: 10 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2011 | 86.14 |

**Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development**

| 1 | 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to 12.8.1 and 13.3.1), *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | **For the year 2020** |
|---|---|---|

**For the year 2020**

| Area | Value |
|---|---|
| Policy | 1.00 |
| Curricula | 0.92 |
| Teacher Education | 0.95 |
| Student Assessment | 1.00 |

**Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**

| 1 | 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) electricity (in percentage) | 58.55 | 60.81 | 63.06 | 73.86 | 83.43 | 86.90 | 89.3 |
| | (b) computers for pedagogical purposes (in percentage) | 27.31 | 28.24 | 31.25 | 32.66 | 38.54 | 41.25 | 47.5 |
| | (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp and toilets (in percentage) | Toilets-19.79 Ramp-61.00 | Toilets-22.44 Ramp-61.31 | Toilets-8.02 Ramp-62.07 | Toilets-17.54 Ramp-63.71 | Toilets-21.65 Ramp-67.65 | Toilets–25.25 Ramp–70.75 | Toilets – 27.00 Ramp – 71.80 |
| | (d) basic drinking water (in percentage) | 86.62 | 87.34 | 90.01 | 95.68 | 97.15 | 97.45 | 98.2 |
| | (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities (in percentage) | Boys-95.65 Girls-96.90 | Boys-95.62 Girls--96.88 | Boys-94.03 Girls-96.12 | Boys-92.63 Girls-94.38 | Boys-95.83 Girls–96.88 | Boys- 96.20 Girls– 97.32 | Boys– 96.20 Girls– 97.50 |
| | (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (in percentage) | 51.60 | 55.55 | 58.09 | 88.18 | 90.24 | 91.99 | 93.6 |

*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*

**Target 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States**

| 1 | 4.c.1: Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **2015-16** | **2016-17** | **2017-18** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Primary | 67.82 | 67.22 | 68.31 | 71.68 | 76.72 | 89.51 | 91.40 |
| | | Upper Primary | 74.56 | 72.62 | 65.72 | 72.27 | 76.78 | 88.31 | 90.52 |
| | | Secondary | 81.60 | 79.96 | 80.42 | 82.62 | 78.03 | 91.59 | 92.23 |
| | | Higher Secondary | 64.45 | 84.21 | 87.24 | 77.96 | 78.17 | 90.66 | 91.77 |

## Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

| S.No. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere**

| 1 | 5.1.1: Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, (inpercentage) *Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development/ Periodicity: Annual* | **From 2017 to 2023** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Overarching legal frame-works and public life** | **Violence against women** | **Employment and economic benefits** | **Marriage and family** |
| | | 83.33 | 88.89 | 100 | 100 |

| 2 | 5.1.2: Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 2.90 |
| | | 2016 | 2.82 |
| | | 2017 | 2.93 |
| | | 2018 | 3.19 |
| | | 2019 | 3.21 |
| | | 2020 | 2.67 |
| | | 2021 | 3.10 |

| 3 | 5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth (in Per 1,000 male live births) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-16 | 898 |
| | | 2015-17 | 896 |
| | | 2016-18 | 899 |
| | | 2017-19 | 904 |
| | | 2018-20 | 907 |

| 4 | 5.1.4: Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 54.23 |
| | | 2016 | 55.19 |
| | | 2017 | 57.93 |
| | | 2018 | 58.78 |
| | | 2019 | 62.31 |
| | | 2020 | 56.49 |
| | | 2021 | 64.45 |
| | | 2022 | 66.38 |

| 5 | 5.1.5: Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2022-23 | 0.76 |

| | **Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking andsexual and other types of exploitation** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months | **Year** | **Value** |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years* | 2019-21 | 26.8 |
| 2 | 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months | **Year** | **Value** |
| | *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years* | 2019-21 | 0.4 |
| 3 | 5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the year (Per 1,00,000 females) | **Year** | **Value** |
| | *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015 | 22.2 |
| | | 2016 | 23.1 |
| | | 2017 | 27.2 |
| | | 2018 | 27.7 |
| | | 2019 | 28.1 |
| | | 2020 | 26.7 |
| | | 2021 | 28.8 |
| 4 | 5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year | **Year** | **Value** |
| | *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015 | 34.83 |
| | | 2016 | 32.33 |
| | | 2017 | 37.42 |
| | | 2018 | 38.63 |
| | | 2019 | 36.11 |
| | | 2020 | 40.28 |
| | | 2021 | 39.22 |
| 5 | 5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year | **Year** | **Value** |
| | *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015 | 49.64 |
| | | 2016 | 54.36 |
| | | 2017 | 42.38 |
| | | 2018 | 38.46 |
| | | 2019 | 39.29 |
| | | 2020 | 38.03 |
| | | 2021 | 45.40 |
| | | 2022 | 36.8 |
| 6 | 5.2.6: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year | **Year** | **Value** |
| | *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015 | 6.99 |
| | | 2016 | 7.02 |
| | | 2017 | 7.19 |
| | | 2018 | 7.45 |
| | | 2019 | 7.87 |
| | | 2020 | 5.63 |
| | | 2021 | 7.03 |
| | | 2022 | 7.64 |

| | 5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1,000 males) | **Year** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | *Source: Office of the Registrar General & CensusCommissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: 10 Years* | 2011 | 918 | 923 | 905 |

| Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | | |
|---|---|---|

| 1 | 5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years,<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 26.8 |
| | | 2019-21 | 23.3 |

| 2 | 5.3.2: Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 0.31 |
| | | 2016 | 0.30 |
| | | 2017 | 0.31 |
| | | 2018 | 0.35 |
| | | 2019 | 0.35 |
| | | 2020 | 0.61 |
| | | 2021 | 0.70 |
| | | 2022 | 0.62 |

| Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate | | | |
|---|---|---|---|

| 1 | 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (in %)<br><br>*Source: TUS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 Years* | **Year - 2019** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Area** | **Male** | **Female** |
| | | Rural | 2.64 | 19.72 |
| | | Urban | 2.15 | 18.61 |
| | | Total | 2.50 | 19.44 |

| Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 1 | 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 10.2.2 and 16.7.1)<br><br>*Source: Election Commission of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and MoHUA/Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs; Annual for State Legislative Assemblies* | **Year** | **Lok Sabha** | **State Assemblies** | **ULB** | **PRI** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014 | 11.42 | - | - | 46.14 |
| | | 2019 | 14.36 | 11.00 | 43.16 | 44.37 |
| | | 2020 | - | 11.00 | - | - |
| | | 2021 | - | 9.00 | - | - |
| | | 2022 | - | 9.00 | - | 45.61 |
| | | 2023 | - | 9.00 | - | - |

| 2 | 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Measure-I** | **Measure-II** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019-20 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| | | 2021-22 | 16.6 | 17.1 |
| | | 2022-23 | 14.8 | 15.1 |

| 3 | 5.5.3: Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections (in percentage)<br><br>*Source: Election Commission of India / Periodicity: 5 Years* | **Year** | **Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014 | 8.19 |
| | | 2019 | 9.01 |

| 4 | 5.5.4: Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2020-21 | 0.43 | |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.48 | |

**Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the programme of action of the International Conference on population and Development and the Beijing platform for action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

| 1 | 5.6.1: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years (in percentage)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 12.9 | |
| | | 2019-21 | 9.4 | |
| 2 | 5.6.2: Whether the country has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare /Periodicity: 4 Years* | Year | Value | |
| | | 2018 | 64.8 | |
| | | 2020 | 80.7 | |

| 3 | 5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS,<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years* | Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 31.50 | 21.70 |
| | | 2019-21 | 28.50 | 20.10 |

**Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control overland and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws**

| 1 | 5.a.1: Operational land holdings - (female operated operational holding),<br><br>*Source: Agriculture Census, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare/Periodicity: 5 years* | Year | Value | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 13.96 | | |
| 2 | 5.a.2: No. of borrowers per 1,00,000 adults (Male and Female)<br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years* | Under compilation | | | |

| 3 | 5.a.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) other than public works (Rs. per day)<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual, givingquarterly estimates* | Quarter | Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jul - Sep | 2017-18 | 265 | 169 |
| | | | 2018-19 | 288 | 175 |
| | | | 2019-20 | 311 | 190 |
| | | | 2020-21 | 340 | 218 |
| | | | 2021-22 | 392 | 266 |
| | | | 2022-23 | 443 | 265 |
| | | Oct - Dec | 2017-18 | 274 | 173 |
| | | | 2018-19 | 298 | 190 |
| | | | 2019-20 | 319 | 197 |
| | | | 2020-21 | 341 | 221 |
| | | | 2021-22 | 401 | 267 |
| | | | 2022-23 | 428 | 276 |
| | | Jan - Mar | 2017-18 | 280 | 177 |
| | | | 2018-19 | 299 | 193 |
| | | | 2019-20 | 328 | 211 |
| | | | 2020-21 | 352 | 229 |
| | | | 2021-22 | 406 | 264 |
| | | | 2022-23 | 429 | 286 |

| | | | Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Apr - Jun | 2017-18 | 291 | 182 |
| | | | 2018-19 | 310 | 204 |
| | | | 2019-20 | 317 | 212 |
| | | | 2020-21 | 357 | 233 |
| | | | 2021-22 | 408 | 272 |
| | | | 2022-23 | 432 | 291 |
| 4 | 5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works (Rs.per day)<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual, givingquarterly estimates* | **Quarter** | **Year** | **Male** | **Female** |
| | | Jul - Sep | 2017-18 | 222 | 159 |
| | | | 2018-19 | 236 | 164 |
| | | | 2019-20 | 256 | 180 |
| | | | 2020-21 | 281 | 204 |
| | | | 2021-22 | 324 | 252 |
| | | | 2022-23 | 347 | 250 |
| | | Oct - Dec | 2017-18 | 233 | 169 |
| | | | 2018-19 | 254 | 181 |
| | | | 2019-20 | 256 | 187 |
| | | | 2020-21 | 280 | 204 |
| | | | 2021-22 | 325 | 246 |
| | | | 2022-23 | 356 | 262 |
| | | Jan - Mar | 2017-18 | 240 | 168 |
| | | | 2018-19 | 250 | 185 |
| | | | 2019-20 | 267 | 199 |
| | | | 2020-21 | 295 | 213 |
| | | | 2021-22 | 330 | 244 |
| | | | 2022-23 | 350 | 268 |
| | | Apr - Jun | 2017-18 | 247 | 172 |
| | | | 2018-19 | 261 | 187 |
| | | | 2019-20 | 268 | 203 |
| | | | 2020-21 | 301 | 224 |
| | | | 2021-22 | 332 | 249 |
| | | | 2022-23 | 349 | 271 |

| | | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage)<br><br>*Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015-16 | 88.92 |
| | | 2016-17 | 90.41 |
| | | 2017-18 | 91.77 |
| | | 2018-19 | 87.66 |
| | | 2019-20 | 91.67 |
| | | 2020-21 | 89.71 |
| | | 2021-22 | 92.70 |
| | | 2022-23 | 96.41 |
| | | 2023-24 | 97.53 |

| 6 | 5.a.6: Percentage of adult having an account at a formal financial institution<br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years* | Under compilation | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 5.a.7: Percentage of women having an accountat a formal financial institution<br><br>*Source: NSSO Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years* | Under compilation | |

| **Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5.b.1: Percentage of women employed in IT and ITeS industry<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2016 | 34 |
| | | 2017 | 34 |
| | | 2018 | 34 |
| | | 2019 | 35 |
| | | 2020 | 35 |
| | | 2021 | 35 |
| | | 2022 | 36 |
| | | 2023 | 36 |
| | | 2024 | 36 |

| **Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5.c.1: Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Women and ChildDevelopment / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | Central Ministries - 57<br>States/UTs - 14 |
| | | 2016-17 to 2021-22 | Central Ministries – 57<br>States/UTs - 23 |
| | | 2022-23 | Central Ministries – 57<br>States/UTs - 27 |
| | | 2023-24 | Central Ministries - 62<br>States/UTs - 33 |

## Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all**

| 1 | 6.1.1: Percentage of households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (Urban & Rural)<br><br>*Source: DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, for Rural and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for Urban   /Periodicity: Annual for Rural and Urban* | **a) Rural** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2019-20 | 21.33 |
| | | 2020-21 | 37.97 |
| | | 2021-22 | 48.15 |
| | | 2022-23 | 59.84 |
| | | 2023-24 | 75.75 |
| | | **b) Urban** | |
| | | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2021 | 70.36 |
| 2 | 6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)<br><br>*Source: DDWS Ministry of Jal Shakti, / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 94.57 |
| | | 2016-17 | 94.35 |
| | | 2017-18 | 95.23 |
| | | 2018-19 | 95.98 |
| | | 2019-20 | 96.96 |
| | | 2020-21 | 98.56 |
| | | 2021-22 | 98.64 |
| | | 2022-23 | 99.25 |
| | | 2023-24 | 99.29 |

**Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying specialattention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**

| 1 | 6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)<br><br>*Source: DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, for Rural and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for Urban / Periodicity: Annual for Rural and Urban* | **a) Rural** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 50.90 |
| | | 2016-17 | 63.02 |
| | | 2017-18 | 80.51 |
| | | 2018-19 | 99.03 |
| | | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 100.00 |
| | | **b) Urban - Under Compilation** | |
| 2 | 6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target<br><br>*Source: DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 0.72 |
| | | 2016-17 | 18.45 |
| | | 2017-18 | 51.50 |
| | | 2018-19 | 88.13 |
| | | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 100.00 |

| 3 | 6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education /Periodicity: Annual* | 2015-16 | 96.90 |
| | | 2016-17 | 96.88 |
| | | 2017-18 | 96.12 |
| | | 2018-19 | 94.38 |
| | | 2019-20 | 96.88 |
| | | 2020-21 | 97.32 |
| | | 2021-22 | 97.5 |

**Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**

| 1 | 6.3.1: Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | 2020 | 27.96 |
| | | 2021 | 47.96 |

| 2 | 6.3.2: Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015 | 87 |
| | | 2016 | 87 |
| | | 2017 | 88 |
| | | 2018 | 88 |
| | | 2019 | 90 |
| | | 2021 | 91 |
| | | 2022 | 92 |
| | | 2023 | 91 |

**Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply offreshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity**

| 1 | 6.4.1: Per capita storage of water (in m³/person) | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual* | 2011 | 209.41 |
| | | 2021 | 190.97 |
| | | 2023 | 188.46 |
| | | 2024 | 186.82 |

| 2 | 6.4.2: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual* | 2011 | 62.00 |
| | | 2013 | 62.00 |
| | | 2017 | 63.33 |
| | | 2020 | 61.60 |
| | | 2022 | 60.08 |
| | | 2023 | 59.26 |

| 3 | 6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (in m³/person)<br><br>*Source: CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: 5 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2011 | 1,545 |
| | | 2021 | 1,486 |
| | | 2023 | 1,461 |
| | | 2024 | 1,449 |

**Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperationas appropriate**

| 1 | 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management<br><br>*Source: CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: 2 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2020 | 45 |
| | | 2023 | 75 |

**Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers andlakes**

| 1 | 6.6.2: Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited<br><br>*Source: CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2011 | 16.00 |
| | | 2013 | 16.00 |
| | | 2017 | 17.00 |
| | | 2020 | 16.00 |
| | | 2022 | 14.00 |
| | | 2023 | 11.00 |

**Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment,recycling and reuse technologies**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management**

| 1 | 6.b.1: Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]<br><br>*Source: DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021-22 | 0.81 |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.87 |
| | | 2023-24 | 0.90 |

## Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services** | | | |
| 1 | 7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified, *Source: Ministry of Power / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2019-20 | 99.77 |
| | | 2021-22 | 100.00 |
| 2 | 7.1.2: Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel *Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 62.83 |
| | | 2016-17 | 74.16 |
| | | 2017-18 | 82.49 |
| | | 2018-19 | 97.95 |
| | | 2019-20 | 97.94 |
| | | 2020-21 | 98.10 |
| | | 2021-22 | 99.35 |
| | | 2022-23 | 99.80 |
| | | 2023-24 | 106.54 |
| **Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix** | | | |
| 1 | 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** (in %) |
| | | 2015-16 | 15.95 |
| | | 2016-17 | 16.49 |
| | | 2017-18 | 17.42 |
| | | 2018-19 | 19.01 |
| | | 2019-20 | 21.17 |
| | | 2020-21 | 21.53 |
| | | 2021-22 | 21.62 |
| | | 2022-23 | 22.51 |
| | | 2023-24 | 20.70 |
| **Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency** | | | |
| 1 | 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (in mega joules per rupee) *Source: Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Central Electricity Authority / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 0.2556 |
| | | 2016-17 | 0.2414 |
| | | 2017-18 | 0.2356 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.2338 |
| | | 2019-20 | 0.2239 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.2176 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.2198 |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.2188 |

**Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, inaccordance with their respective programmes of support**

| 1 | 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Similar to indicator 12.a.1) *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-15 | 63.25 |
| | | 2015-16 | 69.07 |
| | | 2016-17 | 78.28 |
| | | 2017-18 | 87.01 |
| | | 2018-19 | 92.64 |
| | | 2019-20 | 98.86 |
| | | 2020-21 | 103.64 |
| | | 2021-22 | 114.29 |
| | | 2022-23 | 124.38 |
| | | 2023-24 | 136.56 |

## Goal 8: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employmentand decent work for all

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries** | | | |
| 1 | 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 6.6 |
| | | 2016-17 | 6.9 |
| | | 2017-18 | 5.6 |
| | | 2018-19 | 5.4 |
| | | 2019-20 | 2.8 |
| | | 2020-21 | -6.8 |
| | | 2021-22 | 8.6 |
| | | 2022-23 | 5.9 |
| | | 2023-24 | 7.2 |
| **Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including  through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors** | | | |
| 1 | 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2018-19 | 3.35 |
| 2 | 8.2.2: Total number of patents issued (granted)<br><br>(similar to indicators 8.3.2 and 9.5.3)<br><br>*Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry ofCommerce and Industry / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 6,326 |
| | | 2016-17 | 9,847 |
| | | 2017-18 | 13,045 |
| | | 2018-19 | 15,283 |
| | | 2019-20 | 24,936 |
| | | 2020-21 | 28,391 |
| | | 2021-22 | 30,073 |
| | | 2022-23 | 34,134 |
| | | 2023-24 | 1,03,057 |
| 3 | 8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 13.1 |
| | | 2016-17 | 7.9 |
| | | 2017-18 | 7.5 |
| | | 2018-19 | 5.4 |
| | | 2019-20 | -3.0 |
| | | 2020-21 | 3.1 |
| | | 2021-22 | 10.0 |
| | | 2022-23 | -2.2 |

| 4 | 8.2.4: Annual growth in agriculture sector | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015-16 | 0.6 |
| | | 2016-17 | 6.8 |
| | | 2017-18 | 6.6 |
| | | 2018-19 | 2.1 |
| | | 2019-20 | 6.2 |
| | | 2020-21 | 4.0 |
| | | 2021-22 | 4.6 |
| | | 2022-23 | 4.7 |

**Target 8.3: promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of MSME, including through access to financial services**

| 1 | 8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual* | 2017-18 | 68.2 |
| | | 2018-19 | 68.4 |
| | | 2019-20 | 69.5 |
| | | 2020-21 | 71.4 |
| | | 2021-22 | 71.8 |
| | | 2022-23 | 74.3 |

| 2 | 8.3.2: Total number of patents issued (granted) | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (similar to indicators 8.2.2 and 9.5.3) | 2015-16 | 6,326 |
| | | 2016-17 | 9,847 |
| | *Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry / Periodicity: Annual* | 2017-18 | 13,045 |
| | | 2018-19 | 15,283 |
| | | 2019-20 | 24,936 |
| | | 2020-21 | 28,391 |
| | | 2021-22 | 30,073 |
| | | 2022-23 | 34,134 |
| | | 2023-24 | 1,03,057 |

| 3 | 8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME, (in Rupees crore) | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual* | 2015-16 | 12,16,007.09 |
| | | 2016-17 | 12,96,398.83 |
| | | 2017-18 | 13,24,239.34 |
| | | 2018-19 | 15,10,650.54 |
| | | 2019-20 | 16,13,582.17 |
| | | 2020-21 | 17,839,24.80 |
| | | 2021-22 | 20,11,056.98 |
| | | 2022-23 | 22,60,135.28 |

| 4 | 8.3.4: Number of MSME registered under the online Udyam Registration Portal<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2020-21 | 28,57,387 |
| | | 2021-22 | 51,58,808 |
| | | 2022-23 | 85,74,383 |
| | | 2023-24 | 2,49,25,919 |
| 5 | 8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India<br><br>*Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2016 | 428 |
| | | 2017 | 5,052 |
| | | 2018 | 8,576 |
| | | 2019 | 11,216 |
| | | 2020 | 14,454 |
| | | 2021 | 19,989 |
| | | 2022 | 26,522 |
| | | 2023 | 34,749 |

**Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead**

| 1 | 8.4.1: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated<br><br>*Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2017-18 | 0.51 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.56 |
| | | 2019-20 | 0.60 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.61 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.62 |
| 2 | 8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in Kg.)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 136.9 |
| | | 2016-17 | 141.5 |
| | | 2017-18 | 149.7 |
| | | 2018-19 | 157.3 |
| | | 2019-20 | 157.5 |
| | | 2020-21 | 142.7 |
| | | 2021-22 | 148.0 |
| | | 2022-23 | 161.6 |
| | | 2023-24 | 166.4 |

**Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value**

| 1 | 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation (in Rs.)<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2017-18 | 50.0 |
| | | 2018-19 | 53.0 |
| | | 2019-20 | 56.0 |
| | | 2020-21 | 59.0 |
| | | 2021-22 | 66.0 |
| | | 2022-23 | 70.0 |

| 2 | 8.5.2: Unemployment rate<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2017-18 | 6.1 |
| | | 2018-19 | 5.8 |
| | | 2019-20 | 4.8 |
| | | 2020-21 | 4.2 |
| | | 2021-22 | 4.1 |
| | | 2022-23 | 3.2 |

| 3 | 8.5.3: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2022-23 | 61.6 |

**Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**

| 1 | 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)<br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years* | Under compilation | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and securethe prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms**

| 1 | 8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 5.67 |
| | | 2016 | 6.38 |
| | | 2017 | 2.21 |
| | | 2018 | 1.72 |
| | | 2019 | 1.65 |
| | | 2020 | 1.27 |
| | | 2021 | 1.60 |
| | | 2022 | 1.63 |

| 2 | 8.7.2: Number of missing children<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 60,443 |
| | | 2016 | 63,407 |
| | | 2017 | 63,349 |
| | | 2018 | 67,134 |
| | | 2019 | 73,885 |
| | | 2020 | 59,262 |
| | | 2021 | 77,535 |
| | | 2022 | 83,350 |

**Target 8.8: protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, inparticular women migrants, and those in precarious employment**

| 1 | 8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016 | 37.73 |
| | | 2017 | 36.26 |
| | | 2018 | 30.34 |
| | | 2019 | 27.24 |
| | | 2020 | 19.12 |
| | | 2021 | 21.77 |
| | | 2022 | 21.57 |
| 2 | 8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: 10 Years* | Year | Value |
| | | 2011 | 42.6 |
| 3 | 8.8.3: Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2022-23 | 53.9 |

**Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture andproducts**

| 1 | 8.9.1: Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Tourism / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Total share in GDP (in %) | Growth Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 2.65 | - |
| | | 2016-17 | 2.62 | 10.68 |
| | | 2017-18 | 2.61 | 10.72 |
| | | 2018-19 | 2.61 | 10.22 |
| | | 2019-20 | 2.69 | 9.91 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.78 | -71.42 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.92 | 39.78 |
| 2 | 8.9.2: Percentage change in number of visits by tourists (domestic & foreign) over previous year<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Tourism / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value | |
| | | 2016 | 12.7 | |
| | | 2017 | 2.7 | |
| | | 2018 | 11.8 | |
| | | 2019 | 25.0 | |
| | | 2020 | (-)73.8 | |
| | | 2021 | 9.9 | |
| | | 2022 | 156.3 | |

**Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all**

| 1 | 8.10.1 (a): Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population, (b) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population<br><br>*Source: Numerator: Reserve Bank of India and Denominator: Registrar General of Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Banking Outlets | ATMs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 59.9 | 16.5 |
| | | 2016-17 | 60.5 | 17.1 |
| | | 2017-18 | 60.9 | 16.9 |
| | | 2018-19 | 85.4 | 16.7 |
| | | 2019-20 | 98.8 | 17.5 |
| | | 2020-21 | 130.3 | 17.6 |
| | | 2021-22 | 267.5 | 18.1 |
| | | 2022-23 | 158.8 | 18.7 |
| | | 2023-24 | - | 18.5 |

| 2 | 8.10.2: Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population<br><br>*Source: (a) Numerator: Reserve Bank of India (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 1,408 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1,538 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1,605 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1,660 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1,744 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1780 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1880 |
| | | 2022-23 | 2086 |

**Target 8.a: Increase aid for trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through theEnhanced Integrated Framework for trade-related technical assistance to Least Developed Countries**

| | National Indicator is under development |
|---|---|

**Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs pact of theInternational Labour Organization**

| 1 | 8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment / Periodicity: Annual* | Yes |
|---|---|---|

## Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fosterinnovation

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, tosupport economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all**

| 1 | 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population wholive within 2 km of an all-season road<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Rural Development / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2020-21 | | 86 | |

| 2 | 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport<br><br>*Source: (1) Railway Board is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes byRailways/ Periodicity: Annual*<br><br>*(2) Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transportand Highway is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by Roads/ Periodicity: Annual*<br><br>*(3) Ministry of Civil Aviation is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by air /Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Road Transport (billion passenger Km/ freight in billion tonnes km)** | **Domestic/International passengers and freights carried by all scheduled Domestic/International carriers (passenger in million/cargo in million tonnes)** | | **Indian Railways (passenger in million/ freight in million tonnes)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Domestic** | **International** | |
| | | 2015-16 | 15,428 / 2027.40 | 85.20 / 0.62 | 50.17/ 1.42 | 8107 / 1108.62 |
| | | 2016-17 | 17,861 / 2263.0 | 103.75 / 0.64 | 54.87/ 1.52 | 8,116 / 1110.95 |
| | | 2017-18 | 20237/ 2484.80 | 123.32 / 0.70 | 60.84/ 1.75 | 8,286 / 1162.64 |
| | | 2018-19 | 22582/ 2697.00 | 140.33 / 0.76 | 64.16/ 1.82 | 8,439 / 1225.29 |
| | | 2019-20 | 25199 / 2927.3 | 141.20 / 0.73 | 60.77/ 1.56 | 8,086 / 1212.22 |
| | | 2020-21 | 22422/ 2689.3 | 53.33/ 0.47 | 8.79/ 1.01 | 1250 / 1233.85 |
| | | 2021-22 | 26299/ 3031.6 | 84.18/ 0.61 | 21.18/ 1.43 | 3519/ 1418.84 |
| | | 2022-23 | | 136.03/ 0.70 | 54.63/ 1.53 | 6396/ 1510.76 |
| | | 2023-24 | | 140.31/ 0.69 | 59.43/ 1.41 | |

| 3 | 9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use (in Rs. crore)<br><br>*Source: National Account Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Current | Constant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 42,19,570 | 37,31,740 |
| | | 2016-17 | 44,76,754 | 39,10,207 |
| | | 2017-18 | 50,53,181 | 42,89,515 |
| | | 2018-19 | 58,86,657 | 48,03,280 |
| | | 2019-20 | 58,55,616 | 47,01,116 |
| | | 2020-21 | 54,63,457 | 42,92,301 |
| | | 2021-22 | 71,93,484 | 51,74,466 |
| | | 2022-23 | 85,64,099 | 55,29,887 |

**Target 9.2: promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries**

| 1 | 9.2.1: Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*<br><br>*Periodicity: Annual* | Year | At constant price | At current price | per capita<br><br>(Rs. crore/million person) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 16.75 | 15.58 | 1,483.90 |
| | | 2016-17 | 16.69 | 15.16 | 1,581.80 |
| | | 2017-18 | 16.81 | 15.02 | 1,681.45 |
| | | 2018-19 | 16.64 | 14.88 | 1755.08 |
| | | 2019-20 | 15.55 | 13.46 | 1685.09 |
| | | 2020-21 | 17.01 | 14.12 | 1718.41 |
| | | 2021-22 | 17.05 | 14.38 | 1871.30 |
| | | 2022-23 | 15.58 | 13.12 | 1811.18 |
| | | 2023-24 | 15.83 | 12.93 | 1972.53 |

| 2 | 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment<br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2017-18 | 12.13 |
| | | 2018-19 | 12.07 |
| | | 2019-20 | 11.2 |
| | | 2020-21 | 10.9 |
| | | 2021-22 | 11.6 |
| | | 2022-23 | 11.4 |

| 3 | 9.2.3: Percentage share of GVA inManufacturing to Total GVA

Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 17.1 |
| | | 2016-17 | 16.7 |
| | | 2017-18 | 16.6 |
| | | 2018-19 | 16.4 |
| | | 2019-20 | 14.7 |
| | | 2020-21 | 15.4 |
| | | 2021-22 | 15.7 |
| | | 2022-23 | 14.3 |
| | | 2023-24 | 14.1 |

**Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financialservices, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets**

| 1 | 9.3.1: Share of household sector in totalindustry value added

Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 43.70 |
| | | 2016-17 | 43.71 |
| | | 2017-18 | 44.07 |
| | | 2018-19 | 44.04 |
| | | 2019-20 | 44.49 |
| | | 2020-21 | 44.10 |
| | | 2021-22 | 44.66 |
| | | 2022-23 | 44.25 |

| 2 | 9.3.2: Percentage of credit flow to MSME as a percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 18.18 |
| | | 2016-17 | 17.29 |
| | | 2017-18 | 16.84 |
| | | 2018-19 | 17.32 |
| | | 2019-20 | 16.39 |
| | | 2020-21 | 17.20 |
| | | 2021-22 | 18.17 |
| | | 2022-23 | 18.59 |

**Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiencyand greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities**

| 1 | 9.4.1: Total $CO_2$ emissions of power sector per unit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore)

Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power / Periodicity: Annual | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 61.45 |
| | | 2016-17 | 57.71 |
| | | 2017-18 | 53.96 |
| | | 2018-19 | 50.84 |
| | | 2019-20 | 46.17 |
| | | 2020-21 | 45.84 |
| | | 2021-22 | 42.46 |
| | | 2022-23 | 40.52 |

| 2 | 9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added, (Tonne of Oil Equivalent/000' Rupees)<br><br>*Source: Economic Statistics Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016-17 | 0.00736 |
| | | 2017-18 | 0.00732 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.00772 |
| | | 2019-20 | 0.00764 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.00731 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.00630 |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.00654 |

**Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particulardeveloping countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending**

| 1 | 9.5.1: Research and development expenditureas a proportion of GDP<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 3.52 |
| | | 2016-17 | 3.82 |
| | | 2017-18 | 3.29 |
| | | 2018-19 | 3.37 |
| | | 2019-20 | 3.33 |
| | | 2020-21 | 3.42 |
| | | 2021-22 | 3.13 |
| | | 2022-23 | 3.07 |

| 2 | 9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) permillion population<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Science and Technology /Periodicity: 2 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 218 |
| | | 2017-18 | 255 |
| | | 2020-21 | 262 |

| 3 | 9.5.3: Total number of patents issued (granted),(similar to 8.2.2 and 8.3.2)<br><br>*Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 6,326 |
| | | 2016-17 | 9,847 |
| | | 2017-18 | 13,045 |
| | | 2018-19 | 15,283 |
| | | 2019-20 | 24,936 |
| | | 2020-21 | 28,391 |
| | | 2021-22 | 30,073 |
| | | 2022-23 | 34,134 |
| | | 2023-24 | 1,03,057 |

**Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial,technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and smallisland developing States**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring aconducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities**

| 1 | 9.b.1: Share of IPP in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation  *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 12.26 | |
| | | 2016-17 | 13.55 | |
| | | 2017-18 | 11.69 | |
| | | 2018-19 | 11.45 | |
| | | 2019-20 | 11.71 | |
| | | 2020-21 | 12.51 | |
| | | 2021-22 | 10.59 | |
| | | 2022-23 | 9.99 | |

| 2 | 9.b.2: Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA  *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Current | Constant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 4.17 | 4.54 |
| | | 2016-17 | 4.45 | 4.90 |
| | | 2017-18 | 4.26 | 4.76 |
| | | 2018-19 | 4.49 | 5.02 |
| | | 2019-20 | 4.73 | 5.36 |
| | | 2020-21 | 5.35 | 6.17 |
| | | 2021-22 | 5.43 | 6.04 |
| | | 2022-23 | 5.88 | 6.39 |

**Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal andaffordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020**

| 1 | 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology  *Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Population covered by a mobile-cellular network (%) | Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%) | Population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2018 | 97 | 94 | 94 |
| | | 2019 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 97.9 |
| | | 2020 | 99.1 | 98.6 | 98.5 |
| | | 2021 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 98.7 |
| | | 2022 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 98.7 |

## Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higherthan the national average** | | | |

**Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higherthan the national average**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population <br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: 5 Years* | **For 2011-12** | **Rural** | **Urban** |
| | | Bottom 40 % | 13.61 | 13.35 |
| | | Total | 15.59 | 11.27 |
| 2 | 10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of household expenditure <br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 5 Years* | **Year** | **Rural** | **Urban** |
| | | 2011-12 | 0.283 | 0.363 |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.266 | 0.314 |

**Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability,race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure <br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: 5 Years* | **For 2011-12** | | | | |
| | | **Rural** | | **Urban** | | |
| | | 4.28 | | 10.89 | | |
| 2 | 10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments, (similar to indicators 5.5.1 and 16.7.1) <br><br>*Source: Election Commission of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and MoHUA/Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs; Annual for State Legislative Assemblies* | **Year** | **Lok Sabha** | **State Assemblies** | **ULB** | **PRI** |
| | | 2014 | 11.42 | - | - | 46.14 |
| | | 2019 | 14.36 | 11.00 | 43.16 | 44.37 |
| | | 2020 | - | 11.00 | - | - |
| | | 2021 | - | 9.00 | - | - |
| | | 2022 | - | 9.00 | - | 45.61 |
| | | 2023 | - | 9.00 | - | - |
| 3 | 10.2.3: Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers <br><br>*Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | | **Value** | | |
| | | 2022-23 | | 49.0 | | |

**Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies andpractices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality**

| 1 | 10.4.1: Labour Share of GDP  Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual | Year | Value (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 30.23 |
| | | 2016-17 | 30.65 |
| | | 2017-18 | 30.87 |
| | | 2018-19 | 31.29 |
| | | 2019-20 | 32.10 |
| | | 2020-21 | 32.61 |
| | | 2021-22 | 32.60 |
| | | 2022-23 | 33.14 |
| 2 | 10.4.2: Percentage of budget allocated to North Eastern States  Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 1.66 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1.62 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1.92 |
| | | 2018-19 | 2.03 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1.99 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1.48 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1.99 |
| | | 2022-23 | 1.93 |
| | | 2022-23 | 2.10 |
| 3 | 10.4.3: Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of SCs and STs  Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 2.86 |
| | | 2016-17 | 3.18 |
| | | 2017-18 | 3.93 |
| | | 2018-19 | 3.92 |
| | | 2019-20 | 4.82 |
| | | 2020-21 | 4.50 |
| | | 2021-22 | 5.92 |
| | | 2022-23 | 5.87 |
| | | 2023-24 | 6.19 |

**Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations**

| 1 | 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators *Source: Reserve Bank of India / Periodicity: Annual* | Items | Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets | Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital | Non-performing loans to total gross loans | Return on assets | Liquid assets to short-term liabilities | Net open position in foreign exchange to capital | Capital to assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-15 | 10.21 | 15.30 | 4.23 | 0.75 | 26.70 | 5.91 | 6.86 |
| | | 2015-16 | 10.86 | 30.66 | 7.39 | 0.25 | 23.46 | 9.71 | 7.12 |
| | | 2016-17 | 10.69 | 37.81 | 8.95 | 0.31 | 27.95 | 7.46 | 7.15 |
| | | 2017-18 | 11.95 | 40.98 | 10.85 | -0.19 | 25.93 | 10.97 | 7.25 |
| | | 2018-19 | 11.94 | 30.12 | 8.85 | -0.18 | 24.60 | 7.09 | 7.51 |
| | | 2019-20 | 13.80 | 21.50 | 8.43 | 0.01 | 26.45 | 9.99 | 7.70 |
| | | 2020-21 | 13.04 | 23.80 | 8.56 | 2.59 | 25.49 | 13.32 | 8.09 |
| | | 2021-22 | 14.24 | 10.11 | 5.76 | 0.88 | 24.42 | 10.14 | 8.28 |
| | | 2022-23 | 15.43 | 8.26 | 4.25 | 1.11 | 23.36 | 6.96 | 8.47 |

**Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions**

| 1 | 10.6.1: Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to indicator 16.8.1) *Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **For 2021** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **International Organization** (Out of 11 international organizations) | **Membership** | **Voting Rights** |
| | | 2021 | 10 | 9 |
| | | 2023 | 9 | 9 |

**Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**

| 1 | 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination *Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 To 2017 | 1.43 |
| | | 2018 To 2022 | 2.14 |
| | | 2023 To 2024 | 1.5 |

**Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World trade organization agreements**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent**

| 1 | 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, (cost of Sending/Receiving USD 200 in Public Sector Banks) *Source: Reserve Bank of India / Periodicity: Annual* | **Bank Type/Mode** (For 2016-17) | **Sending** | **Receiving** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direct Transfer to Bank Account/Electronic Wire | 0 - 6.7 | 0 - 1.5 |
| | | SWIFT | 0 - 21.3 | 0.5 - 4.4 |

## Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums** | | | | |
| 1 | 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing<br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years* | Under compilation | | |
| **Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving 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** | | | | |
| 1 | 11.2.1: Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport<br><br>*Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity:3 years* | Under compilation | | |
| 2 | 11.2.2: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to indicator 3.6.1)<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Death rate** | **Injury rate** |
| | | 2015 | 11.81 | 38.31 |
| | | 2016 | 11.92 | 38.11 |
| | | 2017 | 11.46 | 34.85 |
| | | 2018 | 11.54 | 33.74 |
| | | 2019 | 11.57 | 32.84 |
| | | 2020 | 9.84 | 24.76 |
| | | 2021 | 11.38 | 27.20 |
| | | 2022 | 12.4 | 30.66 |
| **Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries** | | | | |
| 1 | 11.3.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (in %) (similar to indicator 11.a.1)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** | |
| | | 2015 | 25.61 | |
| | | 2016 | 33.17 | |
| | | 2017 | 34.51 | |
| | | 2018 | 34.93 | |
| | | 2019 | 34.93 | |
| | | 2020 | 35.84 | |
| | | 2021 | 39.00 | |
| | | 2022 | 37.30 | |
| **Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage** | | | | |
| 1 | 11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Culture / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** | |
| | | 2016-17 | 2.32 | |
| | | 2017-18 | 3.13 | |
| | | 2018-19 | 3.05 | |
| | | 2019-20 | 3.03 | |
| | | 2020-21 | 1.93 | |
| | | 2021-22 | 1.84 | |

**Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease thedirect economic losses relative to global GDp caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting thepoor and people in vulnerable situations**

| 1 | 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to indicators 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)<br><br>*Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 1,4743.14 |
| | | 2016 | 1,3706.39 |
| | | 2017 | 1,3381.24 |
| | | 2018 | 1,0738.97 |

**Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to airquality and municipal and other waste management**

| 1 | 11.6.1: Percentage of waste processed<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016 | 17.97 |
| | | 2017 | 23.14 |
| | | 2018 | 28.57 |
| | | 2019 | 53.00 |
| | | 2020 | 65.00 |
| | | 2021 | 68.18 |
| | | 2022 | 73.00 |
| | | 2023 | 76.00 |
| | | 2024 | 78.46 |
| 2 | 11.6.2: Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2016 | 43 |
| | | 2017 | 53 |
| | | 2018 | 74 |
| | | 2019 | 74 |
| | | 2020 | 96 |
| | | 2021 | 97 |
| | | 2022 | 98 |
| | | 2023 | 95 |
| | | 2024 | 97 |
| 3 | 11.6.3: The number of good air days when the Particulate matter level is below country standards for PM 10.<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | **For the year 2022**<br>The number of good air days for 430 cities have been computed, when daily average concentration of PM10 is below 100 µg/m3. The city-wise data has been given in data tables. | |

**Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women andchildren, older persons and persons with disabilities**

| 1 | 11.7.1: Proportion of households reporting an open space within 500 meters from premises (urban) <br><br> *Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years* | Under compilation |
|---|---|---|

**Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengtheningnational and regional development planning**

| 1 | 11.a.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (in %) (similar to indicator 11.3.1) <br><br> *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 25.61 |
| | | 2016 | 33.17 |
| | | 2017 | 34.51 |
| | | 2018 | 34.93 |
| | | 2019 | 34.93 |
| | | 2020 | 35.84 |
| | | 2021 | 39.00 |
| | | 2022 | 37.30 |

**Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels**

| 1 | 11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (similar to indicators 1.5.3 and 13.1.2) <br><br> *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 0.25 |
| | | 2018 | 0.93 |
| | | 2019 to 2023 | 1.00 |
| 2 | 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to indicators 1.5.4 and 13.1.3) <br><br> *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015 | 0.90 |
| | | 2018 | 0.93 |
| | | 2019 | 0.93 |
| | | 2020 | 0.92 |
| | | 2022 | 0.92 |
| | | 2023 | 0.89 |

**Target 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable andresilient buildings utilizing local materials**

National Indicator is under development

## Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and production patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries** | | | | |
| 1 | 12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | Under compilation | | |
| **Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources** | | | | |
| National Indicator is under development | | | | |
| **Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses** | | | | |
| 1 | 12.3.1: Per capita food availability (Kg per year per person)<br><br>*Source: FE, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** | |
| | | 2018-19 | 176.0 | |
| | | 2019-20 | 183.1 | |
| | | 2020-21 | 186.8 | |
| | | 2021-22 | 188 | |
| | | 2022-23 | 207.6 | |
| 2 | 12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of central/states pool stocks of wheat and rice<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Storage** | **Transit** |
| | | 2015-16 | -0.08 | 0.30 |
| | | 2016-17 | -0.11 | 0.30 |
| | | 2017-18 | -0.12 | 0.25 |
| | | 2018-19 | -0.14 | 0.25 |
| | | 2019-20 | -0.14 | 0.23 |
| | | 2020-21 | -0.13 | 0.24 |
| | | 2021-22 | -0.23 | 0.22 |
| | | 2022-23 | -0.12 | 0.23 |
| | | 2023-24 | -0.22 | 0.16 |
| **Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment** | | | | |
| 1 | 12.4.1: Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** | |
| | | 2018 to 2023 | Yes | |
| 2 | 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita (in MT/ person); and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value (a)** | **Value (b)** |
| | | 2017-18 | 7.19 | 0.51 |
| | | 2018-19 | 6.50 | 0.56 |
| | | 2019-20 | 6.54 | 0.60 |
| | | 2020-21 | 6.81 | 0.61 |
| | | 2021-22 | 9.02 | 3.77 |
| | | 2022-23 | 9.28 | 3.55 |

**Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse**

| 1 | 12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2020 | 829 |
| | | 2021 | 2,027 |
| | | 2023 | 2,057 |
| | | 2024 | 2,447 |
| 2 | 12.5.2: Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2021 | 79 |
| | | 2022 | 89 |
| | | 2023 | 89 |
| | | 2024 | 90 |
| 3 | 12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Under compilation | |

**Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integratesustainability information into their reporting cycle**

| 1 | 12.6.1: Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Under compilation |
|---|---|---|

**Target 12.7: promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities**

| 1 | 12.7.1: Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the Central Ministries/States/UTs<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual* | Under compilation |
|---|---|---|

**Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable developmentand lifestyles in harmony with nature**

| 1 | 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to indicators 4.7.1 and13.3.1)<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education /Periodicity: Annual* | **For the year 2020** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Area | Value |
| | | Policy | 1.00 |
| | | Curricula | 0.92 |
| | | Teacher Education | 0.95 |
| | | Student Assessment | 1.00 |

**Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards moresustainable patterns of consumption and production**

| 1 | 12.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Similar to indicator 7.b.1)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-15 | 63.25 |
| | | 2015-16 | 69.07 |
| | | 2016-17 | 78.28 |
| | | 2017-18 | 87.01 |
| | | 2018-19 | 92.64 |
| | | 2019-20 | 98.86 |
| | | 2020-21 | 103.64 |
| | | 2021-22 | 114.29 |
| | | 2022-23 | 124.38 |
| | | 2023-24 | 136.56 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobsand promotes local culture and products** | | |
| 1 | 12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Tourism / Periodicity: Annual* | Ministry of Tourism is compiling and releasing 6 requisite TSA core tables |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries andminimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities** | | |

| 1 | 12.c.1: Amount of fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP<br><br>*Source: a) Numerator - Ministry of Finance b) Denominator - National Accounts Division,NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 0.22 |
| | | 2016-17 | 0.18 |
| | | 2017-18 | 0.14 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.13 |
| | | 2019-20 | 0.19 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.20 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.03 |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.03 |

## Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

| S. NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries** | | | |
| 1 | 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to indicators 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)<br><br>*Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** | |
| | | 2015 | 1,4743.14 |
| | | 2016 | 1,3706.39 |
| | | 2017 | 1,3381.24 |
| | | 2018 | 1,0738.97 |
| 2 | 13.1.2: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to indicators 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)<br><br>*Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** | |
| | | 2015 | 0.25 |
| | | 2018 | 0.93 |
| | | 2019 to 2023 | 1.00 |
| 3 | 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to indicators 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)<br><br>*Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** | |
| | | 2015 | 0.90 |
| | | 2018 | 0.93 |
| | | 2019 | 0.93 |
| | | 2020 | 0.92 |
| | | 2022 | 0.92 |
| | | 2023 | 0.89 |
| **Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.** | | | |
| 1 | 13.2.1: Whether the country has nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | Yes | | |
| 2 | 13.2.2: Pre-2020 action: Achievement of pre-2020 goals as per country priority (percentage reduction in emission intensity of GDP, over 2005 level)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | 24 | | |
| 3 | 13.2.3: Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards<br><br>*Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** | |
| | | 2018 | 86.25 |
| | | 2019 | 91.71 |
| | | 2020 | 91.79 |
| | | 2021 | 91.27 |
| | | 2022 | 88.99 |
| | | 2023 | 90.33 |

**Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation,impact reduction and early warning**

| 1 | 13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to Indicators 4.7.1 and 12.8.1)<br><br>*Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education /Periodicity: Annual* | **For 2020** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | **Area** | **Value** |
| | | Policy | 1.00 |
| | | Curricula | 0.92 |
| | | Teacher Education | 0.95 |
| | | Student Assessment | 1.00 |

**Target 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention onClimate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible**

The target is not relevant in the national context

**Target 13.b: promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalizedcommunities**

The target is not relevant in the national context

## Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities,including marine debris and nutrient pollution**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14.1.1: Coastal Water Quality Index<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | Out of 9 Coastal States,Number of States in the category of:<br>Moderate = 7<br>Good = 2 |
| | | 2020-21 | Out of 9 Coastal States,Number of States in the category of:<br>Moderate = 9<br>Good = 0 |
| | | 2021-22 | Out of 8 Coastal States,Number of States in the category of:<br>i) Moderate =7<br>ii) Good =1 |
| | | 2022-23 | Out of 13 Coastal States/UTs, Number of States/UTs in the category of:<br>i) Moderate =8<br>ii) Good =3<br>iii) Very Good= 2 |
| | | 2023-24 | Out of 12 Coastal States/UTs, Number of States/UTs in the category of:<br>i) Moderate =10<br>ii) Good =2 |
| 2 | 14.1.2: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N, P & K)<br><br>*Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 64.94 |
| | | 2016-17 | 64.49 |
| | | 2017-18 | 63.77 |
| | | 2018-19 | 64.39 |
| | | 2019-20 | 65.04 |
| | | 2020-21 | 62.71 |
| | | 2021-22 | 65.24 |
| | | 2022-23 | 67.71 |
| | | 2023-24 | 66.76 |

**Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14.2.1: Percentage change in area under mangroves (similar to indicator 14.5.2)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years* | Year | Value |
| | | 2013-15 | 2.43 |
| | | 2015-17 | 3.82 |
| | | 2017-19 | 1.10 |
| | | 2019-21 | 0.34 |
| 2 | 14.2.2: Percentage of coastal marine protected areas in relation to Territorial Seas (Similar to indicator 14.5.1)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years* | Year | Value |
| | | 2020 | 5.47 |
| | | 2022 | 4.60 |

| | **Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Number of sites having average pH value (coastal waters)** |
| | | 2019-20 | Less than 8: **4**<br><br>Greater than 8: **12** |
| | | 2020-21 | Less than 8: **10**<br><br>Greater than 8: **44** |
| | | 2021-22 | Less than 8: **8**<br><br>Greater than 8: **54** |
| | | 2022-23 | Less than 8: **18**<br><br>Greater than 8: **47** |
| | | 2023-24 | Less than 8: **14**<br><br>Greater than 8: **34** |
| | **Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest timefeasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics** | | |
| 1 | 14.4.1: Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing, (in Million Tonne /Year)<br><br>*Source: Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries /Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015-16 | 3.078 |
| | | 2016-17 | 3.078 |
| | | 2017-18 | 5.311 |
| | | 2018-19 | 5.311 |
| | | 2019-20 | 5.311 |
| | | 2020-21 | 5.311 |
| | | 2021-22 | 5.311 |
| | | 2022-23 | 5.311 |
| | | 2023-24 | 5.311 |
| | **Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law andbased on the best available scientific information** | | |
| 1 | 14.5.1: Percentage of coastal marine protected areas in relation to Territorial Seas (Similar to indicator 14.2.2)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2020 | 5.47 |
| | | 2022 | 4.60 |
| 2 | 14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves (similar to indicator 14.2.1)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity :2 years* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2013-15 | 2.43 |
| | | 2015-17 | 3.82 |
| | | 2017-19 | 1.10 |
| | | 2019-21 | 0.34 |

**Target 14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizingthat appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World trade 0rganization fisheries subsidies negotiation**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from thesustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the transfer of Marine technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular smallisland developing States and least developed countries**

| 1 | 14.a.1: Allocation of budget resources (Budget Estimates) for Ocean Services, Modelling, Applications, Resources and Technology (OSMART) scheme (in Rs.crore) _Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual_ | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019-20 | 445 |
| | | 2020-21 | 567 |
| | | 2021-22 | 528.59 |
| | | 2022-23 | 498.95 |
| | | 2023-24 | 460 |

**Target 14.b: provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets**

| 1 | 14.b.1: Assistance to the traditional/artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements, (in Number & in Rs. lakh) _Source: Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries /Periodicity: Annual_ | Year | Boats | Project Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016-17 | 259 | 1,098.25 |
| | | 2017-18 | 285 | 1,012.5 |
| | | 2018-19 | 560 | 1,930 |
| | | 2019-20 | 110 | 500 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1851 | 7755 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1358 | 6790 |
| | | 2022-23 | 2266 | 8409.05 |
| | | 2023-24 | 1023 | 1373.85 |

**Target 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law asreflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation andsustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "the future we want"**

| 1 | 14.c.1: Compliance of international laws _Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual_ | Yes |
|---|---|---|

**Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreement** | | |

**Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreement**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15.1.1: Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area  *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015 | 21.34 |
| | | 2017 | 21.54 |
| | | 2019 | 21.67 |
| | | 2021 | 21.71 |
| 2 | 15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area  *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015 | 5.14 |
| | | 2016 | 5.18 |
| | | 2017 | 5.18 |
| | | 2018 | 5.27 |
| | | 2019 | 5.27 |
| | | 2020 | 5.33 |
| | | 2021 | 5.33 |
| | | 2022 | 5.42 |
| | | 2023 | 5.43 |
| 3 | 15.1.3: Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage of total wetland area  *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2016 | 4.15 |
| | | 2017 | 4.15 |
| | | 2018 | 4.15 |
| | | 2019 | 7.00 |
| | | 2020 | 7.09 |
| | | 2021 | 7.14 |
| | | 2022 | 8.69 |
| | | 2023 | 8.73 |

**Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally**

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | Component | Value | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
| 1 | 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management  *Source: FSI, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years* | Net change in area under forest and tree cover (sq.km.) | 6678/1243 | 3976/1212 | 1540/721 |
| | | Above-ground biomass in forest | 2237549 | 2256533 | 2319910 |
| | | Proportion of geographical area under legally established protected areas (in %) | 4.93 | 5.01 | 5.26 |
| | | Proportion of forest and protected area under a long-term management plan | - | - | - |

| 2 | 15.2.2: Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover<br><br>*Source: FSI, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019 | 0.6017 |
| | | 2021 | 1.1112 |

**Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought andfloods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world**

| 1 | 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (in %)<br><br>*Source: National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space / Periodicity: 5 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 27.77 |

**Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance theircapacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development**

| 1 | 15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2013-15 | 0.60 |
| | | 2015-17 | 0.16 |
| | | 2017-19 | 0.19 |
| | | 2019-21 | -0.32 |
| 2 | 15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita income of Himalayan States over previous year<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 10.77 |
| | | 2016-17 | 9.91 |
| | | 2017-18 | 15.00 |
| | | 2018-19 | 7.81 |
| | | 2019-20 | 9.42 |
| | | 2020-21 | -3.79 |
| | | 2021-22 | 13.64 |

**Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species**

| 1 | 15.5.1: Red List Index<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2017 | 0.62 |

**Target 15.6: promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed**

| 1 | 15.6.1: Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare / Periodicity: Annual* | From 2021 onwards | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Component** | **Response** |
| | | Whether the Country is a contracting Party to the InternationalTreaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | Yes |
| | | Whether the Country is a partyto the Nagoya Protocol | Yes |
| | | Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | Yes |
| | | Whether the Country has legislative, administrative and policy framework ormeasures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House | Yes |

**Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products**

| 1 | 15.7.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to indicator 15.c.1)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 698 |
| | | 2016 | 565 |
| | | 2017 | 342 |
| | | 2018 | 207 |
| | | 2019 | 296 |
| | | 2020 | 406 |
| | | 2021 | 632 |
| | | 2022 | 554 |
| | | 2023 | 296 |

**Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species**

| 1 | 15.8.1: Whether the country has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | Yes |
|---|---|---|

**Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts**

| 1 | 15.9.1 (a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting<br><br>*Source: (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | (a) National target exists and progress is on track for achievement |
|---|---|---|

**Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation**

| 1 | 15.b.1: Percentage of government spending on environmental protection to total government expenditure<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 0.05 |
| | | 2016-17 | 0.04 |
| | | 2017-18 | 0.06 |
| | | 2018-19 | 0.09 |
| | | 2019-20 | 0.07 |
| | | 2020-21 | 0.06 |
| | | 2021-22 | 0.07 |
| | | 2022-23 | 0.08 |

| | Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15.c.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to indicator 15.7.1) *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015 | 698 |
| | | 2016 | 565 |
| | | 2017 | 342 |
| | | 2018 | 207 |
| | | 2019 | 296 |
| | | 2020 | 406 |
| | | 2021 | 632 |
| | | 2022 | 554 |
| | | 2023 | 296 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justicefor all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels** | | |

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere** | | | |
| 1 | 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015 | 2.63 |
| | | 2016 | 2.47 |
| | | 2017 | 2.34 |
| | | 2018 | 2.28 |
| | | 2019 | 2.24 |
| | | 2020 | 2.23 |
| | | 2021 | 2.20 |
| | | 2022 | 2.13 |
| 2 | 16.1.2: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity:Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015 | 58.62 |
| | | 2016 | 59.07 |
| | | 2017 | 97.74 |
| | | 2018 | 96.89 |
| | | 2019 | 99.30 |
| | | 2020 | 96.82 |
| | | 2021 | 101.25 |
| **Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children** | | | |
| 1 | 16.2.1: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, (Per 1,00,000 children) *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015 | 22.06 |
| | | 2016 | 24.95 |
| | | 2017 | 31.13 |
| | | 2018 | 33.74 |
| | | 2019 | 35.15 |
| | | 2020 | 30.34 |
| | | 2021 | 35.3 |
| | | 2022 | 38.33 |
| 2 | 16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | **Year** | **Value** |
| | | 2015 | 1.99 |
| | | 2016 | 1.81 |
| | | 2017 | 0.45 |
| | | 2018 | 0.41 |
| | | 2019 | 0.48 |
| | | 2020 | 0.30 |
| | | 2021 | 0.50 |
| | | 2022 | 0.49 |

| 3 | 16.2.3: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019-21 | 1.2 |

| | Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (National Family Health survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years | | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Target 16.3: promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**

| 1 | 16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Source: Ministry of Law and Justice / Periodicity: Annual | 2016 | 1.82 |
| | | 2017 | 1.82 |
| | | 2018 | 1.81 |
| | | 2019 | 1.83 |
| | | 2020 | 1.87 |
| | | 2021 | 1.89 |
| | | 2022 | 1.92 |
| | | 2023 | 1.93 |

| 2 | 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (in %) | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: Annual | 2015 | 67.2 |
| | | 2016 | 67.7 |
| | | 2017 | 68.5 |
| | | 2018 | 69.4 |
| | | 2019 | 69.2 |
| | | 2020 | 76.1 |
| | | 2021 | 77.1 |
| | | 2022 | 75.8 |

| 3 | 16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Source: Ministry of Law and Justice / Periodicity: Annual | 2016 | 1.33 |
| | | 2017 | 1.34 |
| | | 2018 | 1.38 |
| | | 2019 | 1.39 |
| | | 2020 | 1.48 |
| | | 2021 | 1.48 |
| | | 2022 | 1.50 |
| | | 2023 | 1.53 |

**Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets andcombat all forms of organized crime**

| 1 | 16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual | 2015 | 53,300 |
| | | 2016 | 55,660 |
| | | 2017 | 58,053 |
| | | 2018 | 66,305 |
| | | 2019 | 73,713 |
| | | 2020 | 68,463 |
| | | 2021 | 74,482 |
| | | 2022 | 80,118 |

| 2 | 16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen & Recovered (in Rs. crore) and Percentage Recovery (in percentage)<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | property stolen | property recovered | Recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 8,210.4 | 1,350.2 | 16.4 |
| | | 2016 | 9,733.1 | 1,459 | 15 |
| | | 2017 | 5,002.5 | 1,296.1 | 25.9 |
| | | 2018 | 5,211.9 | 1,827.7 | 35.1 |
| | | 2019 | 4710.5 | 1,448.6 | 30.8 |
| | | 2020 | 3678.1 | 1,185.0 | 32.2 |
| | | 2021 | 5173.2 | 1561.0 | 30.2 |
| | | 2022 | 5223.3 | 1882.5 | 36.0 |

**Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms**

| 1 | 16.5.1: Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per 1,00,000 population<br><br>*Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 0.42 |
| | | 2016 | 0.35 |
| | | 2017 | 0.32 |
| | | 2018 | 0.31 |
| | | 2019 | 0.32 |
| | | 2020 | 0.23 |
| | | 2021 | 0.27 |
| | | 2022 | 0.30 |

**Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels**

| 1 | 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget<br><br>*Source: DEA, Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value (in %) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 100.75 |
| | | 2016-17 | 99.86 |
| | | 2017-18 | 99.78 |
| | | 2018-19 | 94.80 |
| | | 2019-20 | 96.41 |
| | | 2020-21 | 115.37 |
| | | 2021-22 | 108.92 |
| | | 2022-23 | 106.29 |
| 2 | 16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to indicator 16.10.1)<br><br>*Source: Central Information Commission / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 81.77 |
| | | 2016-17 | 80.90 |
| | | 2017-18 | 82.06 |
| | | 2018-19 | 80.98 |
| | | 2019-20 | 60.91 |
| | | 2020-21 | 79.42 |
| | | 2021-22 | 61.77 |

| 3 | 16.6.3: Number of Government services provided online to citizens<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 968 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1,052 |
| | | 2017-18 | 2,724 |
| | | 2018-19 | 2,925 |
| | | 2019-20 | 3,868 |
| | | 2020-21 | 3,870 |
| | | 2021-22 | 4,671 |

**Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

| 1 | 16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to indicators 5.5.1 and 10.2.2)<br><br>*Source: Election Commission of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and MoHUA/Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs; Annual for State Legislative Assemblies* | Year | Lok Sabha | State Assemblies | ULB | PRI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014 | 11.42 | - | - | 46.14 |
| | | 2019 | 14.36 | 11.00 | 43.16 | 44.37 |
| | | 2020 | - | 11.00 | - | - |
| | | 2021 | - | 9.00 | - | - |
| | | 2022 | - | 9.00 | - | 45.61 |
| | | 2023 | - | 9.00 | - | - |

| 2 | 16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies (Lok Sabha)<br><br>*Source: Election Commission of India / Periodicity: 5 Years* | Year | 2014 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SCs | 15.47 | 15.47 |
| | | STs | 8.66 | 8.66 |

**Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance**

| 1 | 16.8.1: Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to indicator 10.6.1)<br><br>*Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | International Organization<br>(Out of 11 international organizations) | Membership | Voting Rights |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021 | 10 | 9 |
| | | 2023 | 9 | 9 |

**Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration**

| 1 | 16.9.1: Percentage of births registered<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 86.9 |
| | | 2016 | 84.5 |
| | | 2017 | 83.5 |
| | | 2018 | 87.8 |
| | | 2019 | 92.7 |

| 2 | 16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar<br>*Source: Unique Identification Authority of India / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value (in %) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2017-18 | 89.60 |
| | | 2018-19 | 90.40 |
| | | 2019-20 | 90.30 |
| | | 2020-21 | 90.97 |
| | | 2021-22 | 92.35 |
| | | 2022-23 | 93.33 |

**Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation andinternational agreements**

| 1 | 16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to indicator 16.6.2)<br>*Source: Central Information Commission / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 81.77 |
| | | 2016-17 | 80.90 |
| | | 2017-18 | 82.06 |
| | | 2018-19 | 80.98 |
| | | 2019-20 | 60.91 |
| | | 2020-21 | 79.42 |
| | | 2021-22 | 61.77 |

**Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels,in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime**

| 1 | 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions incompliance with the Paris Principles<br><br>*Source: National Human Rights Commission of India/ Periodicity: Annual* | Yes |
|---|---|---|

**Target 16.b: promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development**

National Indicator is under development

## Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global partnership for SustainableDevelopment

| S.NO. | NATIONAL INDICATOR | VALUE OF THE INDICATOR | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improvedomestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection**

| 1 | 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in %) <br><br> *Source: Numerator: Ministry of Finance; Denominator: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 8.68 |
| | | 2016-17 | 8.93 |
| | | 2017-18 | 8.40 |
| | | 2018-19 | 8.22 |
| | | 2019-20 | 8.38 |
| | | 2020-21 | 8.23 |
| | | 2021-22 | 9.20 |
| | | 2022-23 | 8.84 |
| 2 | 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (in %) <br><br> *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 68.14 |
| | | 2016-17 | 71.58 |
| | | 2017-18 | 71.65 |
| | | 2018-19 | 75.42 |

**Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to d3.7.1**

**eveloping countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries**

The target is not relevant in the national context

**Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources**

| 1 | 17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income (in %) <br><br> *Source: Numerator - Reserve Bank of India; Denominator - National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 2.16 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1.86 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1.50 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1.62 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1.99 |
| | | 2020-21 | 2.08 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1.80 |
| | | 2022-23 | 1.27 |
| 2 | 17.3.2: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (in %) <br><br> *Source: (a) Numerator - Reserve Bank of India; (b) Denominator - National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation /Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
| | | 2015-16 | 2.98 |
| | | 2016-17 | 2.47 |
| | | 2017-18 | 2.42 |
| | | 2018-19 | 2.66 |
| | | 2019-20 | 2.77 |
| | | 2020-21 | 2.86 |
| | | 2021-22 | 2.63 |
| | | 2022-23 | 3.14 |

**Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries toreduce debt distress**

| 1 | 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and service (in %) *Source: Reserve Bank of India / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 10.5 |
| | | 2016-17 | 9.8 |
| | | 2017-18 | 8.9 |
| | | 2018-19 | 7.5 |
| | | 2019-20 | 7.8 |
| | | 2020-21 | 9.8 |
| | | 2021-22 | 6.1 |
| | | 2022-23 | 6.3 |

**Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.6: Enhance north-south, south-south and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism**

| 1 | 17.6.1: Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed *Source: Numerator - Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications;Denominator - Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Broadband (>=512 Kbps) | Narrowband (<512 Kbps) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015-16 | 1.32 | 0.269 |
| | | 2016-17 | 1.40 | 0.256 |
| | | 2017-18 | 1.37 | 0.250 |
| | | 2018-19 | 1.39 | 0.245 |
| | | 2019-20 | 1.43 | 0.241 |
| | | 2020-21 | 1.68 | 0.240 |
| | | 2021-22 | 1.99 | 0.002 |
| | | 2022-23 | 2.42 | 0.033 |
| | | 2023-24 | 2.64 | 0.017 |

**Target 17.7: promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developingcountries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through north-south, south-south andtriangular cooperation**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.10: promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the Worldtrade organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development agenda**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developedcountries' share of global exports by 2020**

| 1 | 17.11.1: Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage) *Source: DGFT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Merchandise | Commercial Services |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 1.62 | 3.27 |
| | | 2016 | 1.65 | 3.35 |
| | | 2017 | 1.68 | 3.47 |
| | | 2018 | 1.67 | 3.54 |
| | | 2019 | 1.71 | 3.52 |
| | | 2020 | 1.57 | 4.12 |
| | | 2021 | 1.77 | 4.00 |
| | | 2022 | 1.80 | 4.40 |

**Target 17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developedcountries, consistent with World trade organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable toimports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence**

| 1 | 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual* | Yes |
|---|---|---|

**Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication andsustainable development**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.16: Enhance the Global partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the SustainableDevelopment Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries**

| 1 | 17.16.1: Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supportsthe achievement of the sustainable development goals *Source: Social Statistics Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity:Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019-20 | 11 |
| | | 2020-21 | 21 |
| | | 2021-22 | 27 |
| | | 2022-23 | 28 |
| | | 2023-24 | 28 |

**Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience andresourcing strategies of partnerships**

National Indicator is under development

**Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts**

| 1 | 17.18.2: Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complieswith the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics<br><br>*Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Yes |
|---|---|---|

**Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development thatcomplement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries**

| 1 | 17.19.1: Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh)<br><br>*Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual* | Year | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016-17 | 3,07,451 |
| | | 2017-18 | 2,95,147 |
| | | 2018-19 | 3,96,303 |
| | | 2019-20 | 5,20,267 |
| | | 2020-21 | 4,35,480 |
| | | 2021-22 | 4,87,440 |
| | | 2022-23 | 6,15,030 |

| 2 | 17.19.2: Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration<br><br>*Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity:* Annual | Year | Birth registration | Death registration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 47.2 | 61.1 |
| | | 2016 | 41.7 | 61.1 |
| | | 2017 | 36.1 | 61.1 |
| | | 2018 | 44.4 | 61.1 |
| | | 2019 | 38.9 | 75.0 |

# Metadata

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| Target | 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living inpoverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| Indicator | 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line |
| Data Source Ministry | NITI Aayog |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the rural national poverty line. Similarly, urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the urban national poverty line. The levels of poverty are estimated on the basis of consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The poverty line is as per the recommendation of Tendulkar Committee Report. As per Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) based on Mixed Reference Period. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total population (rural/urban) living below the national (rural/urban) poverty line<br>**Denominator:** Total population (rural/urban) during the reference period<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 1.2.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://niti.gov.in |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.2.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| Target | 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living inpoverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| Indicator | 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| Data Source Ministry | NITI Aayog |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions or the incidence of poverty is the proportion of multidimensionally poor individuals in the total population. |
| Computation | Numerator: Total number of multidimensionally poor individuals identified<br>Denominator: Total population during the reference perio1.d<br>Multiplier: 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.2.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://niti.gov.in |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| Target | 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors,and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| Indicator | 1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the ratio of number of households in a geographic location in which atleast one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance at a given period of time to the number of households in the geo-graphic location during same period. Data is collected in National Health Family Survey (NFHS). |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance during survey period<br>**Denominator:** Total estimated number of households during same period<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.3.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org/nfhs |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.3: Implement nationally extra space appropriate social protection systems and measures for all,including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| Indicator | 1.3.2: Number of beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Women and Child Development |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of registered beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme. The ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme which inter alia provides food, pre-school education and primary healthcare to children less than 6 years of age and their mothers. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of total Children (6 months - 6 years) and Pregnant & lactating Mothers getting benefit under ICDS during the period<br>**Denominator:** Nil<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.3.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://icds-wcd.nic.in/login.aspx |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors,and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| Indicator | 1.3.3: Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Rural Development |
| Department/Division | Department of Rural Development |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to the number of persons who were offered employment under MGNREGA in proportion to the persons who demanded employment under the scheme. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted on August 25, 2005. The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of persons offered employment under MGNREGA during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Number of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.3.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors,and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| Indicator | 1.3.4: Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage |
| Data Source Ministry | **Ministry of Finance** |
| Department/Division | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) to which bank credit linkage was provided during the reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total Number of SHGs extended loans during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Nil<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.3.1 |
| References | Report is available on the website https://www.nabard.org |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors,and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| Indicator | 1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefitsunder Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Women and Child Development |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to number of beneficiaries getting benefit under Pradhan Mantri Matritva VandanaYojana (PMMVY) expressed as percentage of total beneficiaries enrolled. The Maternity Benefit Programme PMMVY is implemented in all the districts of the country since 01.01.2017. Under PMMVY, a cash incentive of Rs. 5000/- is provided directly to the Bank / Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) for first living child ofthe family subject to fulfilling specific conditions relating to Maternal and Child Health. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total number of beneficiaries paid under PMMVY during the reference year <br> **Denominator:** Total number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMMVY during the reference year <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.3.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website www.wcd.nic.in |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.6

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors,and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| Indicator | 1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/DayCare Centers funded by the Government |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| Department/Division | Department of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator addresses the component of senior citizen beneficiaries and number of senior citizen homes /day care centers leading to relevant and effective outcomes. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of beneficiaries (classified as senior citizens i.e. population of or above the age of 60 years) in senior citizen's homes/day care centers funded by Government of India <br> **Denominator:** Nil <br> **Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.3.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://socialjustice.nic.in |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.7

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors,and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| Indicator | 1.3.7: Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The new grantee has been taken as number of beneficiaries added under EPS during a given year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of new EPS members (unique UANs having no previous membership) who joined in EPS during the given year<br>**Denominator:** Nil<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.3.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://labour.gov.in/ |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.8

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors,and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| Indicator | 1.3.8: Coverage of New Pension Scheme (NPS) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Finance |
| Department/Division | PFRDA |
| Description of Indicator | National Pension System (NPS) is a voluntary, defined contribution retirement savings scheme designed to enable the subscribers to make optimum decisions regarding their future through systematic savings during their working life. An individual fulfilling the following eligibility criteria can voluntarily join in NPS:<br>a) Should be an Indian Citizen (resident or non-resident) or an overseas Citizen of India (OCI)<br>b) Should be aged between 18-70 years<br>c) Compliance of Know Your Customer (KYC) |
| Computation | Number of NPS Subscriber has been taken for this indicator. |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 1.3.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.pfrda.org.in/ |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financialservices, including microfinance |
| Indicator | 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The basic service are those services that meet human basic needs like drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education etc. The indicator is based on different components of basic services which are captured through 6 standalone indicators under different SDG targets. |
| Computation | This indicator is combination of national indicators 3.8.1, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.2, 9.c.1 and 11.6.1. The data on these indicators are available under respective SDGs and associated targets. |
| Unit of Measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial Match with GIF 1.4.1 |
| References | NA |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financialservices, including microfinance |
| Indicator | 1.4.2: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Communications |
| Department/Division | Department of Telecommunications |
| Description of Indicator | Indicator is defined as number of telephone subscriptions (both wireless and wire-line) as a percentageof total population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of telephone subscriptions (both wireless and wire-line) during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Projected mid-year population during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | Service Area |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.4.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financialservices, including microfinance |
| Indicator | 1.4.3: Percentage of households living in kachha houses |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | Kachha houses are defined as houses made with made with mud, thatch or other low-quality materials. Data is collected under NFHS |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of Households living in kaccha house<br>**Denominator:** Total number of Households<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| Target | 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce theirexposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters |
| Indicator | 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per100,000 population (similar to 11.5.1 and 13.1.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of deaths + Number of missing persons + Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters<br>**Denominator:** Population<br>**Multiplier:** 100,000 |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 1.5.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.5.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| Target | 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce theirexposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters |
| Indicator | 1.5.3: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to 11.b.1 and 13.1.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | National and local disaster risk reduction strategies should be based on, and aligned with, the guiding principles, scope, outcomes, and strategic priorities of the Sendai Framework, and in particular Paragraph 27 (b) which identifies that strategies should be adopted and implemented. |
| Computation | National average score for the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is calculated on the basis of a set of questions. |
| Unit of Measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 1.5.3 |
| References | - |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.5.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| Target | 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce theirexposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters |
| Indicator | 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 11.b.2 and 13.1.3) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of districts that have adopted and implemented local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national strategies out of total number of districts in the country during the reference period. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with national strategies<br>**Denominator:** Total number of districts<br><br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Proportion |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 1.5.4 |
| References | - |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.a.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries,in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions |
| Indicator | 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and socialprotection) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of government spending on essentials services, which include current expenditure, capital expenditure, loan & advances and net investment in stock out of total government expenditures during reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Government expenditures on essential services (education, health and social protection) during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Government total expenditures during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 1.a.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere |
| Target | 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poorand gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions. |
| Indicator | 1.b.1: Proportion of budget earmarked under gender budget |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Women and Child Development |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage allocation of gender budget out of total budget allocation during the reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Gender budget allocation during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total budget allocation during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.indiabudget.gov.in |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerablesituations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| Indicator | 2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as the percentage of children under 5 years of age (i.e. 0 - 59 months) whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 times standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median  Data is collected in NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Children aged 0-59 months who are underweight<br>**Denominator:** Number of children in age group 0-59 months<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 2: Metadata: National Indicator 2.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerablesituations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| Indicator | 2.1.2: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013 |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution |
| Department/Division | Department of Food and Public Distribution (NFSA Division) |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of families/persons identified under NFSA as percentage of accepted number of persons covered under NFSA. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Families/persons identified under NFSA<br>**Denominator:** Accepted number of persons covered under NFSA<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NA |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs ofadolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| Indicator | 2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are stunted (short for age i.e.children whose height-for-age is below minus 2 times standard deviation from the WHO Child Growth Standards median). |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Stunted children aged 0-59 months<br>**Denominator:** Total number of children age 0-59 months whose height is measured<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 2.2.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.2.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs ofadolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| Indicator | 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as percentage of Children aged 0-59 months who are wasted (children whose weight-for-height is below minus - 2 times standard deviation of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) and overweight (children whose weight-for-height is above 2 times standard deviation of the WHO Child Growth Standards median). |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of wasted/overweight children aged 0-59 months<br>**Denominator:** Number of children aged 0-59 months whose weight is measured<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 2.2.2 |
| References | The data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.2.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs ofadolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| Indicator | 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as percentage of pregnant, non- pregnant and total women age 15-49 years who are anaemic. Data is collected in NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of pregnant/non-pregnant/total women aged 15-49 years who are anemic by pregnancy status<br>**Denominator:** Number of pregnant/non-pregnant/total women aged 15-49 years whose Hb level is measured<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 2.2.3 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.2.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs ofadolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| Indicator | 2.2.4 : Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The Body Mass Index (BMI) is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height and is universally expressed in units of kg/sq. meter.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of women aged 15-49 years with BMI <18.5kg/sq. meter<br>**Denominator:** Total number of women aged 15-49 years whose height and weight are measured<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.2.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs ofadolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| Indicator | 2.2.5: Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as percentage of children aged 6-59  months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 gram per deciliter)<br>Data is collected in NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of anaemic children aged 6-59months<br>**Denominator:** Number of children aged 6-59 months whose Haemoglobin level is measured<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secureand equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment |
| Indicator | 2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | AS Division, DAC&FW |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the total production of wheat and rice per area under its cultivation. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Production of wheat/rice<br>**Denominator:** Area under wheat/rice cultivation<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Kg per hectare |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://agricoop.nic.in;  https://eands.dacnet.nic.in |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secureand equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. |
| Indicator | 2.3.2: Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the gross value added in Agriculture and Allied sectors (at constant price) per agricultural workers. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** GVA in Agriculture and Allied sectors (at constant price) <br> **Denominator:** Total number of agricultural workers <br> **Multiplier:** NIL |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. Per Worker |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NAS data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.3.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secureand equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment |
| Indicator | 2.3.3: Ratio of institutional Credit to Agriculture to the Agriculture output |
| Data Source Ministry | **Numerator:** Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare <br> **Denominator:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | **Numerator:** Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare <br> **Denominator:** National Accounts Division, National Statistical Office |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures flow of institutional credits to farm sector of agriculture. It is ratio of agriculture credits to agriculture Gross Value Output (GVO). <br><br> The indicator which is the ratio of Agri Credit to Agriculture Gross Value Output (GVO), indicates the intensity of credit in agriculture. Higher the level of development, higher the intensity expected. <br><br> Agriculture Credit: The agriculture credit can be broadly classified on the basis of tenure of loans: Short-Term Crop/Agri Loans and Agriculture Term Loans |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Institutional credit to agriculture sector during Financial Year <br> **Denominator:** Agricultural Output <br> **Multiplier:** NIL |
| Unit of measurement | Ratio |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NAS data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in <br> NABARD (ENSURE portal) |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practicesthat increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity<br>for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and thatprogressively improve land and soil quality |
| Indicator | 2.4.1: Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | SDDS, DAC&FW |
| Description of Indicator | It is percentage increase in Net Sown Area to Cultivable land. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total Net Sown Area<br>**Denominator:** Total Cultivable Land<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://eands.dacnet.nic.in |

## SDG 2: Metadata: National Indicator 2.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practicesthat increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity<br>for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and thatprogressively improve land and soil quality |
| Indicator | 2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | INM, DAC&FW |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is percentage of farmers issued with soil health cards during the reference year.<br>Soil Health Card is field specific detailed report of soil fertility and other important soil parameters that affect crop productivity. Besides soil health, it also provides an advisory on soil test based use offertilizers and amendments. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of Soil Health Cards issued to farmers during the year<br>**Denominator:** Number of targeted farmers to be issued Soil Health Card during the year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://soilhealth.dac.gov.in |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.4.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practicesthat increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity<br>for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and thatprogressively improve land and soil quality |
| Indicator | 2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | INM, DAC&FW |
| Description of Indicator | National Program for Organic Production (NPOP) provides policies for:<br>a) development and certification of organic products, and national standards for organic products<br>b) accreditation of certification bodies and certification of organic products in conformity to the nationalstandards<br>c) encourage the development of organic cultivation and processing. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Area under organic farming (as registered under National Programme for Organic Production certification process)<br>**Denominator:** Net sown area under crops<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available **at** http://apeda.gov.in and https://eands.dacnet.nic.in |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditionalknowledge, as internationally agreed |
| Indicator | 2.5.1:  Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | Indian Council of Agricultural Research |
| Description of Indicator | The conservation of plant and animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GRFA) in medium or long term conservation facilities (ex situ, in gene banks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide. Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programmes as well, even directly on-farm. The two components of the  indicator, plant and animal GRFA, are separately counted. |
| Computation | **Plant component:**<br>Number of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18$^o$C) at National Gene bank (Seeds) + Numberof Accessions Conserved In Vitro Gene bank (Tissue Cultures) + Number of accessions at Cryogen bank (-196$^o$C)<br><br>**Animal component:**<br>Cryopreservation of semen at National Gene Bank + Cryopreservation of somatic cell at National Gene Bank |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 2.5.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.5.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed |
| Indicator | 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture of Farmer's Welfare |
| Department/Division | DARE, National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBAGR) |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator presents the percentage of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for this percentage. |
| Computation | $p = nR/(nR + nNR)$<br>Where:<br>$nR$: At risk local breeds<br>$nNR$: Not at risk local breeds |
| Unit of Measurement | Proportion |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with Global 2.5.2 |
| References | - |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.5.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditionalknowledge, as internationally agreed. |
| Indicator | 2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource (in number) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | DARE, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBPGR) |
| Description of Indicator | The Fish Genetic Resources (FGR) have received importance for their role in direct consumption, providing new species for aquaculture diversification, genetic diversity to improve domesticated species, utilization for ornamental trade and also for the products of commercial value. |
| Computation | Voucher Accessions + Tissue Accessions + Accession relating to Species Wild Sourced, Propagated/Non-propagated + Fish cell lines Accessions |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | http://www.nbpgr.ernet.in |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.a.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries |
| Indicator | 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditure, divided by the Agriculture value added share of GDP. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures<br>**Denominator:** Agriculture Value Added Share of GDP<br>**Multiplier:** Nil<br>Where,<br>Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures = Central Government expenditure on Agriculture / Total Central Government Expenditure * 100<br>Agriculture refers to COFOG category 042 (agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting);<br>and Agriculture Value Added Share of GDP = Agriculture Value Added / GDP * 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 2.a.1 |
| References | National Accounts Statistics is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.a.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries |
| Indicator | 2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (R&D) in agriculture to GVA in agriculture |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures extent of expenditure in intellectual property products which is related to research and development in agriculture sector. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total Expenditure on IPP in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Gross Value Added in agriculture, Forestry and Fishing during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

| SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.c.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| Target | 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivativesand facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility |
| Indicator | 2.c.1: Percentage of Agriculture Mandis enrolled in e-market |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | Agri Marketing, DAC&FW |
| Description of Indicator | Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is an online trading platform for agriculture commodities. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total number of e-NAM Mandis<br>**Denominator:** Total number of Mandis<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births |
| Indicator | 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), (per 1,00,000 live births) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is derived as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported under the Sample Registration System (SRS). |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Maternal death during three reference years<br>**Denominator:** Live births under SRS during three reference years<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 live births |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | Major States |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.1.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births |
| Indicator | 3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in delivery during last five years.  Data is collected in NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in delivery during last five years<br>**Denominator:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.1.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.1.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births |
| Indicator | 3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 1 years) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in deliveryduring last one year.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel in delivery  during last one year<br>**Denominator:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. |
| Indicator | 3.2.1: Under-five Mortality Rate |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | Under-5 Mortality rate which is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of 5, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per1,000 live births. Data is collected under Sample Registration System. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Estimated Infant deaths (< 1 year) and deaths among children of age (1-4 years) during the given year<br>**Denominator:** Estimated Live births (< 1 year) and population in the age group (1-4 years) during the given year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,000 live births |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban); Sex |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.2.1 |
| References | SRS Report is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in |

| SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.2.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. |
| Indicator | 3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | Neonatal Mortality Rate is defined as the number of infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) per 1,000 live births in a given year. Data is collected under Sample Registration System. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) during given year<br>**Denominator:** Live births during given year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,000 live births |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.2.2 |
| References | SRS Report is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in |

| SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | National AIDS Control Organization |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives the number of new HIV infections in a given reference period per 1,000 uninfected population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** New HIV infections in reference period<br>**Denominator**: Uninfected population in reference period<br>**Multiplier:** 1,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,000 uninfected population |
| Periodicity | **Annual** |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Sex |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.3.1 |
| References | Data available on the website  http://naco.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | RNTCP Division |
| Description of Indicator | Estimated number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 1,00,000population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** New TB patients in a population during reference period<br>**Denominator:** Persons in population during reference period<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.3.2 |
| References | - |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS |
| Description of Indicator | Number of confirmed malaria cases in the given reference period per 1,000 population |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of confirmed malaria cases<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population<br>**Multiplier:** 1,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.3.3 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://nvbdcp.gov.in |

## SDG3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.4: Prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,000 population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Viral Hepatitis Division, National Centre for Disease Control, Directorate General Health Services, Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | As per the HIV Sentinel Surveillance plus 2021 the target population considered for computation was:<br><br>i. Pregnant woman of aged 15–49 years, and<br>ii. Attending the antenatal clinic for the first time during the current round of surveillance.<br><br>Hence the indicator gives the prevalence of Hepatitis B per 100000 of this target population |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Total Positive Hepatitis B cases among pregnant woman of aged 15–49 years and attending the antenatal clinic for the first time during the current round of surveillance.<br>**Denominator:** Total pregnant woman of aged 15–49 years and attending the antenatal clinic for the first time during the current round of surveillance.<br>**Multiplier:** 100000 |
| Unit of measurement | Individuals |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.3.4 |
| References | Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C (HIV Sentinel Surveillance plus, 2021, round 17) |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (CFR) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS |
| Description of Indicator | Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) refers to number of deaths due to dengue per 100 dengue casesreported. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of deaths due to dengue reported during reference<br>**Denominator:** Number of total Dengue cases reported during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | |
| References | Data is available on the website http://nvbdcp.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.6

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.6: The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy (per million population) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | Number of New Cases with Grade II disability cases due to leprosy reported per 10,00,000 population during the reference year. There are two types of leprosy. The first category is paucibacillary, in which five or fewer lesions with no bacteria are detected in the skin sample. The second category (Grade II) ismultibacillary, in which there are more than five lesions, bacteria is detected in the skin smear, or both. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Grade 2 case of leprosy during reference year<br>**Denominator:** New case of leprosy reported during reference year **x** population during the year<br>**Multiplier:** 10,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per million population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Annual Report is available on the websitewww.nlep.nic.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.7

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.7: Number of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS |
| Description of Indicator | Number of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case in a given year out of the total endemic blocks. It isexpressed as a percentage per 10,000 population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case<br>**Denominator:** Total endemic blocks<br>**Multiplier:** 10,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 10,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NA |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.8

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.8: Number of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of total endemic districts |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS |
| Description of Indicator | Lymphatic Filariasis is a neglected tropical disease that occurs when filarial parasites are transmitted to humans through mosquitoes. Infection is usually acquired in childhood causing hidden damage to the lymphatic system which can lead to the abnormal enlargement of body parts. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF)<br>**Denominator:** Total endemic districts<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.9

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Indicator | 3.3.9: Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Central TB Division |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period against the estimated target of TB cases |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period<br>**Denominator:** Estimated Notification target for the defined period by the programme division given to the states annually<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases throughprevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| Indicator | 3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to Cardiovascular disease, Malignant & other Neoplasms, Diabetes Mellitus or Chronic Respiratory disease |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is computed based on the data from the 'Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death'. In the Report, data on medically certified cause of deaths has been tabulated in conformity with the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) – Tenth Revision (1993). The indicator gives the probability of dying between the ages of 25 and 69 years from Cardiovascular disease, Malignant & other Neoplasms, Diabetes Mellitus or Chronic Respiratory disease. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: No. of medically certified deaths between the ages of 25 and 69 years from Cardiovascular disease, Malignant & other Neoplasms, Diabetes Mellitus or Chronic Respiratory disease<br>**Denominator**: Total number of medically certified deaths<br>**Multiplier**: 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | |
| Type of Disaggregation | Age group wise |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.4.1 |
| References | |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases throughprevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| Indicator | 3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | Suicides reported during reference year per 1,00,000 population. Data is collected under the Publication'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Suicides reported during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-Year Population of reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.4.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse andharmful use of alcohol |
| Indicator | 3.5.1 : Number of persons treated in de-addiction centers |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| Department/Division | Department of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator addresses the component of Scheme, National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction leading to relevant and effective outcomes. |
| Computation | Number of beneficiaries in de-addiction centers (admitted and treated) funded by GOI |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.5.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://socialjustice.nic.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.5.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse andharmful use of alcohol |
| Indicator | 3.5.2 : Percentage of population (men (15-49 years) and women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol aboutonce a week out of total population (men (15-49 years) and women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of persons (men (aged 15-49 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)) who consume alcohol about once a week to the total population (men (aged 15-49 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)) who drink alcohol.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of persons (men (aged 15-49 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)) who consumealcohol about once a week<br>**Denominator:** Total population (men (aged 15-49 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)) who drink alcohol<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Sex |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.5.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse andharmful use of alcohol |
| Indicator | 3.5.3: Percentage of population (15 years and above) who consume alcohol, by sex |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the number of persons (15 years and above) who consume alcohol to the total persons (15 years and above).<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of persons (15 years and above) who consume alcohol<br>**Denominator:** Total persons (15 years and above)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.6.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents |
| Indicator | 3.6.1: People killed/injured in road accidents (similar to 11.2.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives the total number of people killed (injured) due to road traffic accidents during reference year per 1,00,000 population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** People killed (injured) due to road traffic accidents during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1 ,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.6.1 |
| References | Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.7.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including forfamily planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into nationalstrategies and programmes |
| Indicator | 3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is calculated as percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods<br>**Denominator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.7.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.7.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including forfamily planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes |
| Indicator | 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is calculated as number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group.<br>Data is collected under SRS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of births to women aged 15-19 years<br>**Denominator:** Women aged 15-19 years<br>**Multiplier:** 1,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,000 women |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.7.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://censusindia.gov.in/ |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.7.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including forfamily planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into nationalstrategies and programmes |
| Indicator | 3.7.3: Percentage of institutional births (period for 5 years/1 year) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is calculated as live births in a given time period (period for 5 years/1 year) which were delivered in a health facility.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of live births in a given time period (period for 5 years/1 year) which were deliveredin a health facility<br>**Denominator:** Number of live births in the same time period (period for 5years/1year)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.7.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including forfamily planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into nationalstrategies and programmes |
| Indicator | 3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the total number of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods to the currently married women aged 15-49 years.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods<br>**Denominator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.7.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including forfamily planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into nationalstrategies and programmes |
| Indicator | 3.7.5: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is calculated as percentage of women aged 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women aged 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child<br>**Denominator:** Women aged 15-19 years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

| SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.1 | |
|---|---|
| | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| Indicator | 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health service |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | a.   Department of Health and Family Welfare<br>b.   Department of Health and Family Welfare<br>c.   National Centre for Disease Control<br>d.   Department of Health and Family Welfare<br>e.   -<br>f.   Central TB Division<br>g.   National AIDS Control Organization<br>h.   CBHI and Medical Education Division |
| Description of Indicator | Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on 8 tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). 8 tracer indicators are:<br><br>a.   Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, who had four or more antenatal care visits (for the last birth)<br>b.   Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Pentavalent or DPT vaccine<br>c.   International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness<br>d.   Percentage of children (under age 5 years) with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider<br>e.   Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 population (based on total number of beds in Government and private hospitals)<br>f.   Percentage of TB cases (Drug sensitive TB) successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period<br>g.   HIV patients currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV<br>h.   Health professionals (physicians, psychiatrists, and surgeons) per capita, relative to maximum thresholds for each cadre |
| Computation | a.   Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, who had four or more antenatal care visits (for the last birth)<br>**Numerator:** Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period (in the 5 years preceding the survey) who received antenatal care four or more times for their most recent live birth<br>**Denominator:** Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period<br>**Multiplier:100**<br><br>b.   Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Pentavalent or DPT vaccine<br>**Numerator:** Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent or DPT<br>**Denominator:** Total number of children age 12-23 months<br>**Multiplier:100**<br><br>c.   International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness<br>**Numerator:** Number of attributes of core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time<br>**Denominator:** Total number of attributes of core capacities<br>**Multiplier:100**<br><br>d.   Percentage of children under age 5 years who had symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider<br>**Numerator:** Number of children under age 5 years with symptoms of ARI who seek advice or sought treatment from the health facility or provider in the two weeks preceding the survey<br>**Denominator:** Total children under age 5 years with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey<br>**Multiplier:100**<br><br>e.   –<br><br>f.   Percentage of TB cases (Drug sensitive TB) successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period<br>**Numerator**: Number of TB cases (Drug sensitive TB) with successful treatment outcome (cured plus treatment complete) during a specified period.<br>**Denominator:** Total number of TB cases (Drug sensitive TB) notified to the national health authorities during the specified period<br>**Multiplier:100** |

| | |
|---|---|
| | g.    HIV patients currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV<br>**Numerator:** People living with HIV who know their status and are on HIV treatment<br>**Denominator:** Total number of people living with HIV who know their HIV Status<br>**Multiplier:100**<br><br>h.    Health professionals (physicians, psychiatrists, and surgeons) per capita, relative to maximum thresholds for each cadre<br>Medical doctors density per 1 000 population (physicians):<br><br>Numerator = No. of Registered Doctors in the National and State Medical Councils<br>Denominator= Total population as on 1st March<br>Multiplier: 1000<br>Transformed indicator of doctor: IF(ratio > 18 then 100 otherwise ratio/(18*100)<br><br>Psychiatrists per 100 000 population:<br><br>Numerator =(Number of MD (Psychiatry) seats/Total MBBS seats)* No. of Registered Doctors in the National and State Medical Councils<br>Denominator= Total population as on 1st March<br>Multiplier: 100000<br>Transformed indicator of Psychiatrists: IF(ratio > 0.9 then 100 otherwise ratio/(0.9*100)<br><br>Surgeons per 100 000 population:<br><br>Numerator =(Number of MS seats/Total MBBS seats)* No. of Registered Doctors in the National and State Medical Councils<br>Denominator= Total population as on 1st March<br>Multiplier: 100000<br>Transformed indicator of Surgeon: IF(ratio > 14 then 100 otherwise ratio/(14*100)<br><br>Health workforce index = GEOMEAN(TI of doctor, TI of Psychiatrists, TI of Surgeons) |

| Unit of measurement | Tracer Indicator No. | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| | a. | Percent |
| | b. | Percent |
| | c. | Percent |
| | d. | Percent |
| | e. | - |
| | f. | Percent |
| | g. | Percent |
| | h. | Ratio |

| Periodicity | Annual | |
|---|---|---|

| Level of Disaggregation | Tracer Indicator No. | Level of Disaggregation |
|---|---|---|
| | a. | State/UT |
| | b. | State/UT |
| | c. | - |
| | d. | State/UT |
| | e. | - |
| | f. | State/UT |
| | g. | State/UT |
| | h. | - |

| Type of Disaggregation | - | |
|---|---|---|

| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.8.1 | |
|---|---|---|

| References | Tracer Indicator No. | References |
|---|---|---|
| | a. | https://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml |
| | b. | https://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml |
| | c. | Electronic State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool (e-SPAR), 2023, NCDC |
| | d. | https://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml |
| | e. | - |
| | f. | https://nikshay.in/ |
| | g. | http://naco.gov.in |
| | h. | - |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essentialhealth-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| Indicator | 3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income with two thresholds greater than 10% and greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income. |
| Computation | $$I\ 3.8.2\ =\ \frac{\Sigma_i m_i w_i\ \ Y\left(\frac{\text{health expenditure of the household i (H}_i)}{\text{total consumer expenditure of the household i (T}_i) + A_i + B_i} > t\right)}{\Sigma_i m_i w_i}$$ Where i denotes a household, Y( ) is the indicator function that takes on the value 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise, $m_i$ corresponds to the number of household members of i, $w_i$ corresponding to the sampling weight of the household i, t is the threshold identifying large household expenditure on health as a share of total household consumption expenditure (namely, 10% and 25%). $m_i$= household size of ith household Hi: Health expenditure of a household i = (Ai) + (Bi) + (Ci) + (Di), where; Ai = total household out-of-pocket expenditure for hospitalization (including childbirth) during 365 days: Difference of total medical and non-medical expenditure on hospitalization (doctor's/surgeon's fee + medicines + diagnostic tests + bed charges + other medical expenses (attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc. + expenditure on transport + other non- medical expenses) and total amount reimbursed by medical insurance company or employer for hospitalization Bi= total household out-of-pocket expenditure for non-hospitalization during last 15 days: Difference of total medical and non-medical expenditure on non-hospitalization (doctor's/surgeon's fee + medicines (AYUSH + non-AYUSH) + diagnostic tests + other medical expenses (attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc. + expenditure on transport + other non- medical expenses) and total amount reimbursed by medical insurance company or employer for non- hospitalization. Ci = total expenditure on immunization of children of age 0-5 during last 365 days Di= total expenditure on pre-natal and post-natal care of women of age 15-49 during last 365 days Ti: Total consumer expenditure of the ith household during last 365 days |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.8.2 |
| References | - |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essentialhealth-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| Indicator | 3.8.3: Percentage of women aged 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of women age 30-49 who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women age 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer<br>**Denominator:** Number of women age 30-49 years surveyed<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essentialhealth-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| Indicator | 3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15 years and above |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of men and women in aged 15 years and above having hypertension taking medicine to lower the blood pressure. A person is classified as having hypertension if he/she has blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Person (aged 15 years and above) having hypertension during thereference year<br>**Denominator:** Total Person (aged 15 years and above) during the survey period<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essentialhealth-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| Indicator | 3.8.5: Percentage of population in age group 15- 49 who reported sought treatment out of total population in that age group having diabetes |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of diabetic population who reported sought treatment. Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Diabetic population who reported sought treatment<br>**Denominator:** Total population who reported diabetes<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | Sex |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.8.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.9.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air,water and soil pollution and contamination |
| Indicator | 3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of  Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma during a reference year.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma<br>**Denominator:** Men and women aged 15-49 years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Sex |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.9.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air,water and soil pollution and contamination |
| Indicator | 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the rate of deaths reported due to unintentional poisoning during referenceyear per 1,00,000 population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Deaths reported due to unintentional poisoning during reference year <br> **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year <br> **Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.9.3 |
| References | Publication: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.a.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention onTobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate |
| Indicator | 3.a.1: Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco(smoking and smokeless), |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare (Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)) |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined percentage of adults 15 years and above who are currently using tobacco during the reference period |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Adults 15 years and above who are currently using tobacco during the reference period <br> **Denominator:** Total number of adults aged 15 years and above during the reference period <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 3.a.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essentialmedicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreementon Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all |
| Indicator | 3.b.1: Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | Indicator is defined as percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received all the basic vaccinations. <br> To have received all vaccinations, a child must receive at least: <br> a) one dose of BCG vaccine which protects against Tuberculosis <br> b) three doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) andtetanus <br> c) three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) <br> d) one dose of measles vaccine <br> Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Children aged 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations <br> **Denominator:** Children aged 12-23 months <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.b.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://dhr.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.b.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essentialmedicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreementon Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all |
| Indicator | 3.b.2: Budgetary allocation for Department of Health Research |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health Research |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator captures total budget allocated for health research during reference year. |
| Computation | Total budget allocated for health research during reference year |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. Crore |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://dhr.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.c.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention ofthe health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States |
| Indicator | 3.c.1: Health worker density |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Public Health Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as total number of Doctors, nurses and midwives, dentists and pharmacists reported during reference year per 10,000 population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total number of doctors, nurses and midwives, dentists and pharmacists reported during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 10,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 10,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.c.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://cbhidghs.nic.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.c.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention ofthe health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States |
| Indicator | 3.c.2: Percentage of government spending (including current and capital expenditure) in health sector to GDP |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of government spending on health sector out of GDP during the reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Government expenditures on health sector during the reference period<br>**Denominator:** GDP at current price during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.d.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| Target | 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, riskreduction and management of national and global health risks |
| Indicator | 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | National Centre for Disease Control |
| Description of Indicator | Under the IHR, Countries are obliged to develop and maintain minimum core capacities for surveillance and response, including at points of entry, to detect, assess, notify, and respond to any potential public health events of international concern etc. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of attributes of core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time<br>**Denominator:** Total number of attributes of core capacities<br><br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 3.d.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.1.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondaryeducation leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. |
| Indicator | 4.1.1: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5 and 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of students in Grade 3, 5 and 8 who achieve minimum proficiency level in Language and Mathematics, in National Achievement Survey (NAS). |
| Computation | Percentage of students in Grade 3,5 and 8 who scored minimum proficient level i.e, "Proficient and Advanced" in each grade in Language and Mathematics in National Achievement Survey (NAS) conducted by NCERT. |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 4.1.1 |
| References | Data is available on nas.gov.in |

| SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.1.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondaryeducation leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. |
| Indicator | 4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 10 |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of a cohort of children or young people who have completed a given education level |
| Computation | At Primary Level (class 5) – <br> (a) Numerator: Total enrolment in class VI in the current year – Repeaters in class VI in the current year (Fresh enrolment) <br> (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class I six years back <br> Multiplier: 100 <br><br> At Lower Secondary level (Class 6 to 8) – <br> (a) Numerator: Total enrolment in class IX in the current year – Repeaters in class IX in the current year (Fresh enrolment) <br> (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class VI four years back <br> Multiplier: 100 <br><br> At Upper Secondary level (class 9 to 12) – <br> (a) Numerator: Total passed/ qualified in class XII in the current year – Repeaters in class XII in the current year <br> (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class IX four years back <br> Multiplier: 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 4.1.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website: <br> https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/reportDashboard/sReport <br> https://www.education.gov.in/statistics-new?shs_term_node_tid_depth=380&Apply=Apply |

| SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.1.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondaryeducation leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. |
| Indicator | 4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in higher secondary education |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | Total enrolment in Grade XI-XII regardless of age expressed as a percentage of official age group (16-17 years) population corresponding to higher secondary education. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of Enrolment in Grade XI to XII<br>**Denominator:** Population in 16-17 years' age group<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://udise.in |

| SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.1.4 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondaryeducation leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. |
| Indicator | 4.1.4: Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary and upper primary education |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | NER in Primary education is refers to percentage of pupils of 6-10 years in primary education i.e. Grade Ito V. Similarly, NER in Upper Primary education percentage of pupils of 11-13 years in primary education i.e. Grade VI to VIII. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of enrolments of age group at given level of education<br>**Denominator:** Total number of children in that age group<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://udise.in |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.1.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondaryeducation leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. |
| Indicator | 4.1.5: Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) in primary, upper primary and secondary education |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | For a given level of education, Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) gives the number of students belonging to the official age group (for that level) enrolled at that level or one level above, expressed as apercentage of the corresponding population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:**<br>i. For Primary: Number of 6-10 years' pupil enrolled in Primary/Upper Primary<br>ii. For Upper Primary: Number of 11-13 years' pupil enrolled in Upper Primary/Secondary<br>iii.For Secondary: Number of 14-15 years' pupil enrolled in Secondary/Higher Secondary<br>**Denominator:** Population of the corresponding (i.e. 6-10/11-13/14-15 years) age group<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://udise.in |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.1.6

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondaryeducation leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. |
| Indicator | 4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/Elementary/secondary levels |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | It is a gross measure of the internal efficiency of an education system to retain its students. A high valueof this indicator indicates the low incidence of dropouts. |
| Computation | Enrolment in Grade V/VIII/X (minus repeaters) in a year as proportion to enrolment in Grade I four/seven/ nine years back.<br><br>**Numerator:** Enrolment (minus repeaters) in Grade V/ VIII/ X<br>**Denominator:** Enrolment in Grade I of students four/seven/nine years back<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percentage |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | http://dashboard.seshagun.gov.in/mhrdreports/#/reportDashboard/sRepor t |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.1.7

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondaryeducation leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. |
| Indicator | 4.1.7: Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives the number of years of free and compulsory education guaranteed in legal framework. In India, the education upto class 8 is free and compulsory. |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | https://dsel.education.gov.in/rte |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care andpre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education |
| Indicator | 4.2.1: Gross Early Childhood Education Enrolment Ratio |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education& Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | Total enrolment in (a) pre-primary education and (b) early childhood educational development regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age for the respective level of education. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of enrolments in pre-primary (UDISE+) + Number of Enrolment in Anganwadi<br>**Denominator:** Population of age group 3-5 years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percentage |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | http://dashboard.seshagun.gov.in/mhrdreports/#/reportDashboard/sRepo r thttps://icds-wcd.nic.in/ecepse.aspx# |

| SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.2.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care andpre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education |
| Indicator | 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education& Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of children aged one year before the official primary entry age, who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education andcare. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of students with pre primary enrolment in (same school + another  school + anganwadi/ ECCE)<br>**Denominator:** Number of new admission in class 1<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percentage |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 4.2.2 |
| References | http://dashboard.seshagun.gov.in/mhrdreports/#/reportDashboard/sRepo rt Source: UDISE+ DCF item 4.1 |

| SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.3.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocationaland tertiary education including university. |
| Indicator | 4.3.2: Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education(in Ratio) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of Higher Education |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is calculated as ratio of the female to male Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) in a given level ofeducation. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Gross Enrolment Rate of Female in higher education, technical and vocational education<br>**Denominator:** Gross Enrolment Rate of Male in the corresponding level<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Ratio |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website www.aishe.gov.in |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.3.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocationaland tertiary education including university. |
| Indicator | 4.3.3: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of Higher Education |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives the total number of students enrolled in higher education i.e. graduation and above include certificates, diploma per population of intended entrance age group (18-23 years) |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total estimated enrolments in higher education i.e. graduation and above include certificates, diploma<br>**Denominator:** Population of intended entrance age group 18-23years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website www.aishe.gov.in |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of educationand vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations |
| Indicator | 4.5.1: Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for primary/secondary/higher secondary/tertiary education |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School & Higher Education |
| Description of Indicator | Gender Parity Index is a measure of relative access to education of males and females and is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** GER of female for primary/secondary/higher secondary/tertiary education<br>**Denominator:** GER of male for primary/secondary/higher secondary/tertiary education<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 4.5.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://udise.in; www.aishe.gov.in |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.5.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of educationand vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations |
| Indicator | 4.5.2: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education and Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives the enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in all schools (Grade 1 to12) |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of enrolment of children with disability in all schools (Grade 1 to12) <br> **Denominator:** Total number of enrolment of children (Grade 1 to 12) <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Ratio |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://udise.in |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.6.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy |
| Indicator | 4.6.1: Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years. <br> The Data is collected under Census of India. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of literate in age group 15-24 years <br> **Denominator:** Youth population in age group 15-24 years <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 10 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Sex |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.7.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence,global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development |
| Indicator | 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) studentassessment (similar to 12.8.1 and 13.3.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education and Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED)and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a numberof criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education will be used for calculation of indicator. |
| Computation | The indicator is computed with the help of set of questions. |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 4.7.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.a.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe,non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all |
| Indicator | 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets;(d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (asper the WASH indicator definitions) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | The number of schools in a given level of education with access to:<br>(a)electricity<br>(b) computers for pedagogical purposes*<br>(c) adapted infrastructure and materials** for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp andtoilets<br>(d) basic drinking water;<br>(e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities<br>(f)basic hand washing facilities<br>*Expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level<br>**Expressed as percentage of total schools during the academic reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary as highest level having relevant facilities at each level<br>**Denominator:** Total number of Schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary as thehighest level<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 4.a.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://udise.in |

## SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.c.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| Target | 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and smallisland developing States |
| Indicator | 4.c.1: Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondaryand higher secondary education), (in percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | Number of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary andhigher secondary education) expressed as a percentage of total teachers in that level. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of teachers with Basic teacher's training/B.Ed./D.El.Ed./M.Ed. or equivalent (notless than two years) at primary/upper primary/elementary/secondary/higher secondary level<br>**Denominator:** Total number of teachers at the corresponding level<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Education Level |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 4.c.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://udise.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| Indicator | 5.1.1: Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Women and Child Development |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 42 Yes/No questions under the following four areas of law drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action: <br> • Overarching legal frameworks and public life <br> • Violence against women <br> • Employment and economic benefits <br> • Marriage and family |
| Computation | The indicator is computed with the help a questionnaire mentioned above. |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 5.1.1 |
| References | Available in different legislation, policies and government programmes. |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| Indicator | 5.1.2: Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the number of women registered dowry related offences during reference year per 1,00,000 female population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of women registered dowry related offences during reference year <br> **Denominator:** Mid-year female population during reference year <br> **Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Rate (Per 1,00,000 female population) |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| Indicator | 5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | Sex Ratio at Birth is defined as the ratio of number of female live births in a population to the number of male live births in the population, in a given time period, scaled to a Denominator of 1,000. Data is collected under SRS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Female live births<br>**Denominator:** Male live births<br>**Multiplier:** 1,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,000 male live births |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | SRS Report is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| Indicator | 5.1.4: Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 1,00,000 Female Population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year per 1,00,000 female population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year female population during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 female population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| Indicator | 5.1.5: Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees.<br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** female average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees<br>**Denominator:** male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Proportion |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| Indicator | 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence committed by their Husband/partner among the total women aged 18-49 surveyed.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women Aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence committed by their Husband/partner<br>**Denominator:** Total women aged 18-49 surveyed<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 5.2.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| Indicator | 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence committed by persons other than an intimate partner among the total women aged 18-49 surveyed.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women Aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence committed by persons other than an intimate partner<br>**Denominator:** Total women aged 18-49 surveyed<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 5.2.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres,including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| Indicator | 5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the calendar year |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the number of victims of the sexual crimes against women during referenceyear per 1,00,000 female population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of victims of the sexual crimes against women during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year female population during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 female population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres,including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| Indicator | 5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of number of sexual crime against girl victims (below 18 years) during the reference year among the total child victims (below 18 years) registered under crime against children during thereference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of sexual crime against girl victims during the reference year <br> **Denominator:** Total child victims registered under crime against children during the reference year <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres,including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| Indicator | 5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of girl children (below 18 years) trafficked during reference year among the total number of children (below 18 years) trafficked during reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of girl children trafficked during reference year <br> **Denominator:** Number of children trafficked during reference year <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.6

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres,including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| Indicator | 5.2.6: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Cases registered under crime against women during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Cases registered under IPC (Indian Penal Code) and SLL (Special and Local Law) during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.7

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres,including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| Indicator | 5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs. |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | Number of females in age-group 0-6 years per thousand males in age-group 0-6 years.<br>**The Data is collected under Census of India.** |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Female population in the age-group 0-6 years<br>**Denominator:** Male population in the age-group 0-6 years<br>**Multiplier:** 1,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Females per 1,000 males |
| Periodicity | 10 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | http://censusindia.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation |
| Indicator | 5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 20-24 years first married by exact age 18 years among the total Women aged 20-24years.<br>The Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women aged 20-24 years first married by exact age 18 years<br>**Denominator:** Women aged 20-24 years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 5.3.1 |
| References | website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation |
| Indicator | 5.3.2: Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage ofchildren below 18 years of age) to total crime against children, (in percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of cases registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Actduring reference year among the Number of cases registered under crime against children during reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of cases registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Number of cases registered under crime against children during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

| **SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.4.1** | |
| --- | --- |
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services,infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within thehousehold and the family as nationally appropriate |
| Indicator | 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Here, Average time spent per person in activity 'A' = (Total time spent by the participants in activity 'A') ÷(Total number of persons) |
| Computation | **Numerator:** (Estimated Minutes spent in a day on an average per person on unpaid domestic services for household members + Estimated Minutes spent in a day on an average per person on unpaid caregiving services for household members) **Denominator:** 1440 **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender; Age; Location |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 5.4.1 |
| References | The report *Time Use in India – 2019* is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in. |

| **SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.5.1** | |
| --- | --- |
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels ofdecision-making in political, economic and public life |
| Indicator | 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 10.2.2 and 16.7.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | 1) Election Commission of India 2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj 3) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Proportion of seats held by women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly, Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women representative in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ULB/PRI **Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 Years for Lok Sabha, ULB and PRI;  Annual for State Legislative Assembly |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 5.5.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://eci.nic.in;  http://www.panchayat.gov.in |

| SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.5.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels ofdecision-making in political, economic and public life |
| Indicator | 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. |
| Computation | Measure-I: the proportion of women working in managerial positions to total workers in managerial positions<br><br>Proportion of women in management = (Women employed in NCO-2004 categories 11+12+13/ Persons employed in NCO-2004 categories 11+12+13) × 100<br><br>Measure-II: the proportion of women working in senior and middle management to total workers in senior and middle management<br><br>Proportion of women in senior and middle management = ((Women employed in NCO-2004 categories 11 + 12)/ (Persons employed in NCO-2004 categories 11 + 12)) × 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Proportion |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match GIF 5.5.2 |
| References | - |

| SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.5.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels ofdecision-making in political, economic and public life |
| Indicator | 5.5.3: Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections(in percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Election Commission of India |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is percentage of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections in LokSabha election. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of Women Candidates contesting elections<br>**Denominator:** Total number of candidates contesting elections<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://eci.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.5.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels ofdecision-making in political, economic and public life |
| Indicator | 5.5.4: Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population. Indicator is defined as the ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Female Labour Force Participation Rate<br>**Denominator:** Male Labour Force Participation Rate<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Ratio |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.6.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreedin accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences |
| Indicator | 5.6.1 : Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | Indicator is defined as percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning<br>**Denominator:** Total number of currently married women in reproductive age 15-49 years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.6.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences |
| Indicator | 5.6.2: Whether the country has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The Indicator seeks to measure the extent to which countries have national laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information, and education. The indicator is a percentage scale of 0 to 100, indicating a country's status and progress in the existence of such National laws and regulations. Indicator measures only the existence of laws and regulations; it does not measure their implementation. |
| Computation | Indicator is calculated based on official government responses collected through the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. The Inquiry has been conducted since 1963. All questions required for indicator are integrated into Module II on fertility, family planning, and reproductive health of the Inquiry.<br><br>The indicator measures the legal and regulatory environment across four thematic sections, defined as the key parameters of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education according to these international consensus documents and human rights standards:<br><br>• Maternity care<br>• Contraception services<br>• Sexuality education<br>• HIV and HPV<br><br>The indicator measures specific legal enablers and barriers for 13 components across four sections. The calculation of the indicator requires data for all 13 components. |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 4 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 5.6.2 |
| References | - |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.6.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreedin accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences |
| Indicator | 5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | NACO Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS<br>**Denominator:** Total population aged 15-24 years<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.a.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and naturalresources, in accordance with national laws |
| Indicator | 5.a.1: Operational land holdings - (female operated operational holding) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | Agriculture Census, DAC&FW |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is calculated as percentage of female operated operational holding. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Female Operated Operational Holdings<br>**Denominator:** Total Operational Holdings<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.agsensus.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.a.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and naturalresources, in accordance with national laws |
| Indicator | 5.a.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender-wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | Average wage earnings per day received by casual wage labourers engaged in works other than public works.<br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Estimated total wage earned as casual labourers in works other than public works<br>**Denominator**: Estimated number of total days worked as casual labourers in works other than public works for which wages are reported as > 0<br>**Multiplier**: Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. per day |
| Periodicity | Annual, giving quarterly estimates |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.a.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and naturalresources, in accordance with national laws |
| Indicator | 5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as total wages earned as casual wage labourers (in works other than public work in agriculture) per number of days in which worked as casual wage labourer (in works other than public work inagriculture).<br>**The Data is collected under PLFS.** |
| Computation | Numerator: Estimated total wages earned as casual wage labourers in works other than public work in agriculture i.e. in industry division 01-03 of National Industrial Classification (NIC) -2008<br>Denominator: Estimated Number of days in which worked as casual wage labourer in works other than public work in agriculture i.e. in industry division 01-03 of National Industrial Classification (NIC) -2008  for which wages are reported as > 0<br>Multiplier: Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. Per day |
| Periodicity | Annual, giving quarterly estimates |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | PLFS Unit level data is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in. |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.a.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and naturalresources, in accordance with national laws |
| Indicator | 5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Finance |
| Department/Division | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of Women SHGs given outstanding credit during the reference financial year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Bank linked SHGs belonging to women<br>**Denominator:** Number of women's SHGs<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.nabard.org |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology,to promote the empowerment of women |
| Indicator | 5.b.1: Percentage of women employed in IT and ITeS industry, (in percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of women employed in IT and IT enabled services (ITeS) during the reference year among the total number persons employed in IT and ITeS during the reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of women employed in IT and ITeS during the reference year **Denominator:** Total number persons employed in IT and ITeS during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website NASSCOM SR - 2018 |

## SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.c.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| Target | 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of genderequality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels |
| Indicator | 5.c.1: Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Women and Child Development |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of Central Ministries and States/UTs having Gender Budget Cells. |
| Computation | Number of Central Ministries having Gender Budget cells and Number of States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NA |

## SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all |
| Indicator | 6.1.1: Percentage of household getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (Urban and Rural) |
| Data Source Ministry | Rural: Ministry of Jal Shakti<br>Urban: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | Rural: Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation<br>Urban: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is percentage of households getting safe and adequate drinking water within their premises through pipe water supply. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of households getting safe and adequate drinking water within their premises through PWS<br>**Denominator:** Total number of households during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual (Rural and Urban) |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial mapping with GIF 6.1.1 |
| References | Rural:<br>Data is available on the website:<br>https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/physical/JJMRepHouseholdTapWaterConnection.aspx<br>Urban: |

## SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all |
| Indicator | 6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| Department/Division | Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage of population residing in Non-Quality Affected habitations. Non-Quality Affected habitations refer to habitations free from water contamination like fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metal. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Rural population getting safe drinking water using improved drinking water sources<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year total rural population of the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.2.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations |
| Indicator | 6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban and Rural) |
| Data Source Ministry | Rural: Ministry of Jal Shakti<br>Urban: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | Rural: Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation<br>**Urban:** |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of households with toilet facility. Data for rural area is available, as supplied by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of households with toilets as per Baseline survey 2012-13 + Toilets reported to beconstructed by State/UTs from 2013-14 to reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total households as per Baseline survey 2012-13<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial mapping with GIF 6.2.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in |

| SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.2.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations |
| Indicator | 6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| Department/Division | Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is referred to percentage of districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target.<br>ODF is the termination of faecal-oral transmission which is defined as:<br>1) No visible faeces found in the environment/village<br>2) Every household as well as public/community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target<br>**Denominator:** Total number of districts<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.2.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. |
| Indicator | 6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls,(in percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education & Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | The number of schools with a given level of education having access to single-sex(girls) basic sanitation facilities expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary as highest level having access to single-sex (girls) basic sanitation facilities at each level<br>**Denominator:** Total number of schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary as the highest level<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://udise.in |

| SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.3.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water andsubstantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally |
| Indicator | 6.3.1: Percentage of Sewage Treated before discharge into Surface Water Bodies |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of Actual Quantity Treated in Million Litres per Day out of total Sewage Generation in Million Litres per Day. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Actual Quantity Treated in Million Litres per Day<br>**Denominator:** Sewage Generation in Million Litres per Day<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 6.3.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally |
| Indicator | 6.3.2: Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Central Pollution Control Board |
| Description of Indicator | Overall water quality is estimated based on an index, which incorporates data on five core parameters (Faecal Coliform, Faecal Streptococci, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (3 day, $27^oC$)), which inform on major water quality impairments present in aquatic bodies. The data generated every month by SPCBs/PCCs under NWMP Project: <br> a) Number of analytical results of five core parameters <br><br> b) Parameter-wise number of observations complying to the criteria |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total complying observations <br> **Denominator:** Total number of observations <br> **Multiplier:** 100 <br><br> National yearly score = (Summation of River wise yearly score)/15 |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 6.3.2 |
| References | |

## SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity |
| Indicator | 6.4.1 : Per capita storage of water, (in m3/person) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| Department/Division | Central Water Commission |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as per capita estimated storage of water (in BCM). Data is collected under Publication: Water and Related Statistics. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Estimated storage of water (in BCM) <br> **Denominator:** Total Population (in Billion) <br> **Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | $m^3$/person |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Water and Related Statistics is available on the website http://cwc.gov.in |

## SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number ofpeople suffering from water scarcity |
| Indicator | 6.4.2 : Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| Department/Division | Central Ground Water Board |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of utilization of ground water resources (in Billion Cubic Meter) for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses out of the total available Ground Water (in Billion CubicMeter) |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Utilization of ground water resources (in Billion Cubic Meter) for irrigation, domestic and industrial use<br>**Denominator:** Availability of Ground Water (in Billion Cubic Meter)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.4.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number ofpeople suffering from water scarcity |
| Indicator | 6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (in m³/year) |
| Data Source Ministry | **Numerator:** Ministry of Jal Shakti<br>**Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | **Numerator:** Central Water Commission and State Water Resources Departments<br>**Denominator:** Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as per capita Water availability in the region (in Cubic Meter per year). Data iscollected under Publication: Water and Related Statistics. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Water availability (in Cubic Meter per year)<br>**Denominator:** Population<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | m³/person |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication: Water and Related Statistics is available on the website http://cwc.gov.in |

| SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.5.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate |
| Indicator | 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| Department/Division | Central Water Commission |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is a percentage (%) scale of 0 to 100, indicating a country's status and progress in the existence of such National laws and regulations. Indicator measures only the existence of laws and regulations; it does not measure their implementation. |
| Computation | The survey contains 33 questions divided into the four main sections (Enabling environment, Institutions and participation, Management instruments, Financing). The indicator is calculated on the basis of response on these questions. |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage |
| Periodicity | 3 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 6.5.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.6.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands,rivers, aquifers and lakes |
| Indicator | 6.6.2: Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| Department/Division | Central Ground Water Board |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of blocks/mandals/taluka in which ground water is over- exploited expressed as percentage of total units assessed during the reference period. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited<br>**Denominator:** Number of Units Assessed<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| Target | 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management |
| Indicator | 6.b.1: Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC] |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Jal Shakti |
| Department/Division | DDWS |
| Description of Indicator | Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC), a Committee under State Panchayat Raj Act, formed by the community to plan and implement any particular water supply scheme. It is setup in each Gram Panchayat for implementation of Water Supply Scheme of their own choice with active participation of the villagers. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Number of villages with Village water and Sanitation Committee <br> **Denominator**: Total Number of Villages |
| Unit of measurement | Proportion |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial mapping with GIF 6.b.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.1.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all |
| Target | 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services |
| Indicator | 7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Power |
| Department/Division | Central Electricity Authority |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to percentage of households that have been electrified under the 'Saubhagya' scheme out of total number of eligible households. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of households electrified as per 'Saubhagya' scheme<br>**Denominator:** Number of eligible households<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial mapping with GIF 7.1.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://saubhagya.gov.in |

| SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.1.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all |
| Target | 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services |
| Indicator | 7.1.2: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage coverage of household using (including sources) clean cooking fuel. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of households with connection of LPG and PNG<br>**Denominator:** Total number of households<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 7.1.2 |
| References | - |

| SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.2.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all |
| Target | 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix |
| Indicator | 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as percentage share of electricity generated (BU) through Renewable Energy Sources in overall generation of electricity (BU) |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Electricity generated from renewable source (BU)<br>**Denominator:** Overall energy generation (BU)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 7.2.1 |
| References | Data is available in the reports published by Central Electricity Authority (www.cea.nic.in) |

| SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.3.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all |
| Target | 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency |
| Indicator | 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, (in mega joules per rupee) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Central Electricity Authority |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the ratio of total primary energy during the reference year to the Gross Domestic Product at constant price during the reference year |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total Primary Energy during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product at constant price for the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Mega Joules/Rupees |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 7.3.1 |
| References | Data is available in the publication Energy Statistics of MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in) |

| SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.b.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all |
| Target | 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmesof support. |
| Indicator | 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country(in watts per capita) (similar to12.a.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to total energy generating capacity per capita using installed sources of renewable energy. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Installed electricity generation capacity in renewable energy<br>**Denominator:** Mid-Year Projected Population<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Watts per capita |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 7.b.1 |
| References | Data is available on the following websites:<br>Publication: Energy Statistics of MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in)<br>www.cea.nic.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, atleast 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries |
| Indicator | 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The Indicator is defined as Percentage change in Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Real GDP per capita of current year - Real GDP per capita of previous year<br>**Denominator:** Real GDP per capita of previous year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 8.1.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading andinnovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors |
| Indicator | 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person.<br><br>The total number of employed persons for the year 't' has been estimated using the following formula:Total employed persons for the year 't' = WPR for the year 't' x Projected population for year 't'<br><br>The WPR has been obtained from the annual PLFS conducted by NSSO.<br>The projected population has been published by the Office of the Registrar General & CensusCommissioner, India (Office of Registrar General, India).<br><br>Real GDP per employed persons for the year 't' = GDP at constant price for the year 't' ÷ Total number ofemployed persons for the year 't'. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Real GDP per employed persons for year 't' – Real GDP per employed persons for year 't-1'<br>**Denominator:** Real GDP per employed persons for year 't-1'<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | National |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 8.2.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website: http://www.mospi.gov.in/ |

| SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.2.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading andinnovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors |
| Indicator | 8.2.2: Total number of patents issued (granted), (similar to 8.3.2 and 9.5.3) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| Department/Division | Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade |
| Description of Indicator | A patent is a form of intellectual property. It is an exclusive right granted for an invention. |
| Computation | Total number of patents application granted |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Annual Report is available on the website https://www.ipindia.nic.in |

| SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.2.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading andinnovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors |
| Indicator | 8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | Indicator is defined as percentage change in annual growth in manufacturing sector. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the reference year - Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previous to thereference year<br>**Denominator:** Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previous to the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.2.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading andinnovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors |
| Indicator | 8.2.4: Annual growth in agriculture sector |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | Indicator is defined as percentage change in annual growth in agriculture sector. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the reference year - GrossValue Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.3: Promote development -oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro- small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| Indicator | 8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non- agriculture sector |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in informal sector among total workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in non-agriculture sector.<br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator: Estimated** Number of workers in proprietary and partnership enterprises engaged in non-agriculture sector in usual status (ps+ss)<br>**Denominator: Estimated** Number of workers engaged in non-agriculture sector in usual status (ps+ss)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.3: Promote development -oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| Indicator | 8.3.2: Total number of patents issued (granted), (similar to 8.2.2 and 9.5.3) ) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| Department/Division | Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade |
| Description of Indicator | A patent is a form of intellectual property. It is an exclusive right granted for an invention. |
| Computation | Total number of patents application granted |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Annual Report is available on the website https://www.ipindia.nic.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.3.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small<br>- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| Indicator | 8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers as total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises availed through Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs). It will indicate overall credit flow to the sector as also enable to assess the formalization of such enterprises. |
| Computation | Total outstanding credit (loan) to MSMEs during the reference year (as on 31stMarch) |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. Crore |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NA |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.3.4

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| Indicator | 8.3.4: Number of MSME units registered under the online Udyam registration Portal |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| Department/Division | Statistics & Data Division, O/o DCMSME |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator informs annual number of MSME units registered under the online Udyam registration Portal Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. |
| Computation | Number of MSMEs registered on Udyam Registration Portal |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Udyam Registration Portal (https://udyamregistration.gov.in/Government-India/Ministry-MSME-registration. htm)- |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.3.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, smalland medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| Indicator | 8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| Department/Division | Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade |
| Description of Indicator | Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. |
| Computation | Total number of Start-up recognized under Startup India scheme during the calendar reference year |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.startupindia.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developedcountries taking the lead |
| Indicator | 8.4.1: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Central Pollution Control Board |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator indicates the percentage of hazardous waste recycled. 1. Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or may become dangerous to the environment or people's health. 2. Municipal waste is defined at national level as wastes consisting of everyday items. These wastes come from household, institutions and commercial establishments. 3. E-waste or electronic waste is created when an electronic product is discarded after the end of its useful life. Electronic waste or e-waste may be defined as discarded computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets, and refrigerators. This includes used electronics which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, and repairable electronics) and secondary scraps (copper, steel, plastic, etc.). |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Quantity of hazardous waste recycled **Denominator:** Quantity of hazardous waste generated **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://cpcb.nic.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production andEndeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead |
| Indicator | 8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption, (in Kg.) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as total fossil fuel consumption to the total population of India. Only petroleum products have been considered for fossil fuel consumption. Also, total consumption includes private sales by oil companies and excludes direct private imports. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total fossil fuel consumption during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Kg |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |
| Target | 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value |
| Indicator | 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | Earnings are a key aspect of quality of employment and living conditions. Information on hourly earnings disaggregated by various classifications (sex, age, occupation) provides some indication of the extent to which pay equality is respected or achieved. <br><br> Average Earning Per Hour (AEPH) = Total wage / earnings during the week earned by regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS) **divided by** Total hours worked during the week by regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS) working as regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer. <br><br> The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total estimated earnings during the week by regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS). <br><br> For computing the weekly earnings of regular wage / salaried workers in Current Weekly Status (CWS) the earning figure reported for last calendar month is adjusted by the factor (7/30). <br><br> For computing the weekly earnings of casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS), daily wage earned working as casual labourer are aggregated for the week <br><br> **Denominator:** Total estimated hours worked during the week by regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS) working as regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer <br><br> For computing the total hours worked during the week by regular wage / salaried workers labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS), the daily hours worked as regular wage /salaried worker are aggregated for the week <br> For computing the total hours worked during the week by casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS), the daily hours worked as casual labour for those days for which wages are reported as > 0 are aggregated for the week <br><br> Average Earning Per Hour for a particular category '-' (blank) or 0 (zero) indicate no sample observation for the particular category <br><br> **Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 8.5.1 |
| References | PLFS Reports and Unit level data is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in. |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.5.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men,including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value |
| Indicator | 8.5.2: Unemployment rate |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | Unemployment Rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 100 persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed). It is the percentage of unemployed personsamong total persons in the labour force in the usual status (ps+ss) (which includes principal status (ps)and subsidiary status (ss)) <br> The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator: Estimated** Number of unemployed persons in usual status (ps+ss) <br> **Denominator: Estimated** Number of persons in the labour force in usual status (ps+ss) <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 100 persons |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 8.5.2 |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.5.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men,including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value |
| Indicator | 8.5.3: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15- 59 years) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population.<br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work)<br>**Denominator:** Total number of persons<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.7.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and humantrafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms |
| Indicator | 8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population. |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area per 10,00,000 population |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar yearwithin the geographical area<br>**Denominator:** Total mid-year projected population during the reference period<br>**Multiplier:** 10,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 10,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Crime in India Report is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.7.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and humantrafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms |
| Indicator | 8.7.2: Number of Missing Children |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the number of children (under age 18 years) reportedly went missing during the reference calendar year within the geographical area. |
| Computation | Number of children (under age 18 years) reportedly went missing during the reference calendar year within the geographical area |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.8.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |
| Target | Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment |
| Indicator | 8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers. |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| Department/Division | Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Mumbai |
| Description of Indicator | The data refers to number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries in factories per one-lakh persons employed in working factories during the calendar reference year. The data presented relates only to factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. The data collected pertains only to factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and submitting returns. Data is not collected from factories which are not registered under the Factories Act, 1948. |
| Computation | Number of persons injured (fatal and non-fatal) in accidents in factories per one-lakh persons employed during the reference year. |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact mapping with GIF 8.8.1 |
| References | https://dgfasli.gov.in/ |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.8.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, includingmigrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment |
| Indicator | 8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is a percentage of migrants who are engaged in any economic activities to total migrants. The data is derived through the Population Census refers to migrant workers expressed as percentage of total workers.<br><br>Migrant workers are those Persons who moved with change of residence from one village/ town to another for any reason and are engaged in any economic activity.<br><br>The Data is collected in Census of India. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of migrant workers in the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Number of migrants in the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 10 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Gender |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | http://www.censusindia.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.8.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, includingmigrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment |
| Indicator | 8.8.3: Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit in the reference year among the total number of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector in the reference year<br><br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit in the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Number of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector in the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.9.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs andpromotes local culture and products |
| Indicator | 8.9.1: Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Tourism |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in its growth rate. |
| Computation | Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP is calculated as:<br>**Numerator:** Tourism Direct GDP in reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total GDP in reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100<br><br>The growth rate is calculated as:<br>**Numerator:** Change in Tourism Direct GDP during current reference year over previous reference year<br>**Denominator:** Tourism direct gross domestic product during the previous reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 8.9.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://tourism.gov.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.9.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs andpromotes local culture and products |
| Indicator | 8.9.2: Percentage change in number of visits by tourists (domestic and foreign) over previous years |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Tourism |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage changes in number of visits to different States/UTs by the domestic and foreign visitors |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Difference between number of tourists (domestic +Foreign) visited in reference year and previous reference year<br><br>**Denominator:** Tourist visited in previous reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://tourism.gov.in |

NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.10.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access tobanking, insurance and financial services for all |
| Indicator | 8.10.1 : (a) Number of banking outlets 1,00,000 population (b) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per1,00,000 population |
| Data Source Ministry | Reserve Bank of India |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator denotes number of banking outlets (functioning Branches of Commercial Banks and ATMs  per 1,00,000 population as on 31st March of the reference financial year. |
| Computation | **(a)** **Numerator:** Number of Banking outlets in reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000<br>**(b)** **Numerator:** Number of  ATM in reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 8.10.1 |
| References | https://dbie.rbi.org.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.10.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment anddecent work for all |
| Target | 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access tobanking, insurance and financial services for all |
| Indicator | 8.10.2 : Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population |
| Data Source Ministry | Reserve Bank of India |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The number of accounts (which include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks as on 31st March of the reference financial year is available with RBI. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks during the reference period<br>**Denominator**: Projected mid-year population during the reference period<br>**Multiplier**: 1,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | https://dbie.rbi.org.in |

## SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |
| Target | 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization |
| Indicator | 8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator describes whether the country has developed and adopted a national strategy for youth employment or in the process of developing/adopting it. |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 8.b.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.1.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all |
| Indicator | 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Rural Development |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The status of all-weather road is as per Mission Antyodaya Survey. The indicator is computed as percentage of population with access to all weather road (<2 km) from the total population in the villages in a given period. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Total Population with all weather road connectivity<br>**Denominator**: Total Population as per Mission Antyodaya Survey<br>**Multiplier**: 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact mapping with GIF 9.1.1 |
| References | |

| SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.1.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all |
| Indicator | 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Railway<br>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Ministry of Civil Aviation |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator consisting of three components of mode of transport i.e. Railways, Air and Road as theseare three basic elements of transport system and contribute largely to Indian transport system:<br>1) Passenger movement and freight volumes by Railways<br>2) Passenger movement and freight volumes by Roads<br>3) Passenger movement and freight volumes by Scheduled Indian Airlines |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Road Transport (Passengers - Billion Passenger Km / Freight - Billion Tonnes Km)<br>Scheduled Indian Airlines (Passenger - Million / Cargos - Million Tonnes)<br>Indian Railways (Passenger - Million / Freight - Million Tonnes) |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 9.1.2 |
| References | Data is available on the websites https://data.gov.in/catalog/freight-and-passenger-movement-road-transport-and- railways; www.indianrailways.gov.in; http://www.dgca.nic.in; http://morth.nic.in |

| SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.1.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all |
| Indicator | 9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | It is the net additions to fixed assets in the economy, Change in Stocks of Inventories (CIS) and valuablesduring the accounting period. GCF is estimated using production approach (Commodity flow method) and expenditure approach and GCF = GFCF + CIS + Valuables. |
| Computation | Gross Capital Formation (GCF) by industry excluding valuables for the reference year |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. Crore |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

| SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.2.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's shareof employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries |
| Indicator | 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the manufacturing Gross Value added as percentage of GDP at current/constant prices and manufacturing Gross Value added per capita. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** GVA (current/constant) at Basic Price in Manufacturing during reference year<br>**Denominator:** GDP (current/constant) during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100<br>**MVA per capita** = GVA in manufacturing at constant price/population |
| Unit of measurement | Percent and per capita |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 9.2.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

| SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.2.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's shareof employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries |
| Indicator | 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as a percentage of number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in manufacturing sector out of the total number of workers in usual status (ps+ss), during the reference year. The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Estimated number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in manufacturing sector i.e. industry division 10-33 of National Industrial Classification (NIC) - 2008 during the reference year **Denominator:** Estimated Number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 9.2.2 |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

| SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.2.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's shareof employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries |
| Indicator | 9.2.3: Percentage Share of GVA in Manufacturing to Total GVA |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the manufacturing Gross Value as percentage of Total Value Added (GVA) atcurrent prices. Gross Value Added is defined as output less intermediate consumption. Gross value added is arrivedby aggregating sector-wise value added. Sector-wise GVA is estimated using production/income/ expenditure approach depending upon the availability of related data. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** GVA at Basic Price in Manufacturing during reference year **Denominator:** GVA at basic prices during reference year **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets |
| Indicator | 9.3.1: Share of household sector in total industry value added |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | Gross Value Added is defined as output less intermediate consumption. Gross value added is arrivedby aggregating sector-wise value added. Sector-wise GVA is estimated using production/income/ expenditure approach depending upon the availability of related data. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** GVA by Household during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total GVA during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets |
| Indicator | 9.3.2: Percentage of credit flow to MSME (as a percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit), (inpercentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as Total Outstanding Credit given by Banks to Micro, Small Medium Enterprisesas a percentage of total Adjusted Net Bank Credit during reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total Outstanding Credit given by Banks to Micro, Small Medium Enterprises during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total Credit given by Banks (Adjusted Net Bank Credit) during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increasedresource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities. |
| Indicator | 9.4.1: Total $CO_2$ emissions of power sector per unit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Power |
| Department/Division | Central Electricity Authority |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to the amount of $CO_2$ emissions generated by the power sector per unit of GDP. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total $CO_2$ emission of power sector<br>**Denominator:** GDP at current price<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Tonne/Rs. Crore |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial mapping with GIF 9.4.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.cea.nic.in |

## SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increasedresource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities |
| Indicator | 9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added, (Tonne of Oil Equivalent /000' rupees) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | Economic Statistics Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is Energy Use Intensity in manufacturing sector |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total Primary Energy used in manufacturing sector during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Economic output of the manufacturing sector in terms of GVA during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Tonne of Oil Equivalent/000' Rs. |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending |
| Indicator | 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage share of spending on intellectual properties product (IPP), which is considered as research and development at current price out of GDP at current price during the reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total expenditures on intellectual properties products during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product, during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 9.5.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.5.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending |
| Indicator | 9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Science and Technology |
| Department/Division | Department of Science and Technology |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is expressed in terms of researcher engaged in Research and Development (R&D) activities per million population and activities comprise institutional sector, higher education sector and industrial (public and private sector). Data includes: Major Scientific Agencies, Central Government Ministry/Department, State Government, Higher Education, Public and Private. Sector Industries and SIRO's. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of researchers (in numbers)<br>**Denominator:** Population during reference period (in millions)<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Per million population |
| Periodicity | Biennial |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 9.5.2 |
| References | Available at DST website under S&T Indicators Tables (http://dst.gov.in) |

| SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.5.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people andpublic and private research and development spending |
| Indicator | 9.5.3: Total number of patents issued (granted), (similar to 8.2.2 and 8.3.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| Department/Division | Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade |
| Description of Indicator | A patent is a form of intellectual property. It is an exclusive right granted for an invention. |
| Computation | Total number of patents application granted |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Annual Report is available on the website https://www.ipindia.nic.in |

| SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.b.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and valueaddition to commodities |
| Indicator | 9.b.1: Share of IPP in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation, (in percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | Numerator is the net additions to fixed assets in the form of IPP in the economy during the accounting period. IPP asset of GFCF is estimated using expenditure approach. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Estimate of Intellectual Property Products in GFCF during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Estimate of GFCF during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.b.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and valueaddition to commodities |
| Indicator | 9.b.2: Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA, (in percentage) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage share GVA of Information and Computer related activities intotal GVA |
| Computation | **Numerator:** GVA of Information and Computer related activities<br>**Denominator:** GVA of the total economy<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.c.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| Target | 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provideuniversal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2021 |
| Indicator | 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Communications |
| Department/Division | Department of Telecommunications |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technolo. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Population covered by a mobile network, by a given technology during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 9.c.1 |
| References | |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per centof the population at a rate higher than the national average |
| Indicator | 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per centof the population and the total population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures growth rate of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in the current year with respect to previous year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Change in per capita household expenditure (in constant price) of the concerned group of population (bottom 40% of the population or the total population, asthe case may be) in the current period from the previous year<br><br>**Denominator:** Per capita household expenditure of the concerned group of population (bottom 40% of the population or the total population, as the case may be) in the previousperiod<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 10.1.1 |
| References | NSS 68th round report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per centof the population at a rate higher than the national average |
| Indicator | 10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures the inequality in consumption expenditure. The coefficient ranges from zero to one, with zero representing perfect equality and one showing perfect inequality. Gini coefficient measures the deviation of distribution of income (or consumption) among the individuals within a country from a perfectly equal distribution |
| Computation | The Gini coefficient is the ratio of the area that lies between the line of equality and theLorenz curve |
| Unit of measurement | Ratio |
| Periodicity | 5 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NSS 68th round and HCES 2022-23 report are available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all,irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status |
| Indicator | 10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita householdexpenditure |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median MPCE.<br>The household consumption expenditures are collected with different reference periods fordifferent items with last 7 days' for some food items, last 30 days' consumption for some other food items and some non-food items, and last 365 days' for some very infrequently consumed items. However, all such expenditures are translated in monthly expenditures. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Estimated number of persons with MPCE less than or equal to Median MPCEin each sector (i.e., Rural or Urban)<br>**Denominator:** Estimated number of all persons in each sector<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Geographical location (rural/urban) |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 10.2.1 |
| References | NSS 68th round report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.2.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all,irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status |
| Indicator | 10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 5.5.1 and 16.7.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | 1) Election Commission of India<br>2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj<br>3) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Proportion of seats held by women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly, Urban Local Bodies and PanchayatiRaj Institutions |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women representative in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ULB/PRI<br>**Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 Years for Lok Sabha, ULB and PRI;  Annual for State Legislative Assembly |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 10.2.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://eci.nic.in;  http://www.panchayat.gov.in |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.2.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all,irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status |
| Indicator | 10.2.3: Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | NSSO |
| Description of Indicator | It is the ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers.<br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Female workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers<br>**Denominator:** Male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressivelyachieve greater equality. |
| Indicator | 10.4.1: Labour Share of GDP |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Compensation of employees<br>**Denominator:** GDP at current price<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 10.4.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressivelyachieve greater equality. |
| Indicator | 10.4.2: Percentage of budget allocated to North Eastern States |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Finance |
| Department/Division | Department of Economic Affairs |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures percentage allocation of budget to North Eastern regions out oftotal budget allocation during the reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Budget allocated to North Eastern region<br>**Denominator:** Total budget allocation<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.indiabudget.gov.in |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.4.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressivelyachieve greater equality. |
| Indicator | 10.4.3: Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of Scheduled Caste and ScheduledCaste |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Finance |
| Department/Division | Department of Economic Affairs |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures percentage actual allocation of budget to welfare of persons belonging to Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of total actual budget allocationduring the reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total actual budget allocated welfare of SCs and STs during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total actual budget allocation during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.indiabudget.gov.in |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations |
| Indicator | 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators |
| Data Source Ministry | Reserve Bank of India |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Seven FSIs are included as SDG indicators for 10.5.1 and expressed as percent. <br><br> i.   Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets <br> ii.  Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital <br> iii. Nonperforming loans to total gross loans <br> iv.  Return on assets <br> v.   Liquid assets to short-term liabilities <br> vi.  Net open position in foreign exchange to capital <br> vii. Capital to assets |
| Computation | The above indicator is computed by RBI on the basis of key financial ratios compiled based on reported data of Deposit Takers viz. SCBs, UCBs and RRBs (Obtained from NABARD) |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 10.5.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.6.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver moreeffective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions |
| Indicator | 10.6.1: whether the country is a member and has voting rights in internationalorganizations (similar to 16.8.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of External Affairs |
| Department/Division | UNES Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: TheUnited Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank,the World Trade Organization, and the Financial Stability Board. |
| Computation | Number of membership (voting rights) in eleven different international institutions. |
| Unit of measurement | Ratio |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 10.6.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.7.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10:Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies |
| Indicator | 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned incountry of destination |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of External Affairs |
| Department/Division | Overseas Employments & Protectorate General of Emigrants (OE & PG) Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the proportion of recruitment costs borne by employee in themonthly employment earnings. |
| Computation | RCI = Proportion of recruitment costs in the monthly employment earnings<br><br>Calculation:<br>RCI = Mean of<br>$(C_k/(E_k))$Where,<br>$C_k$ = is the recruitment costs paid by individual migrant worker $E_k$ = is the monthly earnings of the same migrant worker k |
| Unit of measurement | Proportion |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 10.7.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.c.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| Target | 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittancesand eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent. |
| Indicator | 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted |
| Data Source Ministry | Reserve Bank of India |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Data for remittance is provided in the category of two types of transfer Mode through Direct Transfer to Bank Account/Electronic Wire and through SWIFT. Cost of sending USD200 to public sector bank and cost of receiving USD 200 Public Sector Banks are providedin term of Range by RBI. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total remittance cost through Direct Transfer to Bank Account/Electronic Wireand through SWIFT transfer mode<br>**Denominator:** Total amount remitted<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 10.c.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.rbi.org.in |

## SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.2.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving 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 |
| Indicator | 11.2.2: People killed/injured in road accidents (similar to 3.6.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives the total number of people killed (injured) due to road traffic accidents during reference year per population of reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** People killed (injured) due to road traffic accidents during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1 ,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable geographical location (rural/urban) and capacity for participatory, integratedand sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries |
| Indicator | 11.3.1: Proportion of Cities with Master Plan (similar to 11.a.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives the proportion of cities with Master plan during reference year.<br>If in the opinion of the State Government any regulated area requires to be developed according to a Master Plan, it may cause such plan to be prepared either through the Controlling Authority or throughsuch other agency as the State Government may think fit.<br><br>The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and proposed location andgeneral layout of:<br>1) Arterial streets and transportation lines<br>2) Residential sections<br>3) Business areas<br>4) Industrial areas<br>5) Educational institutions<br>6) Public Parks, play grounds and other recreational facilities<br>7) Public and semi-public buildings<br>8) Other land-uses which are necessary |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of cities with Master plan during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total number of cities during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage |
| Indicator | 11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural andnatural heritage |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Culture |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator shows per capita total funding from central government in the preservation, protection and conservation of ASI monuments for a given year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total funding by Central Govt. in the conservation, preservation and protection of ASI monuments for the reference period<br>**Denominator:** Projected population for the reference period<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Per capita |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | Cultural Heritage |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 11.4.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 11.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 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 global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations |
| Indicator | 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per100,000 population (similar to 1.5.1 and 13.1.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected bydisasters per 100,000 population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of deaths attributed to disasters + Number of missing persons attributed to disasters + Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters<br>**Denominator:** Population<br>**Multiplier:** 100,000 |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 11.5.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.6.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying specialattention to air quality and municipal and other waste management. |
| Indicator | 11.6.1: Percentage of Waste processed |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of total waste processed out of total waste generated during reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total waste processed during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total waste generation during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial mapping with GIF 11.6.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://moha.gov.in |

| SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.6.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 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. |
| Indicator | 11.6.2 : Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection out of total number of wards during reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of wards with 100% door to door waste collection<br>**Denominator:** Total number of wards<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://moha.gov.in |

| SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.6.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 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. |
| Indicator | 11.6.3: The number of good air days when the Particulate matter level is below country standards for PM 10 |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Central Pollution Control Board |
| Description of Indicator | It is the number of days when the particulate matter level is below country standards for PM 10 |
| Computation | The number of good air days for cities have been computed, when daily average concentration of PM10 is below 100 µg/m3. |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.a.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning |
| Indicator | 11.a.1: Proportion of Cities with Master Plan (similar to 11.3.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator gives the proportion of cities with Master plan during reference year. <br><br> If in the opinion of the State Government any regulated area requires to be developed according to a Master Plan, it may cause such plan to be prepared either through the Controlling Authority or throughsuch other agency as the State Government may think fit. <br><br> The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and proposed location andgeneral layout of: <br> 1) Arterial streets and transportation lines <br> 2) Residential sections <br> 3) Business areas <br> 4) Industrial areas <br> 5) Educational institutions <br> 6) Public Parks, play grounds and other recreational facilities <br> 7) Public and semi-public buildings <br> 8) Other land-uses which are necessary |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of cities with Master plan during reference year <br> **Denominator:** Total number of cities during the reference year <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NA |

## SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels |
| Indicator | 11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies inline with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to 1.5.3 and 13.1.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | National and local disaster risk reduction strategies should be based on, and aligned with, the guidingprinciples, scope, outcomes, and strategic priorities of the Sendai Framework, and in particular Paragraph 27 (b) which identifies that strategies should be adopted and implemented. |
| Computation | National average score for the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is calculated on the basis of a set of questions. |
| Unit of Measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 11.b.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11. b.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| Target | 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels |
| Indicator | 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategiesin line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4 and 13.1.3) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with national strategies out of total number of districts in the country during the given reference period. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line withnational strategies<br>**Denominator:** Total number of districts<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Proportion |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 11.b.2 |
| References | - |

## SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce foodlosses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses |
| Indicator | 12.3.1: Per capita food availability |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | FE, DAC&FW |
| Description of Indicator | Net availability of food grains per year per person |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Net availability of food grains (in kg.) during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** Nil<br><br>Where,<br>Net availability of food grains = (Production of rice, wheat, other cereals and all pulses in '000 tons) –(seed, feed and wastage) - exports + imports + change in stocks (+/-) |
| Unit of measurement | Kg per year per person |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://eands.dacnet.nic.in |

## SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce foodlosses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses |
| Indicator | 12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution |
| Department/Division | Department of Food and Public Distribution<br>S& R Division |
| Description of Indicator | Indicator refers to percentage losses of Central Pool stocks of wheat and rice calculated in terms of value of losses.  Losses are calculated in terms of storage and transit losses. |
| Computation | For Storage Losses:<br>**Numerator:** Total quantity of  storage (Wheat and Rice)<br>**Denominator:** Total quantity received in storage (Wheat and Rice)<br>**Multiplier:** 100<br><br>For Transit Losses:<br>**Numerator:** Total quantity lost in transit (Wheat and Rice)<br>**Denominator:** Total quantity moved during transit (Wheat and Rice)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.4.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.4:By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment |
| Indicator | 12.4.1: Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to whether the country has ratified, accepted, approved or accessed, to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements(MEAs): <br> 1) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention) <br> 2) The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention) <br> 3) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention) <br> 4) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol) <br> 5) Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention) |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Yes/No |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 12.4.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.4.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment |
| Indicator | 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Central pollution Control Board |
| Description of Indicator | Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or may become dangerous to the environment or people's health. <br> Municipal waste is defined at national level as wastes consisting of everyday items. These wastes come from household, institutions and commercial establishments. |
| Computation | Hazardous waste generated per capita: <br> **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste generated in MT during the reference year <br> **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year <br> **Multiplier:** Nil <br><br> Proportion of hazardous waste treated <br> **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste recycled/utilized in MT during the reference year <br> **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year <br> **Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Hazardous waste generated per capita: MT per person <br><br> Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment: Ratio |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 12.4.2 |
| References | - |

| SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.5.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse |
| Indicator | 12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | - |
| Computation | Number of waste recycling plants installed during the reference year |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.5.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse |
| Indicator | 12.5.2: Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | - |
| Computation | Number of wards with 100% source segregation to the total number of wards during the reference year |
| Unit of measurement | Percentage |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.8.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature |
| Indicator | 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) studentassessment (similar to 4.7.1 and 13.3.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education and Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a numberof criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education will be used for calculation of indicator. |
| Computation | The indicator is computed with the help of set of questions. |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 12.8.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.a.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production |
| Indicator | 12.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country(in watts per capita) (similar to7.b.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy |
| Department/Division | |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to total energy generating capacity per capita using installed sources of renewable energy. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Installed electricity generation capacity in renewable energy<br>**Denominator:** Mid-Year Projected Population<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Watts per capita |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 12.a.1 |
| References | Data is available on the following websites:<br>Publication: Energy Statistics of MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in)<br>www.cea.nic.in |

## SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourismthat creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| Indicator | 12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmentalaspects of tourism sustainability |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Tourism |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects oftourism sustainability = total number of tables produced by countries out of the total table identifiedbelow:<br>1) TSA Table 1 on inbound tourism expenditure<br>2) TSA Table 2 on domestic tourism expenditure<br>3) TSA Table 3 on outbound tourism expenditure<br>4) TSA Table 4 on internal tourism expenditure<br>5) TSA Table 5 on production accounts of tourism industries<br>6) TSA Table 6 domestic supply and internal tourism consumption |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Mentioned in the respective tables |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 12.b.1 |
| References | TSA Report is available on the website : www.tourism.gov.in |

## SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.c.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| Target | 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities |
| Indicator | 12.c.1: Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP |
| Data Source Ministry | **Numerator:** Ministry of Finance  **Denominator:** Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to percentage share of expenditures made on subsidies of petroleum (include LPGs and Kerosene) with respect to GDP at current price. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Expenditure on petroleum subsidies  **Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product at current price  **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 12.c.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.indiabudget.gov.in and www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| Target | 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries |
| Indicator | 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per100,000 population (similar to 1.5.1 and 11.5.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected bydisasters per 100,000 population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of deaths attributed to disasters + Number of missing persons attributed to disasters + Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters<br>**Denominator:** Population<br>**Multiplier:** 100,000 |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 13.1.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| Target | 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries |
| Indicator | 13.1.2: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies inline with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to 1.5.3 and 11.b.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | National and local disaster risk reduction strategies should be based on, and aligned with, the guidingprinciples, scope, outcomes, and strategic priorities of the Sendai Framework, and in particular Paragraph 27 (b) which identifies that strategies should be adopted and implemented. |
| Computation | National average score for the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is calculated on the basis of a set of questions. |
| Unit of Measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 13.1.2 |
| References | - |

## SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.1.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| Target | 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries |
| Indicator | 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategiesin line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4 and 11.b.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Disaster Management Division (DMD) |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with national strategies out of total number of districts in the country during the given reference period. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line withnational strategies<br>**Denominator:** Total number of districts<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 13.1.3 |
| References | - |

## SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| Target | 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning |
| Indicator | 13.2.1: Whether the country has nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator informs whether India has nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 13.2.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://unfccc.int |

| SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.2.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| Target | 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning |
| Indicator | 13.2.2: Pre 2020 action: Achievement of pre-2020 goals as per country priority (percentage reduction inemission intensity of GDP, over 2005 level) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator highlights the achievement of India's pre-2020 voluntary target, taken under UNFCCC, ofreducing the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% from 2005 levels by 2020 (excluding emissions from agriculture) |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Biennial |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website https://unfccc.int |

| SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.2.3 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| Target | 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning |
| Indicator | 13.2.3: Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Industries are classified as Red, Orange and Green based on their pollution potential. Considering the degree of pollution among the red units, these are further classified into '17 red category' units and 'other red category' units. The indicators gives the compliance status of 17 Categories of High Pollution Potential Industries. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of Industries Complying with environmental standards<br>**Denominator**: Total number of industries<br>Multiplier: 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.3.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| Target | 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature |
| Indicator | 13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) studentassessment (similar to 4.7.1 and 12.8.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Department/Division | Department of School Education and Literacy |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED)and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a numberof criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education will be used for calculation of indicator. |
| Computation | The indicator is computed with the help of set of questions. |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 13.3.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution. |
| Indicator | 14.1.1: Coastal Water Quality Index (CWQI) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Earth Sciences |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The CWQI which is calculated for each monitoring location can be used to assess the heath of the coastal waters. Based on the CWQI, the monitoring locations can be categorized as Poor, Fair, Good etc.Range for coastal water quality is as follows:<br>1) 0-20 – Very Poor<br>2) 21-40 -Poor<br>3) 41-60 -Moderate<br>4) 61-80 - Good<br>5) 81-100 – Very Good<br>Field data on essential environmental parameters were collected along coastal States of India by the respective participating centers under Seawater Quality Monitoring(SWQM) programme of Ministry ofEarth Sciences |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | Coastal States/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.icmam.gov.in |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution |
| Indicator | 14.1.2: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizers to total fertilizers (N, P & K) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare |
| Department/Division | INM, DAC&FW |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to percentage consumption of Nitrogenous fertilizer (N) to total fertilizers (sum totalof Nitrogenous fertilizers, Phosphatic fertilizers and potassium fertilizers) during the reference year in coastal areas. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Consumption of Nitrogenous fertilizer during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Consumption of total fertilizer (N, P & K) during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Agriculture at a glance Report is available on the website https://eands.dacnet.nic.in |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in orderto achieve healthy and productive oceans |
| Indicator | 14.2.1: Percentage change in area under mangroves (similar to 14.5.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Forest Survey of India |
| Description of Indicator | Mangrove cover is defined as 'Area covered under mangrove vegetation as interpreted from remote sensing data. It is included in the forest cover'.<br><br>Forest cover is defined as 'All Lands, more than 1 hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such land may not necessarily be a recorded forestarea. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm'.<br><br>Mangrove cover assessment is carried out biennially and changes thereon with respect to the previous assessment are calculated for each district, States and Country.<br><br>Forest cover assessment is a biennial wall to wall mapping exercise based on Remote sensing using LISS III (23.5 mtr Resolution) sensor data from IRS P6, supported by intensive ground verification andfield data from National Forest Inventory. Area covered under mangrove vegetation is also included inthe forest cover.<br><br>Mangrove shows conspicuous tone and textures on the satellite images, which has been used in the mapping of mangrove cover of the country.<br><br>Changes in forest cover under mangrove w.r.t to previous assessments are calculated for district, Stateand country level. Based on the analysis of changes observed w.r.t previous assessment, a change matrix is generated indicating the change in the extent of mangrove cover. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Area under Mangrove cover in the period (t) - Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2)<br>**Denominator:** Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 2 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | States/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://fsi.nic.in |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.2.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in orderto achieve healthy and productive oceans |
| Indicator | 14.2.2: Percentage of Coastal and Marine protected Areas in relation to Territorial Sea (similar toIndicator 14.5.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | WII |
| Description of Indicator | Marine protected Area (MPA) is an area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna, and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings (CBD). In India, PAs in whole or in part that falls within swath of 500 m from the high tide line and to marine environment along the coasts of PeninsularIndia, and all PAs of islands are included in the Coastal and Marine Protected Area Network (CMPA). So far, there is no Protected Area notified outside the Territorial Water of India.<br><br>Territorial Sea:<br>As per the Maritime Zones Act (1976) of India, the Territorial Waters/Sea is the line every point of whichis at a distance of twelve (12) nautical miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline. The sovereignty of India extends to the territorial waters of and to the seabed and subsoil underlying, and the air space over, such waters. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Coastal and Marine Protected Areas<br>**Denominator:** Area of the Territorial Sea<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | National |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | http://www.wiienvis.nic.in/ |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientificcooperation at all levels |
| Indicator | 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Earth Sciences |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Ministry of Earth Sciences, through Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE) and National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) is monitoring the estuarine, coastal and open ocean pH to ascertain the status of Ocean Acidification being influenced by anthropogenic activities and climate change conditions. NCCR through its "Seawater Quality Monitoring (SWQM/COMAPS)" programme is monitoring pH of the estuaries and coastal seas of India since 1990s. CMLRE and NCCR are jointly monitoring coastal and oceanic pH of the eastern Arabian Sea including on its shelf. <br><br>Decrease in pH over a long-term period indicates the Ocean Acidification. <br><br>Note: As such there is no average value for pH for coastal waters. However, the average global oceanicpH is around 8. |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Number of sites |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 14.3.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.4: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution |
| Indicator | 14.4.1: Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying |
| Department/Division | Department of Fisheries |
| Description of Indicator | Maximum sustainable yield is computed as Potential Yield Estimation (PYE) in Exclusive Economic Zone.PYE is calculated by two approaches <br>1) Trophodynamic approach <br>2) Direct estimation from fish landing and fish survey data <br>Fish groups which are included in potential yield estimation are phytoplanktivores, pelagic planktivores,pelagic carnivores, pelagic omnivores, Benthic carnivores and Miscellaneous fish. |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Million Tonne/Year |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information |
| Indicator | 14.5.1: Percentage of Coastal and Marine protected Areas in relation to Territorial Sea (similar to Indicator 14.2.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | WII |
| Description of Indicator | MPA, an area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna, and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings (CBD). In India, PAs in whole or in part that falls within swath of 500 m from the high tide line and to marine environment along the coasts of PeninsularIndia, and all PAs of islands are included in the Coastal and Marine Protected Area Network (CMPA). So far, there is no Protected Area notified outside the Territorial Water of India.<br><br>Territorial Sea:<br>As per the Maritime Zones Act (1976) of India, the Territorial Waters/Sea is the line every point of whichis at a distance of twelve (12) nautical miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline. The sovereignty of India extends to the territorial waters of and to the seabed and subsoil underlying, and the air space over, such waters. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Coastal and Marine Protected Areas<br>**Denominator:** Area of the Territorial Sea<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | National |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | http://www.wiienvis.nic.in/ |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.5.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information |
| Indicator | 14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves (similar to 14.2.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Forest Survey of India |
| Description of Indicator | Mangrove cover is defined as 'Area covered under mangrove vegetation as interpreted from remotesensing data. It is included in the forest cover'.<br>Forest cover is defined as 'All Lands, more than 1 hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such land may not necessarily be a recorded forestarea. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm'.<br><br>Mangrove cover assessment is carried out biennially and changes thereon with respect to the previousassessment are calculated for each district, States and Country.<br>Forest cover assessment is a biennial wall to wall mapping exercise based on Remote sensing using LISS III (23.5 mtr Resolution) sensor data from IRS P6, supported by intensive ground verification andfield data from National Forest Inventory. Area covered under mangrove vegetation is also included inthe forest cover.<br><br>Mangrove shows conspicuous tone and textures on the satellite images, which has been used in themapping of mangrove cover of the country.<br><br>Changes in forest cover under mangrove w.r.t to previous assessments are calculated for district, Stateand country level. Based on the analysis of changes observed w.r.t previous assessment, a change matrix is generated indicating the change in the extent of mangrove cover. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Area under Mangrove cover in the period (t) - Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2)<br>**Denominator:** Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 2 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | States/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://fsi.nic.in |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.a.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology,taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on theTransfer of marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries |
| Indicator | 14.a.1: Allocation of budget resources (Budget Estimates) for Ocean Services, Modeling, Applications,Resources and Technology (OSMART) scheme |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Earth Sciences |
| Department/Division | |
| Description of Indicator | The scheme encompasses a total of 16 sub-projects addressing ocean development activities such as Services, Technology, Resources, Observations and Science.<br><br>The services rendered under the O-SMART will provide economic benefits to a number of user communities in the coastal and ocean sectors, namely, fisheries, offshore industry, coastal states, Defence, Shipping, Ports etc.<br>This scheme (O-SMART) also provides necessary scientific and technological background requiredfor implementation of various aspects of Blue Economy. The State of Art Early Warning Systems established under the O-SMART Scheme will help in effectively dealing with ocean disasters like Tsunami, storm surges. |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. crore |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data available on the website https://www.moes.gov.in |

## SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets |
| Indicator | 14.b.1: Assistance to the traditional / artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements. |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying |
| Department/Division | Department of Fisheries |
| Description of Indicator | Assistant is provided to Traditional/Artisanal Fisherman for procurement of Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Boats for 10 coastal States. The main objective is to organize all the traditional fishermen whoare engaged in deep sea fishing operations and to engage in the protection of coastal environment, conservation of marine ecosystems and preservation of natural resources. This assistance also providesaccess for fishing equipment at reasonable cost. |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Number; Rs. Lakh |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.c.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. |
| Target | 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the united Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalledin paragraph 158 of "The future we want" |
| Indicator | 14.c.1: Compliance of International laws |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Earth Sciences |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | India is signatory of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which is also called the Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea Treaty. It is an international agreement that establishes a legal framework for all marine and maritime activities. The international laws that are relevant to Ministry of Earth Sciences are as follows:<br>1) Contract for exploration of polymetallicnodules<br>2) Contract for exploration of polymetallic sulfides with International Seabed Authority involving environmental studies and data collection in Indian Ocean |
| Computation | Yes |
| Unit of measurement | Yes/No |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 14.c.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.1.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, inline with obligations under international agreements |
| Indicator | 15.1.1: Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Forest Survey of India |
| Description of Indicator | Forest cover is defined as 'All Lands, more than 1 ha. in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such land may not necessarily be a recorded forest area.It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm'. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Recorded Forest Area<br>**Denominator:** Total geographical area<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 2 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 15.1.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://fsi.nic.in |

| SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.1.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect ,restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, inline with obligations under international agreements |
| Indicator | 15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Forest Survey of India |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers as protected area as percentage of total geographic area.<br>Protected areas are those in which human occupation or at least the exploitation of resources is limited. There are several kinds of protected areas, which vary by level of protection depending on the enabling laws of each country or the regulations of the international organizations involved. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total area under National Park, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves<br>**Denominator:** Total Geographic Area<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://wiienvis.nic.in |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.1.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, inline with obligations under international agreements |
| Indicator | 15.1.3: Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage to the total wetland area |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Wetlands are vital for our water and food security. As "kidneys of landscape, wetlands receive flowsof water and waste from upstream sources. They help stabilize water supplies, cleanse polluted waters, protect shorelines, and recharge groundwater aquifers. The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention was adopted in 1971 at the Iranian City of Ramsar. Contracting Parties to the Convention commit to designating wetlands into the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and wise use of all wetlands in their territory. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total area of Ramsar sites<br>**Denominator:** Total wet land area<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://moef.gov.in |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally |
| Indicator | 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is composed of following three sub-indicators that measure progress towards all dimensions of sustainable forest management:<br><br>Net change in area under forest and tree cover<br>Above-ground biomass in forest<br>Proportion of geographical area under legally established protected areas |
| Computation | National data on forest area, biomass stock, forest area within protected areas and forest area under management plan are provided by Forest Survey of India |

| Unit of Measurement | SUB-INDICATOR | UNIT |
|---|---|---|
| | Net change in area under forest and tree cover | Sq. km |
| | Above-ground biomass in forest | '000 Tonnes |
| | Proportion of geographical area under legally established protected areas | Percent (%) |
| | Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan | Percent (%) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Periodicity | 2 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 15.2.1 |
| References | - |

| SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.2.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally |
| Indicator | 15.2.2: Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Forest Survey of India |
| Description of Indicator | Forest carbon stock is the amount of carbon that has been sequestered from the atmosphere and stored within the forest ecosystem |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Forest Carbon Stock in the period 't' - Forest Carbon Stock in period (t-1) <br> **Denominator:** Forest Carbon Stock in period (t-1) <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 2 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.3.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected bydesertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world |
| Indicator | 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area |
| Data Source Ministry | - |
| Department/Division | National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space |
| Description of Indicator | - |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total land area degraded during the reference year <br> **Denominator:** Total geographical area during the reference year <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 15.3.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests,combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems including their biodiversity, in order toenhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development |
| Indicator | 15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Forest Survey of India |
| Description of Indicator | Forest cover is defined as 'All Lands, more than 1 hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such land may not necessarily be a recorded forest  area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm'.<br><br>Mountain areas include hill districts wherein more than 50% of its geographical area under 'hill talukas' based on criteria adopted by the planning commission for hill area and Western Ghats development programmes. About 127 hill districts have been taken into consideration for forest cover analysis in IndiaState of Forest Report 2017.<br><br>Forest cover assessment in 127 hill districts is carried out biennially and changes thereon with respect to the previous assessment are calculated for each district, States and Country.<br><br>Forest cover assessment is a biennial wall to wall mapping exercise based on Remote sensing using LISSIII (23.5 mtr Resolution) sensor data from IRS P6, supported by intensive ground verification and field data from National Forest Inventory. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total Forest cover in hill district in the period 't' - Total forest cover in period (t-1)<br>**Denominator:** Total forest cover in hill district in period (t-1)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 2 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website www.fsi.nic.in |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems including their biodiversity, in order toenhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development |
| Indicator | 15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita income of Himalayan States over previous year |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures percentage change in Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (PCNSDP) in hill States during the reference year over the previous year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** PCNSDP during the reference year - PCNSDP during the previous year<br>**Denominator:** PCNSDP during the previous year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | Hill State |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | NA |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.5.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species |
| Indicator | 15.5.1: Red List Index |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The Red List Index (RLI) measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (www.iucnredlist.org) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1. The RLI can be computed for only those species whose threat status has been assessed at least twice. The present indicator calculates RLI for Mammalia group.<br>Considering this, the following two data sources have been adopted to compute RLI for Mammalia group:<br>• The Red Data Book on Indian Animals (Part I: Vertebrata) by ZSI, 1994 [T1]<br>• Fauna of India Checklist: A checklist of Mammals of India by ZSI, 2017 [T2] |
| Computation | The computation of RLI for Mammalia group has been performed using the following formula:<br>The RLI value is calculated by multiplying the number of species in each red list category by the category weight (0 for LC, 1 for NT, 2 for VU, 3 for EN, 4 for CR and 5 for EX) these products are summed, divided by the maximum possible product (number of species multiplied by the maximum weight of 5) and subtracted from one (Bubb et al. 2009). This produces an index value that ranges from 0 to 1. |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial mapping with GIF 15.5.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.6.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed |
| Indicator | 15.6.1: Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Agriculture and FW |
| Department/Division | National Biodiversity Authority and NBPGR |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It refers to the efforts by countries to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001). |
| Computation | Response on the following is to be recorded:<br>1. Whether country is contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture<br>2. Whether country is parties to the Nagoya Protocol<br>3. Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture<br>4. Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 15.6.1 |
| References | NA |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.7.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products. |
| Indicator | 15.7.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to 15.c.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Wildlife Crime Control Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | Whenever a case related to violation of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is detected by an enforcement agency (Police/Forest) of a state, the details of the case is sent to Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) by concerned state based on which the data is compiled by WCCB at national level. The annual data of the wildlife cases detected by states/UTs and reported to WCCB is then compiled. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) is a statutory multi-disciplinary body established by the Government of India under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, to combat organized wildlife crime in the country. |
| Computation | Total number of cases registered annually in all States and UTs under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 according to the data provided by States/UTs to WCCB |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | States/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://wccb.gov.in |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.8.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species |
| Indicator | 15.8.1: Whether the country has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator aims to quantify trends in:<br><br>Commitment by countries to relevant multinational agreements, specifically:<br>(1) National adoption of invasive alien species relevant policy.<br>Percentage of countries with<br>(a) national legislation and policy relevant to invasive alien species.<br>(b) if targets and objectives within national strategies for preventing and controlling invasive alien species are aligned with Aichi Target 9<br><br>The translation of policy arrangements into action by countries to implement policy and actively prevent and control invasive alien species (IAS) and the resourcing of this action, specifically:<br>(2) National allocation of resources towards the prevention or control of IAS. |
| Computation | The responses on the above mentioned components has been complied as per the extant laws/policies/targets etc. |
| Unit of Measurement | |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 15.8.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.9.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests,combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning,development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts |
| Indicator | 15.9.1 (a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 ofthe Strategies Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and MoSPI |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures the progress towards national targets established in accordance with Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processesand are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. |
| Computation | Number of countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and the progress reported towards these targets. |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | States/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 15.9.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.b.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation |
| Indicator | 15.b.1: Percentage of government spending on environmental protection to total government expenditure |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures Government's spending on environment protection. The indicator is relevant to the target as it will help in assessing mobilization of resources for environment protection. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total government expenditures (at current price) on environment protection during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Government total expenditures (at current price) during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.c.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target | 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities |
| Indicator | 15.c.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to 15.7.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change |
| Department/Division | Wildlife Crime Control Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | Whenever a case related to violation of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is detected by an enforcement agency (Police/Forest) of a state, the details of the case is sent to Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) by concerned state based on which the data is compiled by WCCB at national level. The annual data of the wildlife cases detected by states/UTs and reported to WCCB is then compiled. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) is a statutory multi-disciplinary body established by the Government of India under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, to combat organized wildlife crime in the country. |
| Computation | Total number of cases registered annually in all States and UTs under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 according to the data provided by States/UTs to WCCB |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | States/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://wccb.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. |
| Indicator | 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population. |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of victims reported under Murder (IPC Section 302IPC) per 1,00,000population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of victims reported under Murder (IPC Section 302IPC)<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 16.1.1 |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. |
| Indicator | 16.1.2: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous12 months |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of persons reported as victims of physical or psychological or sexualviolence per 1,00,000 Population, during reference year |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of persons reported as victims of physical or psychological or sexual violence duringreference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 16.1.2 |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.2.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. |
| Indicator | 16.2.1: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, (rate per 1,00,000 children) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the number of victims under crimes against children per 1,00,000 children,during reference year. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of victims under crimes against children during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population of children during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 children |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.2.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. |
| Indicator | 16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age andform of exploitation |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as number of persons registered as rescued from human trafficking per1,00,000 population |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of persons registered as rescued from human trafficking during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 16.2.2 |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.2.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels |
| Target | 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children |
| Indicator | 16.2.3: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| Department/Division | Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 18-29 years who have ever experienced sexual violence by age 18 among the total women aged 18-29 surveyed. <br> Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women aged 18-29 years who have ever experienced sexual violence by age 18 <br> **Denominator:** Total women aged 18-29 surveyed <br> **Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 3 Years |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial mapping with GIF 16.2.3 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justicefor all. |
| Indicator | 16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Law and Justice |
| Department/Division | Department of Justice |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as total sanctioned strength of (i) judges in Supreme Court (ii) judges in HighCourt (iii) Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts per lakh mid-year population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total sanctioned strength of (i) judges in Supreme Court (ii) judges in High Court (iii) Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts <br> **Denominator:** Mid-year projected population <br> **Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justicefor all. |
| Indicator | 16.3.2: Un sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced i.e. under trials, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention as on 31$^{st}$ December of the reference year.<br><br>1) Prisoner 1: Any person confined or committed to jail (other than police custody) as per the order of acompetent authority.<br>2) Convicted criminal prisoner or Convicts: Any criminal prisoner under sentence of a Court or Court- martial, and includes a person detained in prison under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the 6 Code ofCriminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882) or under the 7 Prisoners Act, 1871(5 of 1871).<br>3) Under trial Prisoner: Any person who has been committed to judicial custody and against whom a criminal trial has been initiated by a competent authority (trial is in process and not yet disposed off).<br>4) Detainees: Any person detained in prison on the orders of the competent authority under the relevantpreventive laws.<br><br>Note: Total prison inmates include convicts, under trials, detainees and other prison inmates. The information is collected by National Crime Records Bureau using a standard proformae from all prisonslocated in states and UTs through Prison Headquarters on annual basis. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total number of under trials as on 31$^{st}$ December of the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total prison inmates as on 31$^{st}$ December of the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 16.3.2 |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website Link: http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.3.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justicefor all. |
| Indicator | 16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Law and Justice |
| Department/Division | Department of Justice |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator is defined as total working strength of (i) judges in Supreme Court (ii) judges in High Court<br>(iii) Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts per lakh mid-year population. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total working strength of (i) judges in Supreme Court (ii) judges in High Court(iii) JudicialOfficers in District and Subordinate Courts N<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year projected population<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return ofstolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime |
| Indicator | 16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Records Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | - |
| Computation | Total number of cases registered under Arms Act, 1959 during reference year within the geographicalarea |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website Link: http://ncrb.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.4.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return ofstolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime |
| Indicator | 16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen and Recovered and Percentage Recovery |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Records Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | - |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Sum of value (in Rs. Crore) stolen property recovered during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Sum of value (in Rs. Crore) of all property stolen during the reference calendar year<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. Crore; Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website Link: http://ncrb.gov.in |

| SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.5.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. |
| Indicator | 16.5.1: Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per 1,00,000population |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | National Crime Record Bureau |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the total number of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Actand related sections of IPC per 1,00,000 population, during reference year |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total number of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act and relatedsections of IPC<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year projected population<br>**Multiplier:** 1,00,000 |
| Unit of measurement | Per 1,00,000 population |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Crime in India Publication is available on the website Link: http://ncrb.gov.in |

| SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.6.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels |
| Target | 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels |
| Indicator | 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Finance |
| Department/Division | Department of Economic Affairs |
| Description of Indicator | Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget. This indicator measuresthe extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years. |
| Computation | The indicator has been calculated from Union Budget.<br>**Numerator:** Actual Expenditure of Government of India<br>**Denominator:** Budget Estimate of total expenditure of Government of India<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 16.6.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.indiabudget.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.6.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels |
| Indicator | 16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded (similar to 16.10.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology |
| Department/Division | CIC |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator denotes the percentage of cases under the Right to Information Act (RTI) |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total RTI application cases disposed<br>**Denominator:** Total RTI requests for the disposal<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://cic.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.6.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels |
| Indicator | 16.6.3: Number of Government services provided online to citizens. |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology |
| Department/Division | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator shows number of services provided online i.e. through e-transaction to citizens. Theservices include certificate, license or permit, land revenue, commercial tax etc.<br>An e-Transaction is a transaction delivering public service using ICT tools to improve access, enhancetransparency and reduce response time while also satisfying all of the following four conditions:<br>1) Service is requested through electronic means (self-access or assisted access) including mobiledevices<br>2) Workflow/approval process is electronic<br>3) Database is electronic/digitized<br>4) Service delivery is electronic<br>In order to improve access, enhance transparency and reduce response time is termed as ane-Transaction. |
| Computation | Number of services provided online i.e. through e-transaction to citizens |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://cic.gov.in |

| SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.7.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels |
| Indicator | 16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 5.5.1 and 10.2.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | 4) Election Commission of India<br>5) Ministry of Panchayati Raj<br>6) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Proportion of seats held by women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly, Urban Local Bodies and PanchayatiRaj Institutions |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Women representative in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ULB/PRI<br>**Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 Years for Lok Sabha, ULB and PRI; Annual for State Legislative Assembly |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 16.7.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://eci.nic.in; http://www.panchayat.gov.in |

| SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.7.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels |
| Indicator | 16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies (similar to 10.2.3) |
| Data Source Ministry | Election Commission of India |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | Proportion of seats held by persons belonging to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as defined under clause (24) and clause (25) of article 366 of the Indian Constitution respectively. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of representative belonging to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha<br>**Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha<br>**Multiplier**: 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | 5 years |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website; http://eci.nic.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.8.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance |
| Indicator | 16.8.1: whether the country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to 10.6.1) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of External Affairs |
| Department/Division | UNES |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: TheUnited Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank,the World Trade Organization, and the Financial Stability Board. |
| Computation | Number of membership (voting rights) in eleven different international institutions. |
| Unit of measurement | Ratio |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 16.8.1 |
| References | - |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.9.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration |
| Indicator | 16.9.1: Percentage of births registered |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to percentage of births registered with a civil authority out of total birth occurred in a year. The indicator is defined as 'Level of Registration' (LOR) of birth for some registration area describing the extent to which registration of such event is complete in that area. LOR is calculated asthe number of registered births, deaths to the total number of such events available for registration inthat area during the year.<br><br>For want of actual number of births, deaths available for registration, these are estimated using the Sample Registration System (SRS) birth and the estimated mid-year population. The indicator is definedas Level of Registration of Births (LOR) i.e. as the percentage of registered births to the births estimatedthrough SRS.<br><br>Where, Number of estimated birth events for a year = Mid-year population × Birth Rate from SampleRegistration System |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of birth registered with civil authority during year<br>**Denominator:** Number of estimated birth for the year<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | Data is available on the website http://crsoOffice of Registrar General, India.gov.in |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.9.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration |
| Indicator | 16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology |
| Department/Division | Unique Identification Authority of India |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures numbers of Proof of Identities (PoI) issued to the residents of the country. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Population of the area who got their Aadhar IDs<br>**Denominator:** Total population of the area<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | https://uidai.gov.in/ |

## SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.10.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. |
| Target | 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements |
| Indicator | 16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded (similar to 16.6.2) |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology |
| Department/Division | CIC |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator denotes the percentage of cases under the Right to Information Act (RTI) |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total RTI application cases disposed<br>**Denominator:** Total RTI requests for the disposal<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | |
| References | Data is available on the website http://cic.gov.in |

| SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.a.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice forall and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels |
| Target | 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for buildingcapacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism andcrime |
| Indicator | 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the ParisPrinciples |
| Data Source Ministry | National Human Rights Commission |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | This indicator measures the existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliancewith the Paris Principles |
| Computation | - |
| Unit of measurement | Yes/No |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 16.a.1 |
| References | https://nhrc.nic.in/ |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.1.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developingcountries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection |
| Indicator | 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source |
| Data Source Ministry | **Numerator:** Ministry of Finance<br>**Denominator:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | DEA and National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as total government revenue as a proportion of GDP at current prices. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total revenue receipts<br>**Denominator:** GDP at current prices<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 17.1.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.indiabudget.gov.in and www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.1.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developingcountries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection |
| Indicator | 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Finance |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | - |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Taxes (*Social contributions + Grants + **other Revenue)<br>**Denominator:** Central government Expenditure<br>**Multiplier:** 100<br><br>* Includes contribution to Government Pension Fund<br>** Non tax revenue other than social contributions |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 17.1.2 |
| References | - |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.3.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources |
| Indicator | 17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income. |
| Data Source Ministry | **Numerator:** Ministry of Finance<br>**Denominator:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | **Denominator:** National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to the amount of net FDI flows to India as a percentage of gross national income ofIndia. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Net FDI flows to India (in USD Million)<br>**Denominator:** GNI at current price<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 17.3.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.rbi.org.in and www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.3.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources |
| Indicator | 17.3.2: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP |
| Data Source Ministry | **Numerator:** Ministry of Finance<br>**Denominator:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | **Denominator:** National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to the amount of personal remittances (which includes personal transfers and compensation of employees as defined by World Bank Global Development Indicators) to India as apercentage of gross domestic product. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Personal remittances to India (Net) (in USD Million)<br>**Denominator:** GDP at current price<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 17.3.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.rbi.org.in and www.mospi.gov.in |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.4.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policiesaimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress |
| Indicator | 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services. |
| Data Source Ministry | Reserve Bank of India |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator is defined as the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to theexports of goods and services. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Debt Service (USD Million)<br>**Denominator:** Exports of Goods and services (USD Million)<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 17.4.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.rbi.org.in |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.6.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge- sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the UnitedNations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism |
| Indicator | 17.6.1: Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed. |
| Data Source Ministry | **Numerator:** Telecom Regulatory Authority of India<br>**Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | **Denominator:** National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split byadvertised download speed. The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds:<br>1) Broadband Service: Refers to all subscriptions having internet access with minimum capacity of equalto, or greater than, 512 kbit/s in one or both direction(s).<br>2) Narrowband Service: Refers to all subscriptions having internet access with minimum capacity oflesser than 512 kbit/s in one or both direction(s). |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total wire line (wired) subscribers of internet broadband<br>**Denominator:** Projected mid-year population<br>**Multiplier:** 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 17.6.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://www.trai.gov.in |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.11.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doublingthe least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 |
| Indicator | 17.11.1: Share of India's exports in Global exports |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| Department/Division | DGFT, Department of Commerce and Industry |
| Description of Indicator | Percentage Share of India's exports to Global exports for merchandise and services trade, based oncalendar year data available at WTO database. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Total India's exports for merchandise and services trade for calendar year<br>**Denominator:** Total Global exports for merchandise and services trade, based on calendar year dataavailable at WTO database<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 17.11.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://dgft.gov.in and  https://comtrade.un.org |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.13.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policycoherence |
| Indicator | 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Finance |
| Department/Division | Department of Economic Affairs |
| Description of Indicator | 'National Summary Data Page' is available on the website of Ministry of Finance which depicting on Real, Fiscal, Financial and External sectors has been taken as the value of Macroeconomic Dashboard. |
| Computation |  Ministry of Finance has the NSDP. |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 17.13.1 |
| References | Data is available on the website https://finmin.nic.in |

| SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.16.1 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries. |
| Indicator | 17.16.1: Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | Social Statistics Division |
| Description of Indicator | - |
| Computation | No. of States/UTs reported to develop State Indicator Framework (SIF) in the line of NIF |
| Unit of measurement | Number |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | - |
| References | - |

| SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.18.2 | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts |
| Indicator | 17.18.2: Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | - |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator intends to measure whether the country has rules, regulation or measures that complies with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UN FPOS). The UN FPOS is a set of 10 principles that was adopted by the UN. |
| Computation | In India, the ten UN FPOS were formally adopted through a decision of the Union Cabinet on 4th May 2016 and notified in the Official Gazette on 15th June 2016. |
| Unit of measurement | - |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 17.18.2 |
| References | - |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.19.1

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries. |
| Indicator | 17.19.1: Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation |
| Department/Division | National Accounts Division |
| Description of Indicator | In the budget document the Major Head '3454' is meant for "Census, Survey and Statistics" across the Government of India. The budget allocated under this head has been taken as the value of the indicator. |
| Computation | Budget allocated to different Ministries under the Budget head '3454' meant for "Census, Survey and Statistics" across the Government of India |
| Unit of measurement | Rs. Lakh |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | - |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Partial match with GIF 17.19.1 |
| References | |

## SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.19.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Goal | 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for SustainableDevelopment |
| Target | 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries. |
| Indicator | 17.19.2: Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration |
| Data Source Ministry | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India |
| Description of Indicator | The indicator measures proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration. |
| Computation | a) **Numerator**: Total no. of States/UTs reported 100% birth registration (at least 80% death registration) under CRS<br>b) **Denominator**: Total States/UTs covered in CRS<br>**Multiplier**: 100 |
| Unit of measurement | Percent |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Level of Disaggregation | State/UT |
| Type of Disaggregation | - |
| Mapping with Global Indicator | Exact match with GIF 17.19.2 |
| References | Data is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in |

# Data
# Tables

Please **click** on the following Goal wise icon or scan the **QR code** for accessing the detailed data tables in excel format:

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

**SDG 1: NO POVERTY**

**SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER**

**SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

**SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION**

**SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY**

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**SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

**SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**

**SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

**SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES**

**SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

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**SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

**SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION**

**SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER**

**SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND**

**SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTION**

**SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

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# Annexes

| Annex I - List of Un-addressed Targets | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. No. | Target No. | Target |
| 1 | 1.1 | By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day |
| 2 | 2.b | Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural ex-port subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round |
| 3 * | 4.b | By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries |
| 4 * | 6.a | 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies |
| 5 * | 7.a | By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil- fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology |
| 6 * | 8.a | Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries |
| 7 * | 9.a | Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries throughenhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States |
| 8 | 10.3 | Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard |
| 9 | 10.a | Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements |
| 10* | 10.b | Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes |
| 11 # | 11.c | Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, inbuilding sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials |
| 12 | 12.2 | By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources |
| 13 $ | 13.a | Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annuallyby 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible. |

## Annex I - List of Un-addressed Targets

| S. No. | Target No. | Target |
|--------|------------|--------|
| 14 $ | 13.b | Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities |
| 15 | 14.6 | By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to over-capacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation |
| 16 | 14.7 | By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism |
| 17 * | 15.a | Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to con-serve andsustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems |
| 18 | 16.b | Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development |
| 19 *$ | 17.2 | Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries |
| 20 | 17.5 | Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries |
| 21 | 17.7 | Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environ-mentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed |
| 22 | 17.8 | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology |
| 23 * | 17.9 | Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation |
| 24 | 17.10 | Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda |
| 25 | 17.12 | Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access |
| 26 | 17.14 | Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development |
| 27 | 17.15 | Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development |
| 28 | 17.17 | Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships |

\* Targets related to Official Development Assistance (ODA)
$ Not relevant in the national context
# No indicator has been developed at global level

## Annex II - List of Similar Indicators

| S. No. | Indicator No. | Description of National SDG Indicator (NI) | Similar Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NI 1.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected personsattributed to disasters per 100,000 population | 11.5.1 & 13.1.1 |
| 2 | NI 1.5.3 | Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 | 11.b.1 & 13.1.2 |
| 3 | NI 1.5.4 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disasterrisk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | 11.b.2 & 13.1.3 |
| 4 | NI 3.6.1 | People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) | 11.2.2 |
| 5 | NI 4.7.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national educationpolicies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | 12.8.1 & 13.3.1 |
| 6 | NI 5.5.1 | Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments | 10.2.2 & 16.7.1 |
| 7 | NI 7.b.1 | Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country | 12.a.1 |
| 8 | NI 8.2.2 | Total number of patents issued (granted) | 8.3.2 & 9.5.3 |
| 9 | NI 10.6.1 | Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations | 16.8.1 |
| 10 | NI 11.3.1 | Proportion of cities with Master plans | 11.a.1 |
| 11 | NI 14.2.1 | Percentage change in area under mangroves | 14.5.2 |
| 12 | NI 14.2.2 | Percentage of Coastal Marine protected Areas in relation to Territorial Sea | 14.5.1 |
| 13 | NI 15.7.1 | Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 | 15.c.1 |
| 14 | NI 16.6.2 | Percentage of RTI queries responded | 16.10.1 |

## Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

| S.No. | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
| 1 | NI 1.2.1 | Proportion of population living below the national poverty line | GI 1.2.1 | Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex, age, | Exact |
| 2 | NI 1.2.2 | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | GI 1.2.2 | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | Partial |
| 3 | NI 1.3.1 | Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance | GI 1.3.1 | Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | Partial |
| 4 | NI 1.3.2 | Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS | | | |
| 5 | NI 1.3.3 | Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) | | | |
| 6 | NI 1.3.4 | Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage | | | |
| 7 | NI 1.3.5 | Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) | | | |
| 8 | NI 1.3.6 | Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government | | | |
| 9 | NI 1.3.7 | Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year | | | |
| 10 | NI 1.3.8 | Coverage of New Pension Scheme (NPS) | | | |
| 11 | NI 1.4.1 | Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | GI 1.4.1 | Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | Partial |
| 12 | NI 1.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicators 11.5.1 and 13.1.1) | GI 1.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | Exact |
| 13 | NI 1.5.3 | Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicators 11.b.1 and 13.1.2) | GI 1.5.3 | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | Exact |

| | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators** | | | | | |
| S.No. | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
| 14 | NI 1.5.4 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 11.b.2/13.1.3) | GI 1.5.4 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | Exact |
| 15 | NI 1.a.2 | Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | GI 1.a.2 | Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | Exact |
| 16 | NI 2.2.1 | Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted | GI 2.2.1 | Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | Exact |
| 17 | NI 2.2.2 | Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | GI 2.2.2 | Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | Exact |
| 18 | NI 2.2.3 | Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) | GI 2.2.3 | Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) | Exact |
| 19 | NI 2.5.1 | Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities | GI 2.5.1 | Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities | Exact |
| 20 | NI 2.5.2 | Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction | GI 2.5.2 | Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction | Exact |
| 21 | NI 2.a.1 | The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures | GI 2.a.1 | The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures | Exact |
| 22 | NI 3.1.1 | Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live birth) | GI 3.1.1 | Maternal Mortality Ratio | Exact |
| 23 | NI 3.1.2 | Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years) | GI 3.1.2 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | Exact |
| 24 | NI 3.2.1 | Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births) | GI 3.2.1 | Under-5 mortality rate, | Exact |
| 25 | NI 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births) | GI 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate | Exact |
| 26 | NI 3.3.1 | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population | GI 3.3.1 | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex,age and key populations | Partial |

## Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

| S.No. | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | NI 3.3.2 | Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population | GI 3.3.2 | Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population | Exact |
| 28 | NI 3.3.3 | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | GI 3.3.3 | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | Exact |
| 29 | NI 3.3.4 | Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B per 1,00,000 population | GI 3.3.4 | Hepatitis B incidence per 1,00,000 population | Partial |
| 30 | NI 3.4.1 | Mortality rate attributed to Cardiovascular disease, Malignant & other Neoplasms, Diabetes Mellitus or Chronic Respiratory disease | GI 3.4.1 | Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease | Partial |
| 31 | NI 3.4.2 | Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population) | GI 3.4.2 | Suicide mortality rate | Exact |
| 32 | NI 3.6.1 | People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to 11.2.2) | GI 3.6.1 | Death rate due to road traffic injuries | Exact |
| 33 | NI 3.7.1 | Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | GI 3.7.1 | Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | Partial |
| 34 | NI 3.7.2 | Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | GI 3.7.2 | Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | Partial |
| 35 | NI 3.8.1 | Coverage of essential health services | GI 3.8.1 | Coverage of essential health services | Partial |
| 36 | NI 3.8.2 | Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income | GI 3.8.2 | Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income | Exact |
| 37 | NI 3.9.3 | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population) | GI 3.9.3 | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population) | Partial |
| 38 | NI 3.a.1 | Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless) | GI 3.a.1 | Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older | Partial |
| 39 | NI 3.b.1 | Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) | GI 3.b.1 | Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme | Exact |
| 40 | NI 3.c.1 | Health worker density | GI 3.c.1 | Health worker density and distribution | Exact |

| | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.No. | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
| 41 | NI 3.d.1 | International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness | GI 3.d.1 | International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness | Exact |
| 42 | NI 4.1.1 | Percentage of students in grade 3, 5 and 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades | GI 4.1.1 | Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex | Partial |
| 43 | NI 4.1.2 | Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 10 | GI 4.1.2 | Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) | Exact |
| 44 | NI 4.2.2 | Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry | GI 4.2.2 | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex | Exact |
| 45 | NI 4.3.1 | Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months | GI 4.3.1 | Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex | Exact |
| 46 | NI 4.4.1 | Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills | GI 4.4.1 | Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills | Exact |
| 47 | NI 4.5.1 | Gender Parity indices for Primary /Secondary/Higher Secondary /Tertiary education | GI 4.5.1 | Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated | Partial |
| 48 | NI 4.7.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 12.8.1/13.3.1) | GI 4.7.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | Exact |
| 49 | NI 4.a.1 | Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), (in percentage) | GI 4.a.1 | Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service | Partial |

## Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

| S.No. | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
| 50 | NI 4.c.1 | Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education) | GI 4.c.1 | Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level | Partial |
| 51 | NI 5.1.1 | Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex | GI 5.1.1 | Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex | Exact |
| 52 | NI 5.2.1 | Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months | GI 5.2.1 | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age | Partial |
| 53 | NI 5.2.2 | Proportion of women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months | GI 5.2.2 | Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence | Partial |
| 54 | NI 5.3.1 | Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years | GI 5.3.1 | Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | Partial |
| 55 | NI 5.4.1 | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work. | GI 5.4.1 | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work,by sex, age and location | Exact |
| 56 | NI 5.5.1 | Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 10.2.2 and 16.7.1) | GI 5.5.1 | Proportion of seats held by women in(a) national Parliaments and (b) local governments | Exact |
| 57 | NI 5.5.2 | Proportion of women in managerial positions | GI 5.5.2 | Proportion of women in managerial positions | Exact |
| 58 | NI 5.6.2 | Whether the country has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education | GI 5.6.2 | Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education | Exact |

| Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.No. | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
| 59 | NI 6.1.1 | Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (similar to 1.4.1) | GI 6.1.1 | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | Partial |
| 60 | NI 6.2.1 | Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural) | GI 6.2.1 | Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | Partial |
| 61 | NI 6.3.1 | Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies | GI 6.3.1 | Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated | Partial |
| 62 | NI 6.3.2 | Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality | GI 6.3.2 | Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality | Exact |
| 63 | NI 6.5.1 | Degree of integrated water resources management | GI 6.5.1 | Degree of integrated water resources management | Exact |
| 64 | NI 6.b.1 | Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC] | GI 6.b.1 | Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | Partial |
| 65 | NI 7.1.1 | Percentage of households electrified | GI 7.1.1 | Proportion of population with access to electricity | Partial |
| 66 | NI 7.1.2 | Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel | GI 7.1.2 | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | Partial |
| 67 | NI 7.2.1 | Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation | GI 7.2.1 | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | Partial |
| 68 | NI 7.3.1 | Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, (in mega joules per rupee) | GI 7.3.1 | Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP | Exact |
| 69 | NI 7.b.1 | Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita)(similar to indicator 12.a.1) | GI 7.b.1 | Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita) | Exact |
| 70 | NI 8.1.1 | Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita, (in percentage) | GI 8.1.1 | Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita | Exact |
| 71 | NI 8.2.1 | Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person | GI 8.2.1 | Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person | Exact |

## Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

| S.No. | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
| 72 | NI 8.5.1 | Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation (in Rs.) | GI 8.5.1 | Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities | Exact |
| 73 | NI 8.5.2 | Unemployment rate | GI 8.5.2 | Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Partial |
| 74 | NI 8.6.1 | Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training | GI 8.6.1 | Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training | Exact |
| 75 | NI 8.8.1 | Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers | GI 8.8.1 | Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status | Exact |
| 76 | NI 8.9.1 | Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate | GI 8.9.1 | Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate | Exact |
| 77 | NI 8.10.1 | a) Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 population | GI 8.10.1 | (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults | Partial |
| 78 | NI 8.b.1 | Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy | GI 8.b.1 | Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy | Exact |
| 79 | NI 9.1.1 | Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road | GI 9.1.1 | Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road | Exact |
| 80 | NI 9.1.2 | Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport | GI 9.1.2 | Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport | Partial |
| 81 | NI 9.2.1 | Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita | GI 9.2.1 | Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita | Exact |
| 82 | NI 9.2.2 | Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, (in percentage) | GI 9.2.2 | Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment | Partial |
| 83 | NI 9.4.1 | Total $CO_2$ emissions of power sector per unit of GDP (in Tonne /Rupees Crore) | GI 9.4.1 | $CO_2$ emission per unit of value added | Partial |
| 84 | NI 9.5.1 | Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | GI 9.5.1 | Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | Partial |

| Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.No. | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
| 85 | NI 9.5.2 | Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population | GI 9.5.2 | Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants | Partial |
| 86 | NI 9.c.1 | Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology | GI 9.c.1 | Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology | Partial |
| 87 | NI 10.1.1 | Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, 2011-12 (in percentage) | GI 10.1.1 | Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population | Exact |
| 88 | NI 10.2.1 | Percentage of people living below 50 percent of median per capita household expenditure | GI 10.2.1 | Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Partial |
| 89 | NI 10.4.1 | Labour Share of GDP | GI 10.4.1 | Labour Share of GDP | Exact |
| 90 | NI 10.5.1 | Financial Soundness Indicators | GI 10.5.1 | Financial Soundness Indicators | Exact |
| 91 | NI 10.6.1 | Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 16.8.1) | GI 10.6.1 | Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations | Exact |
| 92 | NI 10.7.1 | Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination | GI 10.7.1 | Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination | Exact |
| 93 | NI 10.c.1 | Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, (cost of Sending/Receiving USD 200 in Public Sector Banks) | GI 10.c.1 | Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted | Partial |
| 94 | NI 11.1.1 | Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing | GI 11.1.1 | Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing | Exact |
| 95 | NI 11.2.1 | Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport | GI 11.2.1 | Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Exact |
| 96 | NI 11.4.1 | Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage | GI 11.4.1 | Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage(cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) | Partial |

| | | Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.No. | **National SDG Indicator (NI)** | | | **Global SDG Indicator (GI)** | | **Mapping of NI with GI** |
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | | |
| 97 | NI 11.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 13.1.1) | GI 11.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | | Exact |
| 98 | NI 11.6.1 | Percentage of waste processed | GI 11.6.1 | Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities | | Partial |
| 99 | NI 11.b.1 | Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicator 1.5.3 and 11.b.1) | GI 11.b.1 | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | | Exact |
| 100 | NI 11.b.2 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4/13.1.3) | GI 11.b.2 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | | Exact |
| 101 | NI 12.4.1 | Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals | GI 12.4.1 | Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement | | Partial |
| 102 | NI 12.4.2 | (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment | GI 12.4.2 | (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment | | Partial |
| 103 | NI 12.6.1 | Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports | GI 12.6.1 | Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports | | Exact |
| 104 | NI 12.8.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 4.7.1/13.3.1) | GI 12.8.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | | Exact |
| 105 | NI 12.a.1 | Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (similar to indicator 7.b.1) | GI 12.a.1 | Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries | | Exact |

| | Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S.No.** | **National SDG Indicator (NI)** | | **Global SDG Indicator (GI)** | | **Mapping of NI with GI** |
| | **Indicator No.** | **Description of Indicator** | **Indicator No.** | **Description of Indicator** | |
| 106 | NI 12.b.1 | Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability | GI 12.b.1 | Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability | Exact |
| 107 | NI 12.c.1 | Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP | GI 12.c.1 | Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP (Production and consumption) | Partial |
| 108 | NI 13.1.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1) | GI 13.1.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | Exact |
| 109 | NI 13.1.2 | Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicator 1.5.3 and 11.b.1) | GI 13.1.2 | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | Exact |
| 110 | NI 13.1.3 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4/11.b.2) | GI 13.1.3 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | Exact |
| 111 | NI 13.2.1 | Whether the country has nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | GI 13.2.1 | Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | Partial |
| 112 | NI 13.3.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 4.7.1/12.8.1) | GI 13.3.1 | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | Exact |
| 113 | NI 14.3.1 | Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations | GI 14.3.1 | Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations | Partial |

## Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

| S.No. | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | NI 14.c.1 | Compliance of international laws | GI 14.c.1 | Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | Partial |
| 115 | NI 15.1.1 | Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area, (in percentage) | GI 15.1.1 | Forest area as a percentage of land area | Partial |
| 116 | NI 15.2.1 | Progress towards sustainable forest management | GI 15.2.1 | Progress towards sustainable forest management | Partial |
| 117 | NI 15.3.1 | Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | GI 15.3.1 | Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | Partial |
| 118 | NI 15.5.1 | Red List Index | GI 15.5.1 | Red List Index | Partial |
| 119 | NI 15.6.1 | 15.6.1: Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and Policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits | GI 15.6.1 | Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits | Exact |
| 120 | NI 15.8.1 | Whether the country has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species | GI 15.8.1 | Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species | Exact |
| 121 | NI 15.9.1 | (a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting | GI 15.9.1 | (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting | Exact |

| S.No. | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
| | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 122 | NI 16.1.1 | Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population | GI 16.1.1 | Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population, by sex and age | Partial |
| 123 | NI 16.1.3 | Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months | GI 16.1.3 | Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months | Partial |
| 124 | NI 16.2.2 | Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation | GI 16.2.2 | Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation | Partial |
| 125 | NI 16.2.3 | Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | GI 16.2.3 | Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | Partial |
| 126 | NI 16.3.2 | Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | GI 16.3.2 | Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | Exact |
| 127 | NI 16.6.1 | Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget | GI 16.6.1 | Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | Exact |
| 128 | NI 16.7.1 | Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments | GI 16.7.1 | Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups | Partial |
| 129 | NI 16.8.1 | Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 10.6.1) | GI 16.8.1 | Proportion of member and has voting rights in international organizations | Exact |
| 130 | NI 16.a.1 | Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles | GI 16.a.1 | Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles | Exact |
| 131 | NI 17.1.1 | Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in percentage) | GI 17.1.1 | Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | Exact |
| 132 | NI 17.1.2 | Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | GI 17.1.2 | Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | Exact |
| 133 | NI 17.3.1 | Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income (in percentage) | GI 17.3.1 | Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources | Partial |
| 134 | NI 17.3.2 | Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP | GI 17.3.2 | Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | Exact |
| 135 | NI 17.4.1 | Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (in percentage) | GI 17.4.1 | Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | Exact |

| | National SDG Indicator (NI) | | Global SDG Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.No. | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | Indicator No. | Description of Indicator | |
| 136 | NI 17.6.1 | Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (in percentage) | GI 17.6.1 | Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed | Partial |
| 137 | NI 17.11.1 | Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage) | GI 17.11.1 | Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports | Exact |
| 138 | NI 17.13.1 | Macroeconomic Dashboard | GI 17.13.1 | Macroeconomic Dashboard | Exact |
| 139 | NI 17.18.2 | Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | GI 17.18.2 | Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | Partial |
| 140 | NI 17.19.1 | Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh) | GI 17.19.1 | Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries | Partial |
| 141 | NI 17.19.2 | Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration, (in percentage) | GI 17.19.2 | Proportion of (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and(b)t have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration | Exact |

**Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators**

**FEEDBACK FORM**

(Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024)

Sender(s) Name & Full Address

<br>

For improvement in the Report we solicit your views

<br>

Date:

Place:                                                                                                    Signature

*Reply to:*
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