# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

PROGRESS REPORT 2023

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

PROGRESS REPORT 2023

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

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

सत्यमेव जयते

MESSAGE

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were designed around 5 P's (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships) of 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development to epitomize a comprehensive framework of development by integrating economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development.

As we are in the second half of the 2015-2030, data-based monitoring of SDGs is critical at national as well as sub-national level. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), through 'Sustainable Development Report-National Indicator Framework Annual Progress Report, 2023', is providing timely and relevant time series data on 270 national indicators which can be thoroughly analyze to identify data gaps and the actionable areas.
I believe that this report would be immensely helpful to Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments/UT Administrations to track the progress of SDGs at national as well as at sub-national levels. The report will also be useful for UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

The report has come in its final shape due to the concerted efforts and active participation of Central Ministries, State Governments/UT Administrations, UN Agencies and other stakeholders. I express my sincere gratitude to them. I convey my compliments to the dedicated officers of Team SDG Unit-Social Statistics Division (SSD) of MoSPI for their meticulous work in timely compilation and publication of the report under the able leadership of Shri S. B. Singh, Additional Director General, SSD and Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, Deputy Director General.

I look forward to further suggestions and feedback from various Central Ministries, researchers, policy makers and other stakeholders.

June 29, 2023
New Delhi

(KAL SINGH)

S. B. SINGH
ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

PREFACE

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, sets out a transformative vision for preserving our planet, promoting peace and ensuring that prosperity is shared by all. At its heart are the 17 Goals and associated 169 targets. Follow-up and review at country level form an integral part of the overall accountability framework for the 2030 Agenda.

A sound indicator framework turns the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help countries develop implementation strategies. India has been playing a prominent role in shaping the SDGs and is committed in achieving the SDGs in a time bound manner. In this endeavour, Government of India through Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) developed a National Indicator Framework for SDGs for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at national level.

SDG Progress Reports, released by MoSPI, are the valuable tools for policy makers, planners and other stakeholders. These publications are the report cards to measure progress towards sustainable development and ensures the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. In this series, the present report "Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2023" provides an overview of the progress made by India on SDGs and the data gaps which need to be addressed for better monitoring of SDGs.

I am grateful to Shri Kal Singh, Director General (Statistics), MoSPI for his sincere guidance in finalizing report. I would like to express my heartfelt compliments to the SSD team led by Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, Deputy Director General and his dedicated team members, Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Director; Shri Ashwani Kanaujia; Joint Director and Ms. Aastha Gaur, Deputy Director for their scrupulous and persistent efforts starting from examination of methodologies of SDG global indicators for its possible adoption/adaption in Indian context, identification of possible data sources, compilation of relevant data till publishing this report. I also express 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 different stages in finalizing this report.

Finally, I wish that this report will be useful for policy makers, planners, administrators, researchers and other stakeholders. The suggestions and feedback from other stakeholders are most welcome for improvement in this publication.

June 29, 2023
New Delhi

(S. B. SINGH)

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due for Officers of States/UTs Governments who provided the valuable and requisite inputs while finalizing thereport.

Some of the materials/ inputs have been taken and referred while compiling this publication from the relevant publications of the Government of India and different publication of various agencies of United Nations. All such sources are sincerely acknowledged.

I hope this report would be conducive to the planners and policy makers in addressing the developmental challenges in today's scenario. The suggestions and feedback from other stakeholders are most welcomed.

June 29, 2023
New Delhi

(Dr. Ashutosh Ojha)

NSO
INDIA

Data for Development

LIST OF OFFICERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REPORT

SHRI S. B. SINGH
ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL

DR. ASHUTOSH OJHA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

DR. SANJAY KUMAR
DIRECTOR

SHRI ASHWANI KANAUJIA
JOINT DIRECTOR

MS. AASTHA GAUR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR PAL
SENIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER

SHRI SIDHANT KHANNA
JUNIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER

SHRI AMIT KUMAR
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
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 Office
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
ODF	Open Defacation Free
ORGI	Office of the Registrar General, 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
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

CONTENT

Overview

The United Nations General Assembly, in September 2015, during its 70th Session adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for the planet, the people, while attaining prosperity, peace and partnership.

The SDGs came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal (for all nations – developed, developing and least developed countries), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody 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 till 2030.

The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up to 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be essential for measuring the progress of SDGs and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

Leaving no one behind is a principle that is central to the SDGs which recognizes that development efforts should prioritize in reaching the most marginalized and vulnerable populations, including those living in poverty, women and girls, persons with disabilities, migrants etc.

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2015, created the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers with a task to develop and implement the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for monitoring the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

The GIF was developed by the IAEG-SDGs and agreed upon, by United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017 which was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly in July 2017.

India, through MoSPI, represented Southern Asia in IAEG-SDGs for the term 2021-2023. India was also the member of IAEG-SDGs during 2015-2017 and 2017-2019 for two consecutive terms.
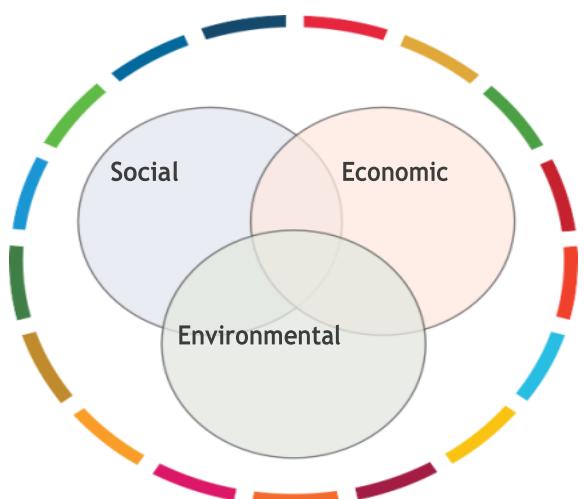
The development of the global indicator framework involved a consultative process, including inputs from member states, experts, and various stakeholders. The indicators were selected based on their relevance, measurability, data availability, and international comparability. The GIF indicators have specific methodologies and data sources. Some indicators are widely applicable and relevant across countries, while others are more context-specific and may vary depending on national priorities and circumstances. National statistical agencies and other relevant institutions are responsible for collecting data and reporting on the indicators.

Initially, a total of 244 indicators were identified in the GIF for monitoring the progress of Global SDGs and associated targets out of which some indicators were repeated under two or three different targets making the distinct global indicators as 232. The GIF was comprehensively reviewed in 2020, following detailed discussions with various stakeholders. The GIF is also being refined annually.

At present, the GIF includes 248 indicators, with 231 unique indicators.

India is committed to implement the SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs.

Dimensions of Development of Sustainable Development Goals

In this effort, towards integrating SDGs into country's on-going national and sub-national policies and programs, at national level, NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog has mapped the SDGs with centrally sponsored programs of different Central Ministries/ Departments.

The integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda requires governments to work across policy silos and set ambitious and interrelated economic, social and environmental objectives that go beyond short- term political cycles. Government of India is working with the approach to strategic visioning, priority setting,. Government has also initiated a series of nation-wide welfare and developmental programs. The Government is committed to ensuring *"Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas'"* in the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals' motto of "Leaving No One Behind". *Vishwas, Sabka Prayas'"* in the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals' motto of "Leaving No One Behind".

National Indicator Framework for SDGs

Monitoring and evaluation are essential for assessing the extent to which policies and resource allocations for implementing the SDGs result in meaningful outcomes. Monitoring plays a crucial role in the implementation and progress tracking of the SDGs. It involves the systematic compilation, analysis, and reporting of data and information to assess the advancements, challenges, and gaps in achieving the SDGs. Moreover, it supports evidence-based policy formulation, ensures transparency, and enables stakeholders to collectively work towards achieving sustainable development.

It is evident that reliable data is the backbone for better monitoring of SDGs and also require for data driven decision making policies. Taking into account the complex and interconnected nature of the SDGs, Government of India started working on a sound monitoring and evaluation framework. Stakeholders participation is critical to ensure that national priorities for SDG implementation are understood and accepted.

Towards this endeavor, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) in 2018 consisting of 306 national indictors along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation process with concerned Ministries/ Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders. NIF is the backbone for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes.

The NIF includes indicators that align with the SDG global indicators and also includes the indicators which are tailored to suit India's specific requirements. The selection process involves considering relevancy with SDG targets, national priorities, data availability, policy relevance. The NIF specifies the data sources and periodicity for each indicator. The data sources on NIF indicators include official government statistics from different surveys, administrative data and various censuses. The responsibility for collecting and reporting data lies with various line Ministries/Departments.
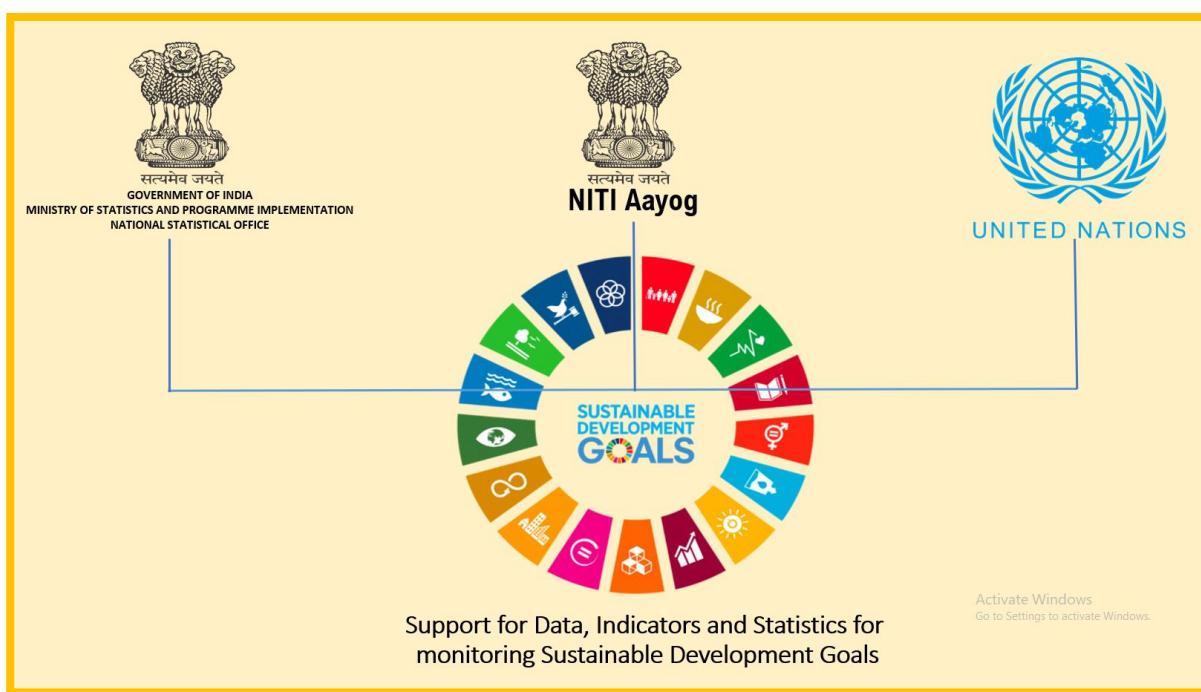
NIF, similar to GIF, is evolving in nature, hence, Government of India has constituted a High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India (CSI) & Secretary, MoSPI with members from NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Ministry of Finance and MoSPI to periodically review and refine the NIF.

The line Ministries/Departments propose changes in the NIF keeping the relevancy of indicators and data availability in view. These proposals are placed before the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), constituted in pursuance of the Terms of References of HLSC under the chairpersonship of Director General (Statistics), MoSPI, which examines and reviews the proposal(s) regarding refinement/ deletion/ addition of indicators in NIF and accordingly gives its recommendations. The recommendations of TAC are placed before HLSC for its consideration and possible approval by the HLSC. Since 2019, the HLSC has been engaged in reviewing and refining indicators mainly to make it in consonance with the GIF.

At present, there are 284 indicators in the NIF, 2023. At national level, MoSPI coordinates with the data source Ministries/ Departments for getting data on SDG indicators in NIF.

Steps taken by MoSPI in bridging data gaps

MoSPI has taken several steps in bridging the data gaps relating to SDG indicators. The Ministry holds regular consultations with line Ministries/Departments and the respective Custodian Agencies. To institutionalize such deliberations, MoSPI, NITI Aayog and the United Nations represented by United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO), New Delhi, India have entered into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) relating to support for Data, Indicators and Statistics for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. The overall purpose of the MoU is to collaborate on issues related to support for statistical monitoring of Goals and Targets of SDGs, including the use of new technologies, capacity development to track SDG related outcomes and any other emerging requirements. Subsequently, in pursuance of the provision of MoU, MoSPI has set up a Data for Development Coordination Forum (DDCF) on SDGs, under the co-chairmanship of Director General (Statistics), NSO, MoSPI and UN Resident Coordinator for developing the data plan, assisting in the development of a sound measurement, improving the indicator framework after a thorough review with all stakeholders, etc. This is a vital forum to discuss the SDGs related issues with all the stakeholders and UN Agencies at a unified platform.

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

In order to bridge data gaps on SDGs, MoSPI has launched certain surveys and aligned some of its existing surveys, like Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), etc., with SDGs as per its data requirement.

Publicity and awareness on SDGs

The Agenda 2030 intends incorporating every aspects of society, taking everyone and leaving no one behind. Publicity of the Sustainable Development Goals plays a crucial role in raising awareness, mobilizing support, and fostering engagement from various stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations and individuals. In order to understand the important role of all stakeholders and stressing the need of localizing the SDGs, awareness programs assume added significance. MoSPI has taken several steps for enhancing awareness on SDGs. In this endeavor, MoSPI has developed a documentary film on SDGs in Hindi and has got it dubbed in English and 15 other regional languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. These documentary films are in public domain and can be accessed through MoSPI's website.

The Government of India has been celebrating 29 June every year, since 2007, as "Statistics Day", to mark the birth anniversary of late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, in recognition of his valuable contribution in the field of Economic Planning and Statistics. The major objective of celebrating Statistics Day is creation of public awareness, especially among the younger generation, on the role and importance of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation for development of the country.

On each Statistics Day, one particular theme of current national importance is chosen for intensive and focused discussions towards filling the data gaps and improvements in data collection, processing and dissemination. This year, the theme selected for 17th Statistics Day is "Alignment of State Indicator Framework with National Indicator Framework for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals".

To further publicize the SDGs, MoSPI, since 2019, has been choosing themes for Statistics Day around SDGs. The year-wise theme for the Statistics Day since 2019 has been chosen around SDGs which is shown in the following table:

Year	Theme for Statistics Day
2019	Sustainable Development Goals
2020	SDG 3 (Good Health and Well Being) & SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
2021	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
2022	Data for Sustainable Development
2023	Alignment of State Indicator Framework with National Indicator Framework for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals

The central theme of Annual Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO), 2019 was also SDGs.

National Indicator Framework - A Comparison

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

Alignment of State Indicator Framework (SIF) with NIF

Any statement on the SDGs at the national level is incomplete without the associated annotation on the status prevailing in the States/UTs. MoSPI is providing adequate technical support to the States/UTs, in development of comprehensive and inclusive SDG Monitoring Framework. In 2019, the Ministry has developed and circulated Guidelines to the States/UTs for development of State Indicator Framework (SIF) in respective States/UTs. The guidelines provide step by step guidance for development of a State Level Monitoring Framework including institutional arrangements to track the progress on the SDGs by building on the existing National Indicator Framework.

The guideline has been further updated in March 2022 as part of the report, "Guidance on Monitoring Framework on SDGs at sub national level". This publication is aimed to facilitate and assist State Governments in the development and refinement of the sub-national level monitoring framework by providing comprehensive guidance.

MoSPI conducts various Training/ Workshop/ Seminars on SDGs with State/UTs for developing indicators in the SIF, enhancing capacity development, creating awareness on SDGs etc.

MoSPI, under the aegis of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav', organized a one-day "National Workshop on Developing/ Reviewing Sub-National Level Monitoring Framework for SDGs" on 31st October 2022 in New Delhi to review the status of development/refinement of SIF/ DIF for monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals at sub-national level and to orient the States/UTs for evolving monitoring mechanism. Various stakeholders from States/UTs, Central Ministries, UN Agencies etc. participated in the workshop.

MoSPI and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly organized workshops on SDG Union Territory Framework in Chandigarh, Daman and Port Blair. The objective of these workshops was to support Union Territories to develop/review the UT Indicator Framework for monitoring SDGs, to orient UT officials on the importance of monitoring structure for SDG targets in India, to deliberate on the NIF and on the guidelines for developing sub-national level indicator framework for SDGs.

MoSPI further provided necessary technical assistance to Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh in reviewing their SIF.

"Sustainable Development Goals - Development of UT Indicator Framework" at Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands on 7th September, 2022.

"National Workshop on Developing/Reviewing Sub-National Level Monitoring Framework for SDGs" on 31st October 2022 in New Delhi

Publications on SDGs

To measure the progress of SDGs at national level during 2015-2030, MoSPI released baseline report on NIF of SDGs, namely, "Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015- 16" in 2019 followed by the Progress Reports based on latest NIF in the subsequent years.

Along with the baseline report and progress reports on SDGs-NIF, latest NIF and the Data Snapshots are also released in the handbook form. The following major publications on SDGs have been released by MoSPI so far:

| Report	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**
National Indicator Framework on SDGs (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 Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.1)	**29 June, 2020**
National Indicator Framework on SDGs (Version 2.1)	**29 June, 2020**
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (Version 3.0)	**31st March 2021**
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (Version 3.1)	**29 June, 2021**
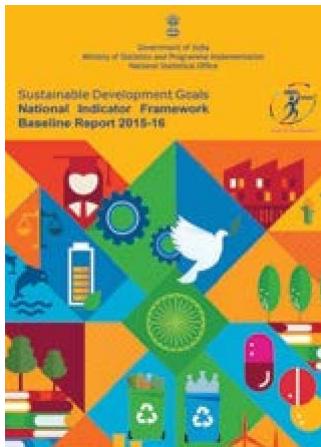
Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021 (Version 3.1)	**29 June, 2021**
National Indicator Framework on SDGs (Version 3.1)	**29 June, 2021**
Guidance on Monitoring Framework on SDGs at sub national level	**31 March 2022**
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2022	**29 June, 2022**
Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2022	**29 June, 022**
National Indicator Framework on SDGs, 2022	**29 June, 2022**

These reports on SDGs are in the public domain and may be accessed from the website of the MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in)

Continuing the practice of yearly updating and reporting, the Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2023 has been prepared after taking inputs from all the data source Ministries/Departments. The report is culmination of a series of interaction with data source Ministries/Departments together with UN organizations for adopting/adapting more global indicators and modifying a few national indicators. This Report may be helpful in monitoring the progress made by the country towards achieving SDGs till date.

This report contains four parts – Executive Summary, Data Snapshot, Metadata and Data Tables in addition to a brief overview. The 'Overview' covers the background of SDG-NIF in the country along with the role and steps taken by MoSPI for facilitating the monitoring of SDGs at national and sub-national level, 'Executive Summary' includes goal wise summary highlights/progress made during the period under reference, whereas, 'Data-Snapshot' presents the data summary of the indicators. 'Metadata' contains information on each indicator describing goal, target, reference year, unit of measurement, latest availability, link/ source(s) of data availability etc. and the 'Data Tables' have been given in MS excel format containing the time series data on the indicators, wherever available.
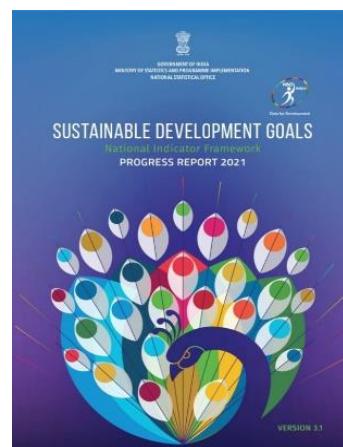
SOME OF THE MoSPI's PUBLICATIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
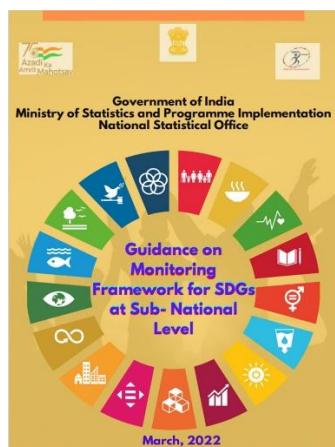
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework, Baseline Report 2015-16
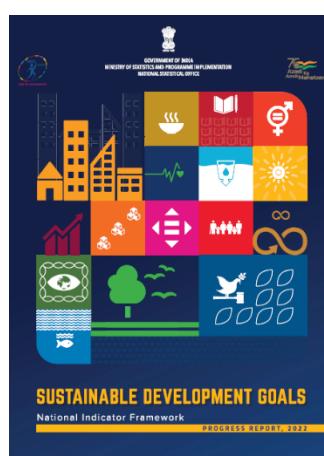
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.1)
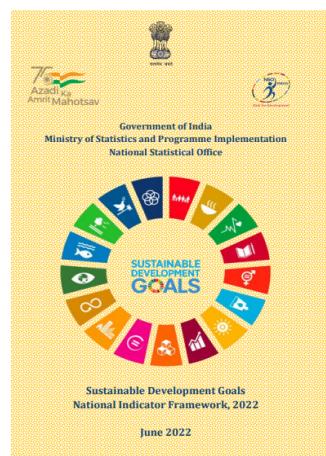
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021 (Version 3.1)

Guidance on Monitoring Framework for SDGs at Sub-National Level
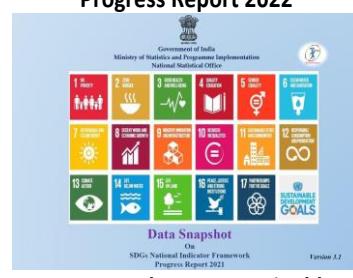
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2022
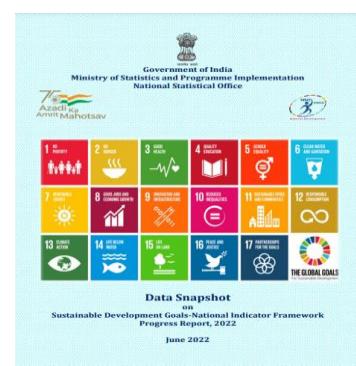
National Indicator Framework 2022

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

Annexes of the Report
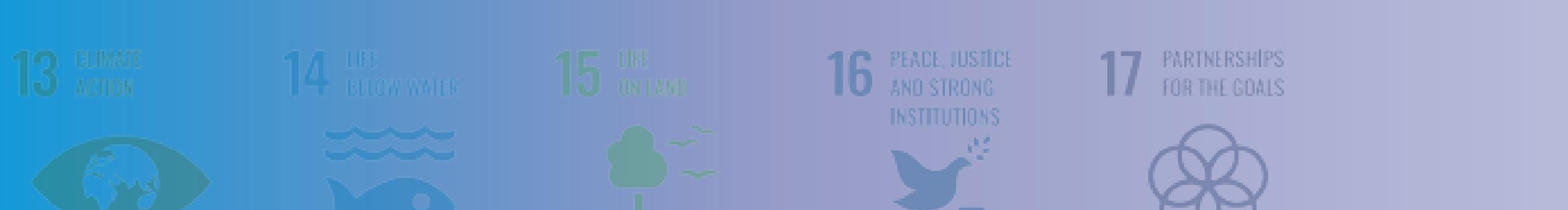
The development of SDG indicators is a continuing process and the MoSPI in consultation with other stakeholders is in the process of examining the remaining SDG targets against which, at present, the national indicators are under development. The list of such targets is at **Annex - I.**

The relevance of indicator to SDG targets has been the main criteria in the National Indicator Framework. Several indicators were found relevant to more than one targets and accordingly have been repeated under such targets. A list of such repeated indicators is at **Annex - II.**

The Global Indicator Framework on SDGs is to be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which are to be developed by respective countries. The national indicators have been identified keeping the national priorities, relevancy and data availability in view. There is no strict one to one mapping between the indicators of GIF and NIF at every place. The list of national indicators which have full or partial consonance with global indicators is at **Annex– III.**

1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

The "Sustainable Development Goals -National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2023" highlights the progress made so far in the journey of SDGs. The Report also shows the data-based evidence of India's progress towards achieving the SDGs and associated targets. It will also help policy makers in identifying thrust areas where interventions need to be focused. The report shows that, while significant progress has been made in some areas, challenges remain in some other areas too.

SDG 1
No Poverty

SDG 1 (No Poverty) aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Poverty, being a multidimensional phenomenon, refers to the state of lacking sufficient resources or income to meet basic human needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, education and healthcare. It not only indicates the lack of income or access to resources but it also manifests in the form of hunger & malnutrition, diminished opportunities for education, social discrimination and the inability to participate in decision-making processes. Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the formidable challenges before the mankind. One should not forget that the extreme deprivation is not just about wellbeing and opportunity, it is a question of survival also.

Government of India has launched a multi-pronged strategy to eradicate poverty in all its form. Due to the multidimensional nature of poverty, the Government is implementing a number of welfare schemes in the areas of nutrition, health, education, housing, drinking water, sanitation, skill development, social protection etc. The sustained economic growth has been instrumental in reducing the poverty over the years.

At the global level, this Goal has 7 targets to measure the progress of nation in ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. A total of 17 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for all the indicators.

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SELF HELP GROUPS
LINKED TO BANK CREDIT ↑
in Lakhs per Year

18.32
2015-16

18.98
2016-17
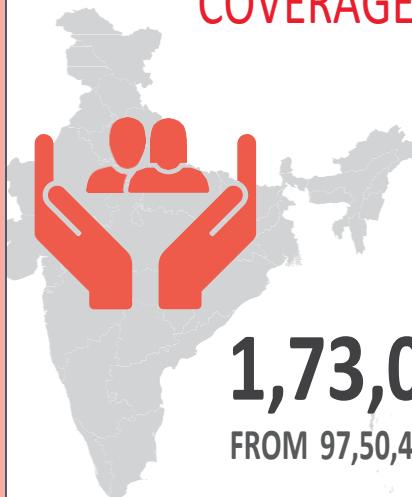
22.61
2017-18

26.98
2018-19

33.98
2021-22

INDIA ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED **SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION** 2015-2030

NEW PENSION SCHEME COVERAGE

2022-23
1,73,06,948↑
FROM 97,50,406 IN 2015-16

SENIOR CITIZENS PROVIDED INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE
THROUGH SENIOR CITIZEN HOMES/DAY CARE CENTERS
FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT

23,095
2015-16

40,450
2017-18

1,20,105
2022-23

SDG 2
Zero Hunger

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) seeks to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. It addresses not only the issue of hunger but also the underlying causes like inequality, climate change, and inefficient agricultural practices. The central theme of SDG 2 is 'Zero Hunger' which aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 and making sure that all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, have sufficient nutritious food. It also aims to double agricultural productivity by 2030 and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment. The measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and creating equal access to land, technology and markets is fundamental to eradication of hunger and poverty. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity.
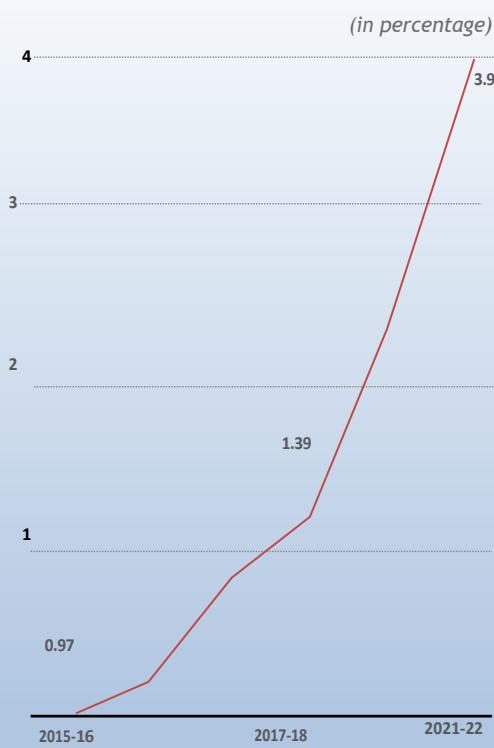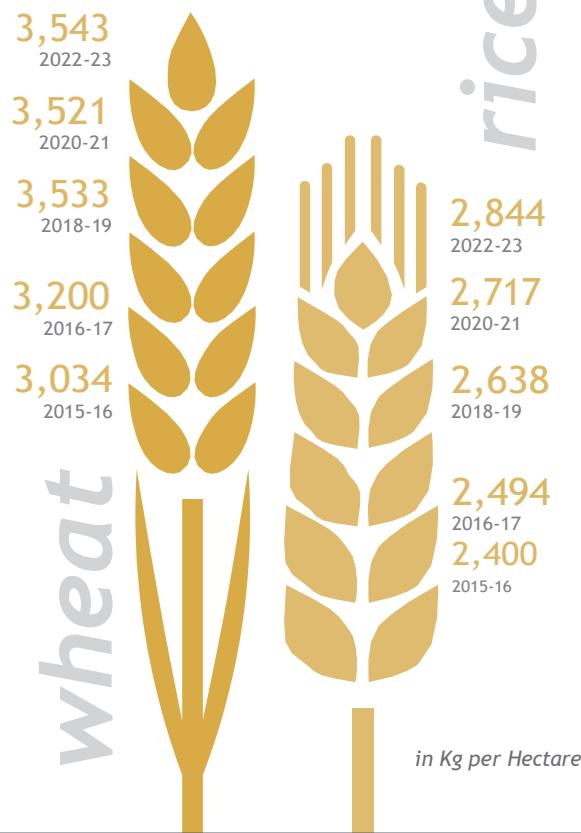
A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government of India to ensure food for all and has launched one of the largest food security programs in the world owing to the National Food Security Act, 2013. The stress on sustainable agriculture may be observed from the fact that one of the missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). The net area under the organic farming is increasing over the years. India has made a significant progress in the area of food security despite of having several challenges.

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.

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

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY ↑

rice

wheat

wheat	
3,543	2022-23
3,521	2020-21
3,533	2018-19
3,200	2016-17
3,034	2015-16

rice	
2,844	2022-23
2,717	2020-21
2,638	2018-19
2,494	2016-17
2,400	2015-16

in Kg per Hectare

(in percentage)

4
3.9
3
2
1.39
1
0.97

2015-16   2017-18   2021-22

NET AREA UNDER ORGANIC FARMING

PLANT & ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

ESSENTIAL CONSERVATION FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

IN 2022-23

4,82,633 ↑
FROM 4,44,607 IN 2015-16

2,94,504 ↑
FROM 1,46,364 IN 2015-16

2022-23

₹ 84,921 ↑
FROM ₹ 61,427 IN 2015-16

GROSS VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE PER WORKER

SDG 3
Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) aims to ensure healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. Good health and well-being is essential for leading a fulfilling and productive life. It addresses all major health priorities, including communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; reproductive, maternal and child health; universal health coverage; and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. SDG 3 focuses on reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and tackling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases, impacts the overall well-being of an individual, burdens family and public resources and weakens societies. It aims to address the various emerging health issues of the ever-changing world.

The Government Policies on health sector aim to provide universal health services at affordable prices. In this direction, the National Health Policy, the world's largest health protection programme - *Ayushman Bharat Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana* among others, have been instrumental in achieving significant progress in this area. Government interventions have led to reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality as well as under-five mortality. Government health policies and infrastructure have shown remarkable resilience in exemplary handling of the pandemic. In fighting with COVID-19, the technology driven initiatives like Aarogya Setu app has been very helpful in contact tracing, syndromic mapping and self-assessment.
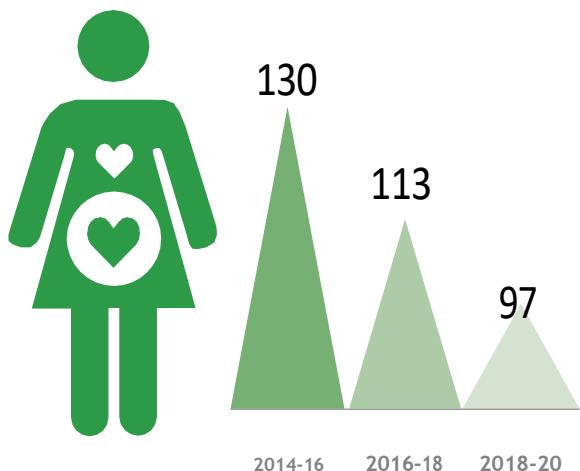
The Goal has 13 targets to measure the healthy lives and promote well-being for all. A total of 39 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for all the indicators.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO
per 1,00,000 live births

130
2014-16

113
2016-18

97
2018-20

UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

32↓

IN 2020

5 YRS

DECLINED FROM 43 IN 2015
per 1,000 live births

COMMITMENT TO ELIMINATE TUBERCULOSIS BY 2025

2021 — **197**
2020 — **194**
2019 — **201**
2018 — **206**
2017 — **211**
2016 — **217**

Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population
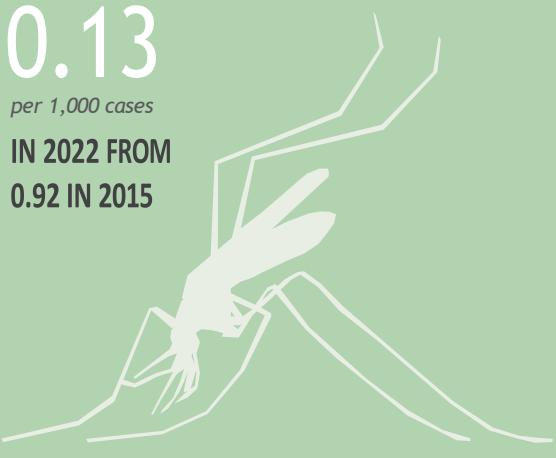
₹ 2980
CRORE ALLOCATED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESEARCH IN 2023-24
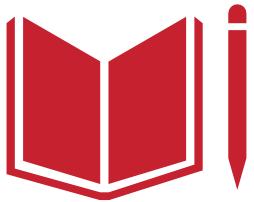
SIGNIFICANT FALL IN MALARIA INCIDENCE

0.13
per 1,000 cases
IN 2022 FROM
0.92 IN 2015

SDG 4
Quality Education

SDG 4 (Quality Education) refers to the educational system and approach that provides students with the knowledge, skills and competencies which are essential for their personal development, future careers, and active participation in society. Affording the opportunity of quality education is basic to improve people's lives and their sustainable development. SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.
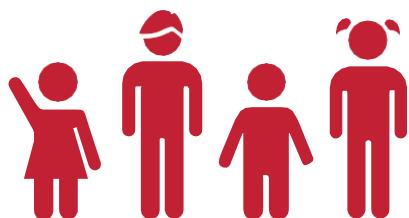
India has made significant progress in improving school infrastructure, increasing enrollment of students and improving the level of gender parity. The Right to Education (RTE) Act makes education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 years and ensures free and compulsory education. The coverage of education is constantly increasing across the country. A lot of emphasis has also been given to the Skill development and vocational education.

This goal has 10 targets to measure the inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities. A total of 19 indicators have been identified at national level to monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for 17 indicators.

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

FREE AND COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION UP TO CLASS 8

PROGRESS IN HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

57.60
2021-22

51.42
2019-20

48.13
2017-18

48.32
2015-16

UPGRADED EDUCATION FACILITIES
IN 2021-22

PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

89.30% ↑

FROM 58.55% IN 2015-16

PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO COMPUTERS FOR PEDAGOGICAL PURPOSE

47.50% ↑
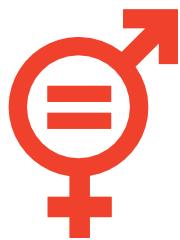
FROM 27.31% IN 2015-16

27.30%

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO FOR

TERTIARY EDUCATION

IN 2020-21

SDG 5
Gender Equality

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 is crucial for sustainable future of societies. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will achieve sustainable economies and will benefit societies and humanity at large. SDG 5 intents to ensure end to all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere. It is vital to give women equal rights on land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and to technology and the internet. Today there are more women in public offices than ever before which will help to achieve greater gender equality.

Government has initiated several social protection and financial inclusion programs focusing on women. Such type of initiatives has ensured the increased women participation. The *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* created awareness and improved the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls. The *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojan*a has been instrumental in providing the social protection through maternity benefits to women.

This Goal has 9 targets to monitor gender equality and ensure empowerment of women and girls. A total of 29 indicators have been identified at national level to monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for 26 indicators.
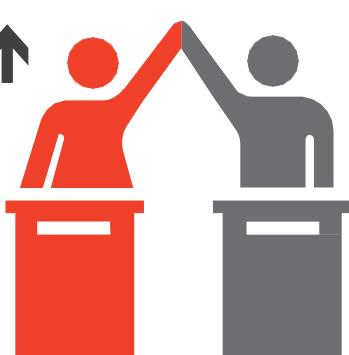
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
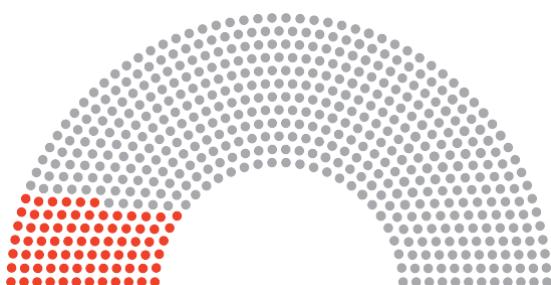
% OF WOMEN CANDIDATES CONTESTING LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

9.01%↑

IN 2019 FROM 8.19% IN 2014
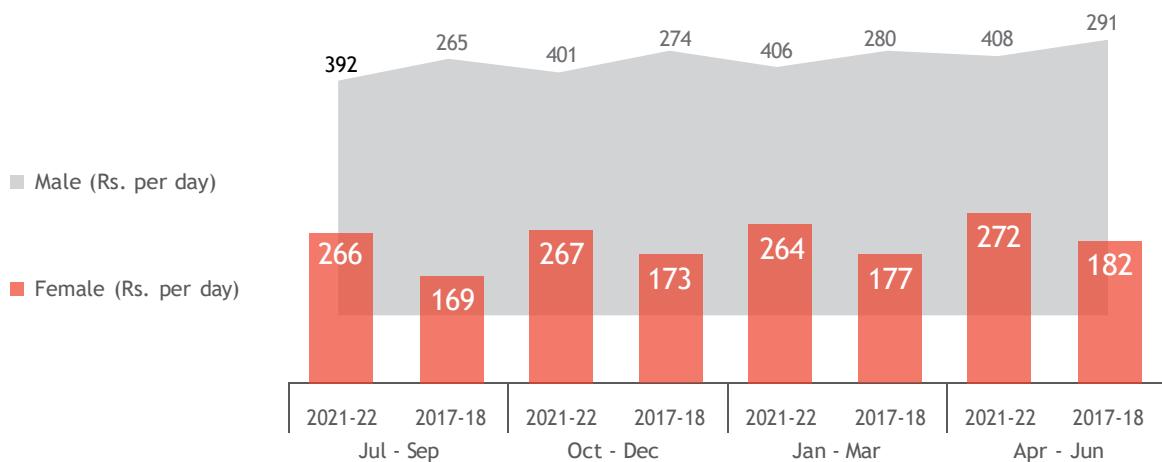
WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT (LOK SABHA)

14.36%

SEATS IN 2019

GENDER WAGE GAP IN CASUAL LABOURERS

■ Male (Rs. per day)

■ Female (Rs. per day)

	Jul - Sep		Oct - Dec		Jan - Mar		Apr - Jun	
	2021-22	2017-18	2021-22	2017-18	2021-22	2017-18	2021-22	2017-18
Male	392	265	401	274	406	280	408	291
Female	266	169	267	173	264	177	272	182

SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

907↑

IN 2018-20 FROM 898 IN 2014-16

per 1,000 male live births

92.70%↑

IN 2021-22 FROM 88.92% IN 2015-16

EXCLUSIVE WOMEN SHGs LINKED WITH BANKS
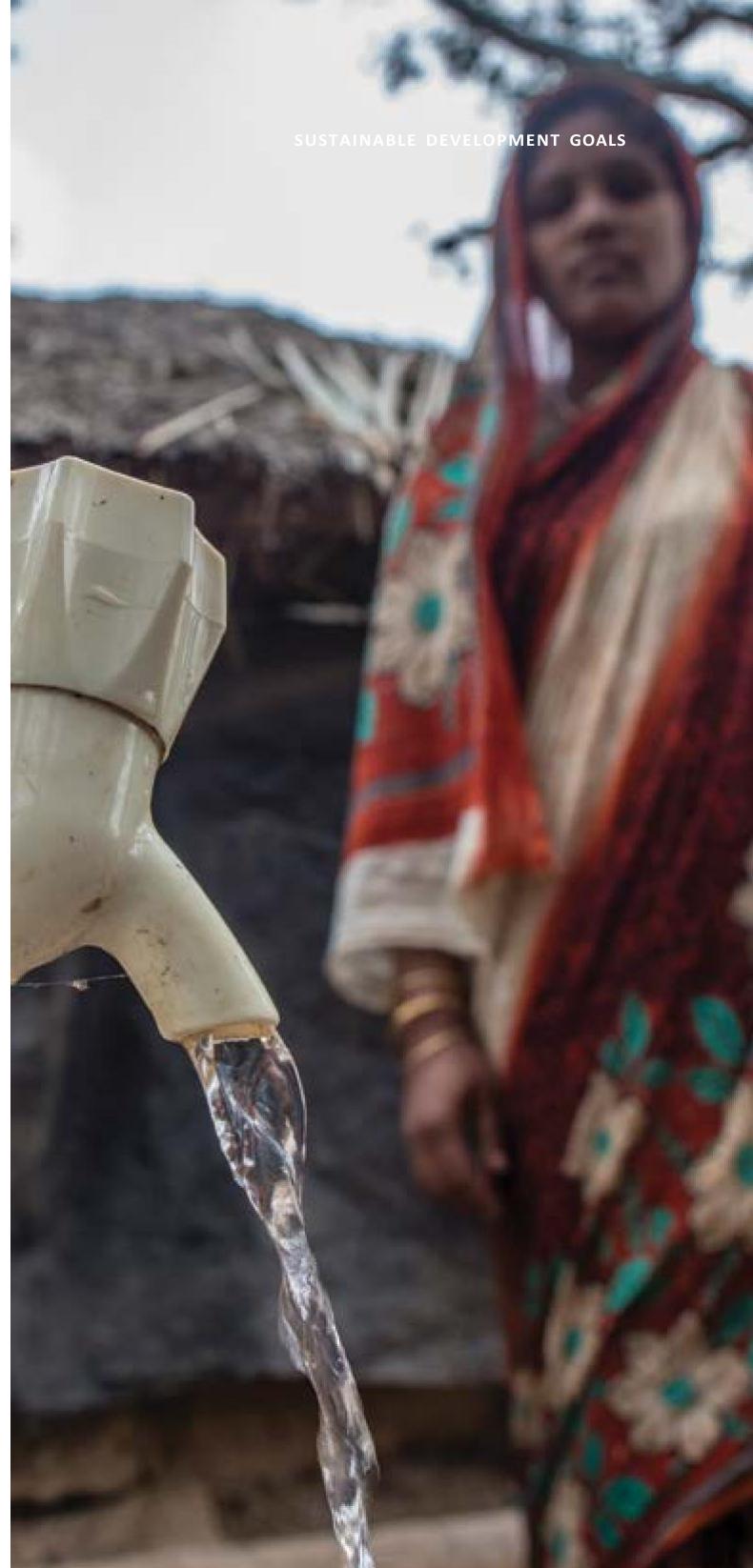
SDG 6
Clean Water
and Sanitation
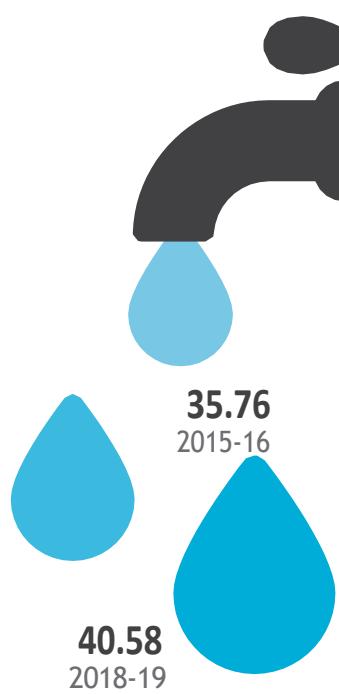
SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) focuses to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Clean water and sanitation is essential for promoting good health, preventing the spread of diseases, and ensuring overall well-being. Access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities is a fundamental human right and a crucial aspect of sustainable development. Clean water and sanitation protects people from disease and enables them to be economically more productive. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate water hygiene negatively impacts food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities of low-income families across the world. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that social development and economic prosperity depends on the sustainable management of freshwater resources and ecosystems.

Despite having a huge demand, with limited water resources, India has committed to provide the population safe and adequate drinking water. *Jal Jeevan Mission* has played a significant role in ensuring adequate water and sanitation. In addition, all districts in India have achieved the target of Open Defecation Free (ODF) under the *Swachh Bharat Mission*.

This Goal has 8 targets to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. A sum of 13 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for all the indicators.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

35.76
2015-16

40.58
2018-19

61.52
2021-22
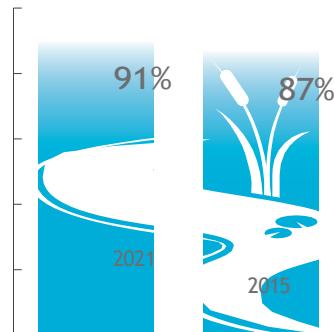
SAFE DRINKING WATER FOR RURAL POPULATION

FOR RURAL POPULATION

99.25%↑

IN 2022-23
FROM **94.57%**
IN 2015-16

PROPORTION OF WATER BODIES WITH GOOD AMBIENT WATER QUALITY

91%

87%

2021

2015
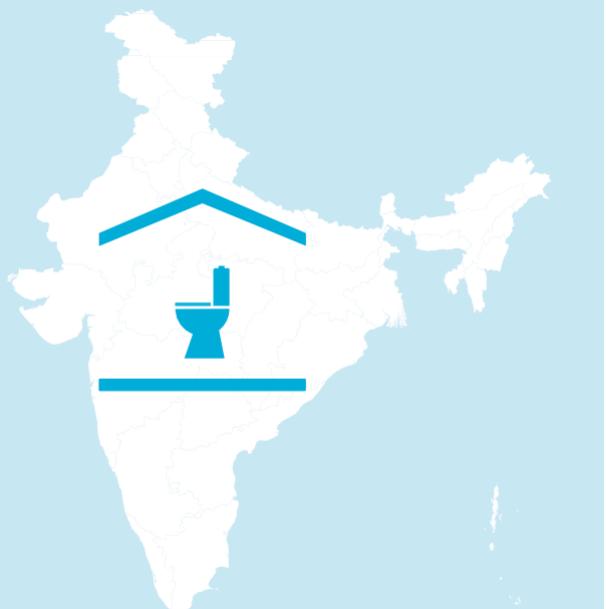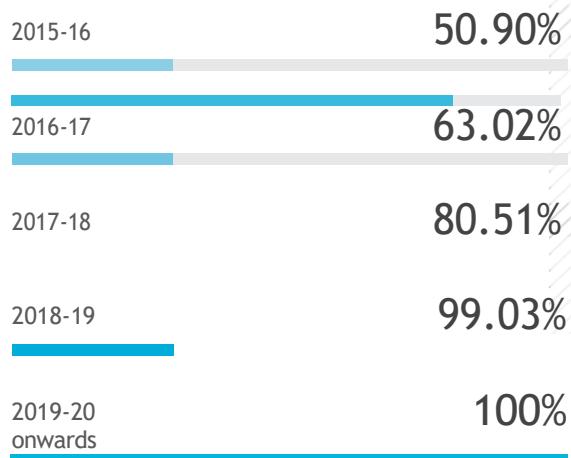
THROUGH PIPE WATER SUPPLY

100%↑

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES

2015-16	50.90%
2016-17	63.02%
2017-18	80.51%
2018-19	99.03%
2019-20 onwards	100%

100%↑

DISTRICTS ARE OPEN DEFECATION FREE

IN 2019-20 FROM
18.45% IN 2016-17
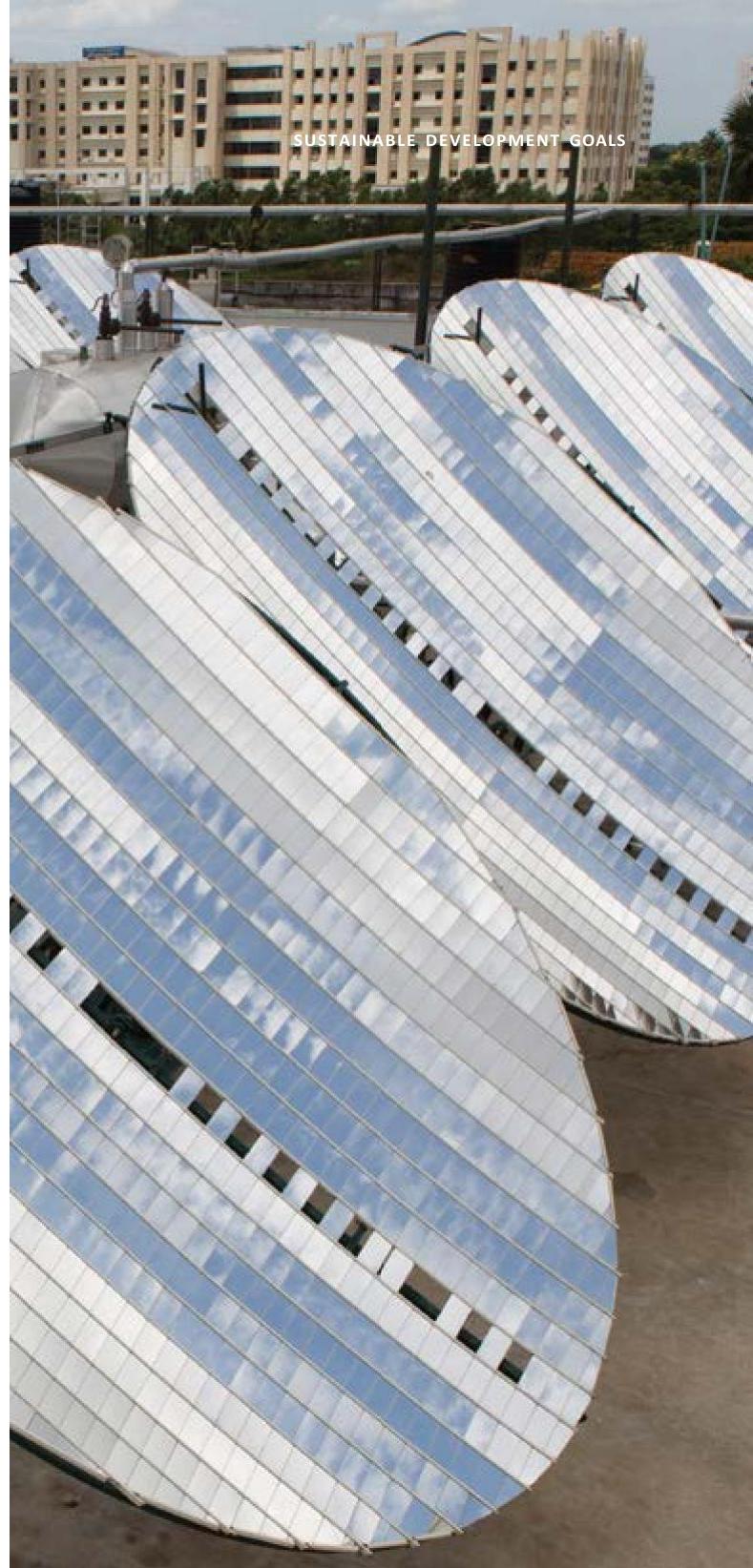
SDG 7
Affordable and Clean Energy
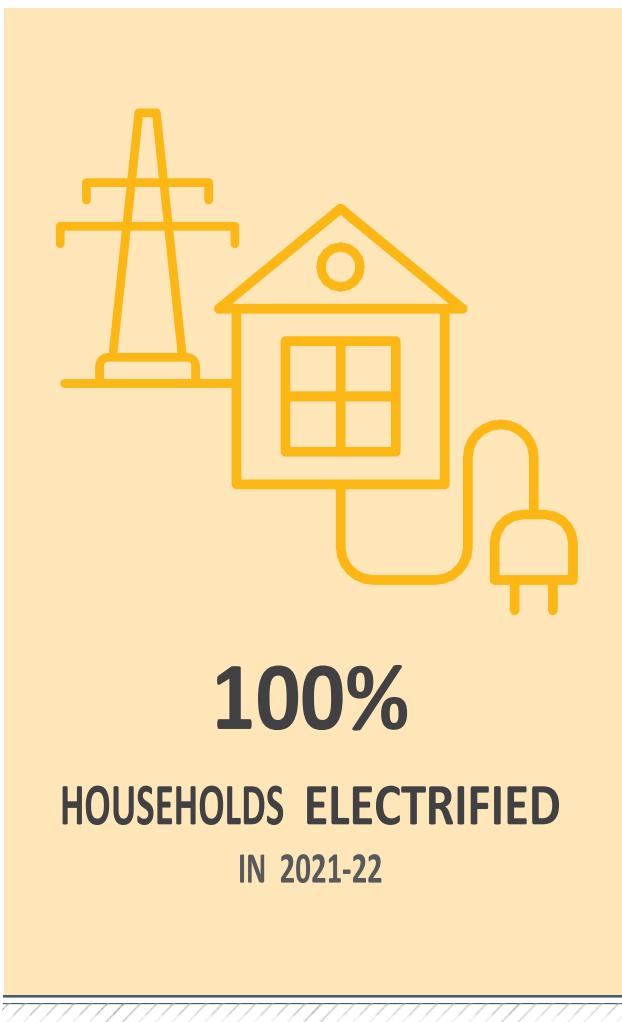
SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy) aims to the availability of energy sources that are both environmentally friendly and economically viable. The contribution of energy is critical in fueling the engine of growth and its role can't be undermined in the development of societies. It is in the center of nearly every major challenge and opportunity of the world which are either related to starting a business or increasing food production or incomes. Sustainable energy is an opportunity that can transform lives, economies and the planet. SDG 7 aims to improve energy efficiency, increase use of renewable sources and promotion of sustainable and modern energy for all.

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya was launched to provide electricity to all households. The scheme has ensured access to power with a special focus on renewable energy to lower the carbon emissions and reduce air pollution. *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana* has successfully taken cooking gas to rural households to meet the energy requirements and contribute towards improvement to women's health and reduced CO_2 emission.

There are 5 targets under this Goal to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. A total of 5 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for all the indicators.

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

100%

HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED

IN 2021-22
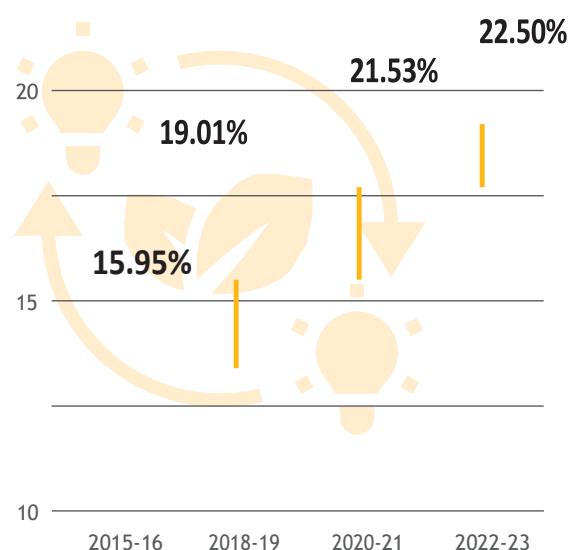
99.80%

HOUSEHOLDS USING

CLEAN COOKING FUEL

IN 2022-23 INCREASED FROM 62.83% IN 2015-16
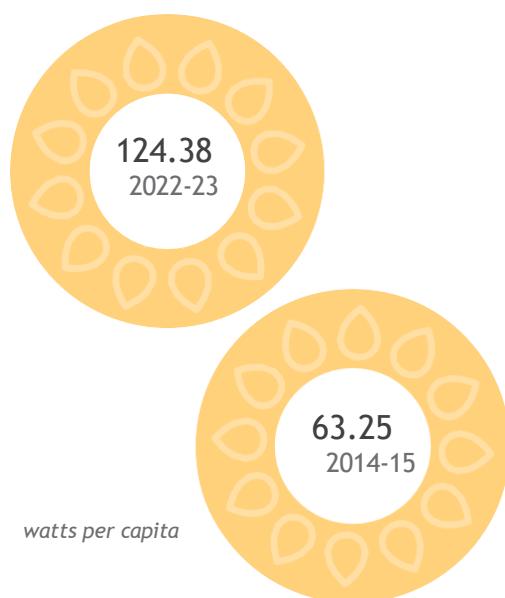
RENEWABLE ENERGY

⬆ SHARE IN TOTAL INSTALLED ELECTRICITY GENERATION

INSTALLED GENERATING CAPACITY INCREASED

22.50%

21.53%

19.01%

15.95%

20

15

10

2015-16   2018-19   2020-21   2022-23

124.38
2022-23

63.25
2014-15

watts per capita

SDG 8
Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) aims to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. It aims to encourage sustained economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this Goal, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. The goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, reduce informal employment and the gender pay gap and promote safe and secure working environments for all women and men by 2030.
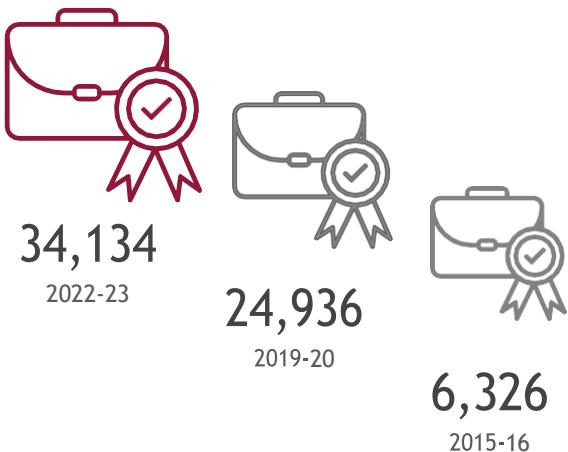
The Government Initiative, Startup India, aims to help Indian entrepreneur and Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) ensures loans at low rates proving helpful in providing credit to MSMEs. Several structural reforms have been taken for sustainable economic growth and productive employment. The number of patents granted has been regularly increasing.

There are 12 targets under this Goal to ensure decent work for all and economic growth of the societies. A total of 24 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of the goal and data is available for 23 indicators.

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

PATENTS ISSUED

34,134
2022-23

24,936
2019-20

6,326
2015-16
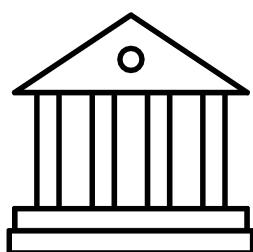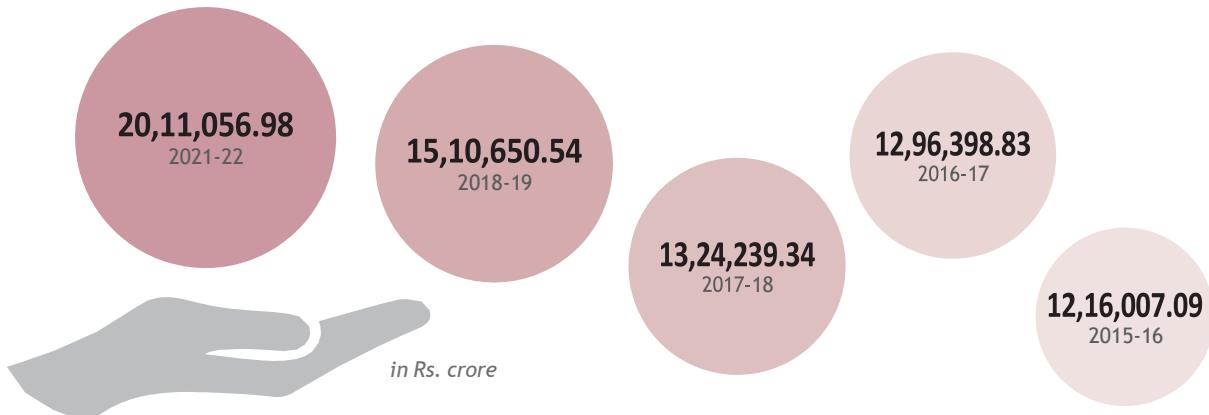
26,522 ↑
START-UPS RECOGNISED UNDER
#startupindia

IN 2022 FROM 428 IN 2016

OUTSTANDING CREDIT
TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

20,11,056.98
2021-22

15,10,650.54
2018-19

13,24,239.34
2017-18

12,96,398.83
2016-17

12,16,007.09
2015-16

in Rs. crore
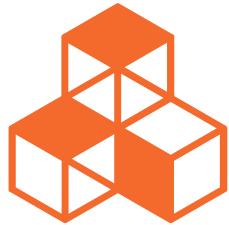
98.8
BANKING OUTLETS
IN 2019-20 FROM 60.9 IN 2017-18

per 1,00,000 population

INDIA HAS DEVELOPED
AND OPERATIONALIZED A
NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

SDG 9
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) comprises of crucial components for economic growth and sustainable development. It aims to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, support economic development and human well-being, facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all and to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization among many targets. Investment in infrastructure sectors including transport, irrigation, energy and more, is vital to ensure sustainable development of many countries.
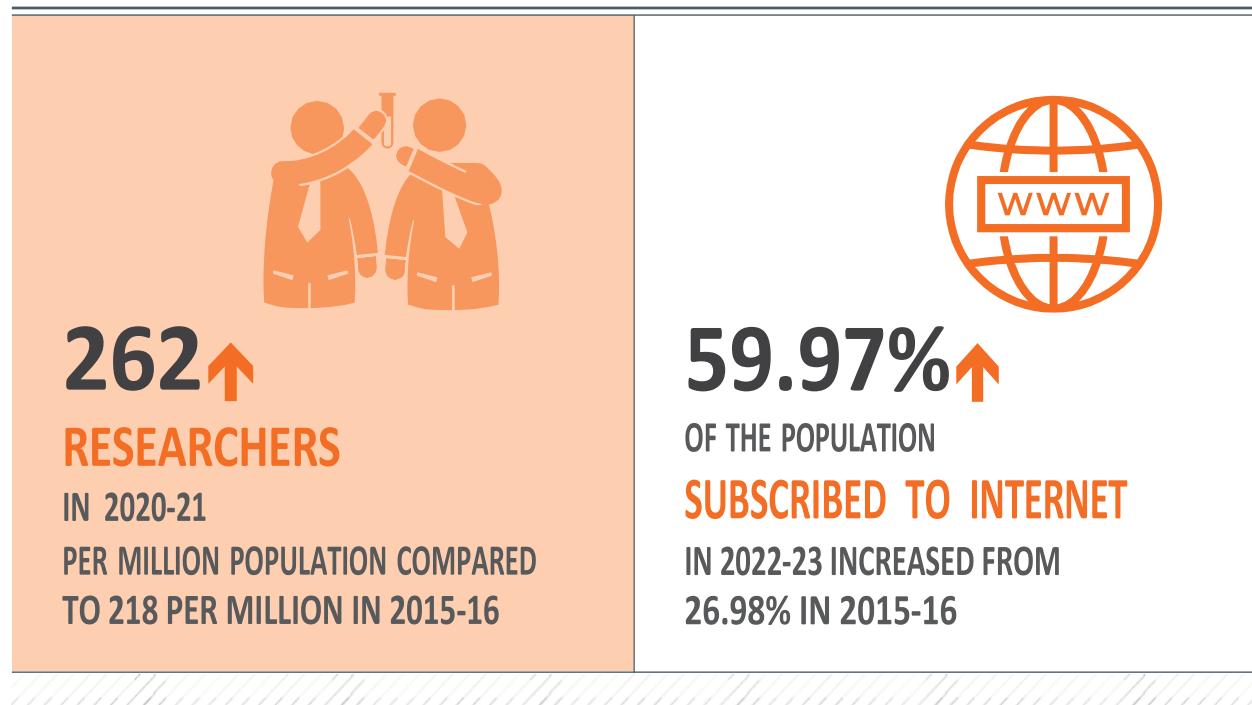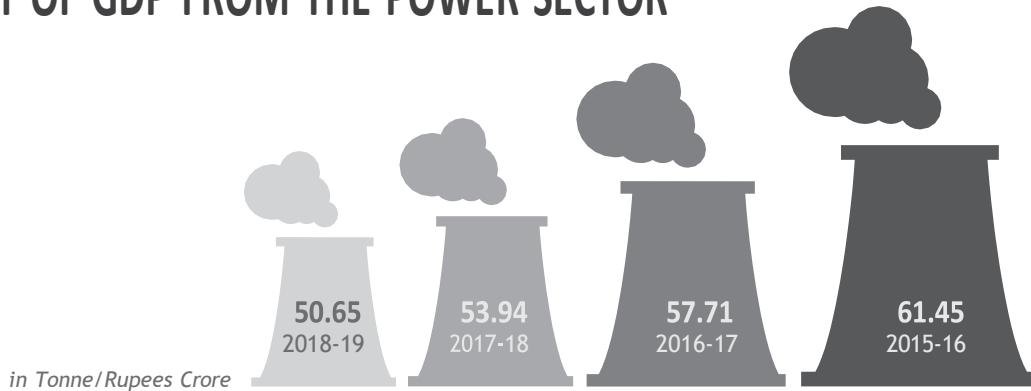
The upgraded infrastructure and new initiative like Dedicated Freight Corridor, Dedicated Industrial Corridor etc. have been instrumental in the sustainable industrialization. The measures taken towards innovations led significant progress of the country in the Global Innovation index.

This Goal has 8 targets to measure its progress. A total of 17 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for 16 indicators.
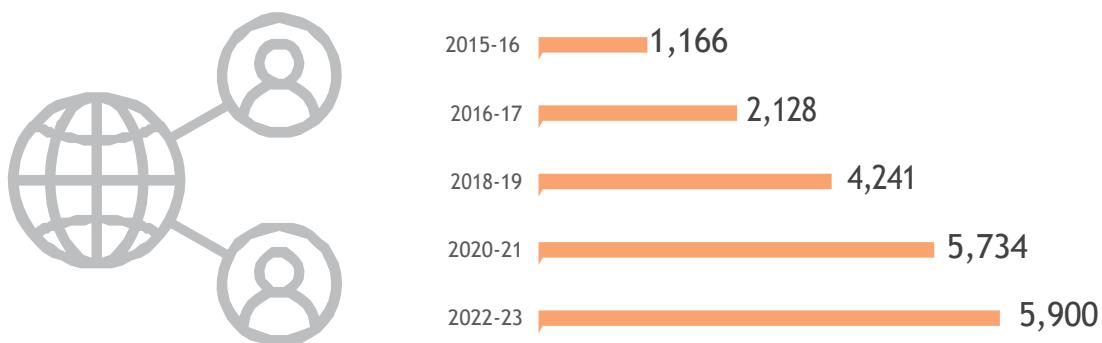
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

STEADY REDUCTION IN CO_2 EMISSIONS
PER UNIT OF GDP FROM THE POWER SECTOR

50.65 2018-19

53.94 2017-18

57.71 2016-17

61.45 2015-16

in Tonne / Rupees Crore

262↑
RESEARCHERS
IN 2020-21
PER MILLION POPULATION COMPARED
TO 218 PER MILLION IN 2015-16

59.97%↑
OF THE POPULATION
SUBSCRIBED TO INTERNET
IN 2022-23 INCREASED FROM
26.98% IN 2015-16
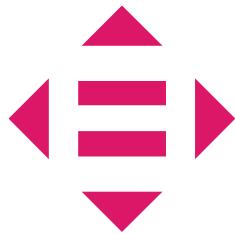
BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS
SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF USERS

Year	Value
2015-16	1,166
2016-17	2,128
2018-19	4,241
2020-21	5,734
2022-23	5,900

per 10,000 persons

SDG 10
Reduced
Inequalities

SDG 10 is about Reduced Inequalities, which targets to reduce inequality within and among countries. It is crucial in promoting social justice, sustainable development, and human rights. SDG 10 aims to reduce income inequality based on age, gender, disability, religion and economic or other status within the country, as well as among countries. Inequality is not only a barrier to progress but also deprives people from opportunities and ultimately leads to the conditions of extreme poverty.
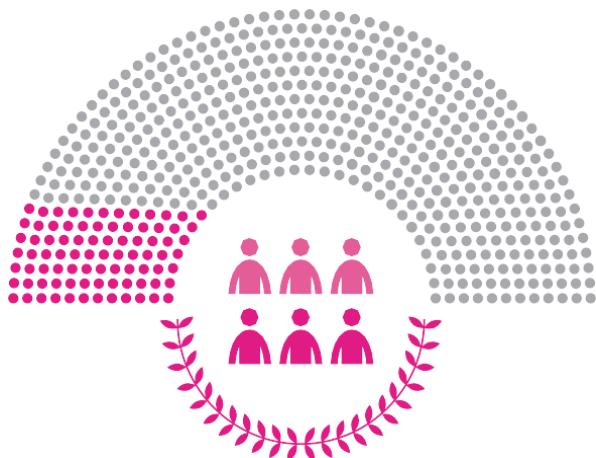
Government is committed to reduce economic inequality through various policies and programs. In this direction, numerous initiatives have been taken. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi* are some such interventions.

The Goal has 10 targets to reduce the inequality mainly by regulating and monitoring the financial markets and institutions, encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to regions where required. A total of 11 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for all the indicators.

Reduce inequality within and among countries

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN LOK SABHA
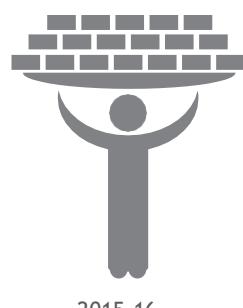
14.36%
2019
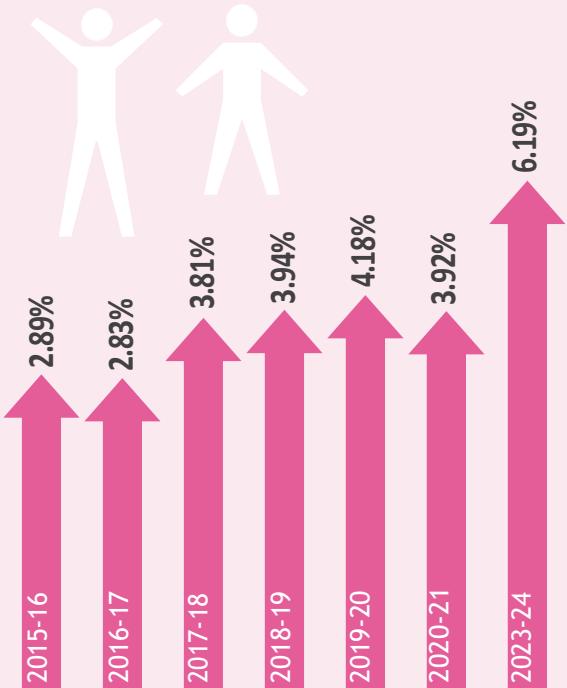
LABOUR SHARE OF GDP HAS INCREASED

32.52%
2021-22

30.23%
2015-16

2.10% ↑
BUDGET ALLOCATION OF
THE NORTH EASTERN STATES
IN 2022-23 INCREASED
FROM 1.66% IN 2015-16

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCs AND STs

Year	Percentage
2015-16	2.89%
2016-17	2.83%
2017-18	3.81%
2018-19	3.94%
2019-20	4.18%
2020-21	3.92%
2023-24	6.19%

SDG 11
Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Sustainable cities and communities are built on the principles of social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Urbanization has resulted into creation of new jobs & opportunities and reduction in poverty. The sustainable development of cities plays a vital role in development of the nations as these offer opportunities for people to prosper economically and socially. Urban spaces can overcome challenges of rapid growth by improving resource use and focusing on reducing pollution and poverty including provisions to provide access to basic services, energy, housing and simultaneously reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.
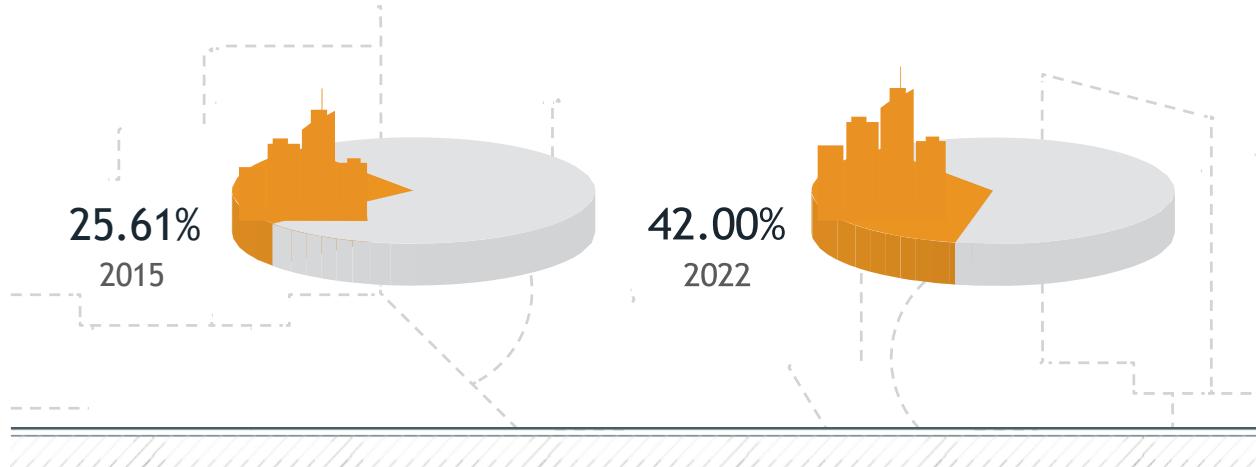
Rapid urbanization has posed several challenges on infrastructure, for example, pressure of resources like water, energy, transport etc. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is focused to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewage networks and water supply for urban transformation. The Government launched *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* (PMAY) to provide affordable housing to all. National Smart Cities Mission, the urban renewal and retrofitting program has been launched to develop smart cities across the country. The Municipal solid waste management is one of the major environmental problems of Indian cities. Government has taken several initiatives which has ensured significant progress in the waste management in Urban areas.

SDG 11 has 10 targets to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. A total of 13 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of targets and data is available for 10 indicators.

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

CITIES EVOLVING AS PER
MASTER PLANS

25.61%
2015

42.00%
2022
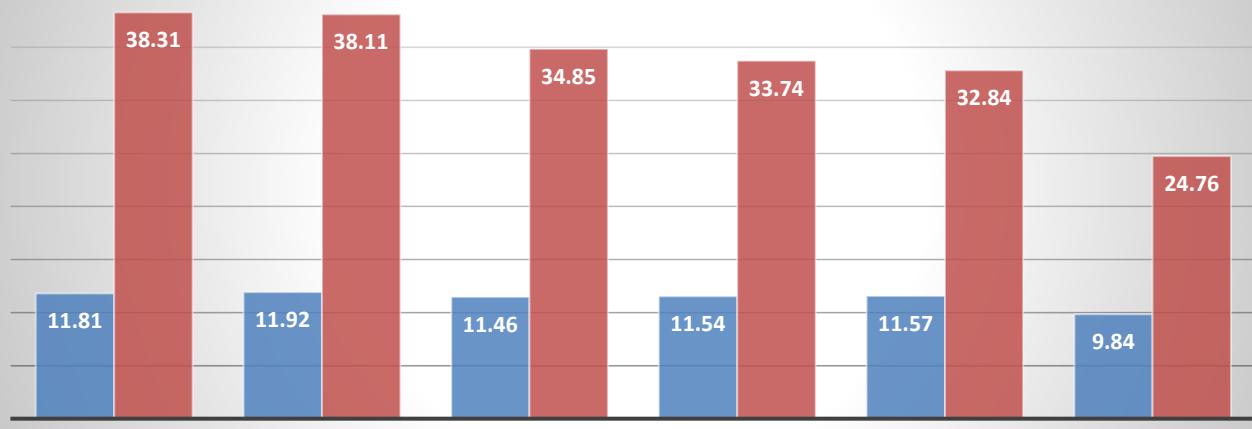
98%↑
WARDS ACHIEVED
**100% DOOR TO DOOR
WASTE COLLECTION**
SERVICE IN 2022

76%↑
WASTE PROCESSED
IN 2023 FROM
17.97% IN 2016

PEOPLE KILLED/INJURED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

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

■ Death Rate ■ Injury rate

SDG 12
Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) aims to ensure Responsible consumption and production patterns. It is also known as sustainable consumption and production, is an approach to economic development that aims to minimize the negative impact of human activities on the environment while promoting social equity and economic prosperity. SDG 12 has been defined as "the use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimising 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 jeopardise the needs of future generations" (Oslo Symposium 1994). Goal 12 on Responsible consumption and production is about promoting efficient use of natural resource, energy efficiency and sustainable infrastructure.
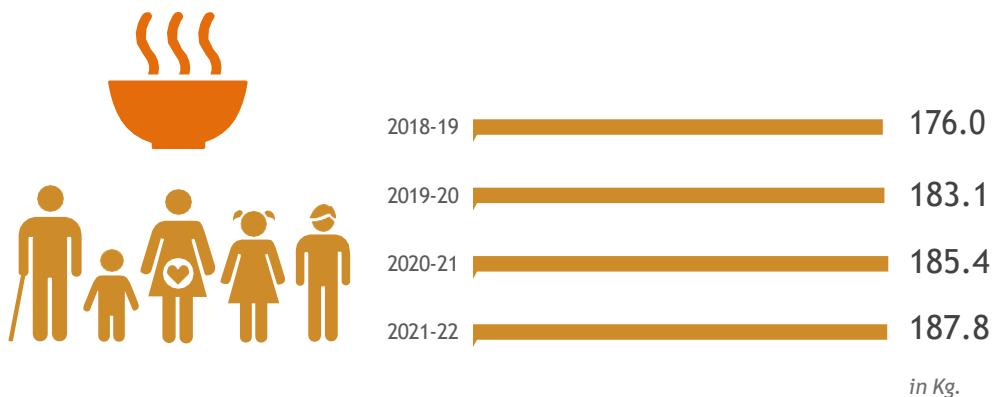
India is a part of international initiatives and agreements on sustainable consumption and production including the 10 Years Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP) process. Government has given special consideration on renewable energy, organic agriculture, bio fertilizers, reduced emission etc. in order to ensure responsible consumption and production.

There are 11 targets in Goal 12 to measure the responsible consumption and production patterns. A total of 14 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for 10 indicators.

## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

FOOD AVAILABILITY PER CAPITA PER ANNUM

Year	Value
2018-19	176.0
2019-20	183.1
2020-21	185.4
2021-22	187.8

in Kg.

6.81 MT ↓
HAZARDOUS WASTE
GENERATED PER CAPITA IN 2020-21
FROM 7.19 IN 2017-18

INDIA HAS RATIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER CHEMICALS

INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY
GENERATING CAPACITY GROWTH IN THE COUNTRY

63.25	92.64	124.38
2014-15	2018-19	2022-23

in watts per capita

SDG 13
Climate Action

SDG 13 (Climate Action) aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It refers to efforts taken to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The world is experiencing rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases which is threatening lives of all, especially populations placed in the coastal areas. With rising greenhouse gas emissions, ambitious plans and accelerated action are needed on mitigation and adaptation of climate change impacts including access to finance and strengthened capacities. Goal 13 talks about building this resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and integration of such measures into national policies. It focuses not only on early warning but also on impact reduction. It emphasizes the role of partnerships and commitment among nations for the same.
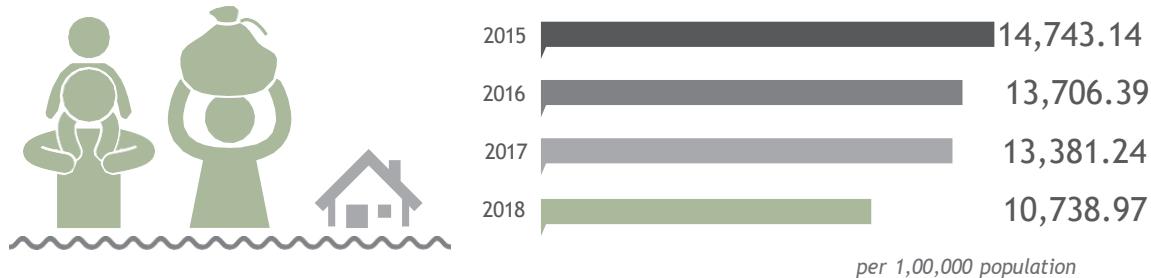
India's National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC), with 8 sub-missions is a programme to mitigate and adapt to the adverse impact of climate change. The plan aims at fulfilling India's developmental objectives with focus on reducing emission intensity of its economy. Government strives to make disaster resilient societies and these efforts by Government have considerably reduced the causalities from disastrous events over the years. India achieved its pre 2020 goal of reduction in emission intensity and implementing programs for the post 2020 goals.

There are 5 targets in Goal 13 to measure the changing impacts of climate related hazards. A total of 6 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for all the indicators.
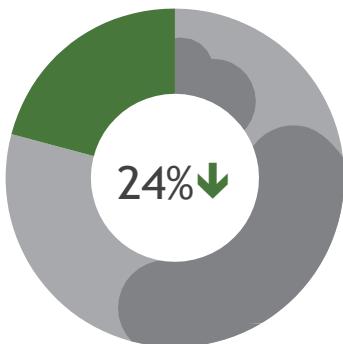
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO DIED, WENT MISSING OR WERE DIRECTLY
AFFECTED BY DISASTERS

Year	Value
2015	14,743.14
2016	13,706.39
2017	13,381.24
2018	10,738.97

per 1,00,000 population
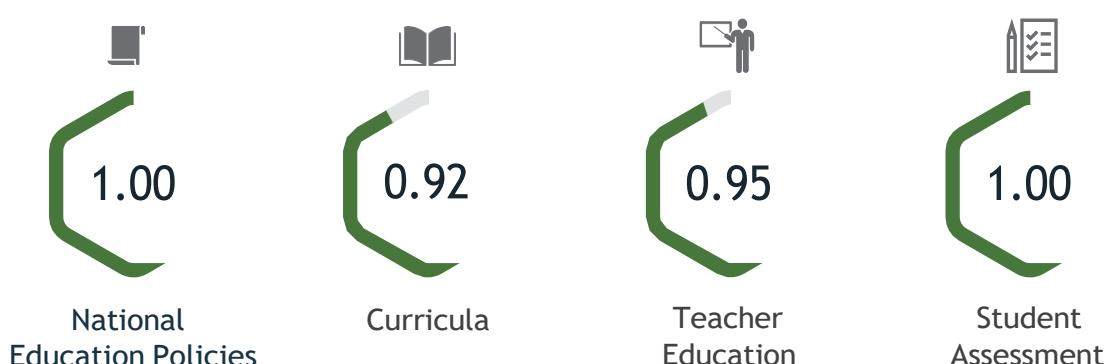
ACHIEVEMENT OF PRE-2020 GOALS
INDIA ACHIEVED REDUCTION IN EMISSION INTENSITY OF GDP OVER 2005 LEVEL

24%↓
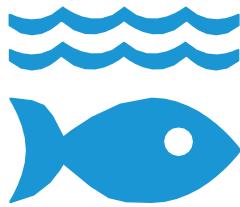
SCALED UP EFFORTS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH THE NATIONAL DRR STRATEGIES

THE EXTENT TO WHICH GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ARE MAINSTREAMED IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEMS
YEAR 2020

1.00	0.92	0.95	1.00
National Education Policies	Curricula	Teacher Education	Student Assessment

SDG 14
Life Below Water
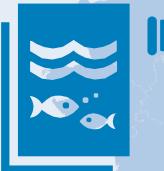
SDG 14 (Life Below Water) focuses to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. It addresses various issues affecting marine environments, including pollution, overfishing, habitat destruction, ocean acidification, and the impacts of climate change. Rivers, lakes, seas and oceans cover more than 70 per cent of the surface of earth and plays a key role in supporting life. Oceans and seas support the most diverse ecosystems, contribute and regulate the climate, provide natural resources including food, materials, substances, and energy and also act as carbon sinks. SDG 14 seeks to address some of the challenges faced by the life under water - threats of marine and nutrient pollution, resource depletion and climate change, degradation and loss of biodiversity, ocean acidification, all of which are caused primarily by human actions. The Goal advocates corrective human measures including effectively regulating harvesting and overfishing, protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, increasing scientific knowledge to improve ocean health and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

Several initiatives have been undertaken to protect the marine and coastal ecosystems, mangrove and coral reefs. The maximum sustainable yield in Fishing registered growth over the year.
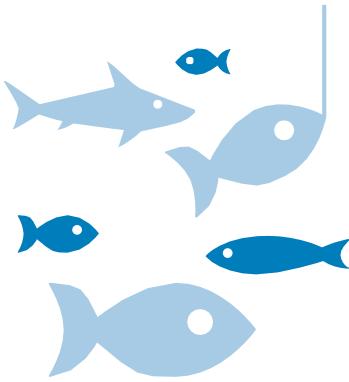
There are 10 targets in Goal 14 to measure the health and services of water related ecosystems. A total of 11 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for all the indicators.

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

INDIA IN COMPLIANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAWS

ENSURING CONVERSATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES
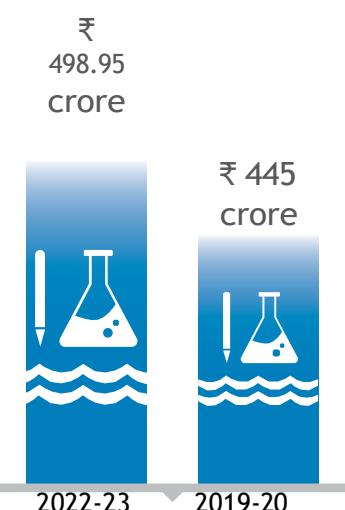
5.311↑

MAXIMUM SUSTAINABLE YIELD IN FISHING

IN **2020-21**

FROM 3.078 IN 2015-16

in million tonne/year
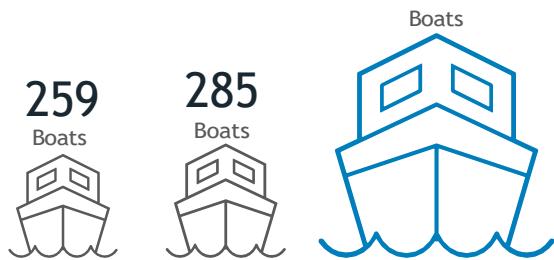
OCEAN SERVICES, MODELLING, APPLICATION, RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGY (O-SMART) SCHEME

₹ 498.95 crore

₹ 445 crore

2022-23 | 2019-20

Budget estimate

ASSISTANCE TO THE TRADITIONAL/ARTISANAL FISHERS

FOR PROCUREMENT OF FIBRE REINFORCED PLASTIC BOATS AND FISHING IMPLEMENTS

1,856

259 Boats

285 Boats

Boats

₹1,098.25 Lakh

2016-17

₹1,012.5 Lakh

2017-18

₹7,780 Lakh

2020-21

SDG 15
Life on Land

SDG 15 (Life on Land) aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, which have always been at the centre of considerations while policy formulation relating to the environment. Terrestrial ecosystems including forests and wetlands provide goods such as timber, raw materials for construction and energy and food for all. Besides, a series of ecosystem services including maintenance of soil quality, provision of habitat for biodiversity, maintenance of water quality, as well as regulation of water flow and erosion control, are provided by land ecosystems.

Goal 15 highlights how these systems contribute to reducing risks of natural disasters such as floods and landslides, maintain productivity of agricultural systems while also regulating climate. It also highlights that concerted action is needed to protect, restore and promote terrestrial ecosystems.

There are 12 targets in Goal 15 to measure the changing health and status of terrestrial ecosystems. A total of 14 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for all the indicators.

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
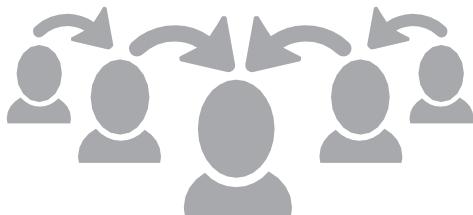
21.71% ↑

FOREST COVER

OF TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
IN 2021 FROM 21.35% IN 2015

5.28%

PROTECTED AREA

AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IN 2022

INDIA HAS ADOPTED LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE
AND POLICY FRAMEWORK TO ENSURE FAIR AND
EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS

8.69% ↑

OF TOTAL WETLAND AREA
DECLARED AS RAMSAR SITES
IN 2022 FROM 4.15% IN 2016

IN 2021-22

EXPENSE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACCOUNTED FOR 0.07% OF THE TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
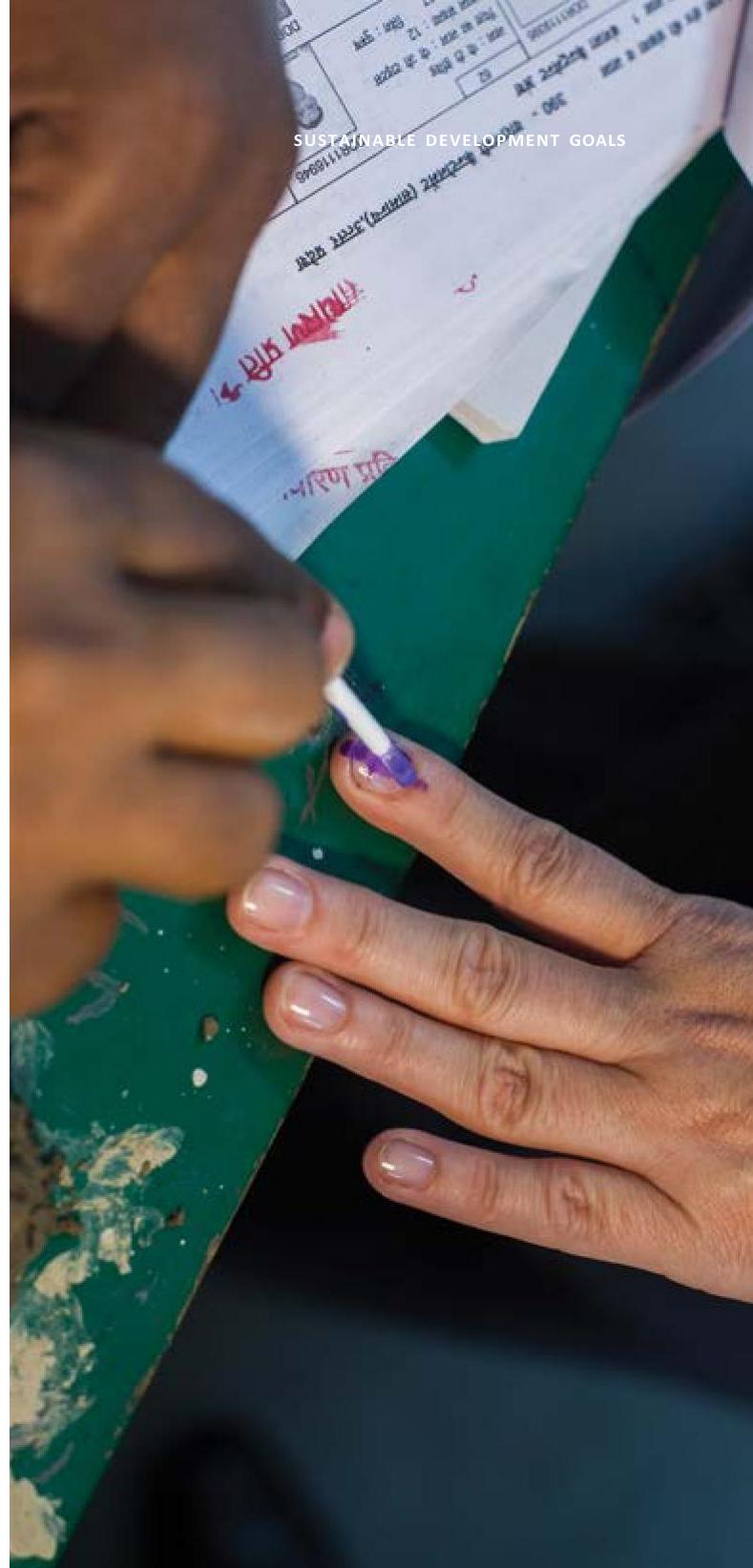
SDG 16
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) focuses to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. SDG 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Violence and armed conflict are the most significant and destructive challenge to the development, growth, and wellbeing of societies. 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 also end Children's rights violations. It seeks to address the challenges of violence at all levels – individual, relationship, community and societal.

The spirit of democracy, justice, liberty and equality has been deeply embedded in the Indian constitution. Acts like The Right to Information Act, *Lok Pal* and *Lok Ayukta Act*, Whistle Blowers Protection Act etc., further reinforced it. More than 90% citizens have been covered under the unique identity system Aadhar. The political participation of vulnerable groups has been ensured in the constitutional framework of the country.

There are 12 targets in Goal 16 to ensure peaceful and just societies. A total of 21 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and baseline data is available for all the indicators.

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
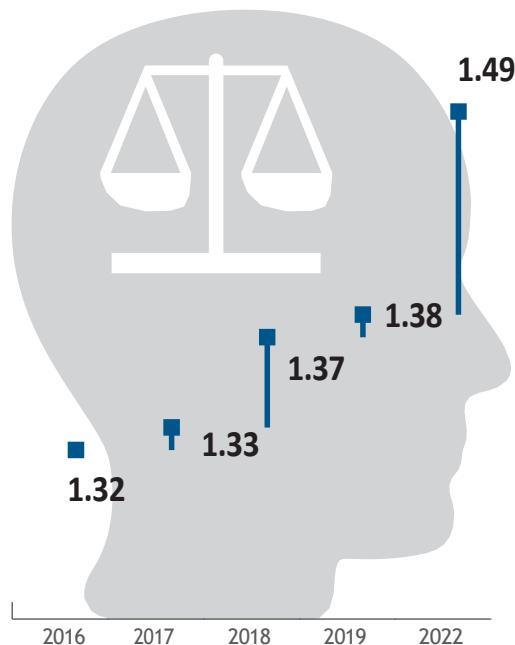
2.20↓

INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE RATE

IN 2021 FROM 2.63 IN 2015

per 1,00,000 population

1.49

1.38

1.37

1.33

1.32

| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2022 |

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS COMPLIANT WITH INTERNATIONAL NORMS SET OUT IN THE PARIS PRINCIPLES

GOVERNMENT E-SERVICES AVAILABLE TO CITIZENS

4671
2021-22

968
2015-16

SDG 17
Partnerships
for the Goals

SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) intents to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. It promotes collaboration and partnerships between various stakeholders, like Government, societies etc. to achieve the SDGs. The SDG 17 is critical to the achievement of all SDGs as the partnership among the different stakeholders is essential for achieving the sustainable development.

India has introduced several policy improvements and process simplification over the years. In the endeavor to achieve SDGs, measuring the progress towards SDGs is important both at national and sub-national levels. While MoSPI has developed National Indicator Framework (NIF), States/UTs are encouraged to develop State and District Indicator Framework. MoSPI has issued guidelines for developing of State Indicator Framework (SIF) and a number of State/UTs have developed SIF.

Goal 17 has 19 targets to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership. A total of 12 national indicators have been identified at national level to track the progress of the Goal and data is available for all the indicators.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

BUDGET ALLOCATION TO MINISTRIES FOR STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL CAPACITY

2016-17	3,07,451
2018-19	3,96,303
2019-20	5,20,267
2021-22	5,29,056

in Rs. Lakh

INDIA IS COMMITTED TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS WITH 25 STATES USING THE STATE MONITORING FRAMEWORK. THE NUMBER HAS DOUBLED FROM 12 SINCE 2019-20

NATIONAL STATISTICAL LEGISLATION WITH COMPLIANCE TO UNITED NATIONS FUNDAMENTAL PRICIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

1.77% ↑
SHARE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS OF TOTAL GLOBAL EXPORTS

IN 2021 FROM 1.62% IN 2015

4.0% ↑
COMMERCIAL SERVICE EXPORTS OF TOTAL GLOBAL EXPORTS

IN 2021 FROM 3.27% IN 2015

DOMESTIC BUDGET
FUNDED BY DOMESTIC TAXES

75.42%

68.14%

2018-19

2015-16

2

DATA SNAPSHOT

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SL	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 1.25 a day

1	1.1.1: Poverty Gap Ratio *Source: NITI Aayog / Periodicity: 5 Years*	For 2011-12	
		Rural	Urban
		5.05	2.70

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 its dimensions according to national definitions

1	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line *Source: NITI Aayog / Periodicity: 5 Years*	Year	Value
		2011-12	21.92

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

1	1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance, *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 *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	9,59,11,547
		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) *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	99.72

4	1.3.4: Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage, (in lakhs)	Year	Value
	Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Ministry of Finance /Periodicity: Annual	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
5	1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	Year	Value
	Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development / Periodicity: Annual	2017-18	91.66
		2018-19	92.17
		2019-20	91.38
		2020-21	71.50
		2021-22	62.60
		2022-23	80.01
6	1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government	Year	Value
	Source: Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice &Empowerment / Periodicity: Annual	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	1,20,105
7	1.3.7: Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year	Year	Value
	Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment / Periodicity: Annual	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) *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

| 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 *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / Periodicity: Annual* | This indicator is combination of national indicators 3.7.1, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. The data on these indicators is available under respective SDGs and associated targets. |||

2	1.4.2: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population *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	84.59

| 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 11.5.1 and 13.1.1) *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 11.b.1 and 13.1.2) *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 11.b.2 and 13.1.3) *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

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) *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / 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	27.30
		2021-22	28.54

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 *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

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

SL	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, includinginfants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			
1	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight *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 *Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015-16	95.18	
		2016-17	99.01	
		2017-18	99.34	
		2018-19	97.62	
		2019-20	99.51	
		2020-21	97.99	
		2021-22	98.00	
		2022-23	98.48	
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 andolder persons			
1	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted *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) *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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Pregnant	Non-Pregnant	Total
3	2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage), *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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Value
4	2.2.4: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	22.90

		Year	Value	
		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	3,543	2,844
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	78,918	
		2021-22	81,685	
		2022-23	84,921	
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

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	Year	Value
	Source: SDDS , DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare /Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	76.62
		2016-17	76.83
		2017-18	76.75
		2018-19	76.64
		2019-20	77.73

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

3	2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming	Year	Value
	Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) /Periodicity: Annual	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

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	Year	plant	Animal
	Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, (a) National Bureau of PlantGenetic Resources, (ICAR-NBPGR) and (b) National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources,(ICAR-NBAGR) / Periodicity: Annual	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

2	2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Year	Value
	Source: ICAR, NBAGR, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare/ Periodicity; 5 Years	2022-23	17.92

3	2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource, (in number)	Year	Value
	Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBFGR) / Periodicity: Annual	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

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

1	2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Year	Value
	Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	2016-17	0.399
		2017-18	0.443
		2018-19	0.458
		2019-20	0.456
		2020-21	0.383
		2021-22	0.436

2	2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (R&D) in agriculture to GVA in agriculture	Year	Value
	Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	0.044
		2016-17	0.052
		2017-18	0.041
		2018-19	0.041
		2019-20	0.039
		2020-21	0.020
		2021-22	0.024

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 the mandate 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	Year	Value
		2016-17	6.49

Source: Agri Marketing, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare(MoA&FW) / Periodicity: Annual		2017-18	3.10
		2020-21	15.10
		2021-22	14.40

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

SL	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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Value
1	3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live births) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of HomeAffairs / 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), *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), *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years*	Year	Value
		2015-16	84.40
		2019-21	90.90
4	3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (Period 5 years/1 year), *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Year	Value *(5 years)*
		2015-16	51.20
		2019-21	58.50

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Value
1	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of HomeAffairs / 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) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of HomeAffairs / 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	**Year**	**Value**
	Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organisation) /Periodicity: Annual	2015	0.06
		2016	0.06
		2017	0.06
		2018	0.06
		2019	0.05
		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	2015	225
		2016	217
		2017	211
		2018	206
		2019	201
		2020	194
		2021	197
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
4	3.3.4: Prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,000 population	2021	850
	Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual		
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

		Year	Value
		2020	0.15
		2021	0.18
		2022	0.12
6	3.3.6: Proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy, (Per million population) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	4.46
		2019-20	1.96
		2021-22	1.36
		2022-23	1.70
7	3.3.7: Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NVBDCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	78.34
		2016	85.15
		2017	88.63
		2018	91.63
		2019	94.15
		2020	97.47
		2021	98.73
		2022	99.84
8	3.3.8: Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of Targeted Endemic districts *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
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	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population) *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

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 *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	2,85,559
		2022-23	3,39,588

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 *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, *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Department of Health and FamilyWelfare / 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 11.2.2) *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

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 *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 *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of HomeAffairs / 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) *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, (similar to 3.8.1) *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 *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 and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

1	3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods, (similar to 3.7.4) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years*	Year		Value
		2015-16		47.70
		2019-21		56.40
2	3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income *Source: SDRD, 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 people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organisation) /Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**		**Value**
		2015-16		62
		2017-18		70
		2018-19		82
		2019-20		84
		2020-21		83
		2021-22		84
		2022-23		86
4	3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15 years and above (in percentage) *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 *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

6	3.8.6: Percentage of women aged 30- 49 yeas who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years*	**Year**		**Value**
		2019-21		1.90

7	3.8.7: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, RNTCP Division (Revised NationalTuberculosis Control Programme, NIKSHAY) / Periodicity: 2 Years*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	87
		2016	78
		2017	79
		2018	81
		2019	81
		2020	82
		2021	83
		2022	86

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 *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) *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

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), *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Global Adult Tobacco Survey) /Periodicity: 5 Years*	**Year**	**Value**
		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), *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 Years*	Year	Value
		2015-16	62.0
		2019-21	76.6

2	3.b.2: Budgetary allocation for Department of Health Research, (in Rs. crore) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	992.77
		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

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

1	3.c.1: Health worker density *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	40.41
		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 *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	1.19
		2016-17	1.18
		2017-18	1.24
		2018-19	1.26
		2019-20	1.31
		2020-21	1.55
		2021-22	1.74

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

1	3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, NCDC / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2018	75

		2019	78
		2020	80
		2021	84
		2022	85

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

SL	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 to relevant and effective learning outcomes

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR					
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 *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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR				
2	4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 10 *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	

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR		
3	4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education *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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR		
4	4.1.4: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education *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 *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 *Source: 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 *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	From 2015-16 to 2022-23 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-primary education so that they are ready for primary education			
1	4.2.1: Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio *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 *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 tertiary education, 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 *Source: NSS, 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 *Source: Department of Higher Education, Ministry ofEducation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Higher**
		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 *Source: Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	24.48
		2016-17	24.1
		2017-18	24.6
		2018-19	24.9
		2019-20	25.6
		2020-21	27.3

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 *Source: NSS, 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 *Source: Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary Education
		2015-16	1.01	1	1	0.92
		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	

2	4.5.2: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities *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 *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 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, inclusiveand 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	58.55	60.81	63.06	73.86	83.43	86.90	89.3
	(b) computers for pedagogical purposes	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 rampand toilets	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	86.62	87.34	90.01	95.68	97.15	97.45	98.2
	(e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities	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) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	51.60	55.55	58.09	88.18	90.24	91.99	93.6

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 countriesand 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 teachertraining 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

SL	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 2022			
		Overarch-ing 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 (Per 1,00,000females) *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 (Per 1,000 male livebirths) *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		

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 *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (NFHS) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Year	Value		
		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 *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (NFHS) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	**Year**	**Value**
		2019-21	0.4

3	5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the year (Per 1,00,000 females) *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		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 *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		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 *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	49.64
		2016	54.36
		2017	42.38
		2018	38.46
		2019	39.29
		2020	38.03
		2021	45.40

6	5.2.6: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	6.99
		2016	7.02
		2017	7.19
		2018	7.45
		2019	7.87
		2020	5.63
		2021	7.03

7	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years), (females per 1,000 males) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: 10 Years*	Year	Total	Rural	Urban
		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, *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 crimeagainst children *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			

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 %) *Source: TUS, NSS, 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-makingin 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) *Source: Election Commission of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and MoHUA/Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha, PRI and MoHUA; 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				45.61
2	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions *Source: PLFS, 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	

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

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 theoutcome documents of their review conferences

1	5.6.1: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years,(in percentage) *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 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, *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), *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) *Source: NSS, 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) *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, 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
		Oct - Dec	2017-18	274	173
			2018-19	298	190
			2019-20	319	197
			2020-21	341	221
			2021-22	401	267
		Jan - Mar	2017-18	280	177
			2018-19	299	193
			2019-20	328	211
			2020-21	352	229
			2021-22	406	264
		Apr - Jun	2017-18	291	182
			2018-19	310	204
			2019-20	317	212
			2020-21	357	233

			2021-22	408	272
4	5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs.per day)	**Quarter**	**Year**	**Male**	**Female**
	Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual, givingquarterly estimates	Jul - Sep	2017-18	222	159
			2018-19	236	164
			2019-20	256	180
			2020-21	281	204
			2021-22	324	252
		Oct - Dec	2017-18	233	169
			2018-19	254	181
			2019-20	256	187
			2020-21	280	204
			2021-22	325	246
		Jan - Mar	2017-18	240	168
			2018-19	250	185
			2019-20	267	199
			2020-21	295	213
			2021-22	330	244
		Apr - Jun	2017-18	247	172
			2018-19	261	187
			2019-20	268	203
			2020-21	301	224
			2021-22	332	249
5	5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage)	**Year**	**Value**		
	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		
6	5.a.6: Percentage of adult having an account at a formal financial institution	Under compilation			
	Source: NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years				

7	5.a.7: Percentage of women having an account at a formal financial institution *Source: NSS, 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 *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

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) *Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	Central Ministries - 57 States/UTs - 14
		2016-17 to 2021-22	Central Ministries - 57 States/UTs - 23
		2022-23	Central Ministries - 57 States/UTs - 27

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

SL	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 Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for rural area and , NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual for Rural and 3 years for Urban*	a) Rural		
		Year	**Value**	
		2015-16	35.76	
		2016-17	36.52	
		2017-18	37.85	
		2018-19	40.58	
		2019-20	50.66	
		2020-21	55.23	
		2021-22	61.52	
		b) Urban - Under Compilation		
2	6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural) *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS / 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	
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			
1	6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural) *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for Rural and NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for Urban / Periodicity: Annual for Rural and 3 years for Urban*	a) Rural		
		Year	**Value**	
		2015-16	50.90	
		2016-17	63.02	
		2017-18	80.51	
		2018-19	99.03	
		2019-20 to 2022-23	100.00	
		b) Urban - Under Compilation		
2	6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015-16	0.72	
		2016-17	18.45	
		2017-18	51.50	
		2018-19	88.13	

		2019-20 to 2022-23	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 wastewater 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

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

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

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 *Source: CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: 2 Years*	**Year**	**Value**
		2020	45

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 *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

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] *Source: DWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2020-21	0.81
		2022-23	0.87

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

SL	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
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 (in %) *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		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	22.50
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 ElectricityAuthority / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	0.2521
		2016-17	0.2401
		2017-18	0.2370
		2018-19	0.2344
		2019-20	0.2252
		2020-21	0.2218
		2021-22	0.2245

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 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

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

SL	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 GDpgrowth per annum in the least developed countries

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR		
1	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / 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	8.0
		2022-23	6.1

Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, includingthrough a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR		
1	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person *Source: NAD, 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), (similar to 8.3.2 and 9.5.3) *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	34134
3	8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / 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	2.9

		2021-22	11.1
4	8.2.4: Annual growth in agriculture sector *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	0.6
		2016-17	6.8
		2017-18	6.6
		2018-19	2.1
		2019-20	6.2
		2020-21	4.1
		2021-22	3.5

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 *Source: PLFS, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2017-18	68.2
		2018-19	68.4
		2019-20	69.5
		2020-21	71.4
		2021-22	71.8
2	8.3.2: Total number of patents issued (granted) (similar to 8.2.2 and 9.5.3) *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
3	8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME, (in Rs. crore) *Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		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
4	8.3.4: Number of MSME registered under the online Udyam Registration Portal	**Year**	**Value**
		2020-21	28,57,387

	Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual	2021-22	51,58,808
		2022-23	72,57,902
5	8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India	**Year**	**Value**
	Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry ofCommerce and Industry / Periodicity: Annual	2016	428
		2017	5,052
		2018	8,576
		2019	11,216
		2020	14,454
		2021	19,989
		2022	26,522

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	**Year**	**Value**
	Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change /Periodicity: Annual	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.)	**Year**	**Value**
	Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / Periodicity: Annual	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

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young peopleand 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.)	**Year**	**Value**
	Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	2017-18	50.0
		2018-19	53.0
		2019-20	56.0
		2020-21	59.0

		2021-22	66.0
2	8.5.2: Unemployment rate *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, 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

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)

Source: NSS, 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 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

1	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population *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
2	8.7.2: Number of missing children, *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

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 *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	
2	8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: 10 Years*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2011	42.6	

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

1	8.9.1: Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate *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	2.70	9.94
		2020-21	0.55	-79.75
2	8.9.2: Percentage change in number of visits by tourists (domestic & foreign) over previous year *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 *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	16.6
		2016-17	60.5	17.2
		2017-18	60.9	16.9
		2018-19	85.4	16.7
		2019-20	98.8	17.5
		2020-21	132.0	17.6

		Year	Value
		2021-22	-	18.1
		2022-23		18.7
2	8.10.2: Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population *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

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 *Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment / Periodicity: Annual*	Yes

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

SL	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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR			
1	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road *Source: NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation			

2	9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by modeof transport *Source: (1) Railway Board is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes byRailways* *(2) Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highway is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by Roads* *(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	18.63 / 0.25	8107 / 1108.62
		2016-17	17,861 / 2263	103.75 / 0.64	20.81 / 0.29	8,116 / 1110.95
		2017-18	20237/ 2484.80	123.32 / 0.70	23.80 / 0.37	8,286 / 1162.64
		2018-19	22582/ 2697.00	140.33 / 0.76	25.90 / 0.38	8,439 / 1225.29
		2019-20	25199/ 2927.3	141.20 / 0.73	22.72 / 0.22	8,086 / 1212.22
		2020-21		53.33/0.47	5.43/0.12	1250 / 1233.85
		2021-22		84.18/0.61	10.22/0.22	3519/ 1418.84
		2022-23		136.02/0.70	23.88/0.20	

3	9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use, (in Rs. crore) *Source: NAD, 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	54,30,096	42,71,450

		2021-22	69,49,828	50,02,935	

	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	Year	At constant price	At current price	per capita (Rs. crore/million person)
	Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Periodicity: Annual	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	16.99	14.12	1715.66
		2021-22	17.30	14.47	1886.96
		2022-23	16.35	13.35	1892.45
2	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Year	Value		
	Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	2017-18	12.13		
		2018-19	12.07		
		2019-20	11.2		
		2020-21	10.9		
		2021-22	11.6		
3	9.2.3: Percentage share of GVA in Manufacturing to Total GVA	Year	Value		
	Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI / Periodicity: Annual	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	15.8		
		2022-23	14.7		
	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				
1	9.3.1: Share of household sector in total industry value added	Year	Value		
	Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	43.70		
		2016-17	43.71		
		2017-18	44.07		
		2018-19	44.04		
		2019-20	44.49		
		2020-21	44.01		

		2021-22	44.01
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	18.83

Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-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

1	9.4.1: Total CO_2 emissions of power sector per unit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore) *Source: CEA, Ministry of Power /Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	61.45
		2016-17	57.71
		2017-18	53.94
		2018-19	50.65
2	9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added, (Tonne of Oil Equivalent/000' Rupees) *Source: ESD, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2016-17	0.00736
		2017-18	0.00732
		2018-19	0.00772
		2019-20	0.00763
		2020-21	0.00754
		2021-22	0.00661

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

1	9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP *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	3.10
2	9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	218

		Year	Value	
	Source: Ministry of Science and Technology /Periodicity: 2 Years	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) 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	

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

		Year	Value	
1	9.b.1: Share of IPP in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation Source: NAD, 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	12.57	
		2021-22	10.73	
2	9.b.2: Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA Source: NAD, 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	5.36	6.18
		2021-22	5.51	6.11

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

		Year	Value	
1	9.c.1: Number of Internet Subscriptions as percentage of total population Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications /Periodicity: Annual	Year	Value	
		2015-16	26.98	
		2016-17	32.49	
		2017-18	37.60	
		2018-19	47.94	
		2019-20	55.35	

		2020-21	60.82
		2021-22	60.20
		2022-23	59.97
2	9.c.2: Number of broadband subscribers per 10,000 persons *Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications /Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	1,166
		2016-17	2,128
		2017-18	3,140
		2018-19	4,241
		2019-20	5,120
		2020-21	5,734
		2021-22	5,753
		2022-23	5,900

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SL	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 higher than the national average

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE 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 *Source: National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / 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 *Source: National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 5 Years*	For 2011-12		
		Rural	**Urban**	
		0.283	0.363	

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR				
1	10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure *Source: National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / 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 5.5.1 and 16.7.1) *Source: Election Commission of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and MoHUA / Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha, PRI and MoHUA; 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				45.61

Target 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

National Indicator is under development

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
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	32.52
		2021-22	32.52

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	2.89
		2016-17	2.83
		2017-18	3.81
		2018-19	3.94
		2019-20	4.18
		2020-21	3.92
		2021-22	6.04
		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 implementationof such regulations

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

		Capital to assets	6.86	7.12	7.15	7.25	7.51	7.70	8.09	8.28

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 16.8.1) *Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	For 2021		
		International Organization (Out of 11 international organizations)	**Membership**	**Voting Rights**
		2021	10	8
		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 2023	2.14

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

SL	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 *Source: NSS, 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 *Source: NSS, 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 3.6.1) *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
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 (similar to 11.a.1) (in %) *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	42.00	
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 *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 the direct economic losses relative to global GDp caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor 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 1.5.1 and 13.1.1) *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 *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
2	11.6.2: Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection *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
3	11.6.3: The number of good air days when the Particulate matter level is below country standards for PM 10. *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	The number of good air days for 266 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 and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

1	11.7.1: Proportion of households reporting an open space within 500 meters from premises (urban) *Source: NSS, 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 strengthening national and regional development planning

1	11.a.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (similar to 11.3.1) *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	42.00

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 1.5.3 and 13.1.2) *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 1.5.4 and 13.1.3) *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

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

	National Indicator is under development

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SL	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

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 productionand supply chains, including post-harvest losses

1	12.3.1: Per capita food availability, (Kg per year per person) *Source: FE, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2018-19	176.0	
		2019-20	183.1	
		2020-21	185.4	
		2021-22	187.8	
2	12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of central/states pool stocks of wheat and rice *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	-0.12	0.24
		2021-22	-0.22	0.23
		2022-23	-0.12	0.23

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 minimizetheir 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 *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 *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

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 *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2020	829	
		2021	2,027	
		2023	2,057	
2	12.5.2: Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2021	79	
		2022	89	
		2023	89	
3	12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic *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 integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle				
1	12.6.1: Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports. *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 *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 development and 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 4.7.1 and 13.3.1) *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 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production				
1	12.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Similar to 7.b.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

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 *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 *Source: a) Numerator - Ministry of Finance b) Denominator - National Accounts Division, 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

SL	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 1.5.1 and 11.5.1) *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 disasterrisk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to 1.5.3 and 11.b.1) *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 disasterrisk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to 1.5.4 and 11.b.2) *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
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 *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) *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	24	
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 4.7.1 and12.8.1), 2020 *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 marginalized communities

The target is not relevant in the national context

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainabledevelopment

SL	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**			
1	14.1.1: Coastal Water Quality Index *Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015-16	Out of 9 Coastal States, Number of States in the category of: i)Moderate = 7 ii)Good = 2	
		2020-21	Out of 9 Coastal States, Number of States in the category of: i)Moderate = 9 ii)Good = 0	
		2021-22	Out of 10 Coastal States, Number of States in the category of: i) Moderate =7 ii) Good =1	
		2022-23	Out of 13 Coastal States/UTs, Number of States/UTs in the category of: i) Moderate =4 ii) Good =7	
2	14.1.2: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N, P & K) *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	

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Value
1	14.2.1: Percentage change in area under mangroves, (similar to 14.5.2) *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 14.5.1) *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 *Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Number of sites having average pH value (coastal waters)
		2019-20	Less than 8: 4 Greater than 8: 12
		2020-21	Less than 8: 41 Greater than 8: 159
		2021-22	Less than 8: 29 Greater than 8: 107
		2022-23	Less than 8: 49 Greater than 8: 132

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) *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

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 14.2.2) *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Year*	Year	Value
		2020	5.47
		2022	4.60
2	14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves, (similar to 14.2.1) *Source:Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Two 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	525.59
		2022-23	498.95

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	1,851	7,755
		2021-22	1,358	6,790

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 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

SL	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			
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	21.35
		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	5.07
		2016	5.08
		2017	5.13
		2018	5.17
		2019	5.23
		2020	5.23
		2021	5.26
		2022	5.28
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

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				

1	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management *Source: FSI, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years*	**Component**	**Value**		
			2017	**2019**	**2021**
		Net change in area under forest and tree cover (sq.km.)	6678/1243	3976/1212	1540/721
		Above-ground biomass in forest ('000 Tonnes)	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	-	-	-

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

1	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (in %) *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 their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

1	15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts *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 *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	10.71
		2016-17	9.85
		2017-18	14.97
		2018-19	7.75
		2019-20	9.32
		2020-21	-0.56
		2021-22	12.03

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 *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 *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 International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Yes
		Whether the Country is a party to 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 or measures 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 15.c.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

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 *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 *Source: (a) Ministry of Environment 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 *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
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 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

	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		
SL	**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
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
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	0.49
		2020	0.30

		Year	Value
		2021	0.50
3	16.2.3: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (NFHS) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Year	Value
		2019-21	1.2

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 *Source: Ministry of Law and Justice / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016	1.89
		2017	1.80
		2018	1.79
		2019	1.82
		2020	1.86
		2021	1.84
		2022	1.91
2	16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (in %) *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	67.2
		2016	67.7
		2017	68.5
		2018	69.4
		2019	69.2
		2020	76.1
		2021	77.1
3	16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population *Source: Ministry of Law and Justice / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016	1.32
		2017	1.33
		2018	1.37
		2019	1.38
		2020	1.47
		2021	1.47
		2022	1.49

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 *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	53,300
		2016	55,660
		2017	58,053
		2018	66,305
		2019	73,713

		Year		
		2020	68,463	
		2021	74,482	

2	16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen & Recovered (in Rs. crore) and Percentage Recovery *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

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 *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	0.30

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 (in %) *Source: DEA, Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		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

2	16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to 16.10.1) *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 *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 5.5.1 and 10.2.2) *Source: Election Commission of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and MoHUA/Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha, PRI and MoHUA; 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				45.61

2	16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies (Lok Sabha) *Source: (1) Election Commission of India (2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj / Periodicity: Annual*	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 10.6.1) *Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	International Organization (Out of 11 international organizations)	Member-ship	VotingRights
		2021	10	8
		2023	9	9

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

1	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	86.9
		2016	84.5
		2017	83.9
		2018	87.8

		2019	92.7
2	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar (in %) *Source: Unique Identification Authority of India / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		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 and international agreements

1	16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to 16.6.2) *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 in compliance with the Paris Principles *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

SL	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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Value
1	17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in %) *Source: Numerator: Ministry of Finance; Denominator: NAD, Ministry of Statistics andProgramme 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	8.24
		2021-22	9.25
		2022-23	8.62
2	17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (in %) *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 commitmentby 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

The target is not relevant in the national context

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Value
1	17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income (in %) *Source: Numerator - Reserve Bank of India; Denominator - National Accounts Division,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	1.82
2	17.3.2: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (in %) *Source: (a) Numerator - Reserve Bank of India; (b) Denominator - National Accounts Division, 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	2.65

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

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 - ORGI, MHA / 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	2.23	0.001

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 and triangular cooperation

National Indicator is under development

Target 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

National Indicator is under development

Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' 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

Target 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

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 and sustainable 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 Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

1	17.16.1: Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals *Source: SSD, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2019-20	11
		2020-21	21
		2021-22	27

		2022-23	28	

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

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 complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics *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 that complement 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) *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / 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	5,29,056	
2	17.19.2: Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration *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

3

METADATA

SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.1.1

Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day
Indicator	1.1.1: Poverty Gap Ratio
Data Source Ministry	NITI Aayog
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR) is defined as the gap by which mean consumption of the poor below poverty line falls short of the poverty line. It indicates the depth of poverty; the more the PGR, the worse is the condition of the poor.
Computation	$$PGR = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{q} \frac{z - y_i}{z}$$ Where, N= Total population z = national poverty line q = total population living below poverty line y_i = consumption expenditure of ith individual
Unit of Measurement	-
Periodicity	5 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

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 **Denominator:** Total population (rural/urban) during the reference period **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
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 1.3.1

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 at leastone usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance at a given period of time to thenumber 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 **Denominator:** Total estimated number of households during same period **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 **Denominator:** Nil **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 ru ral 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 **Denominator:** Number of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA 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 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 **Denominator:** Nil **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of Measurement	in lakhs
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 benefits under 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 Vandana Yojana (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 of the 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 **Denominator:** Total number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMMVY 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 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 **Denominator:** Nil **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 **Denominator:** Nil **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: a) Should be an Indian Citizen (resident or non-resident) or an overseas Citizen of India (OCI) b) Should be aged between 18-65 years 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 financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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 3.7.1, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. The data on these indicators is 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 financial services, 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 percentage of total population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of telephone subscriptions (both wireless and wire-line) during the reference year **Denominator:** Projected mid-year population during reference year **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 1.5.1

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 vulnera-bility 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 bydisasters per 100,000 population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of deaths + Number of missing persons + Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters **Denominator:** Population **Multiplier:** 100,000
Unit of Measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
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 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 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 their exposure 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 **Denominator:** Total number of districts **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 social protection)
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 **Denominator:** Government total expenditures during reference year **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 **Denominator:** Total budget allocation 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 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 vulnerable situations, 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 **Denominator:** Number of children in age group 0-59 months **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 vulnerable situations, 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 **Denominator:** Accepted number of persons covered under NFSA **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 **Denominator:** Total number of children age 0-59 months whose height is measured **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 **Denominator:** Number of children aged 0-59 months whose weight is measured **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 **Denominator:** Number of pregnant/non-pregnant/total women aged 15-49 years whose Hb level is measured **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 isuniversally expressed in units of kg/sq. meter. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of women aged 15-49 years with BMI <18.5kg/sq. meter **Denominator:** Total number of women aged 15-49 years whose height and weight are measured **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) Data is collected in NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of anaemic children aged 6-59months **Denominator:** Number of children aged 6-59 months whose Haemoglobin level is measured **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 **Denominator:** Area under wheat/rice cultivation **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 secure and 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) **Denominator:** Total number of agricultural workers **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 secure and 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 **Denominator:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	**Numerator:** Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare **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).
Computation	**Numerator:** Institutional credit to agriculture sector (Ground Level Credit)) **Denominator:** Gross Value Output from crop sector (at constant prices) **Multiplier:** NIL
Unit of measurement	Ratio
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 2.4.1

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 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 **Denominator:** Total Cultivable Land **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 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. 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 of fertilizers and amendments.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Soil Health Cards issued to farmers during the year **Denominator:** Number of targeted farmers to be issued Soil Health Card during the 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 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 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: a) development and certification of organic products, and national standards for organic products b) accreditation of certification bodies and certification of organic products in conformity to the nationalstandards 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) **Denominator:** Net sown area under crops **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:** Number of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18°C) at National Gene bank (Seeds) + Number of Accessions Conserved In Vitro Gene bank (Tissue Cultures) + Number of accessions at Cryogen bank (-196°C) **Animal component:** 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	$p = nR/(nR + nNR)$ Where: nR: At risk local breeds 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 traditional knowledge, 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 **Denominator:** Agriculture Value Added Share of GDP **Multiplier:** Nil Where, Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures = Central Government expenditure on Agriculture / Total Central Government Expenditure * 100 Agriculture refers to COFOG category 042 (agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting); 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 inagriculture
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 **Denominator:** Gross Value Added in agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 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 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 derivatives and 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 **Denominator:** Total number of Mandis **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, 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 **Denominator:** Live births under SRS during three reference years **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 **Denominator:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period **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. 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 **Denominator:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period **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 3.1.4

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	3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatalcare, four times or more (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	It gives the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a last five years who received ante natal care four or more times for their most recent livebirth. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a last five years who received antenatal carefour or more times for their most recent live birth **Denominator:** Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period **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 3.8.1
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, 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 per 1,000 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 **Denominator:** Estimated Live births (< 1 year) and population in the age group (1-4 years) during the given year **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 live births
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization; 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, 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 **Denominator:** Live births during given year **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 live births
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
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 **Denominator**: Uninfected population in reference period **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	Exact 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 1,00,000 population.
Computation	**Numerator:** New TB patients in a population during reference period **Denominator:** Persons in population during reference period **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	NA

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 **Denominator:** Mid-year population **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	Prevalence of Hepatitis B per 1,00,000 population
Computation	Numerator/Denominator: = $\dfrac{\sum_{i:1}^{n} \text{Total positive for state i/UT}}{\sum_{i:1}^{n} \text{Total pregnant women for state i/UT}}$ Multiplier: 100000 Prevalence is weighted/adjusted for the age-specific ANC population Data computed at 95%CI
Unit of measurement	Individuals
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State
Type of Disaggregation	Geographical
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 3.3.4
References	Data Source: 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 **Denominator:** Number of total Dengue cases reported 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 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 **Denominator:** New case of leprosy reported during reference year **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 **Denominator:** Total endemic blocks **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 tohumans 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) **Denominator:** Total endemic districts **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	NA

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 through prevention 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 **Denominator:** Mid-Year Population of reference year **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 and harmful 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 about once 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. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of persons (men (aged 15-49 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)) who consume alcohol about once a week **Denominator:** Total population (men (aged 15-49 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)) who drink alcohol **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). Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of persons (15 years and above) who consume alcohol **Denominator:** Total persons (15 years and above) **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 **Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year **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 familyplanning 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. 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 **Denominator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years **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, 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. Data is collected under SRS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of births to women aged 15-19 years **Denominator:** Women aged 15-19 years **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. 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 **Denominator:** Number of live births in the same time period (period for 5years/1year) **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 (similar to 3.8.1))
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. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods **Denominator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years **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. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Women aged 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child **Denominator:** Women aged 15-19 years **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

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 essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator	3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (similar to 3.7.4))
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. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods **Denominator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years **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 3.8.2

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	Survey Design and Research Division
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	$$I\ 3.8.2 = \frac{\sum_i m_i w_i\ Y\left(\frac{\text{health expenditure of the household } i\ (H_i)}{[\text{total consumer expenditure of the household } i\ (T_i) + U_i]} > t\right)}{\sum_i m_i w_i}$$ 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 U_i = expenditure on hospitalization + expenditure on non-hospitalization + expenditure on immunization + expenditure on pre-natal and post-natal care of ith householdH_i = Health expenditure of a household i = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D), where, A = total household out-of-pocket medical expenditure for hospitalization (excluding childbirth) during365 days B = total household out-of-pocket medical expenditure for non-hospitalization during last 15 daysC = total expenditure on immunization of children of age 0-5 during last 365 days D = total expenditure on pre-natal and post-natal care of women of age 15-49 during last 365 days T_i = Total consumer expenditure of the ith household during last 365 days
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
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 people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adultsand children living with HIV
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	National AIDS Control Organization
Description of Indicator	Indicator is defined as percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and are on HIV treatment
Computation	**Numerator:** People living with HIV who know their status and are on HIV treatment **Denominator:** Total number of people living with HIV who know their HIV Status **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 3.8.1
References	Data is available on the website http://naco.gov.in

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. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Person (aged 15 years and above) having hypertension during thereference year **Denominator:** Total Person (aged 15 years and above) during the survey period **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	3 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Gender
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 3.8.5

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 **Denominator:** Total population who reported diabetes **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 3.8.6

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	3.8.6: 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. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Women age 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer **Denominator:** Number of women age 30-49 years surveyed **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 3.8.7

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	3.8.7: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme Division, NIKSHAY
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the new and relapse TB cases detected in a given year and successfully treated.
Computation	**Numerator:** New and relapse TB cases detected in a given year and successfully treated **Denominator:** Microbiologically confirmed new (including relapse) TB cases **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	2 Years
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 3.8.1
References	RNTCP Annual publication "TB Annual Report" is available on the website https:// tbcindia.gov.in

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. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma **Denominator:** Men and women aged 15-49 years **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 **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **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 3.9.3
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 as percentage of men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco.
Computation	**Numerator:** Adults 15 years and above who are currently using tobacco during the reference period **Denominator:** Total number of adults aged 15 years and above during the reference period **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 essential medicines 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 Agreement on 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. To have received all vaccinations, a child must receive at least: a) one dose of BCG vaccine which protects against Tuberculosis b) three doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus c) three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) d) one dose of measles vaccine Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Children aged 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations **Denominator:** Children aged 12-23 months **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 essential medicines 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 Agreement on 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 **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **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	National Health Profile

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 **Denominator:** GDP at current price 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 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 **Denominator:** Total number of attributes of core capacities **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	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) – (a) Numerator: Total enrolment in class VI in the current year – Repeaters in class VI in the current year (Fresh enrolment) (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class I six years back Multiplier: 100 At Lower Secondary level (Class 6 to 8) – (a) Numerator: Total enrolment in class IX in the current year – Repeaters in class IX in the current year (Fresh enrolment) (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class VI four years back Multiplier: 100 At Upper Secondary level (class 9 to 12) – (a) Numerator: Total passed/ qualified in class XII in the current year – Repeaters in class XII in the current year (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class IX four years back 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 4.1.2
References	https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/reportDashboard/sReport 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 **Denominator:** Population in 16-17 years' age group **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 **Denominator:** Total number of children in that age group **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 secondary education 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 a percentage of the corresponding population.
Computation	**Numerator:** i. For Primary: Number of 6-10 years' pupil enrolled in Primary/Upper Primary ii. For Upper Primary: Number of 11-13 years' pupil enrolled in Upper Primary/Secondary iii. For Secondary: Number of 14-15 years' pupil enrolled in Secondary/Higher Secondary **Denominator:** Population of the corresponding (i.e. 6-10/11-13/14-15 years) age group **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 secondary education 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 value of 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. **Numerator:** Enrolment (minus repeaters) in Grade V/ VIII/ X **Denominator:** Enrolment in Grade I of students four/seven/nine years back **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 secondary education 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.
Computation	Number of years of free and compulsory education guaranteed in legal framework
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 and pre-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 **Denominator:** Population of age group 3-5 years **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) **Denominator:** Number of new admission in class 1 **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 **Denominator:** Gross Enrolment Rate of Male in the corresponding level **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 **Denominator:** Population of intended entrance age group 18-23years **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 **Denominator:** GER of male for primary/secondary/higher secondary/tertiary education **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 education and 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) **Denominator:** Total number of enrolment of children (Grade 1 to 12) **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, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years. The Data is collected under Census of India.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of literate in age group 15-24 years **Denominator:** Youth population in age group 15-24 years **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 number of 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: (a)electricity (b) computers for pedagogical purposes* (c) adapted infrastructure and materials** for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp andtoilets (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities (f)basic hand washing facilities *Expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level **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 **Denominator:** Total number of Schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary as the highest level **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 **Denominator:** Total number of teachers at the corresponding level **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: • Overarching legal frameworks and public life • Violence against women • Employment and economic benefits • 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 **Denominator:** Mid-year female population during reference year **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, 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 **Denominator:** Male live births **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 male live births
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
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 **Denominator:** Mid-year female population during reference year **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 5.2.1

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. 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 **Denominator:** Total women aged 18-49 surveyed **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. 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 **Denominator:** Total women aged 18-49 surveyed **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 reference year per 1,00,000 female population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of victims of the sexual crimes against women during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year female population during reference year **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	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 the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of sexual crime against girl victims during the reference year **Denominator:** Total child victims registered under crime against children during the reference year **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 **Denominator:** Number of children trafficked during reference year **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 **Denominator:** Cases registered under IPC (Indian Penal Code) and SLL (Special and Local Law) during reference year **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, India
Description of Indicator	Number of females in age-group 0-6 years per thousand males in age-group 0-6 years. The Data is collected under Census of India.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female population in the age-group 0-6 years **Denominator:** Male population in the age-group 0-6 years **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Females per 1,000 males
Periodicity	10 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
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 genitalmutilation
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. The Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Women aged 20-24 years first married by exact age 18 years **Denominator:** Women aged 20-24 years **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 of children 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 Act during 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 **Denominator:** Number of cases registered under crime against children during reference year **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 the household 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	Survey Design and Research Division
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	Survey Design and Research Division
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 Proportion of women in management = (Women employed in NCO-2004 categories 11+12+13/ Persons employed in NCO-2004 categories 11+12+13) × 100 Measure-II: the proportion of women working in senior and middle management to total workers in senior and middle management 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	Urbanization
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 **Denominator:** Total number of candidates contesting elections **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 5.6.1

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 **Denominator:** Total number of currently married women in reproductive age 15-49 years **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. 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: • Maternity care • Contraception services • Sexuality education • HIV and HPV 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	Percentage
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 **Denominator:** Total population aged 15-24 years **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 **Denominator:** Total Operational Holdings **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	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Average wage earnings per day received by casual wage labourers engaged in works other than public works. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Estimated total wage earned as casual labourers in works other than public works **Denominator**: Estimated number of total days worked as casual labourers in works other than public works for which wages are reported as > 0 **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	Survey Design and Research Division
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). 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 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 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 **Denominator:** Number of women's SHGs **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 Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through PipeWater Supply (PWS)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Description of Indicator	The indicator is percentage of Rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within their premises through pipe water supply.
Computation	**Numerator:** Rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within their premises through PWS **Denominator:** Mid-year total rural population during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual for Rural
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial mapping with GIF 6.1.1
References	-

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 **Denominator:** Mid-year total rural population of the reference year **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	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
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 be constructed by State/UTs from 2013-14 to reference year **Denominator:** Total households as per Baseline survey 2012-13 **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
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. ODF is the termination of faecal-oral transmission which is defined as: 1) No visible faeces found in the environment/village 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 **Denominator:** Total number of districts **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 **Denominator:** Total number of schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary as the highest level **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 **Denominator:** Sewage Generation in Million Litres per Day **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 substantiallyincreasing 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°C)), which inform on major water quality impairments present in aquatic bodies. The data generated every month by SPCBs/PCCs under NWMP Project: a) Number of analytical results of five core parameters b) Parameter-wise number of observations complying to the criteria
Computation	**Numerator:** Total complying observations **Denominator:** Total number of observations **Multiplier:** 100 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 ofpeople 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 underPublication: Water and Related Statistics.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated storage of water (in BCM) **Denominator:** Total Population (in Billion) **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 **Denominator:** Availability of Ground Water (in Billion Cubic Meter) **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 m^3/year)
Data Source Ministry	**Numerator:** Ministry of Jal Shakti **Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** Central Water Commission and State Water Resources Departments **Denominator:** Office of the Registrar General, 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) **Denominator:** Population **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 6.5.1

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 **Denominator:** Number of Units Assessed **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 **Denominator**: Total Number of Villages
Unit of measurement	Proportion
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
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 **Denominator:** Number of eligible households **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://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 **Denominator:** Total number of households **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) **Denominator:** Overall energy generation (BU)**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 GrossDomestic Product at constant price during the reference year
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Primary Energy during the reference year **Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product at constant price for the reference year **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 programmes of support.
Indicator	7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country(in watts per capita) (similar to 12.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 **Denominator:** Mid-Year Projected Population **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 in the publication Energy Statistics of MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.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 **Denominator:** Real GDP per capita of previous year **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. 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' The WPR has been obtained from the annual PLFS conducted by NSSO. The projected population has been published by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (Office of Registrar General, India). 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' **Denominator:** Real GDP per employed persons for year 't-1' **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	National
Type of Disaggregation	NA
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 **Denominator:** Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previousto 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 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 **Denominator:** Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to 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 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	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in informal sector among totalworkers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in non-agriculture sector. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator: Estimated** Number of workers in proprietary and partnership enterprises engaged in non-agriculturesector in usual status (ps+ss) **Denominator: Estimated** Number of workers engaged in non-agriculture sector in usual status (ps+ss) **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 - 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	State/UT
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 perce ntage 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) andsecondary 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 countriestaking 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 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	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Earnings are a key aspect of quality of employment and living conditions. Information on hourly earningsdisaggregated by various classifications (sex, age, occupation) provides some indication of the extent to which pay equality is respected or achieved. 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. 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). 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). 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 **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 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 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 Average Earning Per Hour for a particular category '-' (blank) or 0 (zero) indicate no sample observation for the particular category **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	Survey Design and Research Division
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)) The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator: Estimated** Number of unemployed persons in usual status (ps+ss) **Denominator: Estimated** Number of persons in the labour force in usual status (ps+ss) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Per 100 cases
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 8.5.2
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 1,00,000 population
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar yearwithin the geographical area **Denominator:** Total mid-year projected population during the reference period **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 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 duringthe 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	Partial 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, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, 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. 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. **The Data is collected in Census of India.**
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of migrant workers in the reference year **Denominator:** Number of migrants in the reference year **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 8.9.1

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: **Numerator:** Tourism Direct GDP in reference year **Denominator:** Total GDP in reference year **Multiplier:** 100 The growth rate is calculated as: **Numerator:** Change in Tourism Direct GDP during current reference year over previous reference year **Denominator:** Tourism direct gross domestic product during the previous reference year **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) in reference year and previous reference year **Denominator:** Tourist visited in previous reference year **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

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	**Numerator:** Banking outlets (and ATM) in reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year **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 **Denominator**: Projected mid-year population during the reference period **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 anddecent work for all
Target	8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement theGlobal Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
Indicator	8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as adistinct 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 9.1.2	
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 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: 1) Passenger movement and freight volumes by Railways 2) Passenger movement and freight volumes by Roads 3) Passenger movement and freight volumes by Scheduled Indian Airlines
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Road Transport (Passengers - Billion Passenger Km / Freight - Billion Tonnes Km)Scheduled Indian Airlines (Passenger - Million / Cargos - Million Tonnes) 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 **Denominator:** GDP (current/constant) during reference year **Multiplier:** 100 **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	Survey Design and Research Division
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	Exact 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 andmarkets
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 **Denominator:** Total GVA 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 9.3.2

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), (in percentage)
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 Enterprises as 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 **Denominator:** Total Credit given by Banks (Adjusted Net Bank Credit) during reference year **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 increased resource-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 **Denominator:** GDP at current price **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Tonne/Rs. Crore
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
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 **Denominator:** Economic output of the manufacturing sector in terms of GVA during reference year **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 andpublic 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 researchand 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 **Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product, during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with 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 andpublic 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	-
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 GovernmentMinistry/Department, State Government, Higher Education, Public and Private. Sector Industries and SIRO's.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of researchers (in numbers) **Denominator:** Population during reference period (in millions) **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	-

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 **Denominator:** Estimate of GFCF 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.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 **Denominator:** GVA of the total economy **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 provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2021
Indicator	9.c.1: Number of Internet Subscription as percentage of total population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Communications
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of internet subscriptions during reference year as percentage of total population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total internet subscriptions during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	Service area
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website https://www.trai.gov.in

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.c.2	
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 provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2021
Indicator	9.c.2: No. of Broadband Subscribers per 10,000 persons
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Communications
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of broadband subscriptions during reference year per 10,000 persons.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of broadband subscriptions during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 10,000
Unit of measurement	Per 10,000 population
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	Service area
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website https://www.trai.gov.in

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	Survey Design and Research Division
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 **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 **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
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	Survey Design and Research Division
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	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	NSS 68th round report is 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 household expenditure
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median MPCE. The household consumption expenditures are collected with different reference periods for different 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 MPCE in each sector (i.e., Rural or Urban) **Denominator:** Estimated number of all persons in each sector **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
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 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 10.2.2
References	Data is available on the website http://eci.nic.in; http://www.panchayat.gov.in

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.4.1

Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve 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 **Denominator:** GDP at current price **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 progressively achieve 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 of total budget allocation during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Budget allocated to North Eastern region **Denominator:** Total budget allocation **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 progressively achieve greater equality.
Indicator	10.4.3: Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Caste
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 allocation during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total actual budget allocated welfare of SCs and STs during the reference year **Denominator:** Total actual budget allocation 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 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	Following seven FSIs are included as SDG indicators for 10.5.1. i. Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ii. Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital iii. Nonperforming loans to total gross loans iv. Return on assets v. Liquid assets to short-term liabilities vi. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital 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	Percentage
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 more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
Indicator	10.6.1: whether the country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (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: The United 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 in country 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 the monthly employment earnings.
Computation	RCI = Proportion of recruitment costs in the monthly employment earnings Calculation: RCI = Mean of (Ck/(Ek)) Where, Ck = is the recruitment costs paid by individual migrant worker Ek = is the monthly earnings of the same migrant worker k
Unit of measurement	Number
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 USD 200 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 **Denominator:** Total amount remitted **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 **Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year **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 urbanization 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. 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. The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and proposed location andgeneral layout of: 1) Arterial streets and transportation lines 2) Residential sections 3) Business areas 4) Industrial areas 5) Educational institutions 6) Public Parks, play grounds and other recreational facilities 7) Public and semi-public buildings 8) Other land-uses which are necessary
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cities with Master plan during reference year **Denominator:** Total number of cities during the reference year **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 11.4.1

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 **Denominator:** Projected population for the reference period **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 **Denominator:** Population **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 **Denominator:** Total waste generation 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 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 specialattention 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 **Denominator:** Total number of wards **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.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. 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. The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and proposed location andgeneral layout of: 1) Arterial streets and transportation lines 2) Residential sections 3) Business areas 4) Industrial areas 5) Educational institutions 6) Public Parks, play grounds and other recreational facilities 7) Public and semi-public buildings 8) Other land-uses which are necessary
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cities with Master plan during reference year **Denominator:** Total number of cities during the reference year **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 strategies in 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 **Denominator:** Total number of districts **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 **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil Where, 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 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: **Numerator:** Total quantity lost in storage (Wheat and Rice) **Denominator:** Total quantity received in storage (Wheat and Rice) **Multiplier:** 100 For Transit Losses: **Numerator:** Total quantity lost in transit (Wheat and Rice) **Denominator:** Total quantity moved during transit (Wheat and Rice) **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 throughouttheir 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 onhazardous 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): 1) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and theirDisposal (Basel Convention) 2) The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicalsand pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention) 3) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention) 4) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol) 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 throughouttheir 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'shealth. Municipal waste is defined at national level as wastes consisting of everyday items. These wastes comefrom household, institutions and commercial establishments.
Computation	Hazardous waste generated per capita: **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste generated in MT during the reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil Proportion of hazardous waste treated **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste recycled/utilized in MT during the reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Hazardous waste generated per capita: MT per person Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment: Ratio
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	State/UT
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact 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 **Denominator:** Mid-Year Projected Population **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 in the publication Energy Statistics of MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.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: 1) TSA Table 1 on inbound tourism expenditure 2) TSA Table 2 on domestic tourism expenditure 3) TSA Table 3 on outbound tourism expenditure 4) TSA Table 4 on internal tourism expenditure 5) TSA Table 5 on production accounts of tourism industries 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	Exact 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 **Denominator:** Population **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 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 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 **Denominator:** Total number of districts **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, of reducing the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% from 2005 levels by 2020 (excluding emissions from agriculture)
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
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 13.3.1

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: 1) 0-20 – Very Poor 2) 21-40 -Poor 3) 41-60 -Moderate 4) 61-80 - Good 5) 81-100 – Very Good 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 **Denominator:** Consumption of total fertilizer (N, P & K) during the reference year **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 remotesensing data. It is included in the forest cover'. 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'. Mangrove cover assessment is carried out biennially and changes thereon with respect to the previousassessment are calculated for each district, States and Country. 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. Mangrove shows conspicuous tone and textures on the satellite images, which has been used in themapping of mangrove cover of the country. 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) **Denominator:** Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2) **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	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. Territorial Sea: 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 **Denominator:** Area of the Territorial Sea **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 scientific cooperation 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. Decrease in pH over a long-term period indicates the Ocean Acidification. Note: As such there is no average value for pH for coastal waters. However, the average global oceanic pH is around 8.
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number of sites
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact 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 1) Trophodynamic approach 2) Direct estimation from fish landing and fish survey data 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 Peninsular India, 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. Territorial Sea: As per the Maritime Zones Act (1976) of India, the Territorial Waters/Sea is the line every point of which is 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 **Denominator:** Area of the Territorial Sea **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 remote sensing data. It is included in the forest cover'. 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'. Mangrove cover assessment is carried out biennially and changes thereon with respect to the previous assessment are calculated for each district, States and Country. 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 and field data from National Forest Inventory. Area covered under mangrove vegetation is also included in the forest cover. Mangrove shows conspicuous tone and textures on the satellite images, which has been used in the mapping of mangrove cover of the country. Changes in forest cover under mangrove w.r.t to previous assessments are calculated for district, State and 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) **Denominator:** Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2) **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 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 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.

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.
This scheme (O-SMART) also provides necessary scientific and technological background required for 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	Department of Fisheries implements the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) which aims to enhance fish production. 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: 1) Contract for exploration of polymetallicnodules 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 **Denominator:** Total geographical area **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. 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 **Denominator:** Total Geographic Area **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, 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	15.1.3: 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 flows of 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 **Denominator:** Total wet land area **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: Net change in area under forest and tree cover Above-ground biomass in forest 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 15.3.1

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 by desertification, 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 **Denominator:** Total geographical area during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 years
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact 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 to enhance 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'. 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 India State of Forest Report 2017. 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. 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 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) **Denominator:** Total forest cover in hill district in period (t-1) **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, 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 to enhance 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 hillStates during the reference year over the previous year.
Computation	**Numerator:** PCNSDP during the reference year - PCNSDP during the previous year **Denominator:** PCNSDP during the previous year **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. Considering this, the following two data sources have been adopted to compute RLI for Mammalia group: • The Red Data Book on Indian Animals (Part I: Vertebrata) by ZSI, 1994 [T1] • 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: 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	NA

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.6.1

Goal	15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,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 resourcesand promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
Indicator	15.6.1: Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fairand 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 countriesto implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharingof 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: 1. Whether country is contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources forFood and Agriculture 2. Whether country is parties to the Nagoya Protocol 3. Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported throughthe Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources forFood and Agriculture 4. Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to theAccess 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 andaddress 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. Theannual 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 crimein the country.
Computation	Total number of cases registered annually in all States and UTs under the Wildlife (Protection)Act,1972according 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: Commitment by countries to relevant multinational agreements, specifically: (1) National adoption of invasive alien species relevant policy. Percentage of countries with (a) national legislation and policy relevant to invasive alien species. (b) if targets and objectives within national strategies for preventing and controlling invasive alien species are aligned with Aichi Target 9 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: (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	Partial 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 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
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 processes and 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 **Denominator:** Government total expenditures (at current price) 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 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 302) **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **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 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 during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **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 **Denominator:** Mid-year population of children during reference year **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 **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact 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.
Computation	**Numerator:** Women aged 18-29 years who have ever experienced sexual violence by age 18 **Denominator:** Total women aged 18-29 surveyed **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 **Denominator:** Mid-year projected population **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	NA

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 31st December of the reference year. 1) Prisoner 1: Any person confined or committed to jail (other than police custody) as per the order of acompetent authority. 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). 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). 4) Detainees: Any person detained in prison on the orders of the competent authority under the relevant preventive laws. 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 31st December of the reference year **Denominator:** Total prison inmates as on 31st December of the reference year **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 (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 **Denominator:** Mid-year projected population **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	NA

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 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 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 **Denominator:** Sum of value (in Rs. Crore) of all property stolen during the reference calendar year **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 **Denominator:** Mid-year projected population **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. **Numerator:** Actual Expenditure of Government of India **Denominator:** Budget Estimate of total expenditure of Government of India **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 **Denominator:** Total RTI requests for the disposal **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. 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: 1) Service is requested through electronic means (self-access or assisted access) including mobiledevices 2) Workflow/approval process is electronic 3) Database is electronic/digitized 4) Service delivery is electronic 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 5) Ministry of Panchayati Raj 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 **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 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 **Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha **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 internationalorganizations (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, 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. 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. 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 **Denominator:** Number of estimated birth for the year **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, (in percentage)
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 **Denominator:** Total population of the area **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 **Denominator:** Total RTI requests for the disposal **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 compliance with 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,(in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	**Numerator:** Ministry of Finance **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 **Denominator:** GDP at current prices **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:** Domestic Taxes (*Social contributions + Grants + **other Revenue) **Denominator:** Central government Expenditure **Multiplier:** 100 * Includes contribution to Government Pension Fund ** 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 Sustainable Development
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 **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 of India.
Computation	**Numerator:** Net FDI flows to India (in USD Million) **Denominator:** GNI 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 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 Sustainable Development
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 **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 a percentage of gross domestic product.
Computation	**Numerator:** Personal remittances to India (Net) (in USD Million) **Denominator:** GDP at current price **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) **Denominator:** Exports of Goods and services (USD Million) **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 **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: 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). 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 **Denominator:** Projected mid-year population **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 Sustainable Development
Target	17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the 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 on calendar year data available at WTO database.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total India's exports for merchandise and services trade for calendar year **Denominator:** Total Global exports for merchandise and services trade, based on calendar year **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 Sustainable Development
Target	17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
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	Number of States/UTs reported to develop State Indicator Framework (SIF)
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	Social Statistics Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP
Computation	India has adopted, the ten Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics vide Gazette Notification dated 15 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 Sustainable Development
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 Sustainable Development
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, 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 b) **Denominator**: Total States/UTs covered in CRS **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

4

DATA
TABLES

Please click on the following goal-wise links for accessing the detailed data tables in excel format:

Sustainable Development Goals	Links
SDG 1: No Poverty	Click Here
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	Click Here
SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being	Click Here
SDG 4: Quality Education	Click Here
SDG 5: Gender Equality	Click Here
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Click Here
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Click Here
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Click Here
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Click Here
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	Click Here
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Click Here
SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production	Click Here
SDG 13: Climate Action	Click Here
SDG 14: Life Below Water	Click Here
SDG 15: Life on Land	Click Here
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Click Here
SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals	Click Here

Note: The year-wise detailed data tables on the SDG indicators has been given in MS Excel format, wherever available. The time-series data has been given in single/ multiple excel sheets depending on the length of data.

SL	Target No.	Target
1	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
2 *	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
3 *	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
4 *	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
5 *	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
6 *	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
7	10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies andaction in this regard
8	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
9*	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
10 #	11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, inbuilding sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
11	12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
12 $	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
13 $	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

SL	Target No.	Target
14	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
15	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
16 *	15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to con-serve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
17	16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
18 *$	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
19	17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
20	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
21	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
22 *	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
23	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
24	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
25	17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
26	17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
27	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

SL	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Similar Indicators
		Annex II - List of Similar Indicators	
1	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	1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster RiskReduction 2015 2030	11.b.1 & 13.1.2
3	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 & 3.1.3
4	3.6.1	People killed/injured in road accidents	11.2.2
5	3.7.4	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use anymodern family planning methods	3.8.1
6	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
7	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government	10.2.2 & 16.7.1
8	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country	12.a.1
9	8.2.2	Total number of patents issued (granted)	8.3.2 & 9.5.3
10	10.2.3	Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies	16.7.2
11	10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	16.8.1
12	11.3.1	Proportion of cities with Master plans	11.a.1
13	14.2.1	Percentage change in area under mangroves	14.5.2
14	14.2.2	Percentage of Coastal and Marine protected Areas in relation to Territorial Sea	14.5.1
15	15.7.1	Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	15.c.1
16	16.6.2	Percentage of RTI queries responded	16.10.1

| SL | National Indicator (NI) | | Global Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
Annex III - Mapping of National Indicators with Global Indicators					
1	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, (in percentage)	1.2.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Exact
2	1.3.1	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance, (in percentage)	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
3	1.3.2	Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS, (in number)			
4	1.3.3	Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)			
5	1.3.4	Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage, (in lakhs)			
6	1.3.5	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)			
7	1.3.6	Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Old Age Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government, (in number)			
8	1.3.7	Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year, (in number)			
9	1.3.8	Coverage of New Pension scheme (NPS)			
10	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Partial
11	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
12	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 Indicator 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)	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
13	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)	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

SL	\multicolumn{2}{c}{National Indicator (NI)}		\multicolumn{2}{c}{Global Indicator (GI)}	Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
14	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), (in percentage)	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), (in percentage)	Exact
15	2.2.1	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	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
16	2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	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
17	2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	Exact
18	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	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
19	2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Exact
20	2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Exact
21	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live birth)	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live birth)	Exact
22	3.1.2	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years)	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years), 2015-16	Exact
23	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate,	Exact
24	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Exact
25	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex,age and key populations	Exact
26	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	Exact
27	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Exact
28	3.3.4	Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B per 1,00,000 population	3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 1,00,000 population	Partial

SL	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
	National Indicator (NI)		**Global Indicator (GI)**		**Mapping of NI with GI**
29	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Exact
30	3.6.1	People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to 11.2.2)	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Exact
31	3.7.1	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	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
32	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Partial
33	3.1.4	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	Partial
34	3.7.4 & 3.8.1	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods			
35	3.8.3	Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV			
36	3.8.4	Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15-49 years			
37	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			
38	3.8.7	Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period			
39	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Exact
40	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population)	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population)	Exact
41	3.a.1	Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless)	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Partial

SL	National Indicator (NI) Indicator No.	National Indicator (NI) Description of Indicator	Global Indicator (GI) Indicator No.	Global Indicator (GI) Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
42	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)	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Exact
43	3.c.1	Health worker density	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Exact
44	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Exact
45	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	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
46	4.1.2	Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 10	4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Exact
47	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Exact
48	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	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
49	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills	Exact
50	4.5.1	Gender Parity indices for Primary /Secondary/Higher Secondary /Tertiary education	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
51	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)	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
52	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)	4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Partial

SL	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
	National Indicator (NI)		**Global Indicator (GI)**		
53	4.c.1	Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education), (in percentage)	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Partial
54	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, (in percentage)	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
55	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	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
56	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	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
57	5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years	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
58	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work.	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work,by sex, age and location	Exact
59	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)	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in(a) national Parliaments and (b) local governments	Exact
60	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Exact
61	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	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
62	6.1.1	Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (similar to 1.4.1)	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Partial

SL	National Indicator (NI)		Global Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
63	6.2.1	Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural), (in percentage)	6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Partial
64	6.3.1	Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies	6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Partial
65	6.3.2	Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	6.3.2	Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	Exact
66	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	Exact
67	6.b.1	Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]	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
68	7.1.1	Percentage of households electrified	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Partial
69	7.1.2	Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Partial
70	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Partial
71	7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, (in mega joules per rupee)	7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Exact
72	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (similar to indicator 12.a.1)	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Exact
73	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita, (in percentage)	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Exact
74	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Exact
75	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Exact
76	8.5.2	Unemployment rate	8.5.2	Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Exact
77	8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Exact

SL	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
	National Indicator (NI)		**Global Indicator (GI)**		
78	8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers	8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	Exact
79	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Exact
80	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	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
81	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	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
82	9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Exact
83	9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Partial
84	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Exact
85	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, (in percentage)	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Exact
86	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Exact
87	9.5.2	Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population	9.5.2	Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Partial
88	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)	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Exact
89	10.2.1	Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Partial
90	10.4.1	Labour Share of GDP	10.4.1	Labour Share of GDP	Exact
91	10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	Exact

| SL | National Indicator (NI) | | Global Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
92	10.6.1	Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 16.8.1)	10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Exact
93	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Exact
94	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, (cost of Sending/Receiving USD 200 in Public Sector Banks)	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Partial
95	11.1.1	Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing	11.1.1	Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing	Exact
96	11.2.1	Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Exact
97	11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	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
98	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)	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
99	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)	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	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)	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

| SL | National Indicator (NI) | | Global Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
101	12.4.1	Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals	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	12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Exact
103	12.6.1	Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	12.6.1	Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	Exact
104	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)	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	12.a.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (similar to indicator 7.b.1)	12.a.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries	Exact
106	12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Exact
107	12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP	12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP (Production and consumption)	Exact
108	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)	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
109	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)	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	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)	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

SL	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
	National Indicator (NI)		**Global Indicator (GI)**		
111	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	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	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)	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	14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations	14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations	Exact
114	14.c.1	Compliance of international laws	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	15.1.1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area, (in percentage)	15.1.1	Forest area as a percentage of land area	Partial
116	15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	Partial
117	15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Exact
118	15.5.1	Red List Index	15.5.1	Red List Index	Exact
119	15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Exact
120	15.8.1	Whether the country has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Exact

S. N.	National Indicator (NI)		Global Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
121	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	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
122	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population, by sex and age	Exact
123	16.1.3	Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Partial
124	16.2.2	Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	16.2.2	Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Exact
125	16.2.3	Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Partial
126	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Exact
127	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Exact
128	16.8.1	Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 10.6.1)	16.8.1	Proportion of member and has voting rights in international organizations	Exact
129	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Exact
130	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in percentage)	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Exact
131	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Exact
132	17.3.1	Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income (in percentage)	17.3.1	Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	Partial
133	17.3.2	Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP	17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Exact
134	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (in percentage)	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Exact

| SL | National Indicator (NI) | | Global Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
135	17.6.1	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (in percentage)	17.6.1	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Partial
136	17.11.1	Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage)	17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Exact
137	17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	Exact
138	17.18.2	Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.2	Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Exact
139	17.19.1	Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh)	17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Partial
140	17.19.2	Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration, (in percentage)	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
* Data are under compilation					

FEEDBACK FORM

(Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2023)

Sender(s) Name & Full Address

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

For improvement in the Report we solicit your views

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
│                                               │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Date:

Place: Signature

Reply to:
The Deputy Director General, SSD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Room. No. 512, Khurshid Lal Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi-110001
E-mail: ddg-sdg-mospi@gov.in , ddg3.ssdiv@mospi.gov.in
Tel.: +91-11-23455512