SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK
PROGRESS REPORT, 2025

सत्यमेव जयते

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

National Sample Survey
Celebrating 75 years of NSS

NSO INDIA
Data for Development

Sustainable Development Goals
National Indicator Framework

Progress Report, 2025

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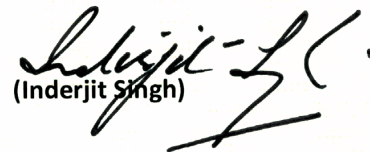**National Statistics Office**

MESSAGE

I am delighted to present the **"Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2025."** This report presents a data-driven overview of India's SDG progress, offering key highlights and monitoring insights. It serves as a valuable tool for policymakers to identify priority areas requiring interventions. This year holds special significance as it marks a decade since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. This milestone offers a moment for both reflection and renewed commitment – an opportunity to evaluate our progress and recalibrate our path toward achieving the Agenda 2030.

Over the past years, India has demonstrated its deep commitment to sustainable and inclusive development through the launch and implementation of numerous social and economic programmes. These have driven substantive progress across various SDG indicators, reinforcing our national development ethos of *'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayaas'.*

I commend officers of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for their diligent and timely work in preparing this report. I also extend sincere thanks to all stakeholders – Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments, and UN agencies for their contributions and commitment to this shared agenda.

Together, let us reaffirm our commitment to the SDGs and strive with determination to achieve them within the remaining timeframe by building a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable India.

June 29, 2025
New Delhi, India

(Inderjit Singh)

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

सत्यमेव जयते

MESSAGE

The year 2025 marks a pivotal milestone in our sustainable development journey, a full decade has passed since the global community adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As we cross this juncture, it is critical to evaluate our collective progress and recalibrate our strategies to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

India has remained steadfast in its pursuit of the implementation of SDGs, and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) plays a vital role in this journey through rigorous data monitoring and reporting. In this regard, MoSPI is releasing the Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, marking ten years of SDG implementation.

This report presents data snapshots, progress highlights, metadata, and time-series data for each national SDG indicator under the National Indicator Framework. It serves not only as a tool for monitoring progress on SDGs but also as a reference for identifying challenges and recommending follow-up actions at the national level. The Report underscores the significance of collaborative efforts, with timely contributions from Central Ministries/ Departments, and UN Agencies.

As we embark on the final phase of this global mission, I hope this report will serve as a strategic guide for Ministries, States, UT administrations and all stakeholders, helping to ensure that India continues to move with purpose and precision toward the achievement of the SDGs.

(Dr. Saurabh Garg)

June 29, 2025
New Delhi

N.K. SANTOSHI, ISS
DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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MESSAGE

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, represent a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. As we mark ten years since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is a moment of reflection and renewed commitment.

The 2030 Agenda has served as a transformative blueprint for achieving holistic and inclusive development. India's commitment to the 2030 Agenda reflects its resolve to ensure development that leaves no one behind by focusing on the well-being of people, the protection of the environment, and the pursuit of inclusive prosperity.

This decade of implementation has witnessed the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) playing a pivotal role in fostering data-driven policy making. With the release of the 'Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, MoSPI is proud to present comprehensive time series data on the national indicators an essential tool for evidence-based tracking and timely course correction.

This report would not have been possible without the collaboration of Central and State Governments, Union Territories, UN Agencies, and numerous stakeholders who have worked tirelessly over the years. I express my sincere thanks to all those who contributed to this endeavour. I also acknowledge the commendable efforts of the team of the dedicated officers of SDG Unit-Social Statistics Division of MoSPI, led by Shri S.C. Malik, Additional Director General, and Ms. Ruchika Gupta, Deputy Director General.

I welcome continued suggestions and constructive feedback from Central Ministries, the research community, policymakers, and all relevant stakeholders to further enhance the relevance and utility of this publication.

June 23, 2025
New Delhi

(N.K. Santoshi)

SUBHASH CHANDRA MALIK, ISS
ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

PREFACE

The year 2025 marks a decade of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by the United Nations Member States in 2015. These goals have provided a unified global roadmap to achieve a world free from poverty, inequality, and climate vulnerability, while fostering peace and prosperity for all. Emphasizing the interlinkages between economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development, the SDGs have served as a framework for addressing complex global challenges.

India has played an active role in shaping and advancing the SDG agenda and remains firmly committed to achieving the goals by 2030. MoSPI continues to support its national commitment through robust data systems and monitoring frameworks. The National Indicator Framework, developed by MoSPI, enables tracking of India's progress on the SDGs with relevance to the country's unique development context.

The current report, Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025, not only provides an overview of progress on these national indicators but also highlights the data gaps and areas requiring focused attention. This document aims to support evidence-based policymaking and reinforce accountability as we enter the final phase of SDG implementation.

This publication has been compiled by SSD, MoSPI under the guidance of Ms. Ruchika Gupta, Deputy Director General. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the entire SSD team for their commitment and dedication in bringing out this publication on time. I also gratefully acknowledge the support of various Central Ministries and Departments for providing the essential data. I deeply value the insightful contributions of the members of TAC and HLSC for improving the datasets of this publication.

I hope this report proves valuable to policymakers, planners, researchers, and development partners. Suggestions and feedback are welcome for further strengthening future editions.

June 29, 2025
New Delhi

(S. C. Malik)

RUCHIKA GUPTA, ISS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Some of the materials and inputs for this publication have been sourced or referred from relevant publications of the Government of India and various United Nations agencies. Their collective inputs have shaped the report that not only marks progress but also charts the path ahead. I sincerely acknowledge all such sources with gratitude.

As we reflect on a decade of implementation, this report serves as both a reference and a call to action for achieving the 2030 Agenda. I look forward to continued feedback to enhance future editions of this report.

June 29, 2025
New Delhi

(Ruchika Gupta)

LIST OF OFFICERS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA MALIK, *ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL*

MS. RUCHIKA GUPTA, *DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL*

SHRI ASHWANI KANAUJIA, *DIRECTOR*

MS. SAUMYA SAKSHI, *JOINT DIRECTOR*

MS. AASTHA GAUR, *DEPUTY DIRECTOR*

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR PAL, *SENIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER*

SHRI JITENDRA KUMAR MEENA, *SENIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER*

SHRI SIDHANT KHANNA, *JUNIOR STATISTICAL OFFICER*

SHRI GAURAV RATHOR, *JUNIOR STATISTICAL OFFICE*

SHRI RISHABH MEENA, *JUNIOR STATISTICAL OFFICE*

SHRI PEEYUSH SHARMA, *CONSULTANT*

SHRI ANUJ, *CONSULTANT*

MOHAMMAD UMAR, *DATA ENTRY OPERATOR*

SHRI HIMANSHU ATTRI, *DATA ENTRY OPERATOR*

QUOTES FROM MINISTRIES
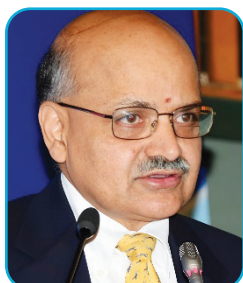
Shri BVR Subrahmanyam,

CEO, NITI Aayog

"The NIF Report provides a well-defined set of indicators aligned with the global SDG framework and contextualised to national priorities, significantly contributing to NITI Aayog's SDG India Index, North Eastern District SDG Index and SDG localisation efforts in the States and Union Territories. It has ensured consistency in the measurement framework and enhanced the credibility of the Index. The NIF has brought unprecedented granularity, coherence, and standardisation to India's SDG tracking efforts. It ensures that the country's progress towards the 2030 Agenda is not only aspirational but also trackable, inclusive, and evidence-based."

Shri Devesh Chaturvedi,

Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

"The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare recognizes the National Indicator Framework (NIF) as a vital tool for monitoring and advancing India's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to the agriculture sector. The SDG-NIF provides a structured approach to tracking the progress across key indicators under SDG 2 (End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), and other relevant key indicators like per capita food availability, achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls in agriculture, towards enabling evidence-based policymaking and targeted interventions.

The Ministry appreciates, and values the collaborative process of data collection and reporting as mandated under these key indicators, which facilitates alignment between central and state-level initiatives. While the Ministry actively contributes data to the SDG-NIF, it emphasizes the need for continued capacity building and enhanced data integration to strengthen further the monitoring and evaluation framework of agriculture sector.

Overall, the SDG-NIF of MOSPI is considered instrumental in guiding India's sustainable agricultural development, eradicate hunger, ensuring food security, and supporting rural livelihoods in alignment with the country's 2030 Agenda".

Shri Katikithala Srinivas,
Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

"India's unwavering commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals is reflected in its transformative urban development journey. Through flagship missions such as AMRUT, PMAY-Urban and SBM-Urban, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is harnessing the growth of inclusive, sustainable and resilient cities focussing on New Urban Agenda framework. Recognizing the 'International Human Rights Law' which establishes everyone's right to adequate standard of living, including adequate housing and other international frameworks, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana—Urban (PMAY-U) has provided pucca houses to more than 1 crore urban families and aims to provide additional 1 crore houses under PMAY-U 2.0. The scheme specifically, addresses India's commitment in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under SDG-11 that envisages 'To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and to ensure access for all to adequate and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums by 2030'.Due to its various manifestations, the Mission directly aligns with five of the seventeen SDG Goals such as goal No. 1, 5, 6 and 13. The new SDG NIF Progress Report 2025 will be vital compass for evaluating and strengthening policy making for achieving India's 2030 Agenda within the stipulated timeframe".

Shri Sanjay Kumar,
Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy,
Ministry of Education

"The Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education (MoE) has made notable strides in implementing and achieving the scheme of quality Education for All over the past decade. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focuses on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning. The DoSEL has been consistently monitoring the progress through evidence collected through Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) and Performance Grading Index (PGI) at State and District level. The benchmarking set by the DoSE&L in respect of SDG 4 indicators provided a framework to compare the annual performance against targets. The various schemes of DoSEL viz., Samagra Shiksha Scheme, PM-POSHAN, ULLAS, National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and grassroot initiatives such as NIPUN Bharat, National Achievement Survey (NAS), Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) Project, PM SHRI Schools etc., are contributing to achievement of SDG4 targets. DoSEL is committed to work with all States/UTs and stakeholders to meet the benchmarks set for SDG 4 indicators. "Education for all" is the basic foundation of life long learning and realising the vision of "Viksit Bharat, 2047".

Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh,
Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development

"The 2030 Agenda for SDGs advocates sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth as an outcome. Department of Rural Development has been playing a pivotal role in sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through implementing a wide range of flagship programmes aimed at enhancing livelihoods, creating wage and self-employment opportunities, developing rural infrastructure and strengthening social security systems. The employment generation programs like MGNREGA, livelihood promotion through NRLM, housing initiatives under PMAY-G, infrastructure development via PMGSY, and social security programs under NSAP significantly contributed to the vision of a selfreliant rural India, free from poverty. These efforts directly support the achievement of SDG Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

I commend the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for bringing out the SDG India Report and extend my best wishes on the occasion of Statistics Day."
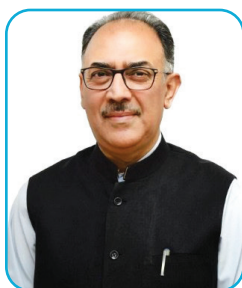
Dr. Abhilaksh Likhi,
Secretary, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries,
Animal Husbandry & Dairying

"Department of Fisheries, GoI is taking dedicated steps towards achieving the ecologically resilient, economically viable, and socially inclusive fisheries sector that supports livelihoods and national food security. The policies and schemes implemented by the Department are promoting sustainable fisheries and socioeconomic upliftment of fisher community taking into consideration the marine conservation, aligning closely with the goals of UN SDG 14: Life Below Water. The implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna has been a gamechanger. It has demonstrably promoted the sustainable fishing, improved fish stocks, and empowered local fishermen to adopt more sustainable practices."

Shri Ashok K K Meena,
Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS),
Ministry of Jal Shakti

"Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6, especially targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.8 are at the heart of our department. We have adopted a holistic, community-led, and data-driven approach to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation for every rural household. The remarkable progress under Jal Jeevan Mission and SBM-G reflects the commitment of lakhs of frontline workers, gram panchayats, and our citizens. Our focus remains on inclusivity, sustainability, and resilience. As we move forward, we are determined to deepen community engagement, strengthen institutions, and foster innovation to ensure that no one is left behind on our path to a Swachh Sujal Gaon." within the stipulated timeframe".

Ms. Punya Salila Srivastava,
Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

"I am proud to reaffirm India's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals through a whole-of-government approach that fosters inclusive health systems. The SDG National Indicator Framework Progress Report acts as an evidence-based guide for strategic planning and policymaking, helping us achieve significant milestones in healthcare. Collaborative governance between ministries, states, and stakeholders with focus on Jan Bhagidari, has positioned India ahead of several health targets for 2030. Flagship programs like the National Health Mission and Prime Minister Jan Aarogya Yojana have expanded access to healthcare and strengthened primary care. This report exemplifies our resolve to ensure equitable and quality healthcare. I extend my appreciation to MoSPI for its comprehensive publication, which aligns with India's vision of sustainable health and well-being for all."

Shri Tanmay Kumar,
Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

"The SDG National Indicator Framework (NIF) report, prepared by MoSPI, has played a pivotal role in enabling evidence based decision making and in aligning India's national policies with the global SDGs. As a comprehensive monitoring mechanism, the NIF furnishes a rigorous foundation for evaluating India's progress against a spectrum of SDG targets. As the nodal ministry for SDG 12, 13 and 15, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) regards the NIF as an indispensable instrument for performance tracking, policy gap identification and the strengthening of inter ministerial collaboration. Its structured suite of indicators delivers actionable insights critical to the integration of environmental sustainability within national and sub national development strategies. MoEF&CC remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing SDG implementation through a data driven, inclusive and environmentally responsible governance framework, thereby reinforcing its dedication to forging a sustainable and resilient future for all."

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contents

OVERVIEW

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the landmark resolution titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", marking a global commitment to a sustainable, inclusive, and equitable future. At the heart of this agenda are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, which came into effect on 1 January 2016. These Global Goals provide a comprehensive blueprint to address some of the most pressing challenges facing humanity—ranging from poverty and inequality to climate change, peace, justice, and environmental sustainability.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a comprehensive framework for promoting a more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable future for all. They address a wide range of global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. Central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the emphasis on global partnerships and coordinated efforts among diverse stakeholders' governments, United Nations agencies, the private sector, civil society, and individuals. These collaborative actions are essential to advancing shared goals of prosperity, peace, and environmental sustainability for both current and future generations.

The SDGs comprise an integrated set of global objectives that encompass the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of development. As a universal agenda, the SDGs apply to all countries—developed, developing, and least developed alike. Their interlinked and indivisible nature calls for holistic and inclusive strategies to ensure collective progress and prevent the marginalization of any group. National governments hold primary responsibility for monitoring and assessing progress in implementing these goals and targets through to the year 2030.

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

The principle of "leaving no one behind" lies at the heart of the SDGs, underscoring the imperative to prioritize the needs of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups—including individuals living in poverty, women and girls, persons with disabilities, migrants, and other disadvantaged populations—in all development efforts.

Anchored in the principles of universality, integration, and inclusiveness, the SDGs acknowledge the intrinsic interdependence of economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. As a signatory to the 2030 Agenda, India has reaffirmed its commitment to this transformative vision, aligning the SDGs with its national development priorities.

Global Monitoring Architecture: The Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for SDGs

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) established the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) in March 2015 to create a robust framework i.e. Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for monitoring progress on the Goals and targets set forth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Group Comprises of the representatives from Member States, with regional and international agencies participating as observers.

The GIF was developed by the IAEG-SDGs and agreed upon, including refinements on several indicators, at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017. It was subsequently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in July 2017.

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

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

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

In 2025, the GIF underwent a comprehensive review, involving extensive dialogues with diverse stakeholders. Additionally, the GIF undergoes annual refinement. As of now, the GIF encompasses 251 indicators, of which 234 are unique.

National Monitoring Architecture: The National Indicator Framework for SDGs

India has reaffirmed its commitment to implementing the SDGs by utilizing nationally defined indicators that reflect the country's unique priorities and developmental needs. In pursuit of integrating the SDGs into national and sub-national policies and programmes, NITI Aayog has aligned the SDGs with centrally sponsored schemes across various Central Ministries and Departments.

To further this vision, the Government of India has launched a series of nationwide welfare and developmental programs, guided by its overarching commitment to "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas" in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals' motto of "Leaving No One Behind."

Monitoring and evaluation play a critical role in assessing the effectiveness of policies and resource allocations aimed at achieving the SDGs. Robust monitoring not only enables evidence-based policymaking and enhances transparency but also fosters collaborative engagement among stakeholders toward sustainable development outcomes.

Reliable, high-quality data is fundamental to the effective monitoring of the SDGs and to the formulation of informed, evidence-based policy decisions. Acknowledging the complexity and interlinkages among the SDGs, the Government of India has established a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress and guide implementation. Active participation from stakeholders is essential in ensuring that national priorities are accurately reflected and widely supported in this process.

In pursuit of this objective, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) developed the National Indicator Framework (NIF), initially comprising 306 national indicators. This framework was the outcome of an extensive consultative process involving relevant Ministries and Departments, United Nations agencies, and other key stakeholders.

The NIF, which includes clearly defined indicators along with corresponding data sources and periodicity, serves as the foundational tool for SDG monitoring at the national level. It provides critical guidance to policymakers and implementing agencies, enabling systematic tracking of progress and alignment of development programmes with the broader SDG agenda. It includes indicators aligned with global SDG metrics, as well as those tailored to India's specific development context. The selection of indicators is based on criteria such as relevance to SDG targets, alignment with national priorities, data availability, and policy significance. Each indicator is accompanied by details on data sources and reporting frequency, drawing from official government statistics, administrative records, surveys, and censuses. The responsibility for data collection and reporting rests with the respective line Ministries and Departments

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND REVIEW PROCESSES

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

Under the ambit of HLSC, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on SDGs has been constituted by the MoSPI to provide technical support to HLSC. Proposals for the addition, deletion, or refinement of SDG indicators in the NIF, submitted by the line Ministries and Departments, are technically examined in TAC. This committee is chaired by the Director General (Central Statistics) of MoSPI, these recommendations of TAC are then presented to the HLSC for consideration and approval. Since 2019, the HLSC has been actively reviewing and refining indicators to align them more closely with the GIF. The latest meeting of HLSC was held on 9th May, 2025 at New Delhi.

Tenth meeting of High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on SDGs
9th May 2025 at K. L. Bhawan, New Delhi

Tenth HLSC Meeting – May 9, 2025 at New Delhi

The tenth meeting of HLSC on SDGs was held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoSPI on 9th May 2025 in New Delhi. The recommendations regarding addition, refinement and deletion of indicators in NIF made by the TAC on SDGs NIF in its 8th and 9th meetings held on 6th January, 2025 and 16th April, 2025 respectively were placed before the HLSC for final decision.

As of 29th June, 2025, there are 284 national SDG indicators in the NIF.

At national level, the MoSPI coordinates with the Ministries and Departments to obtain data on the SDG indicators included in the NIF.

Bridging Data Gaps and Enhancing Statistical Capacity

MoSPI has taken proactive steps to strengthen the statistical ecosystem for SDG monitoring. The Ministry has aligned several existing surveys, such as the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES), to bridge the data gaps in SDG monitoring needs. Additionally, efforts are ongoing to leverage administrative datasets and explore new data sources to fill critical information gaps.

To institutionalize these discussions, MoSPI, NITI Aayog, and the United Nations, represented by the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) in New Delhi, have entered into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to support data,

indicators, and statistics for monitoring SDGs in India. The MoU aims to collaborate on statistical monitoring of SDG Goals and Targets, including leveraging new technologies, capacity development to track SDG-related outcomes, and addressing emerging requirements. The latest tripartite MoU has been signed on 3 February 2023 for a period of five years.

Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation MoSPI established the Data for Development Coordination Forum (DDCF) on SDGs. Co-chaired by the Director General (Central Statistics), MoSPI, and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the DDCF serves as a collaborative platform for advancing the SDG agenda. Its key functions include formulating data strategies, refining the indicator framework through inclusive stakeholder consultations, and facilitating dialogue on SDGs-related issues among Central Ministries, UN agencies, and other relevant stakeholders.

NITI Aayog

Government of India
Ministry of Statitics and Programme
Implementation
National Statistical Office

United Nations

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

Fourth Meeting of "Data for Development Coordination Forum on SDGs"
26th November, 2024 in New Delhi

MoSPI organised the fourth Meeting of "Data for Development Coordination Forum on SDGs" on 26th November, 2024 in New Delhi. The meeting was Co-Chaired by Director General (Central Statistics), National Statistics Office (NSO), MoSPI and United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) in India. The Meeting was attended by around 100 participants including Senior Officers of Central Ministries, Senior Officers of MoSPI, NITI Aayog and representatives of country offices of different UN agencies in India.

Fourth Meeting of "Data for Development Coordination Forum on SDGs"- November 26, 2024 at New Delhi

National Indicator Framework - A Comparison

SDGs	Number of national SDG Indicators						
	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	June 2023	June 2024	June 2025
SDG 1: No Poverty	19	21	17	17	17	18	13
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	19	19	18	19	19	19	19
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	41	42	41	39	39	38	38
SDG 4: Quality Education	20	19	19	19	19	19	19
SDG 5: Gender Equality	29	29	29	29	29	31	28
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	19	16	16	13	13	13	13
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	40	32	26	24	24	26	26
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18	16	17	17	17	16	17
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	7	9	11	11	11	12	12
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16	15	14	13	13	13	13
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	17	15	15	15	14	14	14
SDG 13: Climate Action	4	5	6	6	6	7	7
SDG 14: Life Below Water	13	11	11	11	11	11	10
SDG 15: Life on Land	21	16	16	14	14	15	15
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18	19	21	21	21	21	21
SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals	0	13	13	13	12	12	14
Total Number of Indicators	306	302	295	286	284	290	284

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL MONITORING FRAMEWORKS FOR SDGs

States/UTs hold the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the state, district, and local government levels. To effectively track their achievements, it is imperative that States develop their own State Indicator Frameworks (SIFs), as per their specific developmental priorities, data needs, infrastructure, and resource availability. Any comprehensive discourse on the SDGs at the national level is incomplete without a clear understanding of sub-national progress across States and Union Territories (UTs). In recognition of this, MoSPI has been actively extending technical assistance to States and UTs in the formulation, review, and refinement of SDG monitoring frameworks at the sub-national level.

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

The guidelines were subsequently updated in March 2022 and published as part of the report titled "Guidance on Monitoring Framework on SDGs at the Sub-national Level." This publication serves as a comprehensive resource for State Governments and UT Administrations, providing structured support to strengthen and operationalize their SDG monitoring frameworks in alignment with national and global standards.

As of 29th June 2025, 29 States/Union Territories have reported that they have developed State/UT-level monitoring frameworks to track the progress of SDGs at the sub-national level

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

Capacity Building Workshop on Monitoring Frameworks of Sustainable Development Goals, Compilation of Environment Accounts, and Gender Statistics
23-24 January, 2025 Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Lighting of the Lamp during the inaugural of the workshop by the dignitaries

Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Jagdish Devda, delivering the inaugural address during the Workshop

MoSPI has been actively supporting States/UTs in areas related to the monitoring of SDGs, Environment Statistics and Environment Accounts, as well as social sector statistics, including Gender Statistics. As a part of this ongoing effort, MoSPI conducts capacity building workshops for officers from States /UTs.

In continuation of these efforts, MoSPI, in collaboration with the Planning Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, oragnised a two-day "Capacity Building Workshop on Monitoring Frameworks of Sustainable Development Goals, Compilation of Environment Accounts and Gender Statistics" on 23-24 January, 2025 at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

The workshop aimed to strengthen the capacity of officers from various States / UTs. The workshop was attended by approximately 250 participants including senior officers of NITI Aayog, central ministries, representatives of UN agencies, representatives from States/ UTs and officers from MoSPI, promoting cross-learning and collaboration among stakeholders.

The workshop aimed to foster a harmonized understanding of sub-national SDG monitoring, with a particular emphasis on the importance of granular data and the use of alternative data sources to address existing data gaps. Key objectives included a review of the District Indicator Framework, alongside a focused discussion on the significance of Environment and Gender Statistics and the need to align their compilation with international standards. The workshop also promoted capacity building and the documentation of best practices to strengthen evidence-

Dr. Saurabh Garg, Secretary, MoSPI, delivering the address during the Workshop

Shri N. K. Santoshi, Director General (Central Statistics), MoSPI, delivering the address during the Workshop

Capacity Building Workshop on Monitoring Frameworks of Sustainable Development Goals, Compilation of environment Accounts, and Gender Statistics 23-24 January, 2025 Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Publicity and awareness on SDGs

The 2030 Agenda aims to incorporate all aspects of society, ensuring no one is left behind. Publicizing the Sustainable Development Goals is crucial for raising awareness, mobilizing support, and fostering engagement from various stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, and individuals. To highlight the vital role of all stakeholders and emphasize the importance of localizing the SDGs, awareness programs are increasingly significant. MoSPI has undertaken several publicity and outreach initiatives to enhance awareness of the SDGs. As part of these efforts, MoSPI developed a documentary film on SDGs in Hindi and dubbed it into English and 15 regional languages: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu.

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

MoSPI also organizes workshops, consultations, and capacity-building programmes involving Central Ministries, State Governments, academia, and UN agencies. These efforts aim to promote wider understanding and ownership of the SDGs and their monitoring frameworks across all levels of governance and society

Publications on SDGs

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

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

MoSPI Publication on SDGs as of 29.06.2025

SDG related Reports released as of 29.06.2025	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

SDG related Reports released as of 29.06.2025	Release Date
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework (Version 1.0)	29 June, 2019
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (Version 2.0)	31 March, 2020
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (Version 2.1)	29 June, 2020
Data Snapshot on SDG National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.1)	29 June, 2020
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework (Version 2.1)	29 June, 2020
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (Version 3.0)	31 March, 2021
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (Version 3.1)	29 June, 2021
Data Snapshot on SDGs National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021 (Version 3.1)	29 June, 2021
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework (Version 3.1)	29 June, 2021
Guidance on Monitoring Framework on SDGs at sub national level	31 March 2022
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2022	29 June, 2022
Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2022	29 June, 2022
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework, 2022	29 June, 2022
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2023	29 June, 2023
Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2023	29 June, 2023
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework, 2023	29 June, 2023
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024	29 June, 2024
Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2024	29 June, 2024
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework, 2024	29 June, 2024

SOME OF THE MoSPI's PUBLICATIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

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

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

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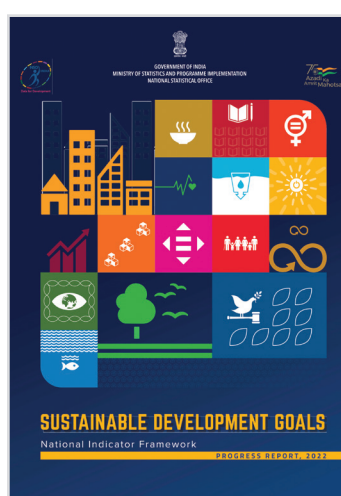
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2022
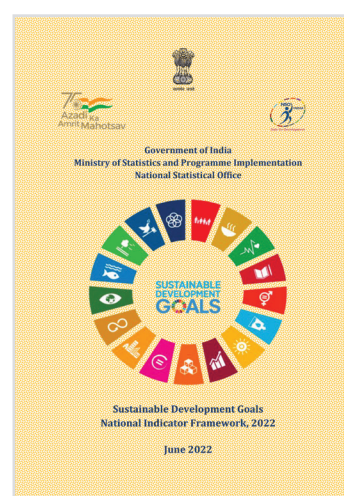
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework 2022

Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020
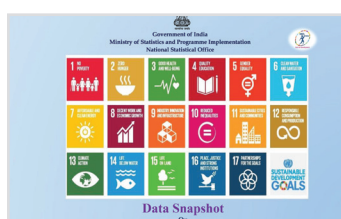
Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021

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

Sustainable Development Goals
National Indicator Framework
Progress Report 2023
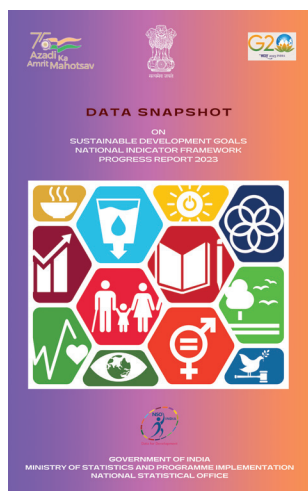
Data Snapshot on
Sustainable Development Goals
National Indicator Framework
Progress Report 2023
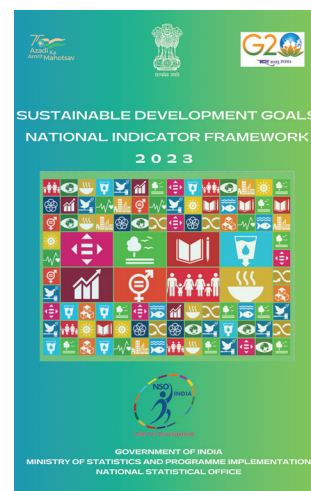
Sustainable Development
GoalsNational Indicator
Framework 2023
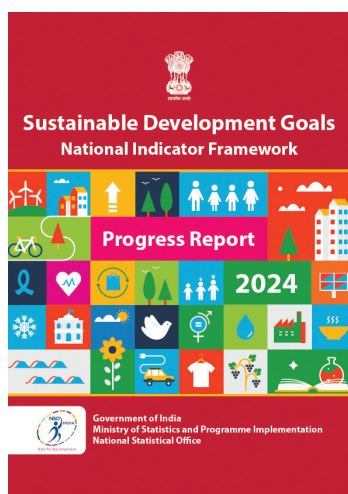
Sustainable Development Goals
National Indicator Framework
Progress Report 2024

Data Snapshot on Sustainable
Development Goals National
Indicator Framework Progress
Report 2024
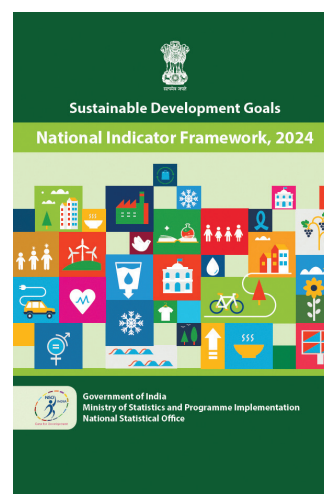
Sustainable Development Goals
National Indicator Framework
2024

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

India SDG dashboard

To enable greater outreach and better visualization of data under the SDGs National Indicator Framework (NIF), MoSPI, in collaboration with the UNRC, developed the 'India SDG Dashboard' to support the statistical monitoring of SDGs and their associated targets.

The 'India SDG dashboard' is envisaged as a solution to streamline the decision process related to SDGs in India. The dashboard allows the user to navigate through all crucial dimensions for monitoring the progress on SDGs. The India SDG Dashboard is a unified data repository on SDG Indicators as per the National Indicator Framework. The Dashboard may be accessed through the link: https://www.sdgindia2030.mospi.gov.in/dashboard/

About the SDG – NIF Progress Report 2025

As part of its ongoing commitment to track and report progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), MoSPI has prepared the Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework (NIF) Progress Report 2025. This annual publication provides a detailed and data-driven overview of the nation's advancements toward achieving the targets outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2025 report features time-series data on 284 national indicators, offering a robust analytical foundation for assessing trends, measuring progress, and identifying emerging challenges across various sectors.

The compilation of the report reflects a collaborative and consultative process involving Central Ministries / Departments. Their technical expertise and contributions have been integral to ensuring the accuracy, relevance, and comprehensiveness of the indicators presented.

The report is designed to assist a broad spectrum of stakeholders including policymakers, planners, researchers, and programme managers at the central and state levels. It acts as a key reference to track SDG implementation, prioritize resource allocation, and monitor the impact of policies and programmes. Furthermore, it supports sub-national governments and development partners in aligning their efforts with national priorities and global

commitments, fostering coordinated action toward the SDGs.

Through this comprehensive assessment, the Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2025 serves not only as a tool for evidence-based policymaking but also as a vital instrument for transparency, accountability, and multi-stakeholder engagement in the national SDG implementation process.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

1. OVERVIEW & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

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

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

2. DATA SNAPSHOT:

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

3. METADATA:

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

4. DATA TABLES:

The 'Data Tables,' present time series data on the indicators, wherever accessible in downloadable MS Excel format.
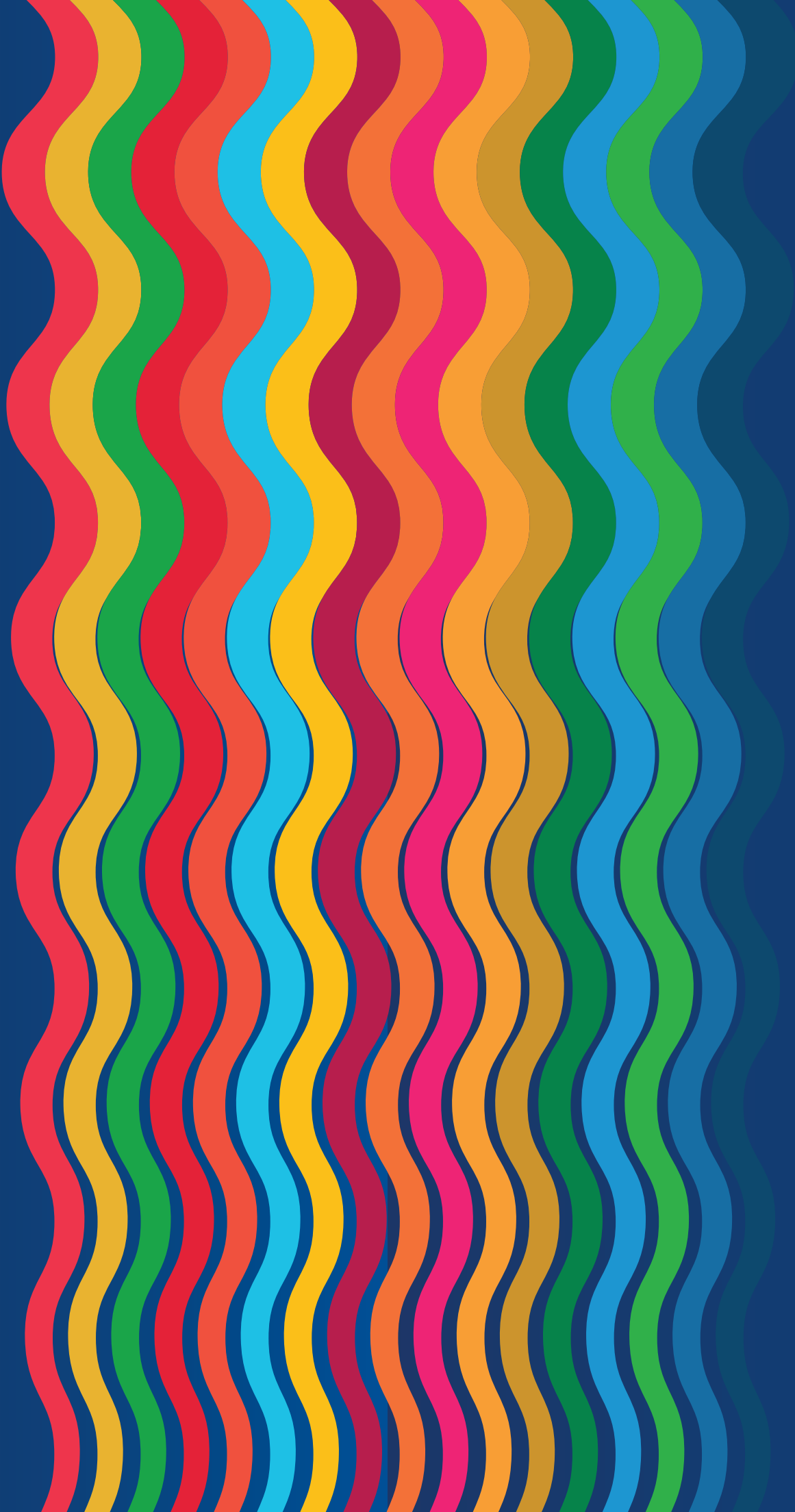
Executive Summary

Executive Summary

A decade into the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the *"Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025"* presents data-driven evidence of India's journey toward achieving the SDGs and their associated targets.

The report serves as a crucial resource for policymakers, enabling the identification of areas that require intensified and focused interventions. It highlights that while notable progress has been made in several sectors over the years, significant challenges continue to persist in others.

Scan Me

No poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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

At the global level, this Goal has **7 targets** to measure the progress of nations in eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere. A total 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**.

24.85%
2015-16

14.96%
2019-21
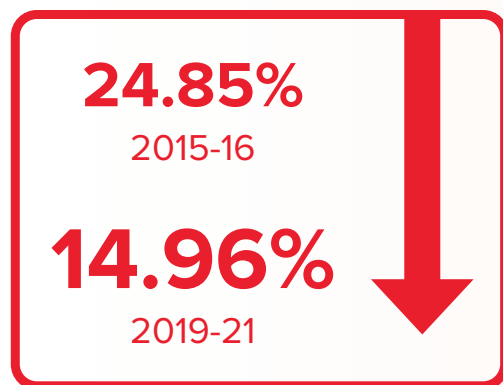
Proportion of men, women and children of all ages **living in poverty** in all its dimensions according to national definitions

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

22.0%
2016

24.4%
2019

48.8%
2022

64.3%
2025

Number of **senior citizens provided institutional assistance** through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government

23,095
2015-16

40,450
2017-18

1,57,820
2023-24
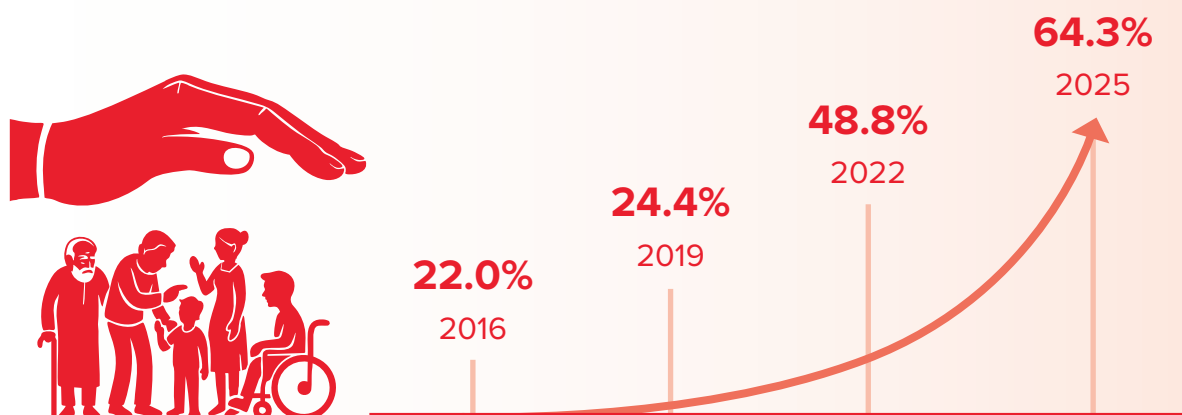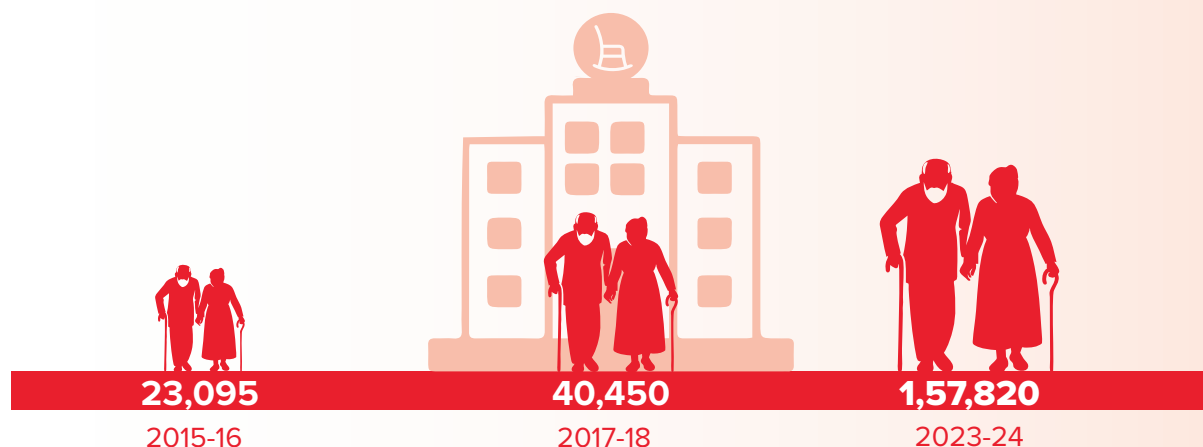
Zero Hunger

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

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), seeks to eradicate hunger, ensure food security, enhance nutritional outcomes and advance sustainable agricultural practices globally. It not only addresses hunger itself but also tackles its root causes, including inequality, climate change and inefficient agricultural practices. The overarching goal of SDG 2 is to eliminate all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, ensuring that everyone, particularly those in vulnerable situations, has access to sufficient nutritious food. Moreover, it aims to double agricultural productivity by 2030, promote decent incomes, facilitate people-centered rural development and safeguard the environment. Key measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and ensuring equitable access to land, technology and markets are crucial for ending hunger and poverty. Moreover, strong international cooperation is essential to mobilize investments in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and innovative technologies aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity. Global collaboration and commitment are critical to realizing the ambition of a world free from hunger.

The Government of India has implemented a range of initiatives to ensure food security for all, most notably through the enactment of the National Food Security Act, 2013, one of the largest food security programmes in the world. The emphasis on sustainable agriculture is evident through initiatives like the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), a part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Additionally, the area dedicated to organic farming has been steadily expanding over the years. Despite considerable challenges, India has made significant progress in advancing food security.

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

Ratio of institutional
credit to agriculture
to the agriculture output
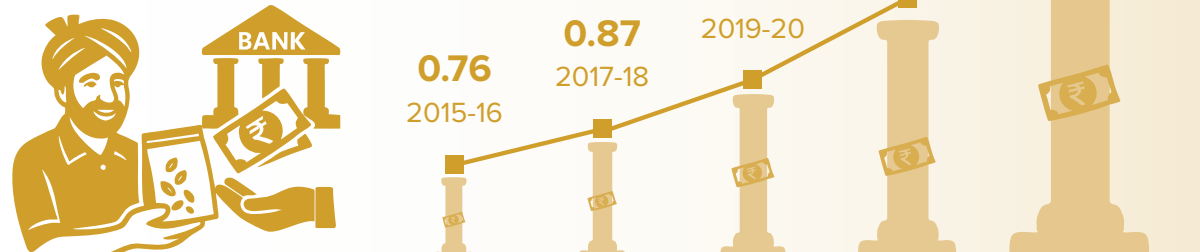
0.76
2015-16

0.87
2017-18

1.01
2019-20

1.26
2021-22

1.56
2023-24

BANK

Number of (a) **plant and** (b) **animal**
genetic resources for food and
agriculture secured in either medium- or
long-term conservation facilities

Conservation of
fish genetic
resource,
(in number)

(a) 2024-25
4,89,159

From
4,32,564
in 2014-15

(b) 2024-25
3,39,874

From
1,40,364
in 2014-15

2024-25
102

From
47
in 2014-15

Gross Value Added in
agriculture per worker (in ₹)

94,110

87,646

78,837

71,402

61,427

2015-16   2018-19   2020-21   2022-23   2024-25
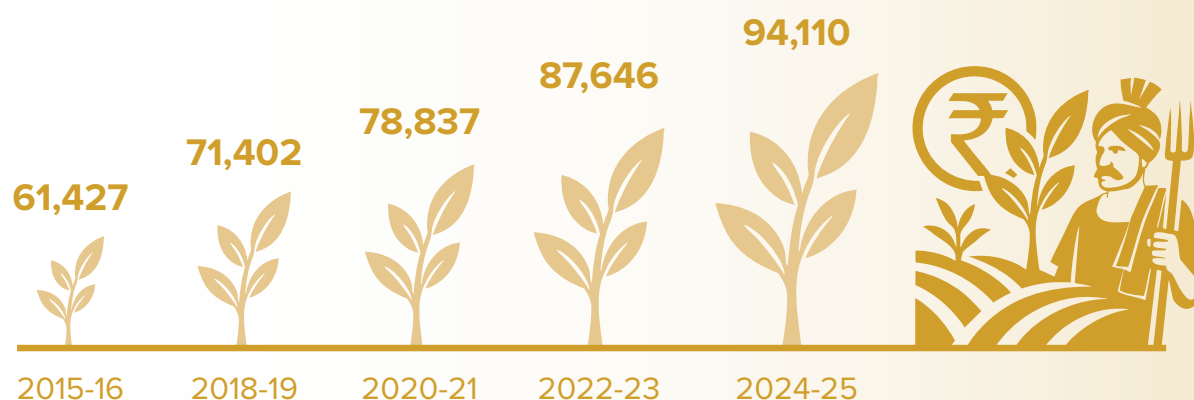
Good Health and Well-Being

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

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

Government policies in the healthcare sector aim to promote universal access to quality healthcare services at affordable costs, with a focus on inclusivity and equity. Towards this objective, initiatives such as the National Health Policy, the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, recognized as the world's largest health protection program and the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana, among others, have played pivotal roles in achieving significant progress in this domain. These interventions have contributed to reductions in maternal and neonatal mortality rates as well as under-five mortality rates. The government's health policies and infrastructure have demonstrated remarkable resilience through exemplary management of the pandemic.

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

Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who **use any modern family planning** methods

56.40
2019-21

47.70
2015-16

Neonatal mortality rate,
(per 1,000 live births)

25
2015

23
2017

22
2019

19
2021

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

992.77
2015-16

2100.00
2020-21

3900.69
2025-26

Tuberculosis incidence
per 1,00,000 population

208
2018

195
2023
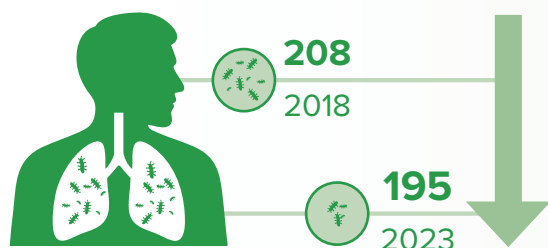
Percentage of
Institutional Births
(5 years/1 years)

5 Year

78.9
2015-16

88.6
2019-21

1 Year

82.6
2015-16

90.6
2019-21

Quality Education

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

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

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

India has made notable progress in strengthening school infrastructure, increasing student enrollment and advancing gender parity in education. The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 recognizes education as a fundamental right for every child between the ages of 6 and 14, mandating free and compulsory education across the country. The reach of education continues to expand nationwide, with an increasing emphasis on skill development and vocational training. In response to the evolving needs of the 21st century, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 sets forth a forward-looking vision to transform India's education system making it more inclusive, holistic and responsive to the demands of a knowledge-driven economy and society.

This goal encompasses **10 targets** aimed at measuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities. To monitor the progress of these targets, **19 indicators** have been identified at the national level, with **data available for 18 of them.**

Free and compulsory education
upto class 8th

Gross enrolment ratio for
tertiary education

29.5%
2022-23
(Provisional)

24.6%
2017-18

25.6%
2019-20

23.7%
2015-16

Proportion of schools with access to:

(a) electricity (in percentage)

91.80
2023-24

58.55
2015-16

(b) computers for pedagogical purposes (in percentage)

57.20
2023-24

27.31
2015-16

(c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp and toilets (in percentage)

Toilets
2023-24 **34.40**
2015-16 **19.79**

Ramp
2023-24 **77.10**
2015-16 **61.00**

(d) basic drinking water (in percentage)

98.30
2023-24

86.62
2015-16

(e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities (in percentage)

Boys
2023-24 **95.70**
2015-16 **95.65**

Girls
2023-24 **97.20**
2015-16 **96.90**

(f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (in percentage)

94.70
2023-24

51.60
2015-16
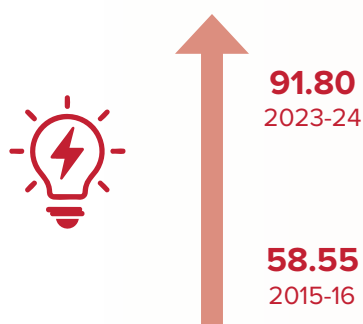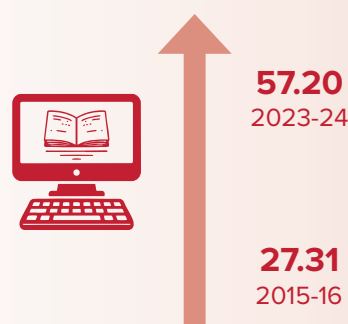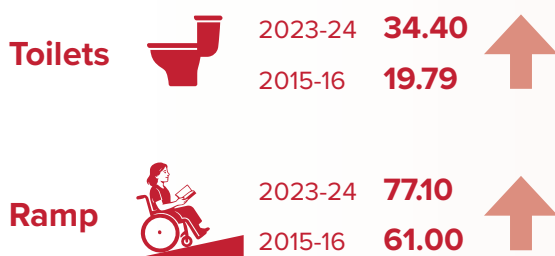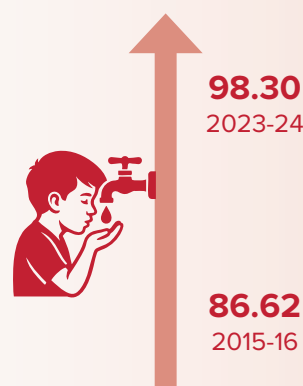
(g) internet facilities (in percentage)

78.5
2023-24

46.3
2015-16

Scan Me

Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 (Gender Equality) strives to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. It seeks to ensure equal rights, opportunities and treatment for all individuals, regardless of gender, by eliminating discrimination, violence and harmful practices and by promoting full and effective participation in all spheres of life. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but also crucial for the sustainable future of societies. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, healthcare, decent work and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will lead to sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

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

Today, there are more women in public offices than ever before, marking a significant step toward achieving greater gender equality. The Government of India has implemented various social protection and financial inclusion programmes aimed at empowering women and enhancing their participation in economic and social spheres. Flagship initiatives such as *'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'* have played a vital role in raising awareness and improving the delivery of welfare services for girls. Additionally, the *'Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana'* has been instrumental in providing maternity benefits, thereby strengthening social protection for women during critical life stages. Women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as powerful platforms for economic empowerment, social mobilization and grassroots leadership among rural women.

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

Ratio of
female to male
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)
(15-59 years)
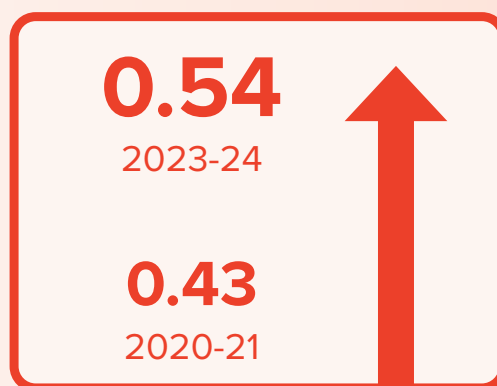
0.54
2023-24

0.43
2020-21

Exclusive women SHGs
in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage)

97.04
2023-24

92.70
2021-22

91.77
2017-18

91.67
2019-20

88.92
2015-16

Scan Me
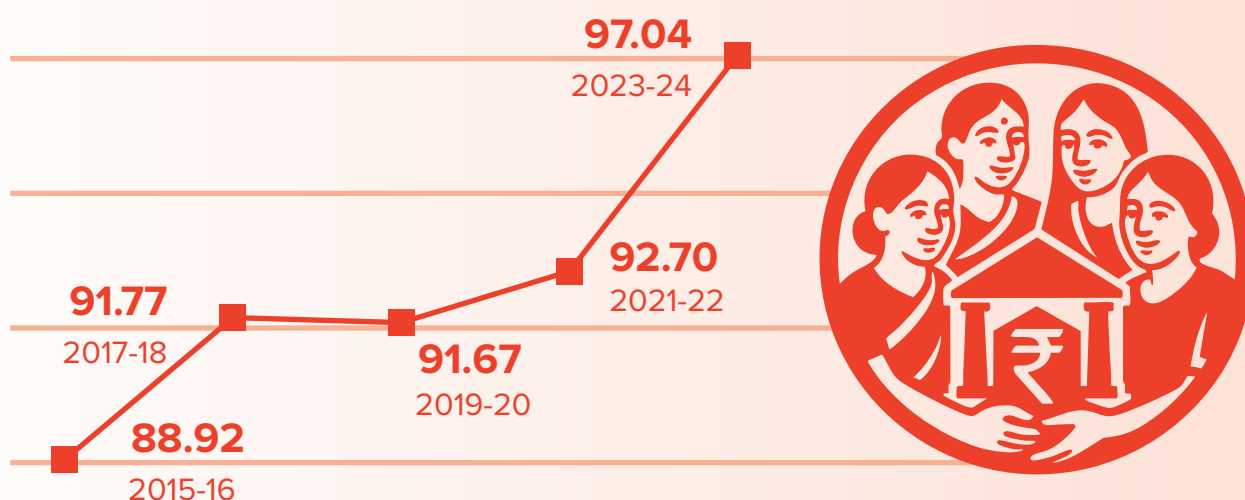
Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Access to clean water and adequate sanitation is a fundamental human right and a critical component of sustainable development. It is essential for promoting public health, preventing the spread of diseases and enhancing overall well-being. Clean water and sanitation protect people from disease and enhance their economic productivity.

Conversely, water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate hygiene adversely affect low-income communities, undermining food security, limiting livelihood options and hindering educational attainment. The 2030 Agenda underscores that sustainable management of freshwater resources and ecosystems is essential for achieving inclusive social development and long-term economic prosperity.

Despite facing substantial demand and limited water resources, India remains committed to ensuring access to safe and adequate drinking water for its population. The Jal Jeevan Mission has played a pivotal role in expanding household-level water supply and strengthening water and sanitation infrastructure across the country. Complementing these efforts, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has significantly improved sanitation outcomes, with all districts in India having achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. Together, these initiatives represent a major stride toward universal access to clean water and sanitation.

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

Percentage of **population using an improved drinking water** source (Rural)
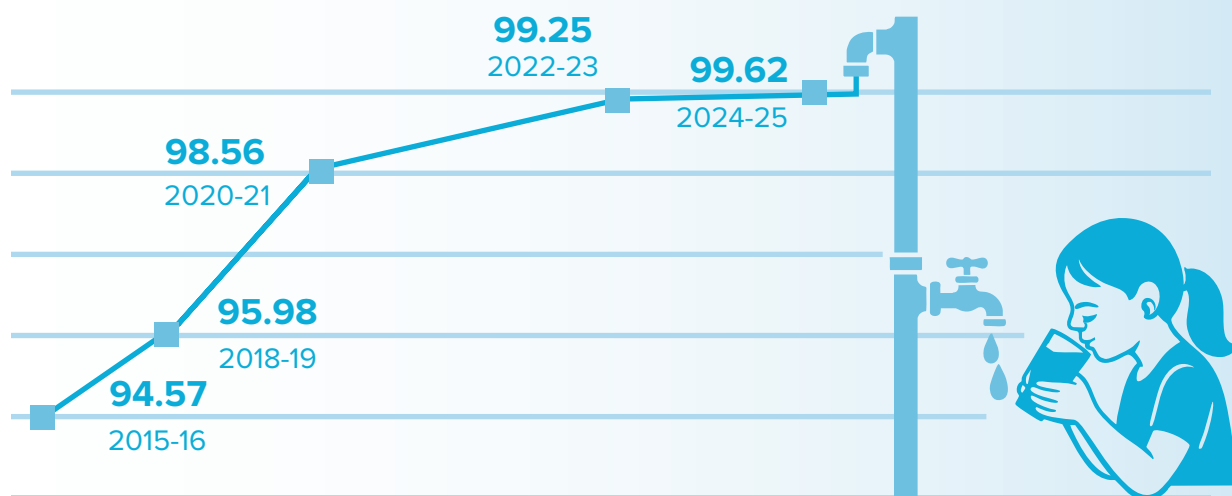
94.57
2015-16

95.98
2018-19

98.56
2020-21

99.25
2022-23

99.62
2024-25

Percentage of Districts achieving
Open Defecation Free
(ODF) target

100.00
2019-20 to 2024-25

51.50
2017-18

Proportion of villages with Village
Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]

0.90
2024-25

0.81
2021-22

Scan Me

Affordable and Clean Energy

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

SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) aims to ensure the availability of energy sources that are both environmentally friendly and economically viable. The contribution of energy is crucial in driving the engine of growth and its significance cannot be underestimated in the development of societies. Energy is a key enabler of economic growth and human development, underpinning progress across a wide range of sectors, whether it's related to starting a business, increasing food production, or raising incomes. Sustainable energy presents an opportunity that can profoundly transform lives, economies and the planet. SDG 7 seeks to enhance energy efficiency, expand the use of renewable energy sources and promote equitable access to clean energy technologies. The transition to sustainable energy systems represents a transformative opportunity to enhance quality of life, stimulate economic growth and address global environmental challenge.

The Government of India has undertaken a range of initiatives to enhance energy access and promote sustainability. The *Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya* was launched to achieve universal household electrification, ensuring last-mile connectivity and reliable access to electricity for all. The scheme also promotes the adoption of renewable energy sources to curb carbon emissions and reduce air pollution. Additionally, the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana* has significantly expanded access to clean cooking fuel in rural areas, addressing domestic energy needs while improving women's health and reducing indoor air pollution and carbon emissions.

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

Percentage of
households electrified

99.77

2019-20

100

2021-22

Renewable energy share
in the total installed electricity generation

22.13

21.67

19.08

16.02

2015-16

2018-19

2020-21

2024-25

Scan Me
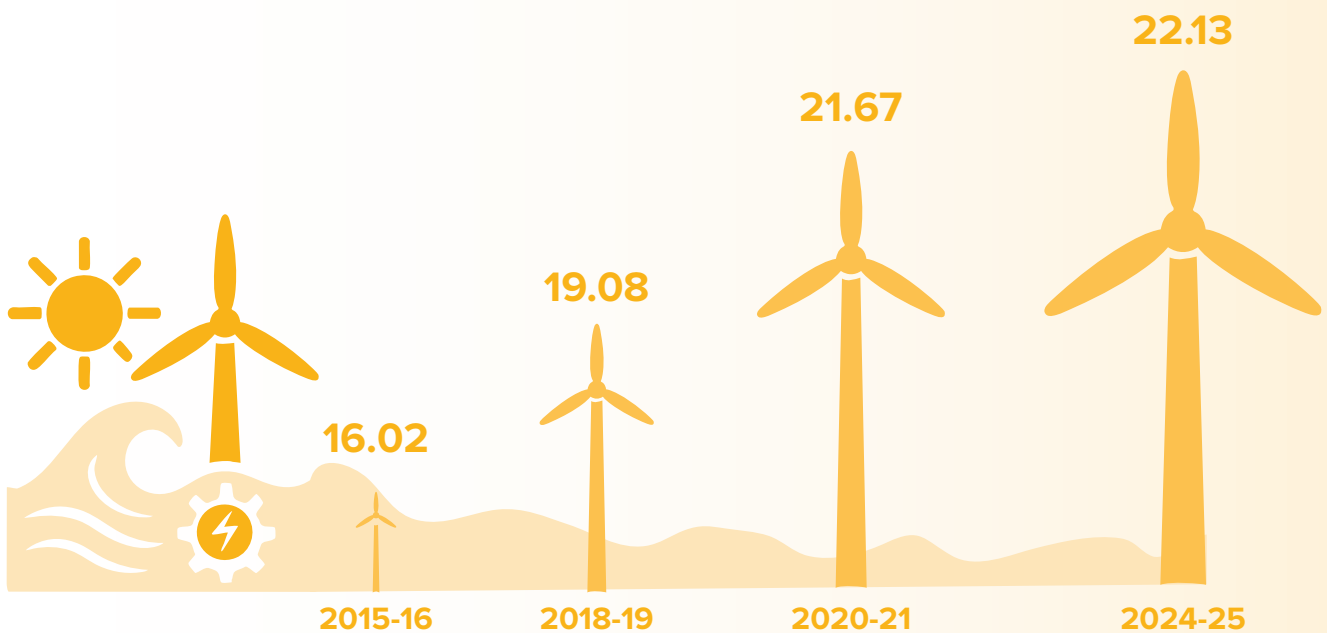
Decent Work and Economic Growth

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

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

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

The Government of India has undertaken a range of initiatives to promote entrepreneurship, stimulate economic growth and enhance employment opportunities. The Startup India initiative is designed to foster innovation and support Indian entrepreneurs by providing an enabling ecosystem. Simultaneously, the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) facilitates access to affordable credit for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), thereby strengthening grassroots economic activity. In addition, a series of structural reforms have been introduced to advance sustainable economic growth and generate productive employment. Reflecting a growing culture of innovation, the country has also witnessed a steady rise in the number of patents granted.

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

Outstanding Credit to **MSME,** (in Rupees crore)
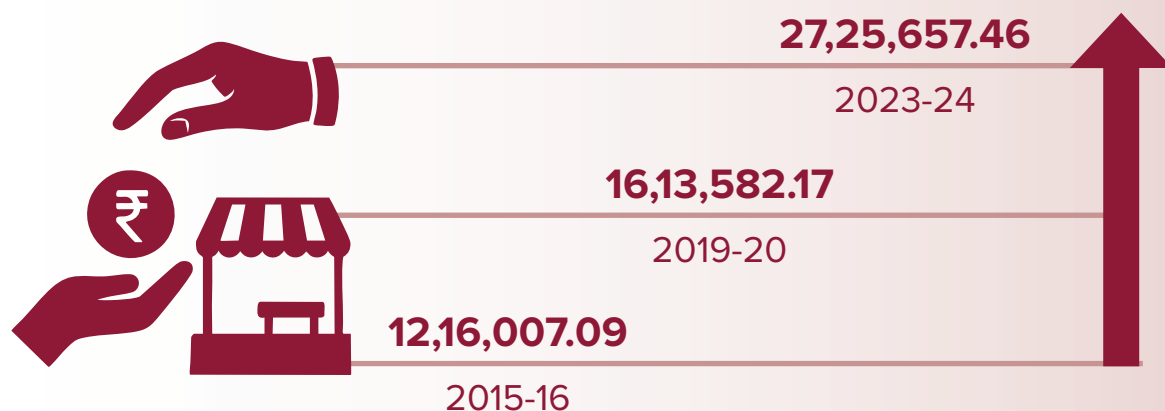
27,25,657.46
2023-24

16,13,582.17
2019-20

12,16,007.09
2015-16

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)

64.3
2023-24

61.6
2022-23

Number of **start-ups recognized** under Start-up India

34,293
2024

453
2016

Per capita **fossil fuel consumption** (in Kg.)

169.5

148

136.9

2015-16   2021-22   2024-25
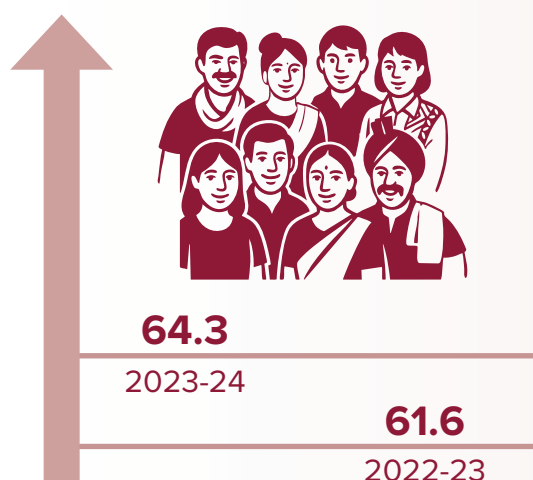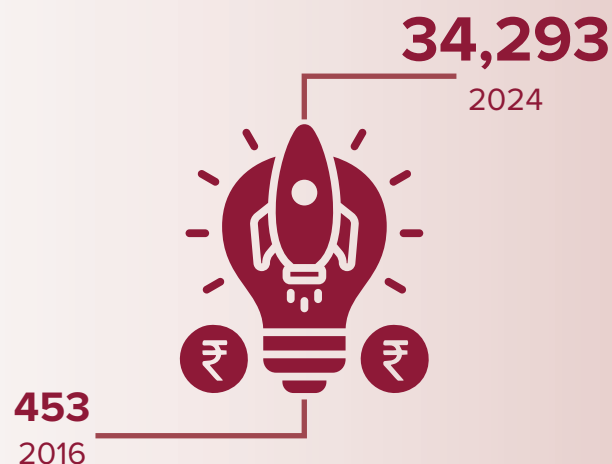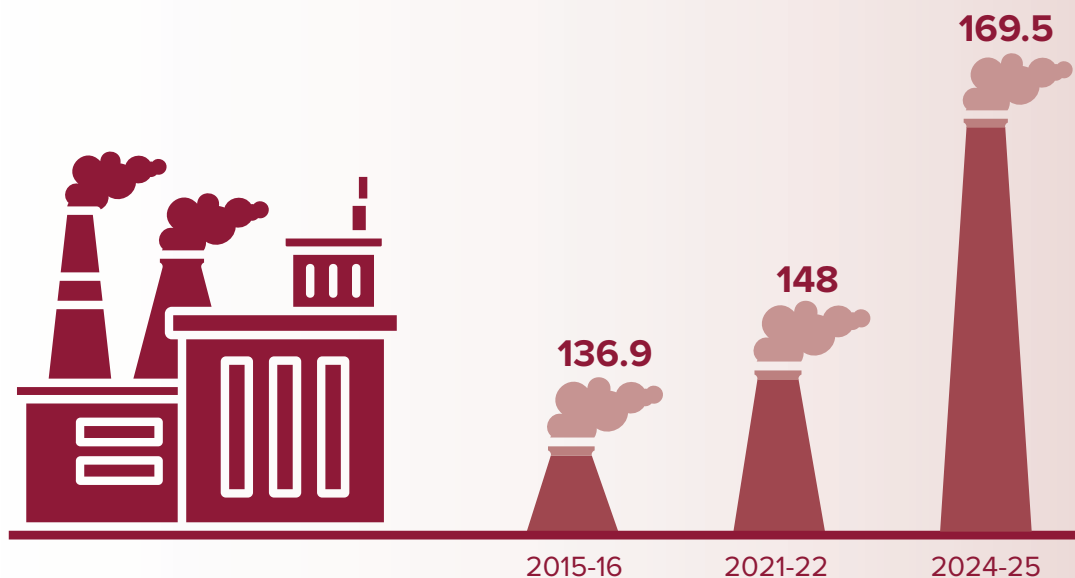
Scan Me

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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

SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) encompasses essential elements for economic growth and sustainable development. It focuses on building quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure that supports economic development and human well-being. Additionally, it aims to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation among various targets. Investment in infrastructure sectors, such as transport, irrigation, energy and others, is crucial to ensure the sustainable development of many countries. Investment in infrastructure sectors like transport, irrigation and energy is essential for the sustainable development of many countries.

India has made significant strides in advancing sustainable industrialization and innovation through major infrastructure and policy initiatives. Projects such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor, Industrial Corridors and rapid railway electrification have strengthened eco-friendly transport infrastructure. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has enhanced rural connectivity contributing to improved livelihoods and local economic growth. Concurrently, focused efforts to promote innovation have led to notable improvements in the country's performance on 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 all the indicators.**

Total CO_2 emissions of power sector
per unit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore)
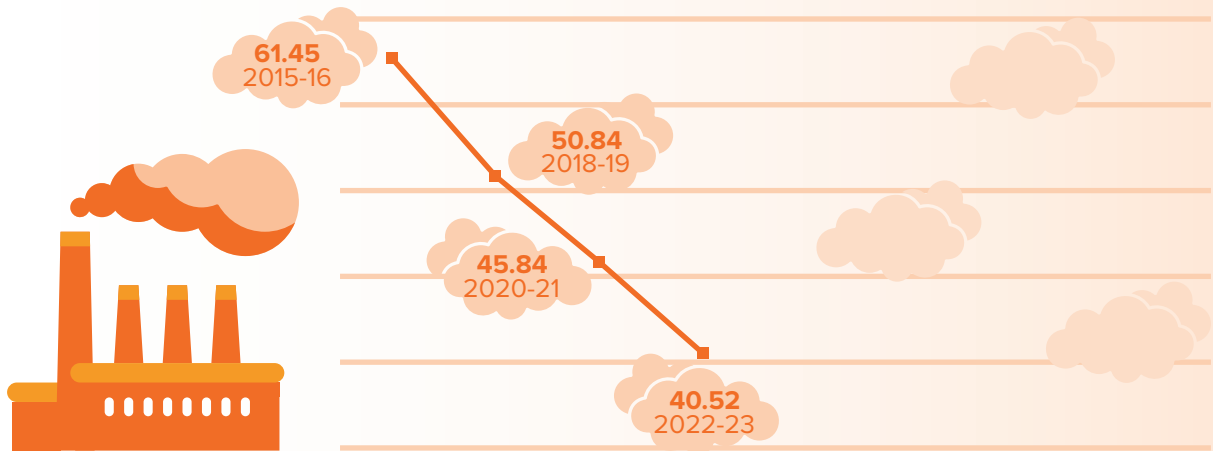
61.45
2015-16

50.84
2018-19

45.84
2020-21

40.52
2022-23

Researchers
(in full time equivalent) per million population

262
2020-21

255
2017-18

218
2015-16

Proportion of population covered by a
mobile network, by technology

Population covered by a mobile-cellular network (%)	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	Population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (%)
99.28 2024	**97.09** 2024	**99.06** 2024
97 2018	**94** 2018	**94** 2018

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Scan Me
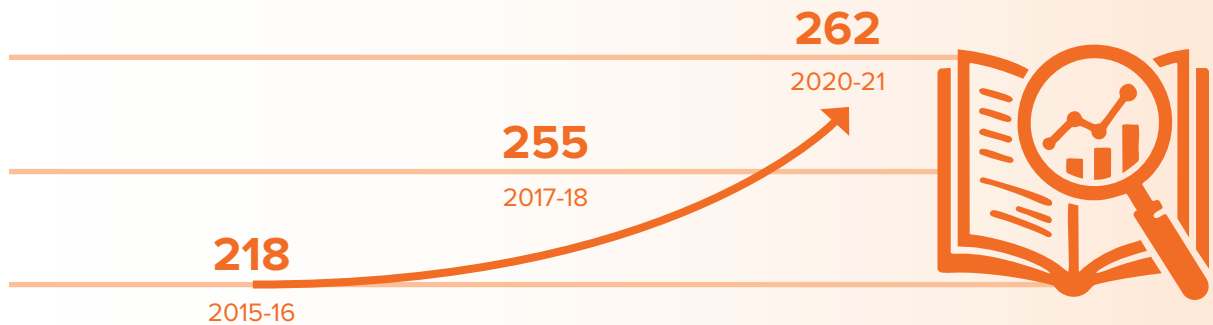
Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

The Government of India is committed to reducing economic and social inequalities through a range of targeted policies and programmes. Notable among these is the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which has promoted financial inclusion, particularly for underserved and economically disadvantaged populations. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) provides direct income support to farmers, addressing rural income disparities. Additionally, the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) seeks to create an inclusive environment by enhancing infrastructure and services for persons with disabilities.

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

Gini Coefficient of
household expenditure

	Rural		**Urban**
2011-12	**0.283**		**0.363**
2022-23	**0.266**		**0.314**
2023-24	**0.237**		**0.284**

Percentage of budget allocated to
North Eastern States

1.66
2015-16

1.92
2017-18

2.10
2022-23

Percentage of budget allocated for
welfare of SCs and STs

2023-24	**6.19**
2021-22	**5.92**
2019-20	**4.82**
2017-18	**3.93**
2015-16	**2.86**

Sustainable Cities and Communities

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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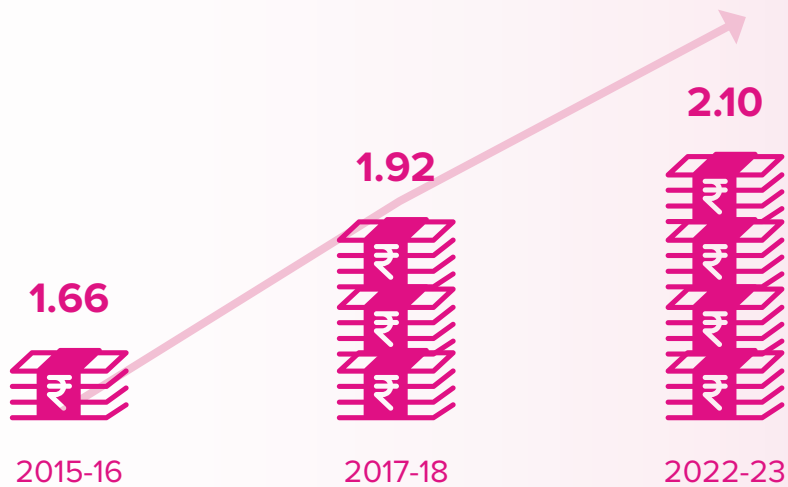
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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

The Government of India is committed, through a series of strategic initiatives, to address the multifaceted challenges posed by rapid urbanization, particularly the increasing demand for essential infrastructure and resources such as water, energy, housing and transportation. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is dedicated to establishing infrastructure capable of providing robust sewage networks and water supply to facilitate urban transformation. Additionally, the government launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) to ensure affordable housing for all. The National Smart Cities Mission, an urban renewal and retrofitting program, aims to develop smart cities nationwide. Municipal solid waste management remains a major environmental issue in Indian cities. However, the government has implemented several initiatives that have led to significant progress in urban waste management and sanitation.

SDG **11 includes 10 targets** aimed at fostering inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements. At the national level, a total of **13 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for 12 indicators.**

Percentage of
waste processed

80.7
2024-25

73.00
2021-22

65.00
2019-20

28.57
2017-18

17.97
2015-16
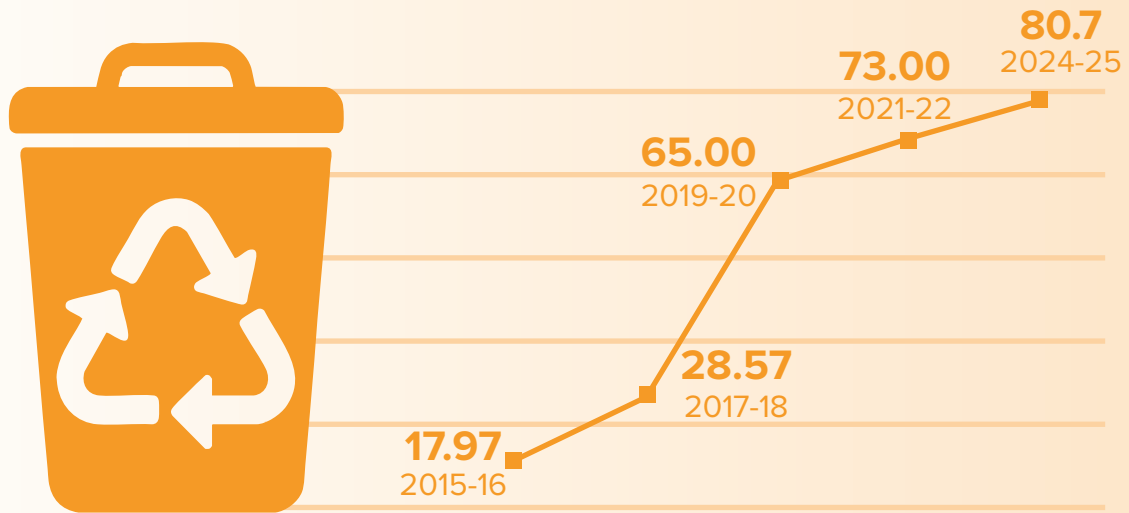
India has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies
in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Scan Me

Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

India is a part of international initiatives and agreements on sustainable consumption and production including the 10 Years Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP) process. Government has given special consideration on renewable energy, organic agriculture, bio- fertilizers, reduced emission etc. to advance the objectives of responsible consumption and production in alignment with SDG 12.

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

Number of
waste recycling
plants installed

3,036
2024-25

2,447
2023-24

2,057
2022-23

2,027
2020-21

829
2019-20

Percentage of wards with
100% source segregation

WET WASTE

DRY WASTE

90.43
2024-25

89
2022-23

79
2020-21

Installed **renewable energy generating capacity**
in the country (in watts per capita) (Similar to indicator 7.b.1)

156.31
2024-25

104.65
2020-21

79.29
2016-17

64.04
2014-15

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Scan Me
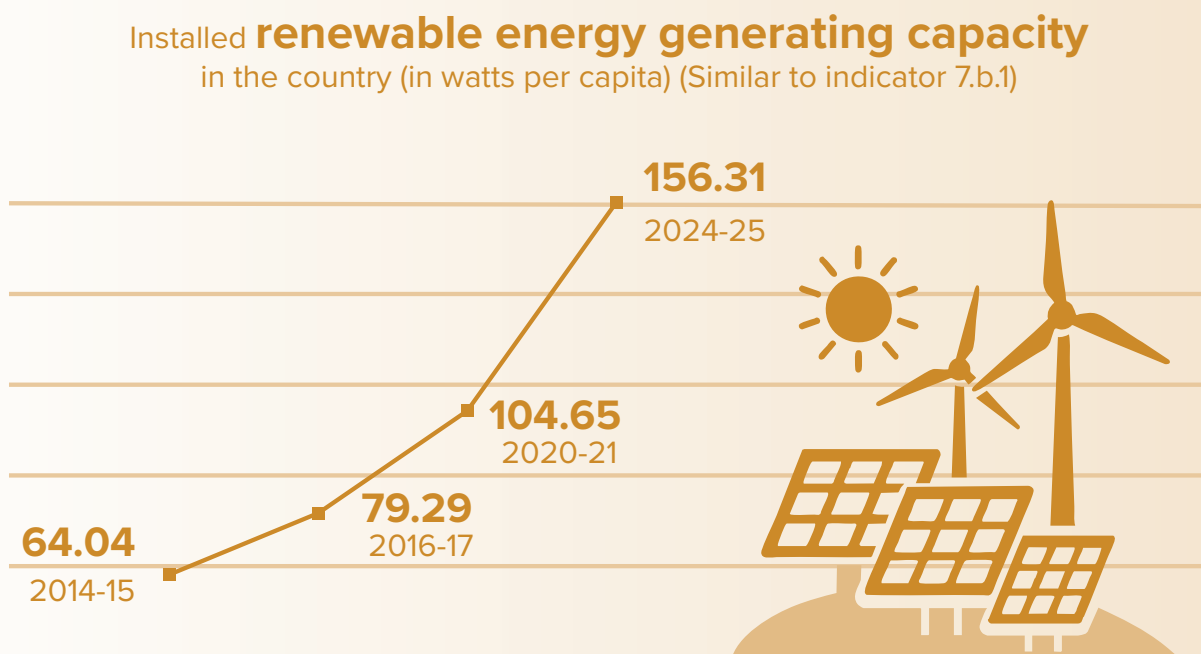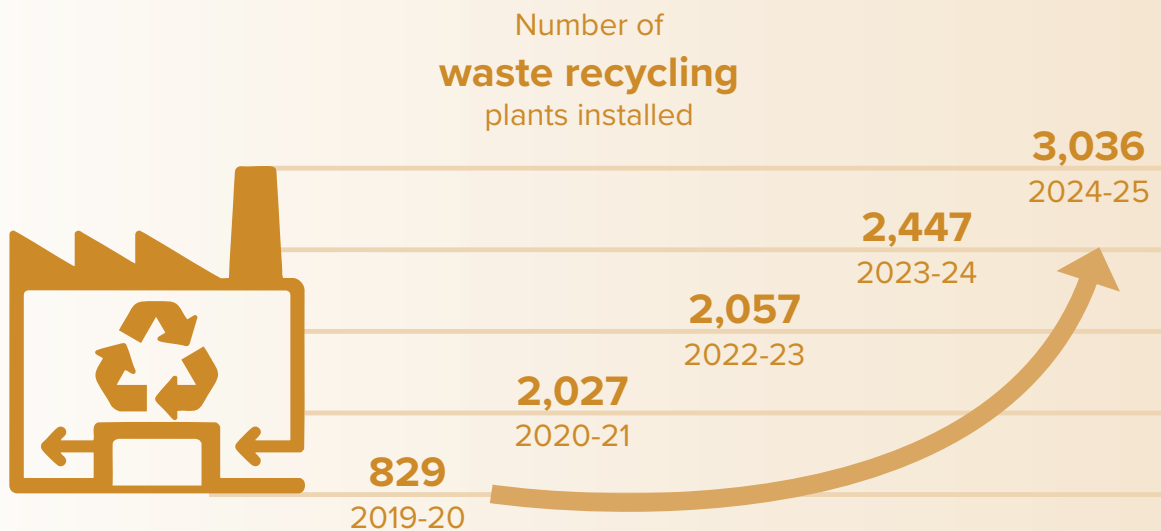
Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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

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

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

India has nationally determined contributions and long term strategies, submitted under United Nations Framework, Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement

Reduction in Emission Intensity of GDP in 2020 over 2005 level.

36%

Scan Me
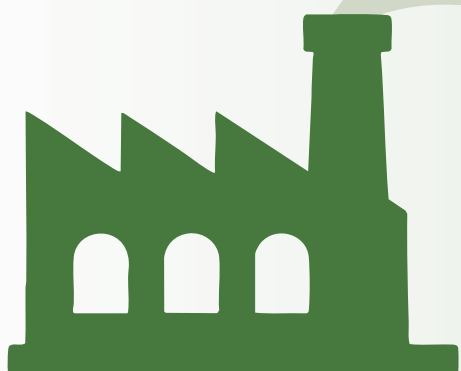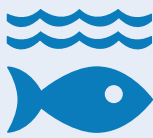
Life below Water

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

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

SDG 14 seeks to tackle the challenges faced by marine life, including marine pollution, overfishing, habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change largely driven by human activities. The goal advocates for corrective measures, such as effectively regulating harvesting and overfishing, protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, enhancing scientific knowledge to improve ocean health and providing access to marine resources and markets for small-scale artisanal fishers.

The Government of India has undertaken several initiatives to protect marine and coastal ecosystems, including the conservation of mangroves and coral reefs. These efforts have contributed to improved marine biodiversity and a steady increase in the maximum sustainable yield in fisheries over the years.

SDG 14 includes **10 targets** to measure the health and services of water-related ecosystems. At the national level, **10 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all the indicators.**

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

5.311

3.078
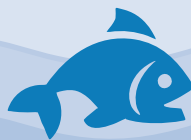
2024-25

2015-16

India in compliance of international laws
ensuring conservation and sustainable use of oceans,
seas and marine resources

Life on Land

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

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

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

The Government of India has undertaken a comprehensive set of initiatives to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, ensure scientific forest management, combat desertification and halt biodiversity loss. The Green India Mission seeks to enhance forest and tree cover, restore degraded ecosystems and promote biodiversity conservation. The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) focuses on the reforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests through active community participation. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) ensures effective fund utilization for afforestation and forest conservation. Flagship initiatives such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant aim to conserve endangered species and their habitats. Additionally, the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAPCD) targets the prevention of land degradation and the rehabilitation of degraded land, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions.

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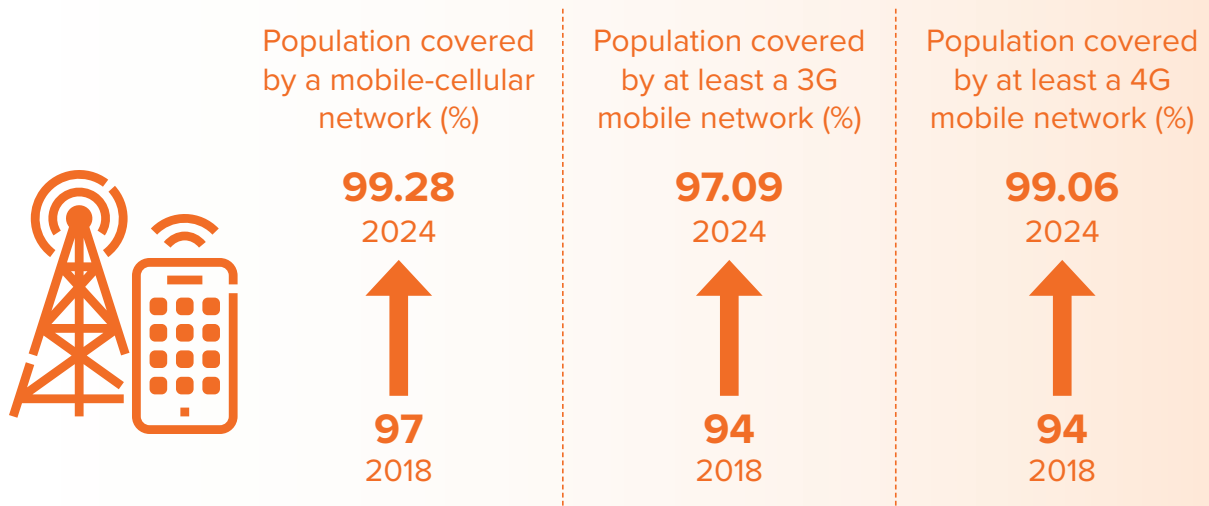
Protected area as percentage of total geographical area

5.69
2024

5.14
2015

Area of
Ramsar sites
as a percentage of total wetland area

8.90
2024

7.09
2020

4.15
2016

Forest cover
as a percentage of total geographical area

21.34
2015

21.76
2023

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

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

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

Goal 16 aims to ensure peaceful and just societies, with **12 targets** in place for this purpose. At the national level, **21 indicators** have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets, with **data available for all the indicators.**
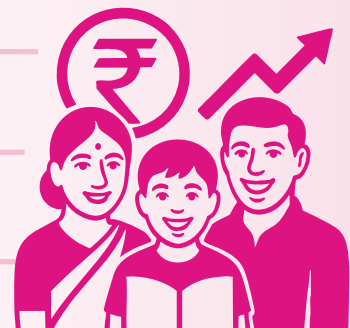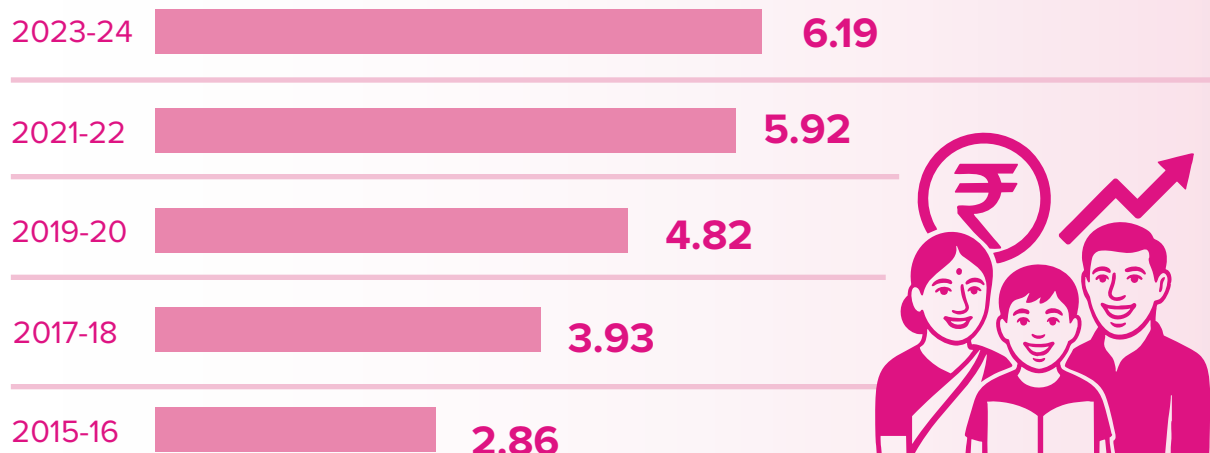
Number of Judges
(all levels) per lakh population
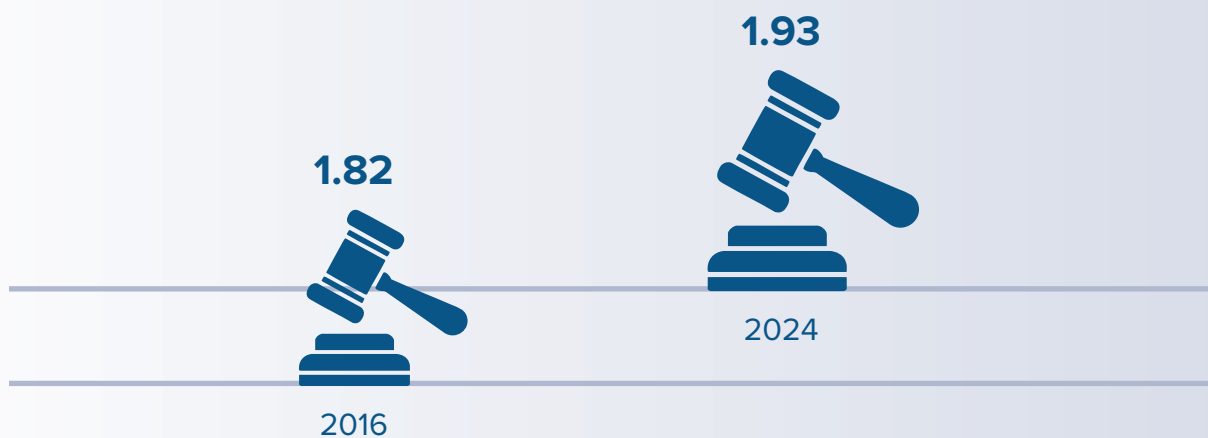
1.55
2024

1.33
2016

Number of courts
per lakh population

1.93
2024

1.82
2016

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

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Scan Me

Partnerships for the Goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. It underscores the importance of collaboration among governments, civil societies and international organizations to effectively achieve the SDGs. SDG 17 is crucial to the achievement of all SDGs because partnerships among different stakeholders are essential for sustainable development.

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

Goal 17 comprises **19 targets** aimed at strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership. At the national level, **14 indicators** have been identified to track the progress of the Goal and **data is available for all these indicators.**

Total number of **Internet Subscriptions (in million)** (similar to Indicator 4.4.2)

302.36
2015

493.96
2018

825.30
2021

954.40
2024
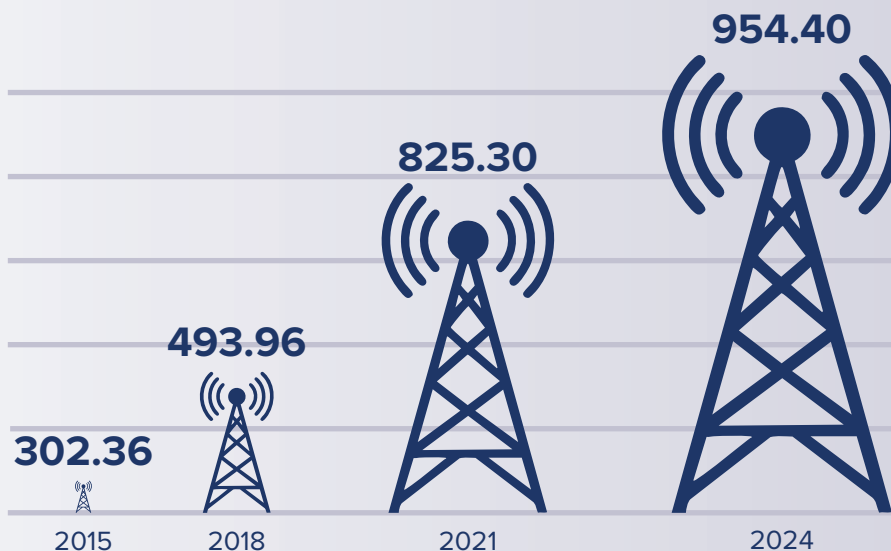
India has **national statistical legislation** that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

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

11
2019-20

27
2021-22

29
2024-25

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

	Merchandise	Commercial Services
2022	1.80	4.40
2015	1.62	3.27

Data
Snapshot

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	

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

National Indicator is under development

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all 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

2	1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions *Source: NITI Aayog / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Year	Value
		2015-16	24.85
		2019-21	14.96

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

1	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 *Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment /Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016	22.0
		2019	24.4
		2022	48.8
		2025	64.3

2	1.3.2: Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage, *Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Ministry of Finance /Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value (in lakhs)
		2015-16	18.32
		2016-17	18.98
		2017-18	22.61
		2018-19	26.98
		2019-20	31.46
		2020-21	28.87
		2021-22	33.98
		2022-23	42.96
		2023-24	54.82

3	1.3.3: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government *Source: Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	23,095
		2016-17	40,200
		2017-18	40,450
		2018-19	34,920
		2019-20	1,09,085
		2020-21	1,36,440
		2021-22	1,39,385
		2022-23	87,745
		2023-24	1,57,820

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 Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	This indicator is combination of national indicators 3.8.1, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.2, 9.c.1 and 11.6.1. The data on these indicators are available under respective SDGs and associated targets.	

2	1.4.2: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population *Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	82.48
		2016-17	91.96
		2017-18	92.23
		2018-19	89.10
		2019-20	87.65
		2020-21	88.50
		2021-22	85.15
		2022-23	84.77
		2023-24	85.90
		2024-25	84.75

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

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

1	1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to indicators 11.5.1 and 13.1.1) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2023	277 .0865
		2024	66.6614* * During the Monsoon Period

2	1.5.3: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to indicators 11.b.1 and 13.1.2) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.25
		2018	0.93
		2019 to 2024	1.00

3	1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to indicators 11.b.2 and 13.1.3) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.90
		2018	0.93
		2019	0.93
		2020	0.92
		2022	0.92
		2023	0.89
		2024	0.89

	Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development co-operation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions		
1	1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	29.87
		2016-17	30.23
		2017-18	29.70
		2018-19	30.33
		2019-20	31.03
		2020-21	27.33
		2021-22	28.51
		2022-23	28.56
		2023-24	29.45
	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
		2024-25	6.79
		2025-26	8.86

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

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR		
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round				
1	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight *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		99.24
		2018-19		97.62
		2019-20		99.51
		2020-21		97.59
		2021-22		98.00
		2022-23		98.48
		2023-24		98.96
		2024-25		99.03
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 of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons				

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR			VALUE OF THE INDICATOR		
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
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	

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
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
		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, indigenouspeoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

1	2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (in kg per hectare) *Source: AS Division, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Wheat	Rice
		2015-16	3,034	2,400
		2016-17	3,200	2,494
		2017-18	3,368	2,576
		2018-19	3,533	2,638
		2019-20	3,440	2,722
		2020-21	3,521	2,717
		2021-22	3,537	2,798
		2022-23	3,521	2,838
		2023-24	3,559	2,882
		2024-25	3,540	2,859

2	2.3.2: Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker (in Rs.) *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	61,427
		2016-17	65,603
		2017-18	69,936
		2018-19	71,402
		2019-20	75,801
		2020-21	78,837
		2021-22	82,482
		2022-23	87,646
		2023-24	89,977
		2024-25	94,110

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	1.26
		2022-23	1.37
		2023-24	1.56

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, extreme weather, 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: Agriculture Census Unit-II, DA&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
		2020-21	78.52
		2021-22	78.29
		2022-23	78.18

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
		2022-23	98
		2023-24	95.34
		2024-25	87.25

3	2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming	Year	Value
	Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and APEDA, Ministry of commerce and industry / 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
		2022-23	4.4293
		2023-24	3.9242

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 resources and 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 Plant Genetic 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
		2023-24	486452	316214
		2024-25	489159	339874

2	2.5.2: Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction *Source: National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBAGR), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity; Annual*	Year	Local breeds	Transbou ndary breeds
		2022-23	17.92	Under Compilati on
		2023-24	17.27	
		2024-25	16.52	

3	2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource, (in number) *Source: National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBFGR), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2014-15	47
		2015-16	50
		2016-17	53
		2017-18	58
		2018-19	63
		2019-20	67
		2020-21	81
		2021-22	91
		2022-23	100
		2023-24	101
		2024-25	102

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 *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016-17	0.399
		2017-18	0.443
		2018-19	0.458
		2019-20	0.456
		2020-21	0.382
		2021-22	0.419
		2022-23	0.450
		2023-24	0.461

2	2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product in agriculture to GVA in agriculture *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	0.044
		2016-17	0.052
		2017-18	0.041
		2018-19	0.041
		2019-20	0.039
		2020-21	0.021
		2021-22	0.028
		2022-23	0.032
		2023-24	0.031

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 *Source: Agriculture Marketing Division, DAC&FW & Small Farmer's Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2016-17	6.49
		2017-18	3.10
		2018-19	8.41
		2019-20	8.55
		2020-21	15.10
		2021-22	14.40
		2022-23	19.21
		2023-24	19.56

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

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births			
1	3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live births) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2014-16	130
		2015-17	122
		2016-18	113
		2017-19	103
		2018-20	97
		2019-21	93
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
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births			
1	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	43
		2016	39
		2017	37
		2018	36
		2019	35
		2020	32
		2021	31
2	3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	25
		2016	24
		2017	23
		2018	23
		2019	22
		2020	20
		2021	19
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 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organisation) / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2018	0.07
		2019	0.06
		2020	0.06
		2021	0.06
		2022	0.05
		2023	0.05

2	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (RNTCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2018	208
		2019	202
		2020	195
		2021	200
		2022	199
		2023	195
3	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NVBDCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.92
		2016	0.85
		2017	0.64
		2018	0.32
		2019	0.25
		2020	0.14
		2021	0.12
		2022	0.13
		2023	0.16
		2024	0.18
4	3.3.4: Prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,000 population *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value
		2021	850
5	3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NVBDCP Division) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.22
		2016	0.19
		2017	0.17
		2018	0.21
		2019	0.09
		2020	0.15
		2021	0.18
		2022	0.13
		2023	0.17
		2024	0.10
		2025	0.05
6	3.3.6: Proportion of grade-2 disability 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
		2023-24	1.63
		2024-25	1.31

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
		2023	100
		2024	100

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
		2023	40.71
		2024	40.00

9	3.3.9: Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (India TB Report)/Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2019	82
		2020	59
		2021	70
		2022	86
		2023	91
		2024	94

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

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

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

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

1	3.5.1: Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres *Source: Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	1,46,124
		2016-17	1,14,759
		2017-18	1,00,737
		2018-19	77,479
		2019-20	93,364
		2020-21	2,08,415
		2021-22	2,86,402
		2022-23	3,39,588
		2023-24	5,81,813

2	3.5.2: Percentage of population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol about once a week out of total population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol *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 (National Family Health Survey)/ Periodicity: 3 Years*	Year	Male	Female
		2019-21	18.7	1.3

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

1	3.6.1: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to indicators 11.2.2) *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Death rate	Injury rate
		2015	11.81	38.31
		2016	11.92	38.11
		2017	11.46	34.85
		2018	11.54	33.74
		2019	11.57	32.84
		2020	9.84	24.76
		2021	11.38	27.20
		2022	12.4	30.67

	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 Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	11.1
		2016	10.7
		2017	13.0
		2018	12.2
		2019	10.6
		2020	11.3
		2021	11.3

		Year	**5 Year**	**1 Year**
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*	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 *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 andaccess to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all		
1	3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*		
	(a) Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, who had four or more antenatal care visits (for the last birth)	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	51.20
		2019-21	58.50
	(b)Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Pentavalent or DPT vaccine	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	78.4
		2019-21	87.0
	(c) International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index, which is the average percentage of attributes of all core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time.	**Year**	**Value**
		2018	75
		2019	78
		2020	80
		2021	84
		2022	85
		2023	86
		2024	88

	(d) Percentage of children (under age 5 years) with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or health provider	Year	Value
		2015-16	78.1
		2019-21	56.1

	(e) Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 population (based on total number of beds in Government and private hospitals)	Under Compilation	

	(f) Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period	Year	Value
		2019	81
		2020	82
		2021	83
		2022	85
		2023	88
		2024	89

	(g) HIV patients currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV	Year	Value
		2019-20	84
		2020-21	83
		2021-22	84
		2022-23	86
		2023-24	88
		2024-25	86

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

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

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

4	3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15 years and above (in percentage) *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	Year	Male	Female
	Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)/ Periodicity: 3 Years	2015-16	72.50	81.30
		2019-21	71.50	80.70

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

1	3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years	Year	Male	Female
	Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) /Periodicity: 3 years	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)	Year	Value
	Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual	2015	2.08
		2016	1.81
		2017	1.59
		2018	1.64
		2019	1.58
		2020	1.64
		2021	1.72
		2022	1.57

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

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

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

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

2	3.b.2: Budgetary allocation for Department of Health Research, (in Rs. crore) *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
		2024-25	3301.73
		2025-26	3900.69

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
		2020	49.92
		2021	52.63
		2022	55.52
		2023	57.46
		2024	58.28

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	1.63
		2022-23	1.32
		2023-24	1.39

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
		2023	86
		2024	88

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
S.NO.	**NATIONAL INDICATOR**	**VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**			
Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading torelevant and effective learning outcomes					

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

2	4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 12	**Year**	**Grade 5**	**Grade 8**	**Grade 12**
	Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education/ Periodicity: Annual	2021-22	88.88	91.35	54.64
		2022-23	84.46	87.49	62.96
		2023-24	81.96	79.01	60.91

3	4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education	**Year**	**Value**
	Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual	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
		2022-23	56.8
		2023-24	56.2

4	4.1.4: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education	**Year**	**Primary**	**Upper primary**
	Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual	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
		2022-23	80.6	64.8
		2023-24	79.0	66.0

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
		2022-23	89.1	77.8	60.9
		2023-24	85.9	76.2	60.5
6	4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/ secondary levels *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
		2017-18	86.58	71.41	59.38
		2018-19	86.78	71.58	59.90
		2019-20	86.97	74.59	59.55
		2020-21	95.30	80.90	61.50
		2021-22	95.4	81.2	64.7
		2022-23	90.9	75.8	65.5
		2023-24	85.4	78.0	63.8
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*	2015-16 to 2023-24 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
		2022-23	64.00
		2023-24	72.40
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
		2022-23	77.18
		2023-24	72.98

	Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiaryeducation, including university		
1	4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training inthe previous 12 months *Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation	
2	4.3.2: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education *Source: Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	23.70
		2016-17	24.1
		2017-18	24.6
		2018-19	24.9
		2019-20	25.6
		2020-21	27.3
		2021-22	28.4
		2022-23 (provisional)	29.5
	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: Percentage of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools with internet facilities *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	46.3
		2016-17	47.7
		2017-18	44.0
		2018-19	52.3
		2019-20	58.5
		2020-21	60.2
		2021-22	67.1
		2022-23	75.5
		2023-24	78.5
2	4.4.2: Total number of Internet Subscriptions (in million) (similar to Indicator 17.8.1) *Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	302.36
		2016	342.65
		2017	422.20
		2018	493.96
		2019	636.73
		2020	743.19
		2021	825.30
		2022	824.89
		2023	881.25
		2024	954.40

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: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary Education	
		2015-16	1.01	1	1	0.95	
		2016-17	1	0.99	1	0.98	
		2017-18	1	0.99	1.01	1.01	
		2018-19	1.01	1	1.03	1.05	
		2019-20	1.02	1	1.04	1.06	
		2020-21	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.05	
		2021-22	1.03	1	1.02	1.01	
		2022-23	1.05	1.02	1.07	1.04	
		2023-24	1.03	1.02	1.07	-	

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
		2022-23	0.94	1.03	0.97	0.71	0.38
		2023-24	0.95	1.05	0.98	0.78	0.43

Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy					
1	4.6.1: Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years *Source: Ministry Statistics and Programme Implementation/Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value		
			Male	Female	Person
		2022-23	97.8	95.9	96.9

Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development		
1	4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to 12.8.1 and 13.3.1), *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	**For the year 2020**
		Area | **Value**
		Policy | 1.00
		Curricula | 0.92
		Teacher Education | 0.95
		Student Assessment | 1.00

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

1.	4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	(a) electricity (in percentage)	(b) computers for pedagogical purposes (in percentage)	(c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp and toilets (in percentage)	(d) basic drinking water (in percentage)	(e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities (in percentage)	(f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (in percentage)	(g) internet facilities
		2015-16	58.55	27.31	Toilets- 19.79 Ramp- 61.00	86.62	Boys- 95.65 Girls- 96.90	51.60	46.3
		2016-17	60.81	28.24	Toilets- 22.44 Ramp- 61.31	87.34	Boys- 95.62 Girls- 96.88	55.55	47.7
		2017-18	63.06	31.25	Toilets- 8.02 Ramp- 62.07	90.01	Boys- 94.03 Girls- 96.12	58.09	44.0
		2018-19	73.86	32.66	Toilets- 17.54 Ramp- 63.71	95.68	Boys- 92.63 Girls- 94.38	88.18	52.3
		2019-20	83.43	38.54	Toilets- 21.65 Ramp-67.65	97.15	Boys- 95.83 Girls– 96.88	90.24	58.5
		2020-21	86.90	41.25	Toilets- 25.25 Ramp– 70.75	97.45	Boys- 96.20 Girls– 97.32	91.99	60.2
		2021-22	89.3	47.50	Toilets- 27.00 Ramp -71.80	98.20	Boys– 96.20 Girls– 97.50	93.60	67.1
		2022-23	91.70	47.7	Toilets- 32.50 Ramp -77.50	98.40	Boys– 95.60 Girls– 97	94.10	75.5
		2023-24	91.80	57.20	Toilets- 34.40 Ramp -77.10	98.30	Boys– 95.70 Girls– 97.20	94.70	78.5

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

National Indicator is under development

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

1	4.c.1: Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
		2015-16	67.82	74.56	81.60	64.45
		2016-17	67.22	72.62	79.96	84.21
		2017-18	68.31	65.72	80.42	87.24
		2018-19	71.68	72.27	82.62	77.96
		2019-20	76.72	76.78	78.03	78.17
		2020-21	89.51	88.31	91.59	90.66
		2021-22	91.40	90.52	92.23	91.77
		2022-23	91.8	91.6	92.6	92
		2023-24	91.7	92	92.9	92.2

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
S.No.	**NATIONAL INDICATOR**	**VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**				
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere						
1	5.1.1: Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equalityand non-discrimination on the basis of sex, (inpercentage) *Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development/ Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Overarching legal frame-works and public life**	**Violence against women**	**Employment and economic benefits**	**Marriage and family**
		From 2017 to 2023	83.33	88.89	100	100
		2024	100	88.89	100	100
2	5.1.2: Per lakh women that have been subjectedto dowry offences during the year *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**			
		2015	2.90			
		2016	2.82			
		2017	2.93			
		2018	3.19			
		2019	3.21			
		2020	2.67			
		2021	3.10			
3	5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth (in Per 1,000 male live births) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**			
		2014-16	898			
		2015-17	896			
		2016-18	899			
		2017-19	904			
		2018-20	907			
		2019-21	913			
4	5.1.4: Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**			
		2015	54.23			
		2016	55.19			
		2017	57.93			
		2018	58.78			
		2019	62.31			
		2020	56.49			
		2021	64.45			
		2022	66.38			
5	5.1.5: Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**			
		2022-23	0.76			
		2023-24	0.75			

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					
1	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	**Year**		**Value**	
	Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, (National Family Health Survey)/Periodicity: 3 Years	2019-21		26.8	
2	5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	**Year**		**Value**	
	Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years	2019-21		0.4	
3	5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the year (Per 1,00,000 females)	**Year**		**Value**	
	Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual	2015		22.2	
		2016		23.1	
		2017		27.2	
		2018		27.7	
		2019		28.1	
		2020		26.7	
		2021		28.8	
4	5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year	**Year**		**Value**	
	Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual	2015		34.83	
		2016		32.33	
		2017		37.42	
		2018		38.63	
		2019		36.11	
		2020		40.28	
		2021		39.22	
5	5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year	**Year**		**Value**	
	Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual	2015		49.64	
		2016		54.36	
		2017		42.38	
		2018		38.46	
		2019		39.29	
		2020		38.03	
		2021		45.40	
		2022		36.8	
6	5.2.6: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year	**Year**		**Value**	
	Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual	2015		6.99	
		2016		7.02	
		2017		7.19	
		2018		7.45	
		2019		7.87	
		2020		5.63	
		2021		7.03	
		2022		7.64	
7	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1,000 males)	**Year**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Source: Office of the Registrar General & CensusCommissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: 10 Years	2011	918	923	905

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

1	5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years, *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 marriageof 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
		2022	0.62

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

1	5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (in %) *Source: TUS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 Years*	**Year - 2019**		
		Area	**Male**	**Female**
		Rural	2.64	19.72
		Urban	2.15	18.61
		Total	2.50	19.44
		Year-2024		
		Rural	2.57	19.79
		Urban	2.64	19.24
		Total	2.57	19.65

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 ULBs; Annual for State Legislative Assemblies*	**Year**	**Lok Sabha**	**State Assemblies**	**ULB**	**PRI**
		2014	11.42	-	-	46.14
		2019	14.36	11.00	43.16	44.37
		2020	-	11.00	-	-
		2021	-	9.00	-	-
		2022	-	9.00	-	45.61
		2023	-	9.00	-	-
		2024	13.6	9.44	-	-

2	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Measure-I**	**Measure-II**
		2019-20	18.7	18.8
		2021-22	16.6	17.1
		2022-23	14.8	15.1
		2023-24	12.0	12.1

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
		2024	9.57

4	5.5.4: Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years) *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2020-21	0.43
		2021-22	0.44
		2022-23	0.48
		2023-24	0.54

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

1	5.6.1: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years (in percentage) *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.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) other than public works (Rs. per day) *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual, givingquarterly estimates*	Quarter	Year	Male	Female
		Jul – Sep	2017-18	265	169
			2018-19	288	175
			2019-20	311	190
			2020-21	340	218
			2021-22	392	266
			2022-23	443	265
			2023-24	439	293
		Oct – Dec	2017-18	274	173
			2018-19	298	190
			2019-20	319	197
			2020-21	341	221
			2021-22	401	267
			2022-23	428	276
			2023-24	451	293
		Jan – Mar	2017-18	280	177
			2018-19	299	193
			2019-20	328	211
			2020-21	352	229
			2021-22	406	264
			2022-23	429	286
			2023-24	451	293

			Year	Male	Female
		Apr – Jun	2017-18	291	182
			2018-19	310	204
			2019-20	317	212
			2020-21	357	233
			2021-22	408	272
			2022-23	432	291
			2023-24	459	306
3	5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works (Rs.per day) *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual, givingquarterly estimates*	**Quarter**	**Year**	**Male**	**Female**
		Jul - Sep	2017-18	222	159
			2018-19	236	164
			2019-20	256	180
			2020-21	281	204
			2021-22	324	252
			2022-23	347	250
			2023-24	368	281
		Oct - Dec	2017-18	233	169
			2018-19	254	181
			2019-20	256	187
			2020-21	280	204
			2021-22	325	246
			2022-23	356	262
			2023-24	382	283
		Jan – Mar	2017-18	240	168
			2018-19	250	185
			2019-20	267	199
			2020-21	295	213
			2021-22	330	244
			2022-23	350	268
			2023-24	379	277
		Apr – Jun	2017-18	247	172
			2018-19	261	187
			2019-20	268	203
			2020-21	301	224
			2021-22	332	249
			2022-23	349	271
			2023-24	378	285

4	5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage) *Source: National Bank forAgriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	88.92
		2016-17	90.41
		2017-18	91.77
		2018-19	87.66
		2019-20	91.67
		2020-21	89.71
		2021-22	92.70
		2022-23	96.42
		2023-24	97.04

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: **Total Telephone Subscriptions (in million)** *Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	996.13
		2016	1059.33
		2017	1194.99
		2018	1211.80
		2019	1183.41
		2020	1176.79
		2021	1200.88
		2022	1166.84
		2023	1172.32
		2024	1198.75

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
		2023-24	Central Ministries - 62 States/UTs - 33
		2024-25	Central Ministries - 62 States/UTs - 35

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
S.NO.	**NATIONAL INDICATOR**	**VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**	
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all			
1	6.1.1: Percentage of households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (Urban & Rural) *Source: DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, for Rural and AMRUT Scheme, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for Urban /Periodicity: Annual for Rural and Urban*	**a) Rural**	
		Year	**Value**
		2019-20	21.33
		2020-21	37.97
		2021-22	48.15
		2022-23	59.84
		2023-24	75.75
		2024-25	80.22
		b) Urban	
		Year	**Value**
		2021-22	70.36
		2024-25	75.05
2	6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural) *Source: DDWS Ministry of Jal Shakti, / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	94.57
		2016-17	94.35
		2017-18	95.23
		2018-19	95.98
		2019-20	96.96
		2020-21	98.56
		2021-22	98.64
		2022-23	99.25
		2023-24	99.29
		2024-25	99.62
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: Swacch Bharat Mission –Rural, DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, for Rural and Swacch Bharat Mission – Urban, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for Urban / Periodicity: Annual for Rural and Urban*	**a) Rural**	
		Year	**Value**
		2015-16	50.90
		2016-17	63.02
		2017-18	80.51
		2018-19	99.03
		2019-20 to 2024-25	100.00
		b) Urban	
		Year	**Value**
		2024-25	100.00

2	6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target	Year	Value
	Source: DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, / Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	0.72
		2016-17	18.45
		2017-18	51.50
		2018-19	88.13
		2019-20 to 2024-25	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
		2022-23	97
		2023-24	97.2

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

1	6.3.1: Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies	Year	Value
	Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual	2020	27.96
		2022	47.96
2	6.3.2: Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	Year	Value
	Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual	2015	87
		2016	87
		2017	88
		2018	88
		2019	90
		2021	91
		2022	92
		2023	91

Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply 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
		2024	186.82
		2025	185.30

2	6.4.2: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability *Source: CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2011	62.00
		2013	62.00
		2017	63.33
		2020	61.60
		2022	60.08
		2023	59.26
		2024	60.48
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
		2024	1,449
		2025	1520.8

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

1	6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management *Source: CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value
		2020	45
		2023	75
		2025	75

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

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
		2023	11.00
		2024	11.00

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

National Indicator is under development

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

1	6.b.1: Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC] *Source: DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2021-22	0.81
		2022-23	0.87
		2023-24	0.90
		2024-25	0.90

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
S.NO.	**NATIONAL INDICATOR**	**VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services		
1	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified, *Source: Ministry of Power / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value** 2019-20 / 99.77 2021-22 / 100.00
2	7.1.2: Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel *Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value** 2015-16 / 62.83 2016-17 / 74.16 2017-18 / 82.49 2018-19 / 97.95 2019-20 / 97.94 2020-21 / 98.10 2021-22 / 99.35 2022-23 / 99.80 2023-24 / 106.54 2024-25 / 107.22
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix		
1	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value** (in %) 2015-16 / 16.02 2016-17 / 16.50 2017-18 / 17.49 2018-19 / 19.08 2019-20 / 21.26 2020-21 / 21.67 2021-22 / 21.73 2022-23 / 22.61 2023-24 / 20.75 2024-25 / 22.13
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency		
1	7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (in mega joules per rupee) *Source: Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value** 2015-16 / 0.2556 2016-17 / 0.2414 2017-18 / 0.2356 2018-19 / 0.2338 2019-20 / 0.2239 2020-21 / 0.2176 2021-22 / 0.2198 2022-23 / 0.2192 2023-24 / 0.2180
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, in accordance with their respective programmes of support		
1	7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts percapita) (Similar to indicator 12.a.1) *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2014-15	64.04
		2015-16	69.98
		2016-17	79.29
		2017-18	88.25
		2018-19	93.97
		2019-20	99.77
		2020-21	104.65
		2021-22	114.29
		2022-23	124.38
		2023-24	136.56
		2024-25	156.31

Goal 8: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employmentand decent work for all		
S.NO.	**NATIONAL INDICATOR**	**VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**	

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries

1	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	6.6
		2016-17	6.9
		2017-18	5.6
		2018-19	5.4
		2019-20	2.8
		2020-21	-6.8
		2021-22	8.6
		2022-23	6.5
		2023-24	8.2
		2024-25	5.5

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

1	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2018-19	3.35
2	8.2.2: Total number of patents issued (granted) (similar to indicators 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	34,134
		2023-24	1,03,057
		2024-25	33,504
3	8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	13.1
		2016-17	7.9
		2017-18	7.5
		2018-19	5.4
		2019-20	-3.0
		2020-21	3.1
		2021-22	10.0
		2022-23	-1.7
		2023-24	12.3

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	4.0
		2021-22	4.6
		2022-23	6.3
		2023-24	2.7

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

1	8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector *Source: PLFS, NSSO, 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
		2022-23	74.3
		2023-24	73.2

2	8.3.2: Total number of patents issued (granted) (similar to indicators 8.2.2 and 9.5.3) *Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	6,326
		2016-17	9,847
		2017-18	13,045
		2018-19	15,283
		2019-20	24,936
		2020-21	28,391
		2021-22	30,073
		2022-23	34,134
		2023-24	1,03,057
		2024-25	33,504

3	8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME, (in Rupees 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
		2022-23	22,60,135.28
		2023-24	27,25,657.46
4	8.3.4: Number of MSME registered under the online Udyam Registration Portal *Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2020-21	28,57,387
		2021-22	51,58,808
		2022-23	85,46,400
		2023-24	2,48,92,417
		2024-25	2,06,55,271
5	8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India *Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016	453
		2017	4,846
		2018	8,347
		2019	11,419
		2020	14,284
		2021	19,824
		2022	26,487
		2023	34,837
		2024	34,293

Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour todecouple 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 *Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/ Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2017-18	0.51
		2018-19	0.56
		2019-20	0.60
		2020-21	0.61
		2021-22	0.62

2	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in Kg.)	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
		2023-24	166.4
		2024-25	169.5

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, NSSO, 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
		2022-23	70.0
		2023-24	74.82
2	8.5.2: Unemployment rate	Year	Value
	Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	2017-18	6.1
		2018-19	5.8
		2019-20	4.8
		2020-21	4.2
		2021-22	4.1
		2022-23	3.2
		2023-24	3.2
3	8.5.3: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	Year	Value
	Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	2022-23	61.6
		2023-24	64.3

	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 ortraining (NEET) *Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity:3 years*	Under compilation	

	Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and securethe prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms		
1	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	5.67
		2016	6.38
		2017	2.21
		2018	1.72
		2019	1.65
		2020	1.27
		2021	1.60
		2022	1.63
2	8.7.2: Number of missing children *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	60,443
		2016	63,407
		2017	63,349
		2018	67,134
		2019	73,885
		2020	59,262
		2021	77,535
		2022	83,350

	Target 8.8: protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, inparticular women migrants, and those in precarious employment		
1	8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers *Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2016	37.73
		2017	36.26
		2018	30.34
		2019	27.24
		2020	19.12
		2021	21.77
		2022	22.72
		2023	21.42
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
3	8.8.3: Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2022-23	53.9
		2023-24	53.4

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture andproducts				
1	8.9.1: Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate *Source: Ministry of Tourism / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Total share in GDP (in %)	Growth Rate
		2015-16	2.65	-
		2016-17	2.62	10.68
		2017-18	2.61	10.72
		2018-19	2.61	10.22
		2019-20	2.69	9.91
		2020-21	0.78	-71.55
		2021-22	0.91	38.77
		2022-23	2.60	227.48
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	
		2023	45.4	

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) AutomatedTeller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population *Source: Numerator: Reserve Bank of India and Denominator: Office of the Registrar General &Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Banking Outlets	ATMs
		2015-16	59.9	16.5
		2016-17	60.5	17.1
		2017-18	60.9	16.9
		2018-19	85.4	16.7
		2019-20	98.8	17.5
		2020-21	130.3	17.6
		2021-22	267.5	18.1
		2022-23	158.8	18.7
		2023-24	144.3	18.5
		2024-25	-	18.1
2	8.10.2: Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduledcommercial 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	
		2022-23	2086	
		2023-24	2190	

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

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR			
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fosterinnovation					
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					

9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Source: Ministry of Rural Development / Periodicity: Annual

Year	Value
2020-21	86

9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
Source: (1) Railway Board is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes byRailways/ Periodicity: Annual
(2) Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transportand Highway is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by Roads/ Periodicity: Annual
(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	Foreign	Indian Railways (passenger in million/ freight in million tonnes)
2015-16	15,428 / 2027.40	85.20 / 0.62	50.17/ 1.42	8107 / 1108.62
2016-17	17,861 / 2263.0	103.75 / 0.64	54.87/ 1.52	8,116 / 1110.95
2017-18	20237/ 2484.80	123.32 / 0.70	60.84/ 1.75	8,286 / 1162.64
2018-19	22582/ 2697.00	140.33 / 0.76	64.16/ 1.82	8,439 / 1225.29
2019-20	25199 / 2927.3	141.20 / 0.73	60.77/ 1.56	8,086 / 1212.22
2020-21	22422/ 2689.3	53.33/ 0.47	8.79/ 1.01	1250 / 1233.85
2021-22	26299/ 3031.6	84.18/ 0.61	21.18/ 1.43	3519/ 1418.84
2022-23	-	136.03/ 0.70	54.63/ 1.53	6396/ 1510.76
2023-24	-	153.67/ 0.76	66.79/ 1.63	6905/ 1589.95
2024-25	-	150.83/ 0.72	67.27/ 1.58	-

3	9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use (in Rs. crore)	Year	Current	Constant
	Source: National Account Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	42,19,570	37,31,740
		2016-17	44,76,754	39,10,207
		2017-18	50,53,181	42,89,515
		2018-19	58,86,657	48,03,280
		2019-20	58,55,616	47,01,116
		2020-21	54,63,457	42,92,301
		2021-22	71,93,484	51,74,466
		2022-23	86,95,888	56,36,902
		2023-24	96,24,795	62,20,898

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	17.01	14.12	1718.41
		2021-22	17.05	14.38	1871.30
		2022-23	15.57	13.15	1819.64
		2023-24	16.01	13.02	2025.76
		2024-25	15.68	12.53	2093.17

2	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Year	Value
	Source: PLFS, NSSO, 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
		2022-23	11.40
		2023-24	11.44

3	9.2.3: Percentage share of GVA in Manufacturing to Total GVA	Year	Value
	Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / 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	15.7
		2022-23	14.3
		2023-24	14.3
		2024-25	13.8

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

1	9.3.1: Share of household sector in totalindustry value added *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministryof Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	43.70
		2016-17	43.71
		2017-18	44.07
		2018-19	44.04
		2019-20	44.49
		2020-21	44.10
		2021-22	44.66
		2022-23	44.27
		2023-24	43.22
2	9.3.2: Percentage of credit flow to MSME as apercentage 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	17.16
		2021-22	18.17
		2022-23	18.59
		2023-24	19.32

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

1	9.4.1: Total CO_2 emissions of power sector perunit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore) *Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power /Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	61.45
		2016-17	57.71
		2017-18	53.96
		2018-19	50.84
		2019-20	46.17
		2020-21	45.84
		2021-22	42.46
		2022-23	40.52
2	9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturingvalue added, (Tonne of Oil Equivalent/000' Rupees) *Source: Economic Statistics Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016-17	0.00736
		2017-18	0.00732
		2018-19	0.00772
		2019-20	0.00764
		2020-21	0.00731
		2021-22	0.00630
		2022-23	0.00666
		2023-24	0.00679

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

1	9.5.1: Research and development expenditureas a proportion of GDP *Source: Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology / Periodicity: 2 years*	Year	Value
		2015-16	0.69
		2016-17	0.67
		2017-18	0.67
		2018-19	0.66
		2019-20	0.66
		2020-21	0.64

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

3	9.5.3: Total number of patents issued (granted),(similar to 8.2.2 and 8.3.2) *Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	6,326
		2016-17	9,847
		2017-18	13,045
		2018-19	15,283
		2019-20	24,936
		2020-21	28,391
		2021-22	30,073
		2022-23	34,134
		2023-24	1,03,057
		2024-25	33,504

4	9.5.4: Percentage share of spending on Intellectual Property Product to total 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	3.13
		2022-23	3.08
		2023-24	3.05

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

National Indicator is under development

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

1	9.b.1: Share of IPP in total Gross Fixed CapitalFormation *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value	
		2015-16	12.26	
		2016-17	13.55	
		2017-18	11.69	
		2018-19	11.45	
		2019-20	11.71	
		2020-21	12.51	
		2021-22	10.59	
		2022-23	9.87	
		2023-24	10.03	
2	9.b.2: Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Current	Constant
		2015-16	4.17	4.54
		2016-17	4.45	4.90
		2017-18	4.26	4.76
		2018-19	4.49	5.02
		2019-20	4.73	5.36
		2020-21	5.35	6.17
		2021-22	5.43	6.04
		2022-23	6.00	6.48
		2023-24	6.02	6.70

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

1	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology *Source: Department of Telecommunications,Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Population covered by a mobile-cellular network (%)	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	Population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (%)
		2018	97	94	94
		2019	99.1	98.2	97.9
		2020	99.1	98.6	98.5
		2021	99.2	98.8	98.7
		2022	99.2	98.8	98.7
		2023	99.2	98.88	98.83
		2024	99.28	97.09	99.06

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR		

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

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: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: 5 Years*	**For 2011-12**	**Rural**	**Urban**
		Bottom 40 %	13.61	13.35
		Total	15.59	11.27

2	10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of household expenditure *Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 5 Years*	**Year**	**Rural**	**Urban**
		2011-12	0.283	0.363
		2022-23	0.266	0.314
		2023-24	0.237	0.284

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

1	10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure *Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: 5 Years*	**Year**	**Rural**	**Urban**
		2011-12	4.28	10.89
		2022-23	4.93	7.88
		2023-24	3.39	6.26

2	10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments, (similar to indicators 5.5.1 and 16.7.1) *Source: Election Commission of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and MoHUA/Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs; Annual for State Legislative Assemblies*	**Year**	**Lok Sabha**	**State Assemblies**	**ULB**	**PRI**
		2014	11.42	-	-	46.14
		2019	14.36	11.00	43.16	44.37
		2020	-	11.00	-	-
		2021	-	9.00	-	-
		2022	-	9.00	-	45.61
		2023	-	9.00	-	-
		2024	13.6	9.44	-	-

3	10.2.3: Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers *Source: PLFS, NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**		**Value**	
		2022-23		49.0	
		2023-24		48.7	

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

National Indicator is under development

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

1	10.4.1: Labour Share of GDP *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value (%)**
		2015-16	30.23
		2016-17	30.65
		2017-18	30.87
		2018-19	31.29
		2019-20	32.10
		2020-21	32.61
		2021-22	32.60
		2022-23	33.13
		2023-24	32.89

2	10.4.2: Percentage of budget allocated to Northeastern 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
		2023-24	2.10
3	10.4.3: Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of SCs and STs *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	2.86
		2016-17	3.18
		2017-18	3.93
		2018-19	3.92
		2019-20	4.82
		2020-21	4.50
		2021-22	5.92
		2022-23	5.87
		2023-24	6.19
		2024-25	6.02

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

1	10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators *Source: Reserve Bank of India / Periodicity: Annual*	Items	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	Non-performing loans to total gross loans	Return on assets	Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	Capital to assets
		2014-15	10.21	15.30	4.23	0.75	26.70	5.91	6.86
		2015-16	10.86	30.66	7.39	0.25	23.46	9.71	7.12
		2016-17	10.69	37.81	8.95	0.31	27.95	7.46	7.15
		2017-18	11.95	40.98	10.85	-0.19	25.93	10.97	7.25
		2018-19	11.94	30.12	8.85	-0.18	24.60	7.09	7.51
		2019-20	13.80	21.50	8.43	0.01	26.45	9.99	7.70
		2020-21	13.04	23.80	8.56	2.59	25.49	13.32	8.09
		2021-22	14.24	10.11	5.76	0.88	24.42	10.14	8.28
		2022-23	15.43	8.26	4.25	1.11	23.36	6.96	8.47
		2023-24	14.55	4.48	2.88	1.74	71.13	3.14	8.33

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

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

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementationof planned and well-managed migration policies			
1	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly incomeearned in country of destination *Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015 To 2017	1.43	
		2018 To 2022	2.14	
		2023 To 2024	1.5	

Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developedcountries, 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 developingcountries, 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 corridorswith costs higher than 5 per cent			
1	10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, (costof Sending/Receiving USD 200 in Public Sector Banks) *Source: Reserve Bank of India / Periodicity: Annual*	**Bank Type/Mode** (For 2016-17)	**Sending**	**Receiving**
		Direct Transfer to Bank Account/ Electronic Wire	0 - 6.7	0 - 1.5
		SWIFT	0 - 21.3	0.5 - 4.4

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
S.NO.	**NATIONAL INDICATOR**	**VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums		
1	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing *Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity:3 years*	Under compilation

Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety,notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

1	11.2.1: Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport *Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /*	Year		Public transport facility within 500 m from place of living (in Percentage)
		2020-21		89.6

2	11.2.2: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similarto indicator 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
		2022	12.4	30.67

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

1	11.3.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (in %) (similar to indicator 11.a.1) *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	25.61
		2016	33.17
		2017	34.51
		2018	34.93
		2019	34.93
		2020	35.84
		2021	39.00
		2022	37.30
		2023	37.30
		2024	37.30
		2025	37.30

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

1	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection andconservation 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 thedirect economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting thepoor and people in vulnerable situations

1	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to indicators 1.5.1 and 13.1.1) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2023	277 .0865
		2024	66.6614*

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
		2015-16	17.97
		2016-17	23.14
		2017-18	28.57
		2018-19	53.00
		2019-20	65.00
		2020-21	68.18
		2021-22	73.00
		2022-23	76.00
		2023-24	78.46
		2024-25	80.7
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
		2015- 2016	43
		2016-2017	53
		2017-2018	74
		2018-2019	74
		2019-2020	96
		2020-2021	97
		2021- 2022	98
		2022- 2023	95
		2023- 2024	97
		2024-25	97.7
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*	**For the year 2020** The number of good air days for 263 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.	
		For the year 2021 The number of good air days for 386 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.	
		For the year 2022 The number of good air days for 430 cities have been computed, when daily average concentration of PM10 is below 100 µg/m3. The city-wise data has been given in data tables.	
		For the year 2023 The number of good air days for 508 cities have been computed, when daily average concentration of PM10 is below 100 µg/m3. The city-wise data has been given in data tables.	

	Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women andchildren, older persons and persons with disabilities		
1	11.7.1: Proportion of households reporting an open space within 500 meters from premises (urban) *Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity:3 years*	**Year**	**Open public space within 500 m from place of living (in Percentage)**
		2020-21	64.8

	Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengtheningnational and regional development planning		
1	11.a.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (in %) (similar to indicator 11.3.1) *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	25.61
		2016	33.17
		2017	34.51
		2018	34.93
		2019	34.93
		2020	35.84
		2021	39.00
		2022	37.30
		2023	37.30
		2024	37.30
		2025	37.30

	Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integratedpolicies 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 disasterrisk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (similar to indicators 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 2024	1.00
2	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to indicators 1.5.4 and 13.1.3) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	0.90
		2018	0.93
		2019	0.93
		2020	0.92
		2022	0.92
		2023	0.89
		2024	0.89

Target 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
The target is not relevant in the national context

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR		
Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and production patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries				
1	12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies *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: Food Loss index *Source: Ministry of Food Processing Industries / Periodicity: 5 years*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015	100	
		2020	90.25	
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	-0.13	0.24
		2021-22	-0.23	0.22
		2022-23	-0.12	0.23
		2023-24	-0.22	0.16
		2024-25	-0.08	0.17
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 EnvironmentalAgreements 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, by type of treatment *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value (a)**	**Value (b)**
		2017-18	7.19	0.51
		2018-19	6.50	0.56
		2019-20	6.54	0.60
		2020-21	6.81	0.61
		2021-22	9.02	3.77
		2022-23	9.28	3.55

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse			
1	12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2019-20	829
		2020-21	2,027
		2022-23	2,057
		2023-24	2,447
		2024-25	3,036
2	12.5.2: Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2020-21	79
		2021-22	89
		2022-23	89
		2023-24	90
		2024-25	90.43
3	12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	No. of ULBs
		2024-25	4,347

Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integratesustainability information into their reporting cycle		
1	12.6.1: Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports *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 theCentral 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 developmentand lifestyles in harmony with nature		
1	12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b)curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to indicators 4.7.1 and13.3.1) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education /Periodicity: Annual*	**For the year 2020**	
		Area	**Value**
		Policy	1.00
		Curricula	0.92
		Teacher Education	0.95
		Student Assessment	1.00

Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards moresustainable patterns of consumption and production		
1	12.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Similar to indicator 7.b.1) *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2014-15	64.04
		2015-16	69.98
		2016-17	79.29
		2017-18	88.25
		2018-19	93.97
		2019-20	99.77
		2020-21	104.65
		2021-22	114.29
		2022-23	124.38
		2023-24	136.56
		2024-25	156.31

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 andenvironmental 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,NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value**

Year	Value
2015-16	0.22
2016-17	0.18
2017-18	0.14
2018-19	0.13
2019-20	0.19
2020-21	0.20
2021-22	0.03
2022-23	0.03

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

S. NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			
1	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to indicators 1.5.1 and 11.5.1) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2023	277 .0865
		2024	66.6614* * During the Monsoon Period
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 indicators 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 2024	1.00
3	13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to indicators 1.5.4 and 11.b.2) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	0.90
		2018	0.93
		2019	0.93
		2020	0.92
		2022	0.92
		2023	0.89
		2024	0.89
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.			
1	13.2.1: Whether the country has nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change *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*	36	

3	13.2.3: Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards *Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2018	86.25
		2019	91.71
		2020	91.79
		2021	91.27
		2022	88.99
		2023	90.33

Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation,impact reduction and early warning			
1	13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to Indicators 4.7.1 and 12.8.1) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education /Periodicity: Annual*	**For 2020**	
		Area	Value
		Policy	1.00
		Curricula	0.92
		Teacher Education	0.95
		Student Assessment	1.00

Target 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention onClimate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
The target is not relevant in the national context

Target 13.b: promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalizedcommunities
The target is not relevant in the national context

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

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities,including marine debris and nutrient pollution			
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: Moderate = 7 Good = 2	
		2020-21	Out of 9 Coastal States,Number of States in the category of: Moderate = 9 Good = 0	
		2021-22	Out of 8 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 =8 ii) Good =3 iii) Very Good= 2	
		2023-24	Out of 12 Coastal States/UTs,Number of States/UTs in the category of: i) Moderate =10 ii) Good =2	
		2024-25	Out of 12 Coastal States/UTs,Number of States/UTs in the category of: i) Moderate =11 ii) Good =1	
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	
		2022-23	67.71	
		2023-24	66.76	
		2024-25	67.26	
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			
1	14.2.1: Number of CZMP (Coastal Zone Management Plan (for 11 coastal State/UT's) *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2019	Out of 11 Coastal States/UTs, Number of CZMP = 4.	

	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: **10** Greater than 8: **44**
		2021-22	Less than 8: **8** Greater than 8: **54**
		2022-23	Less than 8: **18** Greater than 8: **47**
		2023-24	Less than 8: **14** Greater than 8: **34**
		2024-25	Less than 8: **9** Greater than 8: **41**

	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
		2021-22	5.311
		2022-23	5.311
		2023-24	5.311
		2024-25	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 *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years*	**Year**	**Value**
		2020	5.47
		2022	4.60
2	14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves *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	0.48
		2021-23	-0.15

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

National Indicator is under development

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

National Indicator is under development

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

1	14.a.1: Allocation of budget resources (Budget Estimates) for Ocean Services,Modelling, Applications, Resources and Technology (OSMART) scheme (in Rs.crore) *Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2019-20	445
		2020-21	567
		2021-22	528.59
		2022-23	498.95
		2023-24	460
		2024-25	366.5

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

1	14.b.1: Assistance to the traditional/artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements, (in Number & in Rs. lakh) *Source: Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries /Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Boats	Project Cost
		2016-17	259	1,098.25
		2017-18	285	1,012.5
		2018-19	560	1,930
		2019-20	110	500
		2020-21	1851	7755
		2021-22	1358	6790
		2022-23	2266	8409.05
		2023-24	1023	1373.85
		2024-25	208	914

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

1	14.c.1: Compliance of international laws *Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual*	Yes

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

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	

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

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR		
1	15.1.1: Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	21.34
		2017	21.54
		2019	21.67
		2021	21.75
		2023	21.76
2	15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	5.14
		2016	5.18
		2017	5.18
		2018	5.27
		2019	5.27
		2020	5.33
		2021	5.33
		2022	5.42
		2023	5.43
		2024	5.69
3	15.1.3: Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage of total wetland area *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2016	4.15
		2017	4.15
		2018	4.15
		2019	7.00
		2020	7.09
		2021	7.14
		2022	8.69
		2023	8.73
		2024	8.90

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

S.NO.	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Component			
1	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management *Source: FSI, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years*		Net change in area under forest and tree cover (sq.km.)	Above-ground biomass in forest ('000 tonnes)	Proportion of geographical area under legally established protected areas (in %)	Proportion of forest and protected area under a long-term management plan
		2017	6678/1243	2237549	4.93	-
		2019	3976/1212	2256533	5.01	-
		2021	2937.20/15697.94	2319910	5.26	-
		2023	156.41/1289	2374376	-	-

2	15.2.2: Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover *Source: FSI, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value
		2019	0.6017
		2021	1.1112
		2023	1.1339

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

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

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

1	15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts *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	-0.19
		2021-23	0.08
2	15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita net state domestic product at current prices of Himalayan States over previous year *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	10.77
		2016-17	9.91
		2017-18	15.00
		2018-19	7.81
		2019-20	9.42
		2020-21	-3.77
		2021-22	12.66
		2022-23	11.58
		2023-24	11.91

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 Agricultureand Farmers Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	**From 2021 onwards**	
		Component	**Response**
		Whether the Country is a contracting Party to the InternationalTreaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Yes
		Whether the Country is a partyto the Nagoya Protocol	Yes
		Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework ormeasures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Yes
		Whether the Country has legislative, administrative and policy framework ormeasures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House	Yes

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

1	15.7.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to indicator 15.c.1) *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	698
		2016	565
		2017	342
		2018	207
		2019	296
		2020	406
		2021	632
		2022	554
		2023	296
		2024	198

Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien specieson 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, povertyreduction 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, definedas implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting *Source: (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	(a) National target exists and progress is on track for achievement

Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity andecosystems		
National Indicator is under development		

Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provideadequate 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**

Year	Value
2015-16	0.05
2016-17	0.04
2017-18	0.06
2018-19	0.09
2019-20	0.07
2020-21	0.06
2021-22	0.07
2022-23	0.07
2023-24	0.07

Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing thecapacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities		
1	15.c.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to indicator 15.7.1) *Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value**

Year	Value
2015	698
2016	565
2017	342
2018	207
2019	296
2020	406
2021	632
2022	554
2023	296
2024	198

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justicefor all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		
S.NO.	**NATIONAL INDICATOR**	**VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		
1	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value**
		2015 / 2.63
		2016 / 2.47
		2017 / 2.34
		2018 / 2.28
		2019 / 2.24
		2020 / 2.23
		2021 / 2.20
		2022 / 2.13
2	16.1.3: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity:Annual*	**Year** / **Value**
		2015 / 58.62
		2016 / 59.07
		2017 / 97.74
		2018 / 96.89
		2019 / 99.30
		2020 / 96.82
		2021 / 101.25
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children		
1	16.2.1: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year,(Per 1,00,000 children) *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value**
		2015 / 22.06
		2016 / 24.95
		2017 / 31.13
		2018 / 33.74
		2019 / 35.15
		2020 / 30.34
		2021 / 35.3
		2022 / 38.33
2	16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value**
		2015 / 1.99
		2016 / 1.81
		2017 / 0.45
		2018 / 0.41
		2019 / 0.48
		2020 / 0.30
		2021 / 0.50
		2022 / 0.49

3	16.2.3: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Year	Value
	Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (National Family Health survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years	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	Year	Value
	Source: Ministry of Law and Justice / Periodicity: Annual	2016	1.82
		2017	1.82
		2018	1.81
		2019	1.83
		2020	1.87
		2021	1.89
		2022	1.92
		2023	1.93
		2024	1.93
2	16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (in %)	Year	Value
	Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs /Periodicity: Annual	2015	67.2
		2016	67.7
		2017	68.5
		2018	69.4
		2019	69.2
		2020	76.1
		2021	77.1
		2022	75.8
3	16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population	Year	Value
	Source: Ministry of Law and Justice / Periodicity: Annual	2016	1.33
		2017	1.34
		2018	1.38
		2019	1.39
		2020	1.48
		2021	1.48
		2022	1.50
		2023	1.53
		2024	1.55

Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets andcombat all forms of organized crime			
1	16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act	Year	Value
	Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual	2015	53,300
		2016	55,660
		2017	58,053
		2018	66,305
		2019	73,713
		2020	68,463
		2021	74,482
		2022	80,118

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

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

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

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

1	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approvedbudget (in percentage)	Year	Value (in %)
	Source: DEA, Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	100.75
		2016-17	99.86
		2017-18	99.78
		2018-19	94.80
		2019-20	96.41
		2020-21	115.37
		2021-22	108.92
		2022-23	106.29
		2023-24	98.68
		2024-25	96.58
2	16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to indicator 16.10.1)	Year	Value
	Source: Central Information Commission / Periodicity: Annual	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 indicators 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 ULBs; Annual for State Legislative Assemblies*	Year	Lok Sabha	State Assemblies	ULB	PRI
		2014	11.42	-	-	46.14
		2019	14.36	11.00	43.16	44.37
		2020	-	11.00	-	-
		2021	-	9.00	-	-
		2022	-	9.00	-	45.61
		2023	-	9.00	-	-
		2024	13.6	9.44	-	-

2	16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies (Lok Sabha) *Source: Election Commission of India / Periodicity: 5 Years*	Year	**2014**	**2019**	**2024**
		SCs	15.47	15.47	15.47
		STs	8.66	8.66	8.66

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

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

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

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

2	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar (in percentage) *Source: Unique Identification Authority of India / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value (in %)
		2017-18	89.60
		2018-19	90.40
		2019-20	90.30
		2020-21	90.97
		2021-22	92.35
		2022-23	93.33
		2023-24	95.47

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation andinternational agreements			
1	16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to indicator 16.6.2) *Source: Central Information Commission / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	81.77
		2016-17	80.90
		2017-18	82.06
		2018-19	80.98
		2019-20	60.91
		2020-21	79.42
		2021-22	61.77
Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels,in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime			
1	16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions incompliance with the Paris Principles *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 revitalize the Global partnership for SustainableDevelopment		
S.NO.	**NATIONAL INDICATOR**	**VALUE OF THE INDICATOR**

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

1	17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in %) *Source: Numerator: Ministry of Finance; Denominator: National Accounts Division, NSO, 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	8.23
		2021-22	9.20
		2022-23	8.86
		2023-24	9.06
		2024-25	9.18
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

1	17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income (in %) *Source: Numerator - Reserve Bank of India; Denominator - National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	2.16
		2016-17	1.86
		2017-18	1.50
		2018-19	1.62
		2019-20	1.99
		2020-21	2.08
		2021-22	1.80
		2022-23	1.27
		2023-24	0.75
		2024-25	0.50

2	17.3.2: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (in %)	Year	Value
	Source: (a) Numerator - Reserve Bank of India; (b) Denominator - National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation /Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	2.98
		2016-17	2.47
		2017-18	2.42
		2018-19	2.66
		2019-20	2.77
		2020-21	2.86
		2021-22	2.63
		2022-23	3.14
		2023-24	3.05
		2024-25	2.43

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 services (in %)	Year	Value
	Source: Reserve Bank of India / Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	10.5
		2016-17	9.8
		2017-18	8.9
		2018-19	7.5
		2019-20	7.8
		2020-21	9.8
		2021-22	6.1
		2022-23	6.3
		2023-24	8.1
		2024-25	8.2

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 coordinationamong 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	Year	Broadband (>=512 Kbps)	Narrowband (<512 Kbps)
	Source: Numerator - Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications;Denominator - Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual	2015-16	1.32	0.269
		2016-17	1.40	0.256
		2017-18	1.37	0.250
		2018-19	1.39	0.245
		2019-20	1.43	0.241
		2020-21	1.68	0.240
		2021-22	1.99	0.002
		2022-23	2.42	0.033
		2023-24	2.87	0.016
		2024-25	3.10	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

	17.8.1: Total number of Internet Subscriptions (in million) (similar to Indicator 4.4.2)	Year	Value
1	*Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual*	2015	302.36
		2016	342.65
		2017	422.20
		2018	493.96
		2019	636.73
		2020	743.19
		2021	825.30
		2022	824.89
		2023	881.25
		2024	954.40

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

National Indicator is under development

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

National Indicator is under development

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

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

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

National Indicator is under development

Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence		
1	17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Yes

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development		
National Indicator is under development		

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

Target 17.16: Enhance the Global partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the SustainableDevelopment Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries		
1	17.16.1: Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supportsthe achievement of the sustainable development goals *Source: Social Statistics Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity:Annual*	**Year** / **Value**
		2019-20 / 11
		2020-21 / 21
		2021-22 / 27
		2022-23 / 28
		2023-24 / 28
		2024-25 / 29

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience andresourcing strategies of partnerships		
National Indicator is under development		

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and smallisland developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		
1	17.18.2: Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complieswith the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics *Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Yes
2	17.18.3: Whether the country has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding and under implementation, by source of funding *Source: CICD, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Yes

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development thatcomplement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries		
1	17.19.1: Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh) *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and ProgrammeImplementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year** / **Value**
		2016-17 / 3,07,451
		2017-18 / 2,95,147
		2018-19 / 3,96,303
		2019-20 / 5,20,267
		2020-21 / 4,35,480
		2021-22 / 4,87,440
		2022-23 / 6,15,030

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

Metadata

SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.2.1	
Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty 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	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 1.2.1
References	Data is available on the website http://niti.gov.in

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

SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.1	
Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.1: 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
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Labour and Employment
Department/Division	International Labour Affairs Section
Description of Indicator	Social protection systems include contributory and non-contributory schemes for children, pregnant women with newborns, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, persons with disabilities, and older persons. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory).
Computation	Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit: Ratio of the population receiving cash, statutory and periodic benefits under at least one of the social protection benefits (contributory or non-contributory benefit) or actively contributing to at least one social security scheme to the total population.
Unit of Measurement	Percentage
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	National
Type of Disaggregation	
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 1.3.1
References	World Social Protection Report 2024-26 ILO | Social Protection Platform

SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.2	
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	1.3.2: 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	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	
References	Report is available on the website https://www.nabard.org

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: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care 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	
References	Data is available on the website http://socialjustice.nic.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 Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The basic service are those services that meet human basic needs like drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education etc. The indicator is based on different components of basic services which are captured through 6 standalone indicators under different SDG targets.
Computation	This indicator is combination of national indicators 3.8.1, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.2, 9.c.1 and 11.6.1. The data on these indicators are available under respective SDGs and associated targets.
Unit of Measurement	-
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial Match with GIF 1.4.1
References	NA

SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.4.2	
Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and 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 1.4.3	
Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.3: Percentage of households living in kachha houses
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	Kachha houses are defined as houses made with made with mud, thatch or other low-quality materials. Data is collected under NFHS
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Households living in kaccha house **Denominator:** Total number of 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 http://rchiips.org

SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.5.1

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

SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.5.3

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

SDG 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.5.4	
Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce 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-poor and 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 of adolescent 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 of adolescent 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 of adolescent 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 under 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 of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Indicator	2.2.4 : Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The Body Mass Index (BMI) is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height and is universally expressed in units of kg/sq. meter. 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 of adolescent 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 under 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 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	2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Department/Division	Agriculture Statistics, ES&E Division, DA&FW
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as productivity of wheat and rice in per hectare area under its cultivation.
Computation	**Numerator:** Production of wheat/rice **Denominator:** Area under wheat/rice cultivation **Multiplier:** -
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 web portal upag.gov.in/ under the caption 'REPORTS →Published Report → APY.

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). The indicator which is the ratio of Agri Credit to Agriculture Gross Value Output (GVO), indicates the intensity of credit in agriculture. Higher the level of development, higher the intensity expected. Agriculture Credit: The agriculture credit can be broadly classified on the basis of tenure of loans: Short-Term Crop/Agri Loans and Agriculture Term Loans
Computation	**Numerator:** Institutional credit to agriculture sector during Financial Year **Denominator:** Agriculture Gross Value Output (GVO) **Multiplier:** NIL
Unit of measurement	Ratio
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	NAS data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in NABARD (ENSURE portal)

SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.4.1

Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively 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	Agriculture Census Unit-II, DA&FW
Description of Indicator	Net Sown Area/Cultivable land.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Net Sown Area **Denominator:** Total Cultivable Land
Unit of measurement	Thousand Hectare
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 practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively 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 practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively 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 and APEDA, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
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 national standards 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 NPOP and PGS data available for the year 2023-24
Unit of measurement	In hectares
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 NPOP and PGS

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 traditional knowledge, 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 GeneBank
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 and transboundary 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. The data related to transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction is under compilation.
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 in agriculture to GVA in agriculture
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures extent of expenditure in intellectual property products which is related to research and development in agriculture sector.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Expenditure on IPP in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing during reference year **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	Agriculture Marketing Division, DAC&FW & Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)
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 & Census Commissioner, India
Description of Indicator	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is derived as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported under the Sample Registration System (SRS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Maternal death during three reference years **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 delivery during 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 3.2.1

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
Indicator	3.2.1: Under-five Mortality Rate
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
Description of Indicator	Under-5 Mortality rate which is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of 5, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate 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	Geographical location (rural/urban); Sex
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 3.2.1
References	SRS Report is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in

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

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.1	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	National AIDS Control Organization
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the number of new HIV infections in a given reference period per 1,000 uninfected population.
Computation	**Numerator:** New HIV infections in reference period **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	Partial match with GIF 3.3.1
References	India HIV Estimates, Data to be 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	-

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	As per the HIV Sentinel Surveillance plus 2021 the target population considered for computation was: i. Pregnant woman of aged 15–49 years, and ii. Attending the antenatal clinic for the first time during the current round of surveillance. Hence the indicator gives the prevalence of Hepatitis B per 100000 of this target population
Computation	**Numerator**: Total Positive Hepatitis B cases among pregnant woman of aged 15–49 years and attending the antenatal clinic for the first time during the current round of surveillance. **Denominator:** Total pregnant woman of aged 15–49 years and attending the antenatal clinic for the first time during the current round of surveillance. Prevalence is weighted/adjusted for the age-specific antenatal care clinic population where unweighted prevalence would be the ratio of positives for hepatitis B and total sample tested per 100 population. **Multiplier:** 100000
Unit of measurement	Individuals
Periodicity	2 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State
Type of Disaggregation	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 3.3.4
References	Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C (HIV Sentinel Surveillance plus, 2021, round 17) Report 2023

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 cases reported.
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 disability 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) is multibacillary, 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 **x** population during the 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 website www.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 is expressed 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 to humans through mosquitoes. Infection is usually acquired in childhood causing hidden damage to the lymphatic system which can lead to the abnormal enlargement of body parts.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) **Denominator:** Total endemic districts **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

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

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.4.1

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

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.4.2

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases 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	-
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 and harmful 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 and harmful 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 for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Family Planning Division
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	Exact 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 for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
Description of Indicator	This indicator is calculated as number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. 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	Exact 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 for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies 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 delivered in 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 for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Family Planning Division
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 for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies 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: Coverage of essential health service
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	a. Department of Health and Family Welfare b. Department of Health and Family Welfare c. National Centre for Disease Control d. Department of Health and Family Welfare e. - f. Central TB Division g. National AIDS Control Organization h. CBHI and Medical Education Division
Description of Indicator	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on 8 tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). 8 tracer indicators are: a. Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, who had four or more antenatal care visits (for the last birth) b. Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Pentavalent or DPT vaccine c. International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness d. Percentage of children (under age 5 years) with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or health provider e. Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 population (based on total number of beds in Government and private hospitals) f. Percentage of TB cases (Drug sensitive TB) successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period g. HIV patients currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV h. Health professionals (physicians, psychiatrists, and surgeons) per capita, relative to maximum thresholds for each cadre

Computation	a. Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, who had four or more antenatal care visits (for the last birth)
	  Numerator: Number of women age 15−49 years with a live birth in a given time period (in the 5 years preceding the survey) who received antenatal care four or more times for their most recent live birth
	  Denominator: Total number of women age 15−49 years with a live birth in the same period
	  Multiplier: 100
	b. Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Pentavalent or DPT vaccine
	  Numerator: Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent or DPT
	  Denominator: Total number of children age 12-23 months
	  Multiplier: 100
	c. International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
	  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
	d. Percentage of children under age 5 years with symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider
	  Numerator: Number of children under age 5 years with symptoms of ARI who seek advice or sought treatment from the health facility or provider in the two weeks preceding the survey
	  Denominator: Total children under age 5 years with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey
	  Multiplier: 100
	e. −
	f. Percentage of TB cases (Drug sensitive TB) successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period
	  Numerator: Number of TB cases (Drug sensitive TB) with successful treatment outcome (cured plus treatment complete) during a specified period.

Denominator: Total number of TB cases (Drug sensitive TB) notified to the national health authorities during the specified period

    Multiplier:100

g.   HIV patients currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV

    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

h. Health professionals (physicians, psychiatrists, and surgeons) per capita, relative to maximum thresholds for each cadre

    Medical doctors density per 1 000 population (physicians):

    Numerator = No. of Registered Doctors in the National and State Medical Councils

    Denominator= Total population as on 1st March

    Multiplier: 1000

    Transformed indicator of doctor: IF(ratio > 18 then 100 otherwise ratio/(18*100)

    Psychiatrists per 100 000 population:

    Numerator =(Number of MD (Psychiatry) seats/Total MBBS seats)* No. of Registered Doctors in the National and State Medical Councils

    Denominator= Total population as on 1st March

    Multiplier: 100000

    Transformed indicator of Psychiatrists: IF(ratio > 0.9 then 100 otherwise ratio/(0.9*100)

    Surgeons per 100 000 population:

    Numerator =(Number of MS seats/Total MBBS seats)* No. of Registered Doctors in the National and State Medical Councils

    Denominator= Total population as on 1st March

    Multiplier: 100000

    Transformed indicator of Surgeon: IF(ratio > 14 then 100 otherwise ratio/(14*100)

Health workforce index = GEOMEAN(TI of doctor, TI of Psychiatrists, TI of Surgeons)

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

Periodicity	Annual

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

Type of Disaggregation	-

Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 3.8.1

References	Tracer Indicator No.	References
	a.	https://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml
	b.	https://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml
	c.	Electronic State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool (e-SPAR), 2023, NCDC
	d.	https://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml
	e.	-
	f.	https://nikshay.in/
	g.	UNAIDS, GAM report, Sankalak report Data to be available on the website http://naco.gov.in
	h.	-

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

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.3

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator	3.8.3: Percentage of women aged 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of women age 30-49 who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer. 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 3.8.4

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 essential health-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 $\geq$140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic $\geq$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 the reference 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	-
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 essential health-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	-
References	Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.9.2	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator	3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma during a reference year. 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 reference year 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	Partial match with GIF 3.9.3
References	Publication: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.a.1	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
Indicator	3.a.1: Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless),
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare (Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS))
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined percentage of adults 15 years and above who are currently using tobacco during the reference period
Computation	**Numerator:** Adults 15 years and above who are currently using tobacco during the reference period **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 computed based on the data from the Report of "National Health Profile". The indicator is defined as total number of Doctors, Ayush Practitioners 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	Data is available on the website https://cbhidghs.nic.in

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.c.2	
Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention ofthe health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator	3.c.2: Percentage of government spending (including current and capital expenditure) in health sector to GDP
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Percentage of government spending on health sector out of GDP during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Government expenditures on health sector during the reference period **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, risk reduction 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 secondary education 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	Exact match with GIF 4.1.1
References	Data is available on nas.gov.in

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.1.2	
Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Indicator	4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 12
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	Exact match with GIF 4.1.2
References	Data is available on the website: 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 secondary education 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 secondary education 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 I to 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. In India, the education upto class 8 is free and compulsory.
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	-
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	https://dsel.education.gov.in/rte

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.2.1	
Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care 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/sRepor 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 and pre-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 and care.
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/sReport 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, vocational and tertiary education including university.
Indicator	4.3.2: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of Higher Education
Description of Indicator	GER is ratio of the total number of students enrolled in Higher Education (regardless of age) to the eligible population (of age group of 18-23 years.)
Computation	**Numerator: Total Enrolment in higher education, including technical and vocational education (regardless of age)** **Denominator:** Total population in the age group (18-23 years) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), Reports https://aishe.gov.in/

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.4.1	
Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of the youth and adults to have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
Indicator	4.4.1: Percentage of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools with internet facilities
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education and Literacy
Description of Indicator	Total number of schools at Secondary and Higher Secondary level of education with access to Internet
Computation	a) Numerator: Total Number of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools having Internet facilities b) Denominator: Total number of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools c)Multiplier: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/udiseplus-archive/#/home

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.4.2	
Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of the youth and adults to have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
Indicator	4.4.2: Total number of Internet Subscriptions (in million) (similar to indicator 17.8.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Communications
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the total number of internet subscriptions in the country.
Computation	Total number of Internet Subscriptions
Unit of measurement	
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	

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 education and 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 Education and Literacy and Department of School & Higher Education
Description of Indicator	It is the ratio of female GER to the male GER at primary, secondary, higher secondary and tertiary 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:** NIL
Unit of measurement	Ratio
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 4.5.1
References	Data is available on the website: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), Report https://aishe.gov.in/ 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 Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	Percentage of persons able to read and write short simple statements in their everyday life with understanding and also able to perform simple arithmetic calculations for each State/UT
Computation	Percentage of the number of literate persons out of the total number of persons in the same age group, excluding persons with unknown literacy status.
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 4.6.1
References	- NSSO 79th Round , MosPI https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/CAMS%20Report_October_N.pdf

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) student assessment (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 (as per 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 and toilets (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities (f) basic hand washing facilities (g) internet 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	Exact 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 small island developing States
Indicator	4.c.1: Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and 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 and higher 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 (not less 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	Exact 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 & Census Commissioner, India
Description of Indicator	Sex Ratio at Birth is defined as the ratio of number of female live births in a population to the number of male live births in the population, in a given time period, scaled to a Denominator of 1,000. Data is collected under SRS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female live births **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	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	SRS Report is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.4	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator	5.1.4: Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 1,00,000 Female Population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year per 1,00,000 female population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year **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 5.1.5	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator	5.1.5: Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** female average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees **Denominator:** male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Proportion
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.1	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.1: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence committed by their Husband/partner among the total women aged 18-49 surveyed. 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	Exact 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	Exact 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 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	Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.4	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of number of sexual crime against girl victims (below 18 years) during the reference year among the total child victims (below 18 years) registered under crime against children during 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 & Census Commissioner, 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	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	http://censusindia.gov.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.3.1	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
Indicator	5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 20-24 years first married by exact age 18 years among the total Women aged 20-24years. 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	Exact 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	NSSO
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Here, Average time spent per person in activity 'A' = (Total time spent by the participants in activity 'A') ÷ (Total number of persons)
Computation	**Numerator:** (Estimated Minutes spent in a day on an average per person on unpaid domestic services for household members + Estimated Minutes spent in a day on an average per person on unpaid caregiving services for household members) **Denominator:** 1440 **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 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 – 2024* 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 of decision-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 of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions.
Computation	Measure-I: the proportion of women working in managerial positions to total workers in managerial positions 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	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match GIF 5.5.2
References	-
SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.5.3	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-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 Lok Sabha 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 5.5.4	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator	5.5.4: Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population. Indicator is defined as the ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female Labour Force Participation Rate **Denominator:** Male Labour Force Participation Rate **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Ratio
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.6.1	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as 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	5.6.1 : Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Family Planning Division
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	NFHS Survey Reports

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	Percent
Periodicity	4 years
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 5.6.2
References	-

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.6.3	
Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as 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	5.6.3: 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 natural resources, 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 Unit, 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 https://agcensus1.da.gov.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 natural resources, in accordance with national laws
Indicator	5.a.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender-wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	Average wage earnings per day received by casual wage labourers engaged in works other than public works. 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 natural resources, in accordance with national laws
Indicator	5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as total wages earned as casual wage labourers (in works other than public work in agriculture) per number of days in which worked as casual wage labourer (in works other than public work in agriculture). 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 natural resources, 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: Total Telephone Subscriptions (in million)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Communications
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	. The indicator is defined as total number of telephone subscriptions in the country.
Computation	Total Telephone subscription in million
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	– Telecom Service Providers, Quarterly Performance Indicators Report (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India)

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

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

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.1.2	
Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Indicator	6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of population residing in Non-Quality Affected habitations. Non-Quality Affected habitations refer to habitations free from water contamination like fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metal.
Computation	**Numerator:** Rural population getting safe drinking water using improved drinking water sources **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	Rural: Ministry of Jal Shakti Urban: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	Rural: Swacch Bharat Mission –Rural, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Urban: Swacch Bharat Mission – Urban
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of households with toilet facility. Data for rural area is available, as supplied by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of households with toilets as per Baseline survey 2012-13 + Toilets reported to 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	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial mapping with GIF 6.2.1
References	Data is available on the website https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.2.2	
Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Indicator	6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Description of Indicator	The indicator is referred to percentage of districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target. 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 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
Indicator	6.3.2: Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Central Pollution Control Board
Description of Indicator	Overall water quality is estimated based on an index, which incorporates data on five core parameters (Faecal Coliform, Faecal Streptococci, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (3 day, 27ºC)), 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 of people suffering from water scarcity
Indicator	6.4.1 : Per capita storage of water, (in m3/person)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Central Water Commission
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as per capita estimated storage of water (in BCM). Data is collected under Publication: Water and Related Statistics.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated storage of water (in BCM) **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 of people 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 Cubic Meter)
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	Central Ground Water Board. . National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India.

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 of people 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 & Census Commissioner, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as per capita Water availability in the region (in Cubic Meter per year). Data is collected 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	Central Ground Water Board. . National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India

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	Partial mapping with GIF 6.b.1
References	-

SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.1.1	
Goal	7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all
Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
Indicator	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Power
Department/Division	Central Electricity Authority
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage of households that have been electrified under the 'Saubhagya' scheme out of total number of eligible households.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of households electrified as per 'Saubhagya' scheme **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	Partial mapping with GIF 7.1.1
References	Data is available on the website https://saubhagya.gov.in
SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.1.2	
Goal	7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all
Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
Indicator	7.1.2: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Percentage coverage of household using (including sources) clean cooking fuel.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of households with connection of LPG and PNG **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 Gross Domestic 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 on the following websites: Publication: Energy Statistics of MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in) www.cea.nic.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.1.1	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 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 and decent work for all
Target	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
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 of employed 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	-
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 and decent work for all
Target	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors
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 and decent work for all
Target	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors
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 the reference year **Denominator:** Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing 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 8.2.4	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors
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 - Gross Value 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 and decent work for all
Target	8.3: Promote development -oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro- small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in informal sector among total workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in non-agriculture sector. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator: Estimated** Number of workers in proprietary and partnership enterprises engaged in non-agriculture sector in usual status (ps+ss) **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 and decent 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 and decent 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 and decent work for all
Target	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.4: Number of MSME units registered under the online Udyam registration Portal
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Department/Division	Statistics & Data Division, O/o DCMSME
Description of Indicator	The indicator informs annual number of MSME units registered under the online Udyam registration Portal Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Computation	Number of MSMEs registered on Udyam Registration Portal
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Udyam Registration Portal (https://udyamregistration.gov.in/Government-India/Ministry-MSME-registration. htm)-

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.3.5	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent 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	8.3.5: 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 and decent 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 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
Indicator	8.4.1: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Central Pollution Control Board
Description of Indicator	This indicator indicates the percentage of hazardous waste recycled. 1. Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or may become dangerous to the environment or people's health. 2. Municipal waste is defined at national level as wastes consisting of everyday items. These wastes come from household, institutions and commercial establishments. 3. E-waste or electronic waste is created when an electronic product is discarded after the end of its useful life. Electronic waste or e-waste may be defined as discarded computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets, and refrigerators. This includes used electronics which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, and repairable electronics) and secondary scraps (copper, steel, plastic, etc.).
Computation	**Numerator:** Quantity of hazardous waste recycled **Denominator:** Quantity of hazardous waste generated **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website https://cpcb.nic.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.4.2	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent 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 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
Indicator	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption, (in Kg.)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as total fossil fuel consumption to the total population of India. Only petroleum products have been considered for fossil fuel consumption. Also, total consumption includes private sales by oil companies and excludes direct private imports.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total fossil fuel consumption during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Kg
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.5.1	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	Earnings are a key aspect of quality of employment and living conditions. Information on hourly earnings disaggregated by various classifications (sex, age, occupation) provides some indication of the extent to which pay equality is respected or achieved. 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 and decent work for all
Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator	8.5.2: Unemployment rate
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	Unemployment Rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 100 persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed). It is the percentage of unemployed persons among 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 persons
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 8.5.2
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.5.3

Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator	8.5.3: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15- 59 years)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) **Denominator:** Total number of persons **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.7.1	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
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
Indicator	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population.
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area per 10,00,000 population
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area **Denominator:** Total mid-year projected population during the reference period **Multiplier:** 10,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 10,00,000 population
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Crime in India Report is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.7.2	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
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
Indicator	8.7.2: Number of Missing Children
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of children (under age 18 years) reportedly went missing during the reference calendar year within the geographical area.
Computation	Number of children (under age 18 years) reportedly went missing during the reference calendar year within the geographical area
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.8.1	
Goal	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Indicator	8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers.
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Labour and Employment
Department/Division	Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Mumbai
Description of Indicator	The data refers to number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries in factories per one-lakh persons employed in working factories during the calendar reference year. The data presented relates only to factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. The data collected pertains only to factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and submitting returns. Data is not collected from factories which are not registered under the Factories Act, 1948.
Computation	Number of persons injured (fatal and non-fatal) in accidents in factories per one-lakh persons employed during the reference year.
Unit of Measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact mapping with GIF 8.8.1
References	https://dgfasli.gov.in/

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.8.2	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
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	8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator is a percentage of migrants who are engaged in any economic activities to total migrants. The data is derived through the Population Census refers to migrant workers expressed as percentage of total workers. 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 8.8.3	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
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	8.8.3: Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit in the reference year among the total number of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector in the reference year The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit in the reference year **Denominator:** Number of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector in the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.9.1	
Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Target	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes 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	Research and Analytic 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	National -
Type of Disaggregation	Economic Sector-wise
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 and decent work for all
Target	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes 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	Research and Analytic Division
Description of Indicator	Percentage changes in number of visits to different States/UTs by the domestic and foreign visitors
Computation	**Numerator:** Difference between number of tourists (domestic +Foreign) visited in reference year and previous reference year **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 and decent work for all
Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Indicator	8.10.1 : (a) Number of banking outlets 1,00,000 population (b) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population
Data Source Ministry	Reserve Bank of India
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator denotes number of banking outlets (functioning Branches of Commercial Banks and ATMs per 1,00,000 population as on 31st March of the reference financial year.

Computation	**(a) Numerator:** Number of Banking outlets in reference year
	    Denominator: Mid-year population of reference year
	    Multiplier: 1,00,000
	(b) Numerator: Number of 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 and decent work for all
Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, 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 and decent work for all
Target	8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
Indicator	8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Labour and Employment
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator describes whether the country has developed and adopted a national strategy for youth employment or in the process of developing/adopting it.
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	-
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 8.b.1
References	-

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.1.1	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Indicator	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Rural Development
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The status of all-weather road is as per Mission Antyodaya Survey. The indicator is computed as percentage of population with access to all weather road (<2 km) from the total population in the villages in a given period.
Computation	Numerator: Total Population with all weather road connectivity Denominator: Total Population as per Mission Antyodaya Survey Multiplier: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	State/UT
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact mapping with GIF 9.1.1
References	

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.1.2	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Indicator	9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Railway 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 these are 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 valuables during 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 share of 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 (MVA) 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 share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
Indicator	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as a percentage of number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in manufacturing sector out of the total number of workers in usual status (ps+ss), during the reference year. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in manufacturing sector i.e. industry division 10-33 of National Industrial Classification (NIC) - 2008 during the reference year **Denominator:** Estimated Number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 9.2.2
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.2.3	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of 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) at current prices. Gross Value Added is defined as output less intermediate consumption. Gross value added is arrived by aggregating sector-wise value added. Sector-wise GVA is estimated using production/income/ expenditure approach depending upon the availability of related data.
Computation	**Numerator:** GVA at Basic Price in Manufacturing during reference year **Denominator:** GVA at basic prices during reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.3.1	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
Indicator	9.3.1: Share of household sector in total industry value added
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Gross Value Added is defined as output less intermediate consumption. Gross value added is arrived by 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	Partial mapping with GIF 9.4.1
References	Data is available on the website http://www.cea.nic.in

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.4.2	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with 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	9.4.2: 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 and public and private research and development spending
Indicator	9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Science and Technology
Department/Division	Department of Science and Technology
Description of Indicator	Percentage share of spending on research and development at current price out of GDP at current price during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total expenditures on Research and Development during reference year **Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product, during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	2 years
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 9.5.1
References	Data is available on the DST website http://www.dst.gov.in

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.5.2	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
Indicator	9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Science and Technology
Department/Division	Department of Science and Technology
Description of Indicator	This indicator is expressed in terms of researcher engaged in Research and Development (R&D) activities per million population and activities comprise institutional sector, higher education sector and industrial (public and private sector). Data includes: Major Scientific Agencies, Central Government Ministry/Department, State Government, Higher Education, Public and Private. Sector Industries and SIRO's.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of researchers (in numbers) **Denominator:** Population during reference period (in millions) **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Per million population
Periodicity	2 years
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 9.5.2
References	Available at DST website under S&T Indicators Tables (http://dst.gov.in)

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.5.3	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public 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 9.5.4	
Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
Indicator	9.5.4: Percentage share of spending on Intellectual Property Product to total GDP
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Percentage share of spending on Intellectual Property Products (IPP) at current price out of GDP at current price during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total expenditures on Intellectual Property Products (IPP) 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	-
References	Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.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 value addition 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 value addition 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 in total 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: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Communications
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technolo.
Computation	**Numerator:** Population covered by a mobile network, by a given technology during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 9.c.1
References	

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.1.1	
Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of 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 cent of the population and the total population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures growth rate of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in the current year with respect to previous year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Change in per capita household expenditure (in constant price) of the concerned group of population (bottom 40% of the population or the total population, as the 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 previous period **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 10.1.1
References	NSS 68th round report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.1.2	
Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Indicator	10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures the inequality in consumption expenditure. The coefficient ranges from zero to one, with zero representing perfect equality and one showing perfect inequality. Gini coefficient measures the deviation of distribution of income (or consumption) among the individuals within a country from a perfectly equal distribution
Computation	The Gini coefficient is the ratio of the area that lies between the line of equality and the Lorenz curve
Unit of measurement	Ratio
Periodicity	5 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	NSS 68th round and HCES 2022-23 report are available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.2.1	
Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Indicator	10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median MPCE. 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	Geographical location (rural/urban)
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 10.2.1
References	NSS 68th round report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.2.2	
Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Indicator	10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 5.5.1 and 16.7.1)
Data Source Ministry	1) Election Commission of India 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 10.2.3	
Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Indicator	10.2.3: Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	It is the ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers **Denominator:** Male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.4.1	
Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and 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	Seven FSIs are included as SDG indicators for 10.5.1 and expressed as percent. 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	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 10.5.1
References	-

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.6.1	
Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision- making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver 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	Proportion
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 10.7.1
References	-

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.c.1	
Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and 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 provided in term of Range by RBI.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total remittance cost through Direct Transfer to Bank Account/Electronic Wire and 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 11.2.1	
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	11.2.1: Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator calculates the percentage of urban households having convenient access to public transport within 500 meters of the place of living.
Computation	Indicator (I) = 100 * (P/Q) where, P1 = Number of urban households reporting convenient access to public transport facility within 500 meters of the place of living Q1 = Number of urban households
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 https://www.mospi.gov.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 geographical location (rural/urban) and capacity for participatory, integrated and 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 through such other agency as the State Government may think fit. The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and proposed location and general 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	-

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 and natural 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 per 100,000 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 by disasters 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 special attention 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	Partial mapping with GIF 11.6.1
References	Data is available on the website https://moha.gov.in

SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.6.2	
Goal	11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
Indicator	11.6.2 : Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection out of total number of wards during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of wards with 100% door to door waste collection **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 11.6.3	
Goal	11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
Indicator	11.6.3: The number of good air days when the Particulate matter level is below country standards for PM 10
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Central Pollution Control Board
Description of Indicator	It is the number of days when the particulate matter level is below country standards for PM 10
Computation	The number of good air days for cities have been computed, when daily average concentration of PM10 is below 100 µg/m3.
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.7.1	
Goal	11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
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
Indicator	11.7.1: Proportion of households reporting an open space within 500 meters from premises (urban)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	NSSO
Description of Indicator	The indicator calculates the percentage of urban households reporting availability of open public space within 500 mtr from place of living.
Computation	Indicator (I) = 100 * (P/Q) where, P = Number of urban households reporting availability of open public space within 500 mtr from place of living Q = Number of urban households
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 https://www.mospi.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 through such other agency as the State Government may think fit. The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and proposed location and general 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 in line 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 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 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 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 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 food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
Indicator	12.3.1: Food Loss Index
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Department/Division	Economic Division
Description of Indicator	The Food Loss Index (FLI) focuses on food losses that occur from production up to (and not including) the retail level. It measures the changes in percentage losses for a basket of 10 main commodities by country in comparison with a base period. The FLI will contribute to measure progress towards SDG Target 12.3.
Computation	FLI for a county (i) in a year (t) $FLI_{it} = FLP_{it}/FLP_{ito} *100$ where, to is the base year, FLPito is the FLP of country (i) in the base period (to), FLPit is the FLP of country (i) in the current period (t).
Unit of measurement	Food Loss in percentage over a period of time
Periodicity	5 years
Level of Disaggregation	All India Level
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Three national level Post Harvest Loss (PHL) surveys held in the year 2005-07, 2012-14 and 2020-22

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 food losses 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 of 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 throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Indicator	12.4.1: Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to whether the country has ratified, accepted, approved or accessed, to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements(MEAs): The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention) The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol) Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention)
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Yes/No
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 12.4.1
References	-

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.4.2	
Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Indicator	12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Central pollution Control Board
Description of Indicator	Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or may become dangerous to the environment or people's health. Municipal waste is defined at national level as wastes consisting of everyday items. These wastes come from household, institutions and commercial establishments.
Computation	Hazardous waste generated per capita: **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	Partial match with GIF 12.4.2
References	-

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.5.1

Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator	12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	Number of waste recycling plants installed during the reference year
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.5.2

Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator	12.5.2: Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	Number of wards with 100% source segregation to the total number of wards during the reference year
Unit of measurement	Percentage
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.5.3

Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator	12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic.
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic.
Computation	Number of ULB that have banned single use plastic
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.8.1	
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) student assessment (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 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 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 to 7.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 on the following websites: Publication: Energy Statistics of MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in) www.cea.nic.in

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.b.1	
Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
Indicator	12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Tourism
Department/Division	Research and Analytic Division
Description of Indicator	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability = total number of tables produced by countries out of the total table identified below: 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	National
Type of Disaggregation	By TSA table type, Industry
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 12.b.1
References	TSA Report is available on the website : www.tourism.gov.in

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.c.1	
Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
Indicator	12.c.1: Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP
Data Source Ministry	**Numerator:** Ministry of Finance **Denominator:** Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage share of expenditures made on subsidies of petroleum (include LPGs and Kerosene) with respect to GDP at current price.
Computation	**Numerator:** Expenditure on petroleum subsidies **Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product at current price **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 12.c.1
References	Data is available on the website https://www.indiabudget.gov.in and www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.1.1	
Goal	13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Target	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Indicator	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 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 by disasters 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 in line 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 strategies in 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 with national 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 in emission 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	Biennial
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website https://unfccc.int

SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.2.3	
Goal	13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Target	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Indicator	13.2.3: Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Industries are classified as Red, Orange and Green based on their pollution potential. Considering the degree of pollution among the red units, these are further classified into '17 red category' units and 'other red category' units. The indicators gives the compliance status of 17 Categories of High Pollution Potential Industries.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Industries Complying with environmental standards **Denominator**: Total number of industries Multiplier: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

SDG 13 Metadata: National Indicator 13.3.1	
Goal	13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Target	12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
Indicator	13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (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 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 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 of Earth 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 total of 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 order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
Indicator	14.2.1: Number of CZMP (Coastal Zone Management Plan (for 11 coastal State/UT's)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	CRZ, MoEFCC
Description of Indicator	To conserve and protect the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas, besides livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and to promote sustainable development based on scientific principles. CZMP maps prepared as per the provisions of CRZ Notification 2019 by SCZMA.
Computation	Based on public consultation, ground truthing and deliberation in Technical Scrutiny Committee, followed by appraisal in NCZMA for final recommendation and approval of Ministry.
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data Dissemination link available on website of NCSCM, all SCZMA's including Parivesh Portal of MoEFCC.

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	Partial match with GIF 14.3.1
References	-

SDG 14 Metadata: National Indicator 14.4.1	
Goal	14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Target	14.4: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
Indicator	14.4.1: Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department/Division	Department of Fisheries
Description of Indicator	Maximum sustainable yield is computed as Potential Yield Estimation (PYE) in Exclusive Economic Zone. PYE is calculated by two approaches 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
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
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	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 who are 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 provides access 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 recalled in 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 polymetallic nodules 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, in line 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	Exact 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, in line 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, in line 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 15.2.2	
Goal	15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Indicator	15.2.2: Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Forest Survey of India
Description of Indicator	Forest carbon stock is the amount of carbon that has been sequestered from the atmosphere and stored within the forest ecosystem
Computation	**Numerator:** Forest Carbon Stock in the period 't' - Forest Carbon Stock in period (t-1) **Denominator:** Forest Carbon Stock in period (t-1) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent
Periodicity	2 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.3.1	
Goal	15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected 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	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area in India (in %)
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	National
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 15.3.1
References	Atlas on Status of Land Degradation in India: Atlas available at https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/2dresources/thematic/ld0506/ATLASLD.pdf

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 net state domestic product at current prices of Himalayan States over previous year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures percentage change in Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (PCNSDP) in hill States during the reference year over the previous year.
Computation	**Numerator:** PCNSDP during the reference year - PCNSDP during the previous year **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	-

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.6.1

Goal	15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
Indicator	15.6.1: Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Agriculture and FW
Department/Division	National Biodiversity Authority and NBPGR
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It refers to the efforts by countries to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001).
Computation	Response on the following is to be recorded: 1. Whether country is contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2. Whether country is parties to the Nagoya Protocol 3. Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 4. Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House
Unit of measurement	-
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 15.6.1
References	NA

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.7.1

Goal	15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
Indicator	15.7.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to 15.c.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
Description of Indicator	Whenever a case related to violation of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is detected by an enforcement agency (Police/Forest) of a state, the details of the case is sent to Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) by concerned state based on which the data is compiled by WCCB at national level. The annual data of the wildlife cases detected by states/UTs and reported to WCCB is then compiled. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) is a statutory multi-disciplinary body established by the Government of India under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, to combat organized wildlife crime in the country.
Computation	Total number of cases registered annually in all States and UTs under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 according to the data provided by States/UTs to WCCB
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	States/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://wccb.gov.in

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.8.1

Goal	15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
Indicator	15.8.1: Whether the country has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	This indicator aims to quantify trends in: 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	Exact match with GIF 15.8.1
References	-

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.9.1

Goal	15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
Indicator	15.9.1 (a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 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 for all 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 1,00,000 population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of victims reported under Murder (IPC Section 302IPC) **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 16.1.1
References	Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.1.3	
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	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
Indicator	16.1.3: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 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 sexual violence 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 16.1.3
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 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	16.2.1: 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 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	16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form 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 per 1,00,000 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	Partial match with GIF 16.2.2
References	Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.2.3	
Goal	16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Indicator	16.2.3: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 18-29 years who have ever experienced sexual violence by age 18 among the total women aged 18-29 surveyed. Data is collected under NFHS.
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	Exact 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 for all 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 justice for 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 High Court (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	-

SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.3.2	
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	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for 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. Prisoner 1: Any person confined or committed to jail (other than police custody) as per the order of a competent authority. 1) 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 of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882) or under the 7 Prisoners Act, 1871(5 of 1871). 2) 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). 3) Detainees: Any person detained in prison on the orders of the competent authority under the relevant preventive laws. 4) 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 prisons located 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 for all 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 justice for 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) Judicial Officers 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	-

SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.4.1	
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	16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen 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 for all 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 of stolen 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 for all 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 1,00,000 population
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 Act and 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 related sections 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 for all 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 measures the 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 for all 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	Central Information Commission (CIC)
Department/Division	
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 for all 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	-
Description of Indicator	This indicator shows number of services provided online i.e. through e-transaction to citizens. The services 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, enhance transparency 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 mobile devices 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 an e-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 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	Partial match with GIF 16.7.1
References	Data is available on the website http://eci.nic.in; http://www.panchayat.gov.in

SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.7.2

Goal	16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice 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	16.7.2: 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 for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Target	16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
Indicator	16.8.1: whether the country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to 10.6.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of External Affairs
Department/Division	UNES
Description of Indicator	The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: 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 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 for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Indicator	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage of births registered with a civil authority out of total birth occurred in a year. The indicator is defined as 'Level of Registration' (LOR) of birth for some registration area describing the extent to which registration of such event is complete in that area. LOR is calculated as the number of registered births, deaths to the total number of such events available for registration in that 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 defined as Level of Registration of Births (LOR) i.e. as the percentage of registered births to the births estimated through SRS. Where, Number of estimated birth events for a year = Mid-year population × Birth Rate from Sample Registration 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 for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Indicator	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Department/Division	Unique Identification Authority of India
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures numbers of Proof of Identities (PoI) issued to the residents of the country.
Computation	**Numerator:** Population of the area who got their Aadhar IDs **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 for all 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	Central Information Commission (CIC)
Department/Division	
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 for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
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
Indicator	16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
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 Sustainable Development
Target	17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
Indicator	17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
Data Source Ministry	**Numerator:** Ministry of Finance **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 Sustainable Development
Target	17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
Indicator	17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Finance
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	**Numerator:** Taxes (*Social contributions + Grants + **other Revenue) **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 Sustainable Development
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 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 the exports 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 Sustainable 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
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 by advertised 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 equal to, 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 of lesser 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 17.8.1	
Goal	17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable 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
Indicator	17.8.1: Total number of Internet Subscriptions (similar to indicator 4.4.2)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Communications
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the total number of internet subscriptions in the country.
Computation	Total number of Internet Subscriptions
Unit of measurement	
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	
References	

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 data available at WTO database **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 Sustainable 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.
Indicator	17.16.1: Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Social Statistics Division
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	No. of States/UTs reported to develop State Indicator Framework (SIF) in the line of NIF
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	-

SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.18.2	
Goal	17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Target	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Indicator	17.18.2: Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator intends to measure whether the country has rules, regulation or measures that complies with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UN FPOS). The UN FPOS is a set of 10 principles that was adopted by the UN.
Computation	In India, the ten UN FPOS were formally adopted through a decision of the Union Cabinet on 4th May 2016 and notified in the Official Gazette on 15th June 2016.
Unit of measurement	-
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 17.18.2
References	-

| SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.18.3	
Goal	17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Target	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Indicator	17.18.3: Whether the country has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding and under implementation, by source of funding
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Coordination and International Cooperation Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator implies whether the country is either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.
Computation	Collection of official statistics in India is funded by the Government.
Unit of measurement	Yes/No
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 17.18.3
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 & Census Commissioner, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.
Computation	a) **Numerator**: Total no. of States/UTs reported 100% birth registration (at least 80% death registration) under CRS 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

Data
Tables
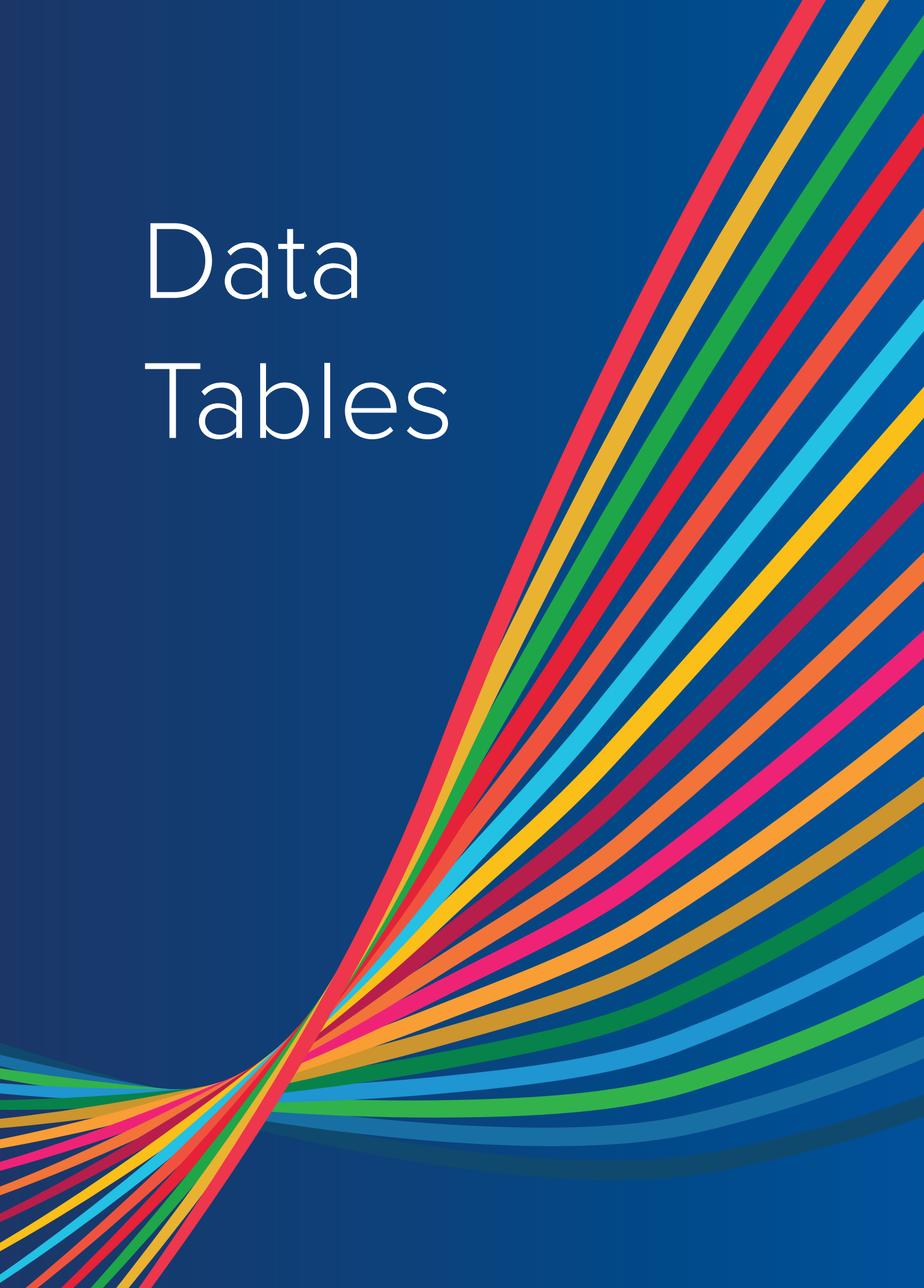
Please **click** on the following Goal wise icon or scan the **QR code** for accessing the detailed data tables in excel format:

SDG1: NO POVERTY
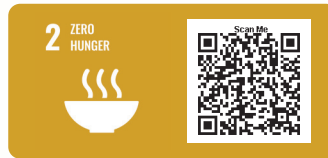
SDG2: ZERO HUNGER

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTION

SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Annex I - List of Un-addressed Targets

S. No.	Target No.	Target
1	1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day
2	2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural ex-port subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
3 *	4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
4 *	6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
5 *	7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil- fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
6 *	8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
7 *	9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
8	10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
9	10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
10*	10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
11 $	11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
12	12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
13 $	13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion 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

Annex I - List of Un-addressed Targets		
S. No.	**Target No.**	**Target**
14 $	13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
15	14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to over-capacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
16	14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
17 *	15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to con-serve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
18	16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
19 *$	17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
20	17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
21	17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environ-mentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
22 *	17.9	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

Annex II - List of Similar Indicators

S. No.	Indicator No.	Description of National SDG Indicator (NI)	Similar Indicators
1	NI 1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected personsattributed to disasters per 100,000 population	11.5.1 & 13.1.1
2	NI 1.5.3	Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	11.b.1 & 13.1.2
3	NI 1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disasterrisk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	11.b.2 & 13.1.3
4	NI 3.6.1	People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	11.2.2
5	NI 4.4.2	Total number of Internet Subscriptions	17.8.1
6	NI 4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national educationpolicies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	12.8.1 & 13.3.1
7	NI 5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	10.2.2 & 16.7.1
8	NI 7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country	12.a.1
9	NI 8.2.2	Total number of patents issued (granted)	8.3.2 & 9.5.3
10	NI 10.6.1	Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations	16.8.1
11	NI 11.3.1	Proportion of cities with Master plans	11.a.1
12	NI 15.7.1	Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	15.c.1
13	NI 16.6.2	Percentage of RTI queries responded	16.10.1

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)		Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
1.	NI 1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	GI 1.2.1	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex, age,	Exact
2.	NI 1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	GI 1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Exact
3.	NI 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	GI 1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Exact
4.	NI 1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	GI 1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Partial
5.	NI 1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicators 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)	GI 1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
6.	NI 1.5.3	Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicators 11.b.1 and 13.1.2)	GI 1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Exact
7.	NI 1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 11.b.2/13.1.3)	GI 1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Exact
8.	NI 1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	GI 1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Exact
9.	NI 2.2.1	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	GI 2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Exact
10.	NI 2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	GI 2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Exact
11.	NI 2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	GI 2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	Exact

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)			Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator		Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
12.	NI 2.5.1	Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	GI 2.5.1	Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Exact
13.	NI 2.5.2	Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	GI 2.5.2	Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Exact
14.	NI 2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	GI 2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Exact
15.	NI 3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live birth)	GI 3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Exact
16.	NI 3.1.2	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years)	GI 3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Exact
17.	NI 3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	GI 3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate,	Exact
18.	NI 3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	GI 3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Exact
19.	NI 3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	GI 3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex,age and key populations	Partial
20.	NI 3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	GI 3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	Exact
21.	NI 3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	GI 3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Exact
22.	NI 3.3.4	Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B per 1,00,000 population	GI 3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 1,00,000 population	Partial
23.	NI 3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to Cardiovascular disease, Malignant & other Neoplasms, Diabetes Mellitus or Chronic Respiratory disease	GI 3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Partial
24.	NI 3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)	GI 3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Exact
25.	NI 3.6.1	People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to 11.2.2)	GI 3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Exact
26.	NI 3.7.1	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	GI 3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Exact

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)		Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
27.	NI 3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	GI 3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Exact
28.	NI 3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	GI 3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	Exact
29.	NI 3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	GI 3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Exact
30.	NI 3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population)	GI 3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population)	Partial
31.	NI 3.a.1	Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless)	GI 3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Partial
32.	NI 3.b.1	Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)	GI 3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Exact
33.	NI 3.c.1	Health worker density	GI 3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Exact
34.	NI 3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	GI 3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Exact
35.	NI 4.1.1	Percentage of students in grade 3, 5 and 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades	GI 4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Exact
36.	NI 4.1.2	Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 12	GI 4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Exact
37.	NI 4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry	GI 4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Exact
38.	NI 4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	GI 4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Exact
39.	NI 4.5.1	Gender Parity indices for Primary /Secondary/Higher Secondary /Tertiary education	GI 4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Exact

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)		Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
40.	NI 4.6.1	Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years	GI 4.6.1	Youth/adult literacy rate	Exact
41.	NI 4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 12.8.1/13.3.1)	GI 4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Exact
42.	NI 4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), (in percentage)	GI 4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Exact
43.	NI 4.c.1	Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)	GI 4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Exact
44.	NI 5.1.1	Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non- discrimination on the basis of sex	GI 5.1.1	Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non- discrimination on the basis of sex	Exact
45.	NI 5.2.1	Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months	GI 5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Exact
46.	NI 5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	GI 5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Exact
47.	NI 5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years	GI 5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Exact
48.	NI 5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work.	GI 5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work,by sex, age and location	Exact

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)		Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
49.	NI 5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 10.2.2 and 16.7.1)	GI 5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in(a) national Parliaments and (b) local governments	Exact
50.	NI 5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	GI 5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Exact
51.	NI 5.6.2	Whether the country has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	GI 5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Exact
52.	NI 6.1.1	Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (similar to 1.4.1)	GI 6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Partial
53.	NI 6.2.1	Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)	GI 6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Partial
54.	NI 6.3.1	Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies	GI 6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Partial
55.	NI 6.3.2	Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	GI 6.3.2	Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	Exact
56.	NI 6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	GI 6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	Exact
57.	NI 6.b.1	Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]	GI 6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Partial
58.	NI 7.1.1	Percentage of households electrified	GI 7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Partial
59.	NI 7.1.2	Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel	GI 7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Partial
60.	NI 7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation	GI 7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Partial
61.	NI 7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, (in mega joules per rupee)	GI 7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Exact
62.	NI 7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita)(similar to indicator 12.a.1)	GI 7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)	Exact
63.	NI 8.1.1	Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita, (in percentage)	GI 8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Exact

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)		Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
64.	NI 8.2.1	Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person	GI 8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Exact
65.	NI 8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation (in Rs.)	GI 8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Exact
66.	NI 8.5.2	Unemployment rate	GI 8.5.2	Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Partial
67.	NI 8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	GI 8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Exact
68.	NI 8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers	GI 8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	Exact
69.	NI 8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	GI 8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Exact
70.	NI 8.10.1	a) Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 population	GI 8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Partial
71.	NI 8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	GI 8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Exact
72.	NI 9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	GI 9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Exact
73.	NI 9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	GI 9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Partial
74.	NI 9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	GI 9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Exact
75.	NI 9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, (in percentage)	GI 9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Partial
76.	NI 9.4.1	Total CO_2 emissions of power sector per unit of GDP (in Tonne /Rupees Crore)	GI 9.4.1	CO_2 emission per unit of value added	Partial
77.	NI 9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	GI 9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Exact

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)			Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator		Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
78.	NI 9.5.2	Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population		GI 9.5.2	Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Exact
79.	NI 9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		GI 9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Partial
80.	NI 10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, 2011-12 (in percentage)		GI 10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Exact
81.	NI 10.2.1	Percentage of people living below 50 percent of median per capita household expenditure		GI 10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Partial
82.	NI 10.4.1	Labour Share of GDP		GI 10.4.1	Labour Share of GDP	Exact
83.	NI 10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators		GI 10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	Exact
84.	NI 10.6.1	Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 16.8.1)		GI 10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Exact
85.	NI 10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination		GI 10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Exact
86.	NI 10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, (cost of Sending/Receiving USD 200 in Public Sector Banks)		GI 10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Partial
87.	NI 11.1.1	Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing		GI 11.1.1	Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing	Exact
88.	NI 11.2.1	Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport		GI 11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Exact
89.	NI 11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage		GI 11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage(cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Partial

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)		Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators					
90.	NI 11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)	GI 11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
91.	NI 11.6.1	Percentage of waste processed	GI 11.6.1	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities	Partial
92.	NI 11.7.1	Proportion of households reporting an open space within 500 meters from premises (urban)	GI 11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Partial
93.	NI 11.b.1	Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicator 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)	GI 11.b.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Exact
94.	NI 11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4/13.1.3)	GI 11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Exact
95.	NI 12.3.1	Food loss index	GI 12.3.1	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	Partial
96.	NI 12.4.1	Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals	GI 12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Partial
97.	NI 12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	GI 12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Partial
98.	NI 12.6.1	Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	GI 12.6.1	Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	Exact
99.	NI 12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 4.7.1/13.3.1)	GI 12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Exact
100.	NI 12.a.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (similar to indicator 7.b.1)	GI 12.a.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries	Exact

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)		Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
101.	NI 12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	GI 12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Exact
102.	NI 12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP	GI 12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP (Production and consumption)	Partial
103.	NI 13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	GI 13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
104.	NI 13.1.2	Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicator 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)	GI 13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Exact
105.	NI 13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4/11.b.2)	GI 13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Exact
106.	NI 13.2.1	Whether the country has nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	GI 13.2.1	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Partial
107.	NI 13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 4.7.1/12.8.1)	GI 13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Exact
108.	NI 14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations	GI 14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations	Partial
109.	NI 14.c.1	Compliance of international laws	GI 14.c.1	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Partial
110.	NI 15.1.1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area, (in percentage)	GI 15.1.1	Forest area as a percentage of land area	Exact

	National SDG Indicator (NI)		Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
S.No.	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	

Annex III - Mapping of National SDG Indicators with Global SDG Indicators

S.No.	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
111.	NI 15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	GI 15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	Partial
112.	NI 15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	GI 15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Partial
113.	NI 15.5.1	Red List Index	GI 15.5.1	Red List Index	Partial
114.	NI 15.6.1	15.6.1: Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and Policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	GI 15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Exact
115.	NI 15.8.1	Whether the country has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	GI 15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Exact
116.	NI 15.9.1	(a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	GI 15.9.1	(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Exact
117.	NI 16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population	GI 16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population, by sex and age	Partial
118.	NI 16.1.3	Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	GI 16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Partial
119.	NI 16.2.2	Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	GI 16.2.2	Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Partial
120.	NI 16.2.3	Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	GI 16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Exact
121.	NI 16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	GI 16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Exact
122.	NI 16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	GI 16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Exact
123.	NI 16.7.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	GI 16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and	Partial

S.No.	National SDG Indicator (NI)			Global SDG Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
				population groups		
124.	NI 16.8.1	Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 10.6.1)	GI 16.8.1	Proportion of member and has voting rights in international organizations	Exact
125.	NI 16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	GI 16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Exact
126.	NI 17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in percentage)	GI 17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Exact
127.	NI 17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	GI 17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Exact
128.	NI 17.3.1	Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income (in percentage)	GI 17.3.1	Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources	Partial
129.	NI 17.3.2	Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP	GI 17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Exact
130.	NI 17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (in percentage)	GI 17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Exact
131.	NI 17.6.1	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (in percentage)	GI 17.6.1	Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Partial
132.	NI 17.11.1	Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage)	GI 17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Exact
133.	NI 17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	GI 17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	Exact
134.	NI 17.18.2	Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	GI 17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Partial
135.	NI 17.18.3	Whether the country has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding and under implementation, by source of funding	GI 17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Exact
136.	NI 17.19.1	Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh)	GI 17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Partial
137.	NI 17.19.2	Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration, (in percentage)	GI 17.19.2	Proportion of (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and(b)t have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Exact

Annex IV—Ministry-Wise Indicators in National Indicator Framework (NIF)

Summary Table: Ministry-Wise Indicator in National Indicator Framework (NIF)

Ministries	Number of National Indicator
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	47
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	41
Ministry of Home Affairs	40
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	24
Ministry of Education	19
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	10
Ministry of Finance	10
Ministry of Jal Shakti	8
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	7
Reserve Bank of India	7
Ministry of Communications	6
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5
Ministry of Earth Sciences	4
Ministry of External Affairs	3
Ministry of Labour and Employment	3
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	3
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	3
Ministry of Tourism	3
Ministry of Women and Child Development	3
Central Information Commission	2
Election Commission of India	2
Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	2
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	2
Ministry of Law and Justice	2
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	2
Ministry of Power	2
Ministry of Science and Technology	2
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	2
NITI Aayog	2
Department of Space	1
Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1
Ministry of Culture	1
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	1
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1
Ministry of Rural Development	1
National Human Rights Commission of India	1
Unique Identification Authority of India	1
*Others	10
Total Indicators	**284**

Ministry-Wise Indicator in National Indicator Framework (NIF)

		Ministry of Home Affairs	
National Crime Records Bureau			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 3	Target 3.4	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.6	3.6.1: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to indicator 11.2.2)	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.9	3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 1,00,000 population)	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.1	5.1.2: Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.1	5.1.4: Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.2	5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the year (Per 1,00,000 females)	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.2	5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.2	5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.2	5.2.6: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.3	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	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.7	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.7	8.7.2: Number of missing children	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11.2	11.2.2: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to indicator 3.6.1)	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.1	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.1	16.1.3: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.2	16.2.1: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, (Per 1,00,000 children)	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.2	16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.3	16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (in percentage)	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.4	16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.4	16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen & Recovered (in Rs. crore) and Percentage Recovery, (in percentage)	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.5	16.5.1: Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per 1,00,000 population	Annual

Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India			
Goal	Target	National Indicator	Periodicity
SDG 3	Target 3.1	3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live births)	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.2	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.2	3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.4	3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to Cardiovascular disease, Malignant & other Neoplasms, Diabetes Mellitus or Chronic Respiratory disease	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.7	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.1	5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth (in Per 1,000 male live births)	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.2	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1,000 males)	10 Years
SDG 8	Target 8.8	8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers	10 Years
SDG 16	Target 16.9	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.19	17.19.2: Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Annual
Disaster Management Division			
Goal	Target	National Indicator	Periodicity
SDG 1	Target 1.5	1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicators 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)	Annual
SDG 1	Target 1.5	1.5.3: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to Indicators 11.b.1 and 13.1.2)	Annual
SDG 1	Target 1.5	1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to Indicators 11.b.2 and 13.1.3)	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11.5	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicators 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11. b	11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (similar to indicators 1.5.3 and 13.1.2)	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11. b	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to Indicators 1.5.4 and 13.1.3)	Annual
SDG 13	Target 13.1	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to indicators 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	Annual
SDG 13	Target 13.1	13.1.2: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to indicators 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)	Annual

Goal	Target	National Indicator	Periodicity
SDG 13	Target 13.1	13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to indicators 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)	Annual

NITI Aayog			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.2	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	5 Years
SDG 1	Target 1.2	1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	3 Years

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.4	*1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Annual
SDG 1	Target 1.4	1.4.3: Percentage of households living in kachha houses	3 Years
SDG 2	Target 2.1	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	3 Years
SDG 2	Target 2.2	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	3 Years
SDG 2	Target 2.2	2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	3 Years
SDG 2	Target 2.2	2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	3 Years
SDG 2	Target 2.2	2.2.4: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal	3 Years
SDG 2	Target 2.2	2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.1	3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years)	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.1	3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.4: Prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,000 population	2 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.6: Proportion of grade-2 disability cases amongst new cases of Leprosy (Per million population)	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.7: Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.8: Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of Targeted Endemic districts	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.3	3.3.9: Tuberculosis case notification against target in percentage	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.5	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	3 Years

SDG 3	Target 3.5	3.5.3: Percentage of population (15 years and above) who consume alcohol, by sex	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.7	3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.7	3.7.3: Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years)	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.7	3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.7	3.7.5: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.8	3.8.1: Coverage of essential health service	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.8	3.8.3: Percentage of women aged 30- 49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.8	3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15 years and above (in percentage)	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.8	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	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.9	3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years	3 Years
SDG 3	Target 3. a	3.a.1: Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless)	5 Years
SDG 3	Target 3. b	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 Years
SDG 3	Target 3. b	3.b.2: Budgetary allocation for Department of Health Research (in Rs. crore)	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.c	3.c.1: Health worker density	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3. d	3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.2	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	3 Years
SDG 5	Target 5.2	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	3 Years
SDG 5	Target 5.3	5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years	3 Years
SDG 5	Target 5.6	5.6.1: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years (in percentage)	3 Years
SDG 5	Target 5.6	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	4 Years
SDG 5	Target 5.6	5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS	3 Years
SDG 16	Target 16.2	16.2.3: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	3 Years

Goal	Target	National Indicator	Periodicity
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare			
SDG 2	Target 2.3	2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (in kg per hectare)	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.3	2.3.3: Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.4	2.4.1: Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.4	2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.4	*2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.5	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	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.5	2.5.2: Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.5	2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource, (in number)	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.c	2.c.1: Percentage of agriculture mandis enrolled in e-market	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5. a	5.a.1: Operational land holdings - (female operated operational holding)	5 Years
SDG 14	Target 14.1	14.1.2: Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer to total fertilizer (N, P & K)	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.6	*15.6.1: Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Annual
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
Goal	Target	National Indicator	Periodicity
SDG 12	Target 12.3	12.3.1: Food Loss index	5 years
Ministry of Education			
Goal	Target	National Indicator	Periodicity
SDG 1	Target 1.4	*1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.1	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	3 Years
SDG 4	Target 4.1	4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 12	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.1	4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.1	4.1.4: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.1	4.1.5: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.1	4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/ secondary levels	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.1	4.1.7: Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.2	4.2.1: Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.2	4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry	Annual

Goal	Target	National Indicator	Periodicity
SDG 4	Target 4.3	4.3.2: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.4	4.4.1: Percentage of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools with internet facilities	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.5	4.5.1: Gender Parity indices for Primary/ Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.5	4.5.2: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.7	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 Indicators 12.8.1 and 13.3.1)	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4. a	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)	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.c	4.c.1: Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education)	Annual
SDG 6	Target 6.2	6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.8	12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to Indicators 4.7.1 and 13.3.1)	Annual
SDG 13	Target 13.3	13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to indicators 4.7.1 and 12.8.1)	Annual
Ministry of Finance			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.3	1.3.2: Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5. a	5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage)	Annual
SDG 10	Target 10.4	10.4.2: Percentage of budget allocated to North Eastern States	Annual
SDG 10	Target 10.4	10.4.3: Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of SCs and STs	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.7	12.7.1: Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the Central Ministries/States/UTs	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.c	12.c.1: Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.6	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget (in percentage)	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.1	17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in percentage)	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.1	17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (in percentage)	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.13	17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard	Annual

	Ministry of Labour and Employment		
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.3	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	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.8	8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8. b	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	Annual

	Reserve Bank of India		
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 8	Target 8.10	8.10.1: (a): Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population, (b) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.10	8.10.2: Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population	Annual
SDG 10	Target 10.5	10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators	Annual
SDG 10	Target 10.c	10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (cost of Sending/Receiving USD 200 in Public Sector Banks)	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.3	17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income (in percentage)	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.3	17.3.2: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.4	17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Annual

	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change		
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 6	Target 6.3	6.3.1: Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies	Annual
SDG 6	Target 6.3	6.3.2: Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.4	8.4.1: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11.6	11.6.3: The number of good air days when the Particulate matter level is below country standards for PM 10.	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.1	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	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.4	12.4.1: Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.4	12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita (in MT/ person); and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Annual

SDG 13	Target 13.2	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	Annual
SDG 13	Target 13.2	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)	Annual
SDG 13	Target 13.2	13.2.3: Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	Annual
SDG 14	Target 14.2	14.2.1: Number of CZMP (Coastal Zone Management Plan (for 11 coastal State/UT's)	Annual
SDG 14	Target 14.5	14.5.1: Percentage of coastal marine protected areas in relation to Territorial Seas	2 Years
SDG 14	Target 14.5	14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves	2 Years
SDG 15	Target 15.1	15.1.1: Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	2 Years
SDG 15	Target 15.1	15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.1	15.1.3: Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage of total wetland area	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.2	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management	2 Years
SDG 15	Target 15.2	15.2.2: Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.4	15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts	2 years
SDG 15	Target 15.5	15.5.1: Red List Index	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.6	*15.6.1: Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.7	15.7.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to indicator 15.c.1)	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.8	15.8.1: Whether the country has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.9	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	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15.c	15.c.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to indicator 15.7.1)	Annual

Ministry of Women and Child Development			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1. b	1.b.1: Proportion of budget earmarked under gender budget	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.1	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, (in percentage)	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.c	5.c.1: Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs)	Annual

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.3	1.3.3: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.5	3.5.1: Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres	Annual

Ministry of Jal Shakti			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.4	* 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Annual
SDG 6	Target 6.1	*6.1.1: Percentage of households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (Urban & Rural)	Annual for Rural and Urban
SDG 6	Target 6.1	6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)	Annual
SDG 6	Target 6.2	6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target	Annual
SDG 6	Target 6.4	6.4.1: Per capita storage of water, (in m3/person)	Annual
SDG 6	Target 6.4	6.4.2: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability	Annual
SDG 6	Target 6.4	6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (in m3/person)	5 Years
SDG 6	Target 6.5	6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management	2 Years
SDG 6	Target 6.6	6.6.2: Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited	Annual
SDG 6	Target 6.2	*6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)	Annual for Rural and Urban
SDG 6	Target 6. b	6.b.1: Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]	Annual

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 2	Target 2.1	2.1.2: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act, 2013	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.3	12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of central/states pool stocks of wheat and rice	Annual

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 8	Target 8.3	8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME (in rupees crore)	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.3	8.3.4: Number of MSME registered under the online Udyam Registration Portal	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.3	9.3.2: Percentage of credit flow to MSME as a percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit	Annual

Ministry of Earth Sciences			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 14	Target 14.1	14.1.1: Coastal Water Quality Index	Annual
SDG 14	Target 14.3	14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations	Annual
SDG 14	Target 14. a	14.a.1: Allocation of budget resources (Budget Estimates) for Ocean Services, Modelling, Applications, Resources and Technology (OSMART) scheme (in Rs. crore)	Annual
SDG 14	Target 14.c	14.c.1: Compliance of international laws	Annual

Ministry of Communications			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.4	*1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Annual
SDG 1	Target 1.4	1.4.2: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.4	4.4.2: Total number of Internet Subscriptions (similar to Indicator 17.8.1)	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5. b	5.b.1: Percentage of persons using mobile telephones with an active sim card during last 3 months	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.c	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.6	17.6.1: Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.8	17.8.1: Total number of Internet Subscriptions (in million) (similar to Indicator 4.4.2)	Annual

Ministry of Commerce and Industry			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 2	Target 2.4	*2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.2	8.2.2: Total number of patents issued (granted) (similar to Indicators 8.3.2 and 9.5.3)	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.3	8.3.2: Total number of patents issued (granted) (similar to indicators 8.2.2 and 9.5.3)	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.3	8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.5	9.5.3: Total number of patents issued (granted), (similar to indicators 8.2.2 and 8.3.2)	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.11	17.11.1: Share of India's exports in Global exports	Annual

**Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.4	*1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.5	*5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to indicators 10.2.2 and 16.7.1)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies
SDG 6	Target 6.1	*6.1.1: Percentage of households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (Urban & Rural)	Annual for Rural and Urban
SDG 6	Target 6.2	*6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)	Annual for Rural and Urban
SDG 10	Target 10.2	*10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to Indicators 5.5.1 and 16.7.1)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies
SDG 11	Target 11.3	11.3.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (in percentage) (similar to indicator 11.a.1)	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11.6	11.6.1: Percentage of waste processed	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11.6	11.6.2: Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11. a	11.a.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (similar to indicator 11.3.1)	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.5	12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.5	12.5.2: Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.5	12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.7	*16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to Indicators 5.5.1 and 10.2.2)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies

		Ministry of Panchayati Raj	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 5	Target 5.5	*5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to indicators 10.2.2 and 16.7.1)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies
SDG 10	Target 10.2	*10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to Indicators 5.5.1 and 16.7.1)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies
SDG 16	Target 16.7	*16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to Indicators 5.5.1 and 10.2.2)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies

		Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1.4	*1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Annual
SDG 7	Target 7.1	7.1.2: Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel	Annual
SDG 7	Target 7.3	*7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (in mega joules per rupee)	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.4	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in Kg.)	Annual

		Ministry of Coal	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 7	Target 7.3	*7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (in mega joules per rupee)	Annual

Election Commission of India			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 5	Target 5.5	*5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to indicators 10.2.2 and 16.7.1)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies
SDG 5	Target 5.5	5.5.3: Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections (in percentage)	5 Years
SDG 10	Target 10.2	*10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to Indicators 5.5.1 and 16.7.1)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies
SDG 16	Target 16.7	*16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to Indicators 5.5.1 and 10.2.2)	5 Years for Lok Sabha, PRI and ULBs, Annual for State Legislative Assemblies
SDG 16	Target 16.7	16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies (Lok Sabha)	5 Years

Ministry of Power			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 7	Target 7.1	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified	Annual
SDG 7	Target 7.3	*7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (in mega joules per rupee)	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.4	9.4.1: Total CO2 emissions of power sector per unit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore)	Annual

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 7	Target 7.2	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation	Annual
SDG 7	Target 7. b	7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Similar to indicator 12.a.1)	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12. a	12.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Similar to indicator 7.b.1)	Annual

		Ministry of Tourism	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 8	Target 8.9	8.9.1: Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.9	8.9.2: Percentage change in number of visits by tourists (domestic & foreign) over previous year	Annual
SDG 12	Target 12.b	12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Annual

		Ministry of Rural Development	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 9	Target 9.1	9.1.1: Percentage of habitations with all-weather road connectivity	Annual

		Railway Board	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 9	Target 9.1	*9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Annual

		Ministry of Road Transport and Highway	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 9	Target 9.1	*9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Annual

		Ministry of Civil Aviation	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 9	Target 9.1	*9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Annual

		Ministry of Science and Technology	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 9	Target 9.5	9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	2 Years
SDG 9	Target 9.5	9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population	2 Years

		Ministry of External Affairs	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 10	Target 10.6	10.6.1: Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 16.8.1)	Annual
SDG 10	Target 10.7	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.8	16.8.1: Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 10.6.1)	Annual

Ministry of Culture			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 11	Target 11.4	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	Annual

Ministry of Corporate Affairs			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 12	Target 12.6	12.6.1: Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	Annual

Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 14	Target 14.4	14.4.1: Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing (in Million Tonne/Year)	Annual
SDG 14	Target 14.b	14.b.1: Assistance to the traditional/artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements, (in Number & in Rs. lakh)	Annual

Department of Space			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 15	Target 15.3	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	5 Years

Ministry of Law and Justice			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 16	Target 16.3	16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.3	16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population	Annual

Central Information Commission			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 16	Target 16.6	16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to Indicator 16.10.1)	Annual
SDG 16	Target 16.10	16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to Indicator 16.6.2)	Annual

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology			
SDG 16	Target 16.6	16.6.3: Number of Government services provided online to citizens	Annual

Unique Identification Authority of India			
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 16	Target 16.9	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar (in percentage)	Annual

		National Human Rights Commission of India	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 16	Target 16. a	16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Annual
		Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	
Goal	**Target**	**National Indicator**	**Periodicity**
SDG 1	Target 1. a	1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2.3	2.3.2: Gross Value Added in agriculture per worker (in Rs.)	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2. a	2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Annual
SDG 2	Target 2. a	2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product in agriculture to GVA in agriculture	Annual
SDG 3	Target 3.8	3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	5 Years
SDG 3	Target 3.c	3.c.2: Percentage of government spending (including current and capital expenditure) in health sector to GDP	Annual
SDG 4	Target 4.3	4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	3 Years
SDG 4	Target 4.6	4.6.1: Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.1	5.1.5: Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.4	5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (in percentage)	3 Years
SDG 5	Target 5.5	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5.5	5.5.4: Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	Annual
SDG 5	Target 5. a	5.a.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day)	Annual, giving quarterly estimates
SDG 5	Target 5. a	5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day)	Annual, giving quarterly estimates
SDG 8	Target 8.1	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.2	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.2	8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.2	8.2.4: Annual growth in agriculture sector	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.3	8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.5	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation (in Rs.)	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.5	8.5.2: Unemployment rate	Annual
SDG 8	Target 8.5	8.5.3: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15- 59 years)	Annual

SDG 8	Target 8.6	8.6.1: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	3 Years
SDG 8	Target 8.8	8.8.3: Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.1	9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use (in Rs. crore)	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.2	9.2.1: Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.2	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.2	9.2.3: Percentage share of GVA in Manufacturing to Total GVA	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.3	9.3.1: Share of household sector in total industry value added	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.4	9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added, (Tonne of Oil Equivalent/000' rupees)	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9.5	9.5.4: Percentage share of spending on Intellectual Property Product to total GDP	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9. b	9.b.1: Share of IPP in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Annual
SDG 9	Target 9. b	9.b.2: Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA	Annual
SDG 10	Target 10.1	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	5 Years
SDG 10	Target 10.1	10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of household expenditure	5 Years
SDG 10	Target 10.2	10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure	5 Years
SDG 10	Target 10.2	10.2.3: Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers	Annual
SDG 10	Target 10.4	10.4.1: Labour Share of GDP	Annual
SDG 11	Target 11.1	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	3 Years
SDG 11	Target 11.2	11.2.1: Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport	3 Years
SDG 11	Target 11.7	11.7.1: Proportion of households reporting an open space within 500 meters from premises (urban)	3 Years
SDG 15	Target 15.4	15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita net state domestic product at current prices of Himalayan States over previous year	Annual
SDG 15	Target 15. b	15.b.1: Percentage of government spending on environmental protection to total government expenditure	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.19	17.19.1: Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh)	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.16	17.16.1: Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.18	17.18.3: Whether the country has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding and under implementation, by source of funding	Annual
SDG 17	Target 17.18	17.18.2: Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Annual

*Indicator consists of multiple data sources

FEEDBACK FORM

(Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025)

Sender(s) Name & Full Address

For improvement in the Report we solicit your views

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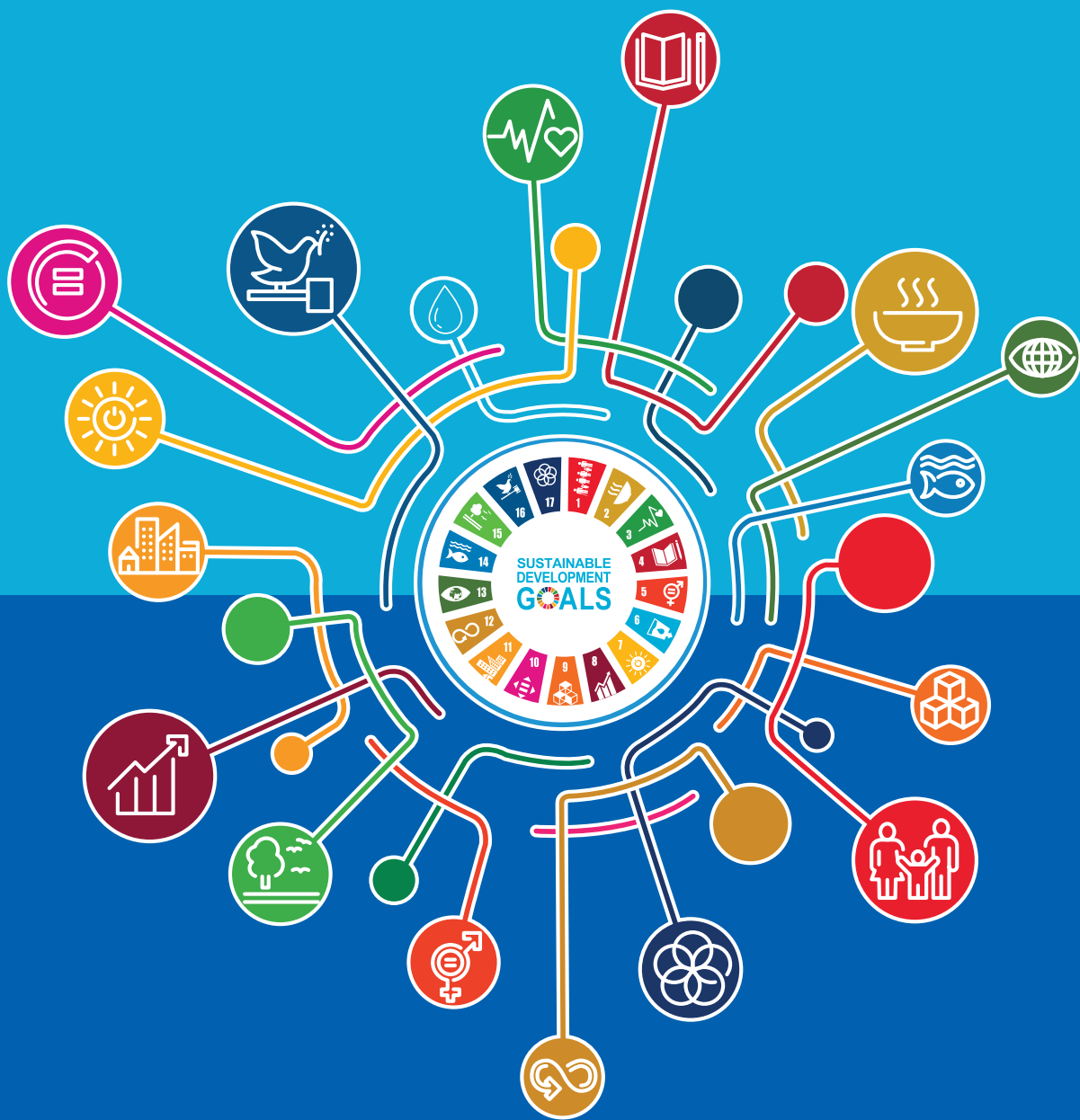Place: _____   Signature _____

Reply to:

The Deputy Director General, SSD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Room. No. 410, Khurshid Lal Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi-110001

E-mail: ddg-sdg-mospi@gov.in, ddg3.ssdiv@mospi.gov.in

Tel.: +91-11-23455410

Social Statistics Division
National Statistics Office
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Khurshid Lal Bhawan
Janpath, New Delhi 110001