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

NSO INDIA
Data for Development

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
National Indicator Framework
PROGRESS REPORT 2021

VERSION 3.1

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

National Indicator Framework

PROGRESS REPORT 2021

VERSION 3.1

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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Government of India
New Delhi, India

सत्यमेव जयते

150
YEARS OF
CELEBRATING
THE MAHATMA

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in September 2015 for the next 15 years covering all aspects of development. Countries were expected to implement the SDGs at national level based on national priorities. India has been playing a prominent role in defining the contours of the 2030 agenda and is committed to achieve these goals in a time bound manner. Government of India through Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) developed a National Indicator Framework of SDGs for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at National Level.

The SDG Progress Reports, released by MoSPI, are the valuable tools for policy makers, planners and other stakeholders. These publications are the report cards to measure progress towards sustainable development and ensures the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. In this series, the present report "Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (version 3.1)" provides an overview of the progress made by India on SDGs and the data gaps which need to be addressed for better monitoring of SDGs.

I am grateful to Dr. G. P. Samanta, Chief Statistician of India and Secretary, MoSPI for his sincere guidance in finalizing this report. I express my heartfelt appreciation to Shri Awadhesh Kumar Mishra, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division and his dedicated team members Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, DDG; Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Director; Shri Ashwani Kanaujia; Deputy Director, Ms. Aastha Dwivedi, Deputy Director and Shri Surya Dasgupta, Assistant Director for their scrupulous efforts starting from examination of methodologies of SDG global indicators for its possible adoption/adaption in Indian context, identification of possible data sources, compilation of relevant data till publishing this report. I also express my sincere thanks to the UNRC in India, other International agencies, NITI Aayog, Central Ministries, State Governments, UT Administrations and other stakeholders for their valuable inputs and support at different stages in finalizing this report.

June 29, 2021
New Delhi
India

Dr. Shailja Sharma

MESSAGE

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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
DoAC&FW	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
DoF&PD	Department of Food and Public Distribution
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
ECI	Election Commission of India
EPS	Employee Pension Scheme
ESD	Economic Statistics Division
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FSI	Forest Survey of India
GBC	Gender Budget Cells
GCF	Gross Capital Formation

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GNI	Gross National Income
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GVA	Gross Value Added
Hb	Haemoglobin
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IPC	Indian Penal Code
IPP	Intellectual Property Products
IRCA	Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPCD	Litres per Capita per Day
LS	Lok Sabha
LTS	Long Term Storage
MCCD	Medical Certification of Cause of Death
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MIS	Multiple Indicator Survey
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewal Energy
MoA&FW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoCAF&PD	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
MoES	Ministry of Earth Sciences
MoH&FW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoJS	Ministry of Jal Shakti
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoSJ&E	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
MPNG	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

MSME	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MW	Mega Watts
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAD	National Accounts Division
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NBAGR	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources
NBPGR	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources
NCCR	National Centre for Coastal Research
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NMR	Neo-natal Mortality Rate
NPOP	National Programme for Organic production
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NSO	National Statistical Office
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
ODF	Open Defacation Free
ORGI	Office of the Registrar General, India
PBCRs	Population Based Cancer Registries
PCN SDP	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product
PF	Protected Forests
PGR	Poverty Gap Ratio
PHH	Priority Households
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PWS	Pipe Water Supply
R&D	Research and Development
RBI	Reserve Bank of India

|	
RF	Reserved Forests
RFA	Recorded Forest Area
RGI	Registrar General of India
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program
RRBs	Regional Rural Banks
RTI	Right to Information
SBLP	SHG-Bank Linkage Programme
SBP	Systolic Blood Pressure
SCs	Scheduled Castes
SCBs	Scheduled Commercial Banks
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SIF	State Indicator Framework
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSD	Social Statistics Division
STs	Scheduled Tribes
SWIFT	Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication
TB	Tuberculosis
TOF	Tree Outside Forest
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TPP	Twenty Point Programme
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
UAM	Udyog Aadhar Memorandum
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCD	M/o Women and Child Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WPR	Worker Participation Ratio
1 Crore	10 Million
1 Lakh	0.1 Million

Data for Development

CONTENTS

Overview

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The United Nations (UN) General Assembly in its 70th Session held on 25th September 2015, with the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and associated 169 targets. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal (for all nations – developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level till 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals provide an international framework to move by 2030 towards more equitable, peaceful, resilient, and prosperous societies - while living within sustainable planetary boundaries. The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up till 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2015, created the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers with a task to develop and implement the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for monitoring the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. India represented South Asia in the IAEG-SDGs during 2015-2019. The GIF was developed by the IAEG-SDGs and agreed upon, by United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017 which was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly in July 2017.

Dimensions of Development
of Sustainable Development Goals
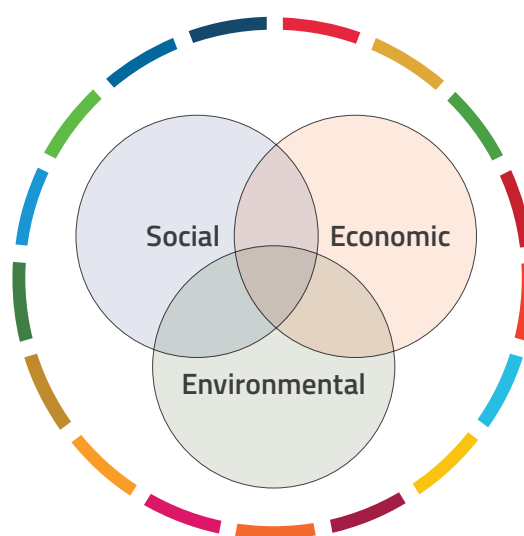
Initially, a total of 244 indicators were identified in the GIF for monitoring the progress of Global SDGs and associated target out of which some indicators were repeated under two or three different targets making the distinct global indicators as 232. The GIF was comprehensively reviewed by IAEG-SDGs in 2020, following detailed discussions with various stakeholders and accordingly the GIF was revised and refined. At present, the GIF includes 247 indicators, with 231 unique indicators.

India is committed to implement the SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. In this effort, towards integrating SDGs into country's on-going national and sub-national policies and programs, at national level, NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog has mapped the SDGs with centrally sponsored programs of different Central Ministries/Departments. The integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda requires governments to work across policy silos and set ambitious and interrelated economic, social and environmental objectives that go beyond short-term political cycles. Government of India is working with the approach to strategic visioning, priority setting, and implementation. The Government of India is strongly committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Following its commitment towards achieving the SDGs, Government has also initiated a series of nation-wide welfare and developmental programs. The Government is committed to ensuring *"Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas"* in the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals' motto of "Leaving No One Behind".

National Indicator Framework

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

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

and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes. Presently, at national level, data flow from National Statistical Office and nearly 30 data source Ministries/Departments are involved in the process of providing data on SDGs. MoSPI coordinates with these line Ministries for institutionalizing the data flow for SDG indicators. At present, there are 295 indicators in the NIF (Version 3.1)

High Level Steering Committee

Government of India has constituted a High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India (CSI) & Secretary, MoSPI with members from NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Ministry of Finance and MoSPI to periodically review and refine the NIF. The line Ministries/Departments propose changes in the NIF keeping the relevancy of indicators and data availability in view. These proposals are placed before the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), constituted in pursuance of the Terms of References of HLSC under the chairpersonship of Director General (Statistics), MoSPI inter-alia to examine, review and recommend the proposal(s) of refinement/ deletion/addition of indicators in NIF for approval by HLSC.

Steps taken by MoSPI in bridging data gaps

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

Support for Data, Indicators and Statistics for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals
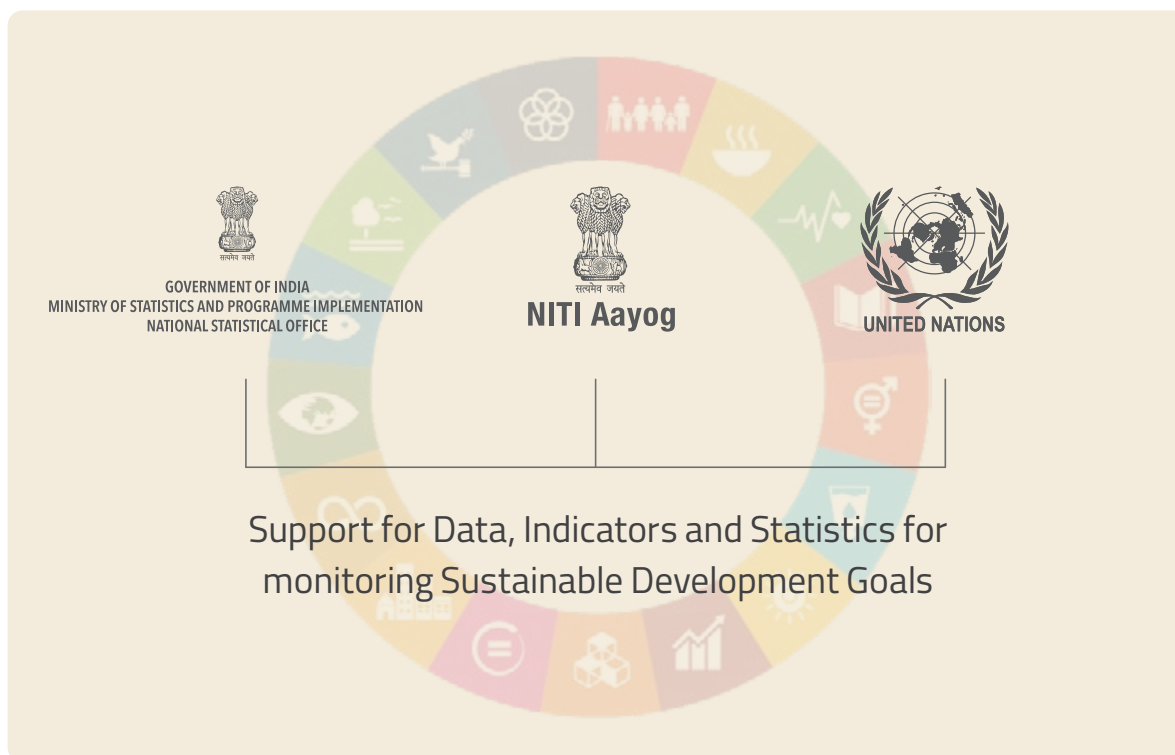
MoSPI has constituted six theme based Sectoral Committees on SDGs consisting of members from relevant data source Ministries, UN Agencies/Development Partners, Research Institutions etc. mainly to work together for evolving methodology for SDGs global indicators in Indian context and identifying data gaps in monitoring of SDGs. The deliberations held in such committees have been very useful in improvising the SDG monitoring framework. The theme of these six sectoral committees are under:

i.   Poverty, Agriculture and Food Security

ii. Labour & Employment and Education

iii. Health and Gender related issues

iv. Environment and Climate Change

v.   Good Governance and Capacity Building

vi. Big Data, AI, Block Chain and Machine Learning for SDGs

A nationwide Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS), as a part of 78th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS) to bridge data gaps on national as well as global SDG indicators, was conducted during January 2020 to March 2021. MIS was conducted for the first time by the MoSPI for providing estimates relating to some important indicators of SDGs from a single survey.

In addition, a few surveys of MoSPI like Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Time Use Survey (TUS), Situational Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households etc. have been aligned with SDGs as per its data requirement mainly to bridge the data gaps.

Publicity and awareness on SDGs

The Agenda 2030 intends incorporating every aspects of society, taking everyone and leaving no one behind. In order to understand the important role of all stakeholders and stressing the need of localizing the SDGs, awareness programs assume added significance. MoSPI has taken several steps for enhancing awareness on SDGs. In this endeavor, MoSPI has developed a documentary film on SDGs in Hindi and has got it dubbed in English and 15 other regional languages namely Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannad, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu. These documentary films have been very helpful in creating awareness on SDGs at sub-national level. These documentary are in public domain and accessible to all at the given link (https://mospi.gov.in/web/mospi/sustainable-development-goals-sdg).

To further publicize the goals and targets, MoSPI declared SDGs as the theme for National Statistics Day for the year 2019, which is celebrated on 29th June every year to mark the birth anniversary of Late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis and in recognition of his valuable contribution in the field of Economic Planning and Statistics. The central theme of Annual Conference of Central and State Statistical Organizations (COCSSO), 2019 was SDGs. The theme for the Statistics Day for the year 2020 is 'Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy and promote well-being for all at all ages) & Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)'. SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) was chosen as the theme for the Statistics Day 2021.

National Indicator Framework - A Comparison

SDGs	Number of indicators in NIF 1.0 (June 2019)	Number of indicators in NIF 2.1 (June 2020)	Number of indicators in NIF 3.1 (June 2021)
SDG 1: No Poverty	19	21	17
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	19	19	18
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	41	42	41
SDG 4: Quality Education	20	19	19
SDG 5: Gender Equality	29	29	29
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	19	16	16
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	5	5
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	40	32	26
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18	16	17
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	7	9	11
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16	15	14
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	17	15	15
SDG 13: Climate Action	4	5	6
SDG 14: Life Below Water	13	11	11
SDG 15: Life on Land	21	16	16
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18	19	21
SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals	0	13	13
Total Number of Indicators	**306**	**302**	**295**

Localization of SDGs

Any statement on the SDGs at the national level is incomplete without the associated annotation on the status prevailing in the States. MoSPI is providing adequate technical support to the States, in development of comprehensive and inclusive SDG Monitoring Framework. The Ministry has developed and circulated Guidelines for development of State Indicator Framework (SIF) to facilitate and assist States/UTs for development of a State Level Monitoring Framework in respective State/UTs. The guidelines provide step by step guidance for development of a State Level Monitoring Framework including institutional arrangements to track the progress on the SDGs by building on the existing National Indicator Framework. MoSPI conducts various Training/Workshop/Seminars on SDGs with State/UTs for developing indicators in the SIF, enhancing capacity development, creating awareness on SDGs etc.

Publications on SDGs

To measure the progress of SDGs at national level during 2015-2030, base year 2015-16 values on different indicators were very crucial as reference points to measure performance and progress in subsequent years. MoSPI, therefore, released the baseline report on NIF of SDGs, namely, "Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16" on the National Statistics Day 2019 i.e., on 29th June 2019. The base year data related to 2015-16 or the year close to it for which data was available.

In continuation to Baseline Report, the "Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (version 2.0), the first formal progress report of India on SGD-NIF (covering all 17 SDGs) with the time series data from 2015-16 (or the baseline) to the 2018-19 (or latest available) was released on 31st March 2020. The report was further updated with latest data in the next version of the Progress Report namely, SDG-NIF Progress Report (version 2.1) which was released on 29th June 2020. The Ministry released "Sustainable Development Goals-National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021 (version 3.0) on 31st March 2021.

Continuing the practice of yearly updating and reporting, the Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021 (version 3.1) has been prepared after taking inputs from all the data source Ministries/Departments. The report is culmination of a series of interaction with data source Ministries/Departments together with UN organizations for adopting more global indicators along with some existing national indicators into global indicators in modifying

a few national indicators. This Report may be helpful in monitoring the progress made by the country towards achieving SDGs till date. This report contains four parts – Executive Summary, Data Snapshot, Metadata and Data Tables in addition to a brief overview. The 'Overview' covers the background of SDG-NIF in the country along with the role and steps taken by MoSPI for facilitating the monitoring of SDGs at national level, 'Executive Summary' includes goal wise summary highlights/progress made during the period under reference, whereas, 'Data-Snapshot' presents the data summary of the indicators. 'Metadata' contains information on each indicator describing goal, target, reference year, unit of measurement, latest availability, link/source(s) of data availability etc. and the 'Data Tables' have been given in MS excel format containing the time series data on the indicators, wherever available.

The MoSPI has released the following major reports on SDGs which are in the public domain and may be accessed from the website of the MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in):

Report	Release Date
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report (Provisional) 2015-16	31 March, 2019
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16	29 June, 2019
Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16	29 June, 2019
National Indicator Framework on SDGs (Version 1.0)	29 June, 2019
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (Version 2.0)	31 March, 2020
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2020 (Version 2.1)	29 June, 2020
Data Snapshot on Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.1)	29 June, 2020
National Indicator Framework on SDGs (Version 2.1)	29 June, 2020
Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (Version 3.0)	31st March 2021

MoSPI REPORTS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

www.mospi.gov.in

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

Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16

National Indicator Framework on SDGs (Version 1.0)

Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.0)

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

Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2021 (Version 3.0)

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

National Indicator Framework on SDGs (Version 2.1)

India SDG Dashboard

The India SDG Dashboard is a unified data repository on SDG Indicators and has the provision of providing data at disaggregated level. The Dashboard was developed with the help of UNRCO India and launched on the 29th June 2019. The content and visualization of India SDG Dashboard was updated as per latest SDGs NIF Progress Report 2020 (Version 2.1) and the updated version of the Dashboard has been deployed on MoSPI Website on 29th June 2020. The Dashboard is updated on the basis of latest data published in the SDG Progress Reports. The dashboard can be accessed at the Ministry's website (www.mospi.gov.in) through the link: http://www.sdgindia2030.mospi.gov.in/dashboard/

Impact of COVID-19 on SDGs

The World Health Organization officially declared the outbreak of COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern on 30th January 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic has overshadowed developmental activities across the world and global political, financial and technical resources have been mobilized world over to contain the pandemic. The UNSC has also identified 74 unique indicators that are likely to reflect the Goals highly impacted by the global pandemic (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52ndsession/documents/BG-3a-COVID-19_and_the_global_SDG_indicators-E.pdf).

Annexes of the Report

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

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

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

Executive
Summary

Executive
Summary

The "Sustainable Development Goals - National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021 (version 3.1)" highlights the progress made so far in the journey of SDGs. The Report also shows the data-based evidence of India's progress towards achieving the SDGs and associated targets. It will also help policy makers in identifying thrust areas where interventions need to be focused. The report shows that, while significant progress has been made in some areas, challenges remain in some other areas too.

SDG 1
No Poverty

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. It not only indicates the lack of income or access to resources but it also manifests in the form of hunger & malnutrition, diminished opportunities for education, social discrimination and the inability to participate in decision-making processes. Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the formidable challenges before the mankind. One should not forget that the extreme deprivation is not just about wellbeing and opportunity, it is a question of survival also.

Government of India has launched a multi-pronged strategy to eradicate poverty in all its form. Due to the multidimensional nature of poverty, the Government is implementing a number of welfare schemes in the areas of nutrition, health, education, housing, drinking water, sanitation, skill development, social protection etc. The sustained economic growth has been instrumental in reducing the poverty over the years. In this context, it is pertinent to note that India has resolved to become the 5 trillion-dollar economy by 2025.

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

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SELF HELP GROUPS
LINKED TO BANK CREDIT ↑

in Lakhs per Year

18.32
2015-16

18.98
2016-17

22.61
2017-18

26.98
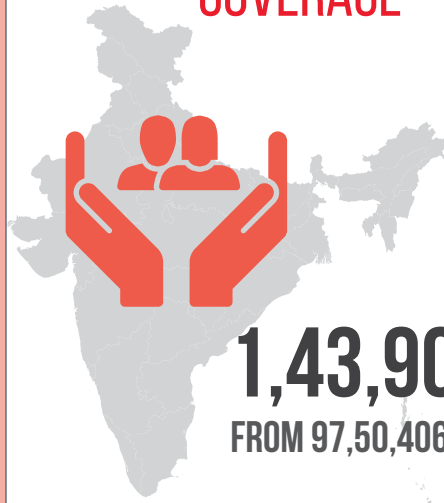2018-19

31.46
2019-20

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

NEW PENSION SCHEME COVERAGE

2020-21
1,43,90,543 ↑
FROM 97,50,406 IN 2015-16

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

23,095
2015-16

40,450
2017-18

50,860
2020-21

in Number

SDG 2
Zero Hunger

The central theme of SDG 2 is 'Zero Hunger' which aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 and making sure that all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, have sufficient nutritious food. It also aims to double agricultural productivity by 2030 and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment. The measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and creating equal access to land, technology and markets is fundamental to eradication of hunger and poverty. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity. It also emphasizes the need for all countries to work together to ensure enough investment is undertaken in related infrastructure by incorporating and adopting new technologies to improve agricultural productivity.

A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government to ensure food for all and has launched one of the largest food security programs in the world owing to the National Food Security Act, 2013. The stress on sustainable agriculture may be observed from the fact that one of the missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). The net area under the organic farming is increasing over the years. India has made a significant progress in the area of food security despite of having several challenges.

This Goal has 8 targets to measure the availability of food, improvement in nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture. A total of 18 indicators have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets at national level.

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

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY ⬆

wheat

3,424
2020-21

3,440
2019-20

3,533
2018-19

3,368
2017-18

3,200
2016-17

3,034
2015-16

rice

2,749
2020-21

2,722
2019-20

2,638
2018-19

2,576
2017-18

2,494
2016-17

2,400
2015-16

in Kg per Hectare

(in percentage)

Line chart values: 0.97 (2015-16), 1.10 (2016-17), 1.39 (2017-18), 1.59 (2018-19), 2.02 (2019-20), 2.38 (2020-21)
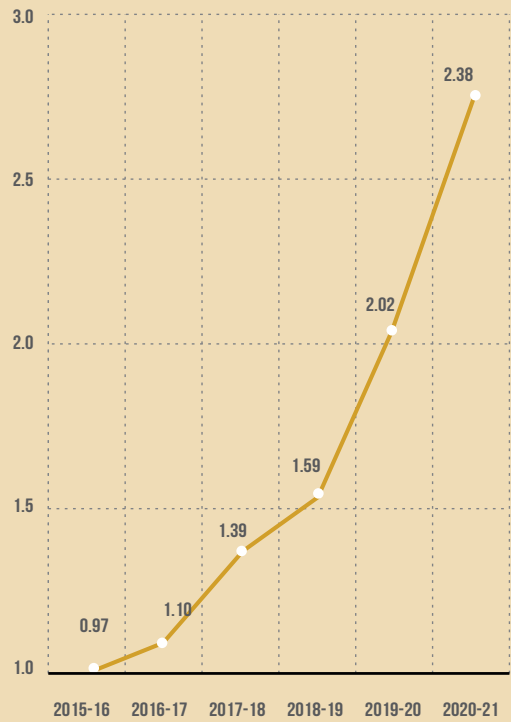
NET AREA UNDER ORGANIC FARMING

PLANT & ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

ESSENTIAL CONSERVATION FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

IN 2020

4,64,597 ⬆
FROM 4,32,799 IN 2015

19,305 ⬆
FROM 6,000 IN 2015

2020-21

₹ 77,540 ⬆
FROM ₹ 61,427 IN 2015-16

GROSS VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE PER WORKER

SDG 3
Good Health and Well-Being

The good health and well being address all major health priorities, including communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; reproductive, maternal and child health; universal health coverage; and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. SDG 3 focuses on reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and tackling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases, impacts the overall well-being of an individual, burdens family and public resources and weakens societies. SDG 3 aims to address the various emerging health issues of the ever-changing world.

The Government Policies on health sector aim to provide universal health services at affordable prices. In this direction, the National Health Policy, the world's largest health protection programme - *Ayushman Bharat Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana* among others, have been instrumental in achieving significant progress in this area. Government interventions have led to reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality as well as under-five mortality. The pandemic of COVID-19 posed an unprecedented challenge before the health system of the country. Government health policies and infrastructure have shown remarkable resilience in exemplary handling of the pandemic. In fighting with COVID-19, the technology driven initiatives like Aarogya Setu app has been very helpful in contact tracing, syndromic mapping and self-assessment. Government focused attention on health research successfully invented India's indigenous COVID-19 vaccine.

The Goal has 13 targets to measure the healthy lives and promote well-being for all. A total of 41 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

per 1,00,000 live births

130
2014–16

122
2015–17

113
2016–18
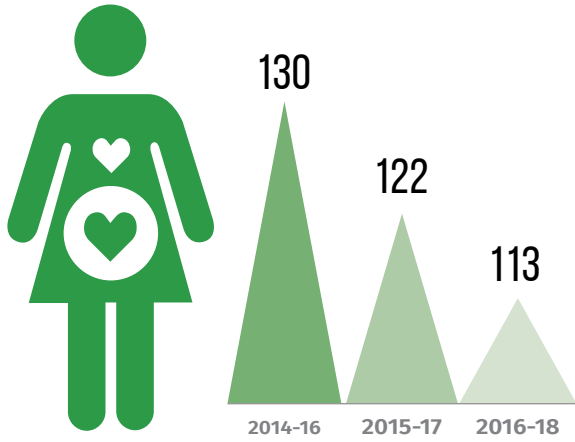
UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

36 ↓

IN 2018

5 YRS

DECLINED FROM 43 IN 2015

per 1,000 live births

COMMITMENT TO
ELIMINATE TUBERCULOSIS BY 2025

Year	
2019	193
2018	199
2017	204
2016	211
2015	217
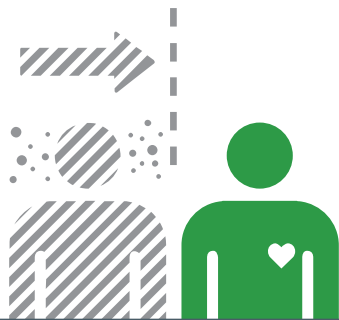
Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population

₹ **2100**

CRORE ALLOCATED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESEARCH IN 2020-21

SIGNIFICANT FALL IN
MALARIA INCIDENCE

0.13

per 1,000 cases

IN 2020 FROM
0.92 IN 2015
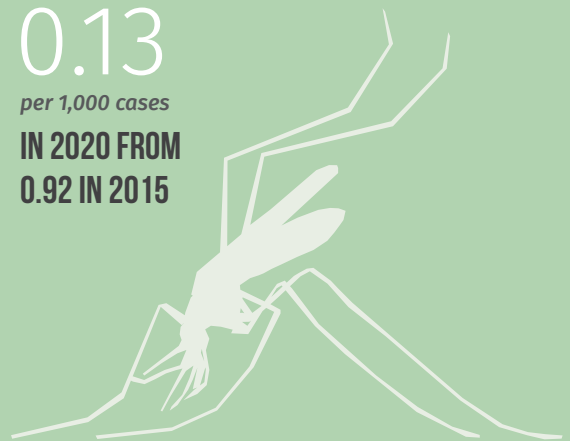
SDG 4
Quality Education

Affording the opportunity of quality education is basic to improve people's lives and their sustainable development. SDG 4 aims to ensure the completion of primary and secondary education by all boys and girls, and guarantee opportunities for equal access to quality technical and vocational education for everyone. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

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

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

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

FREE AND COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION UP TO CLASS 8

PROGRESS IN HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

50.14
2018-19

48.13
2017-18

43.77
2016-17

48.32
2015-16

UPGRADED EDUCATION FACILITIES
IN 2018-19

PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

73.86% ↑

FROM 58.55% IN 2015-16

PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO COMPUTERS FOR PEDAGOGICAL PURPOSE

32.66% ↑

FROM 27.31% IN 2015-16

27.10%

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO FOR

TERTIARY EDUCATION
IN 2019-20

SDG 5
Gender Equality

Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but also is crucial for sustainable future of societies. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will achieve sustainable economies and will benefit societies and humanity at large. SDG 5 aims to ensure end to all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere. It is vital to give women equal rights on land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and to technology and the internet. Today there are more women in public offices than ever before which will help to achieve greater gender equality.

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

This Goal has 9 targets to monitor gender equality and ensure empowerment of women and girls. A total of 29 indicators have been identified at national level to monitor the progress of these targets.

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

% OF WOMEN CANDIDATES CONTESTING LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

9.01% ↑

IN 2019 FROM 8.19% IN 2014
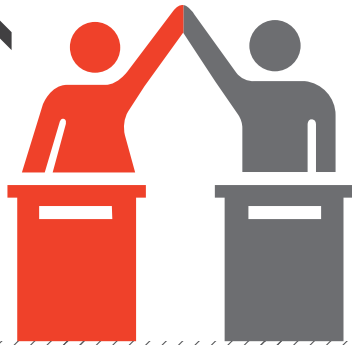
WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT (LOK SABHA)
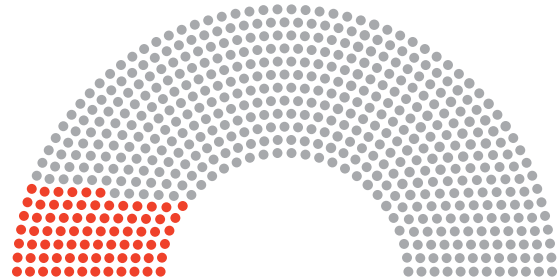
14.36%

SEATS IN 2019

GENDER WAGE GAP IN CASUAL LABOURERS

■ Male (Rs. per day)
■ Female (Rs. per day)

	Jul – Sep		Oct – Dec		Jan – Mar		Apr – Jun	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Male	265	288	274	298	280	299	291	310
Female	169	175	173	190	177	193	182	204
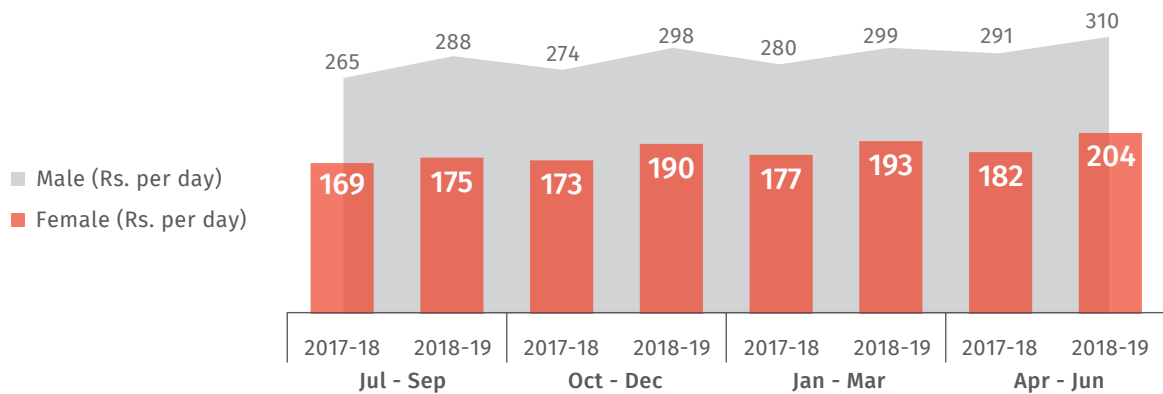
MORE WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP ROLES

190 ↑

IN 2019 FROM 173 IN 2015-16

Women in managerial positions

per 1,000 persons
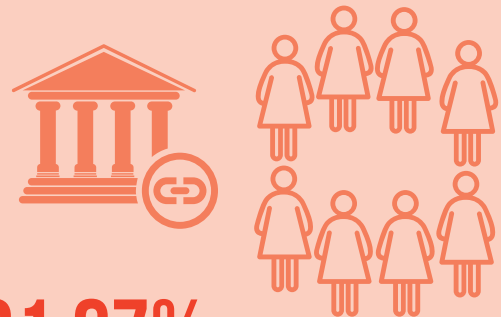
91.67% ↑

IN 2019-20 FROM 88.92% IN 2015-16

WOMEN SHGs LINKED WITH BANKS

SDG 6
Clean Water and Sanitation

Clean water and sanitation protects people from disease and enables them to be economically more productive. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate water hygiene negatively impacts food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities of low-income families across the world. SDG 6 ensures availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and reflects its increased attention in the global political arena. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that social development and economic prosperity depends on the sustainable management of freshwater resources and ecosystems.

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

This Goal has 8 targets to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. A sum of 16 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

37.85
2017-18

40.58
2018-19

50.66
2019-20
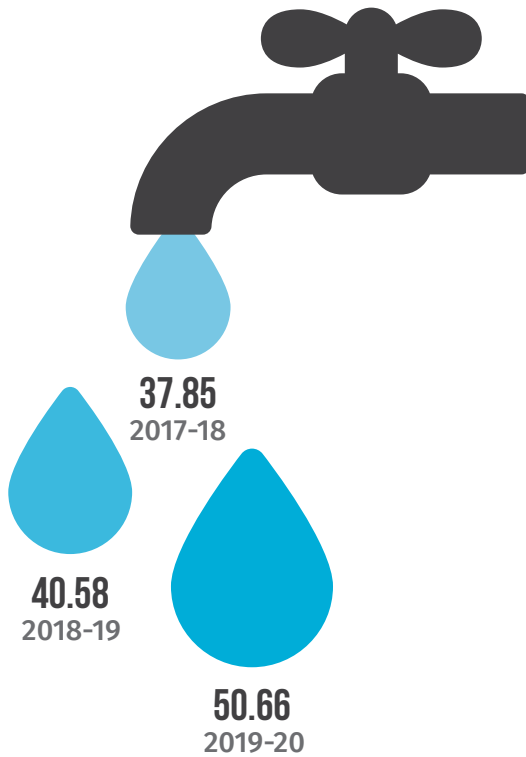
SAFE DRINKING WATER
FOR RURAL POPULATION
THROUGH PIPE WATER SUPPLY

IMPROVED DRINKING
WATER SOURCES

FOR RURAL POPULATION
96.96% ↑
IN 2019-20
FROM 94.57%
IN 2015-16

PROPORTION OF WATER BODIES WITH
GOOD AMBIENT WATER QUALITY

90%

87%

2019

2015
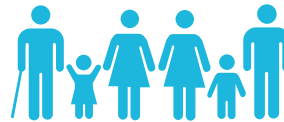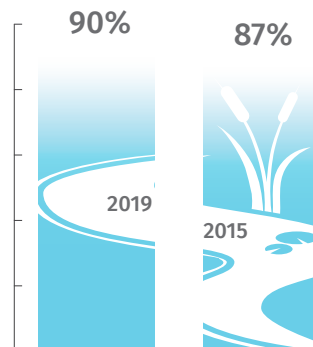
100% ↑
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
HAVE ACCESS TO
TOILET FACILITIES

2015-16   50.90%

2016-17   63.02%

2017-18   80.51%

2018-19   99.03%

2019-20   100%
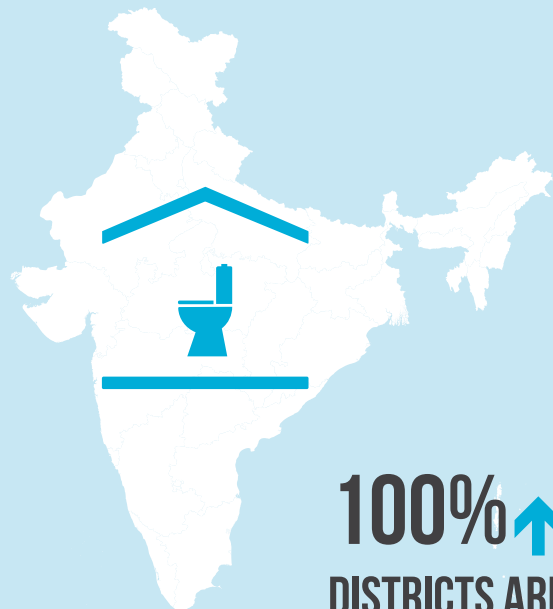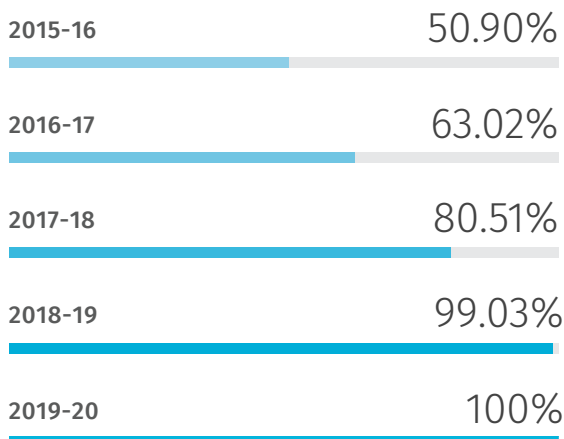
100% ↑
DISTRICTS ARE
OPEN DEFECATION FREE
IN 2019-20 FROM
18.45% IN 2016-17

SDG 7
Affordable and Clean Energy

The contribution of energy is critical in fueling the engine of growth and its role can't be undermined in the development of societies. It is in the center of nearly every major challenge and opportunity of the world which are either related to starting a business or increasing food production or incomes. Sustainable energy is an opportunity that can transform lives, economies and the planet. SDG 7 aims to improve energy efficiency, increase use of renewable sources and promotion of sustainable and modern energy for all.

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

There are 5 targets under this Goal to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. A total of 5 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets.
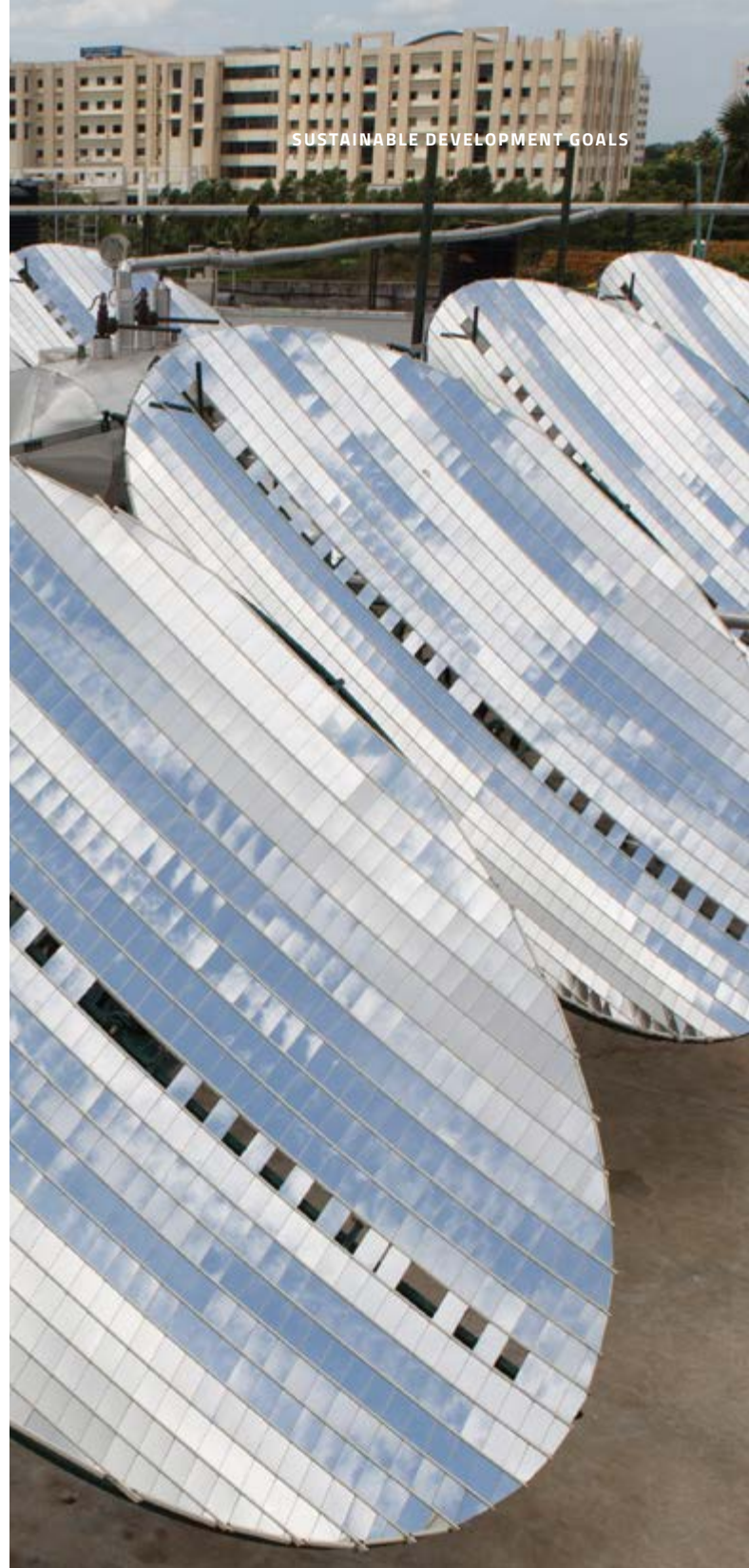
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
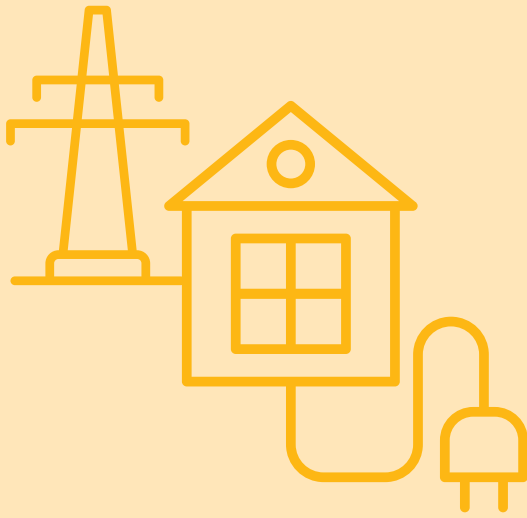
99.77%

HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED

IN 2019-20

100%

HOUSEHOLDS USING

CLEAN COOKING FUEL

IN 2020-21 INCREASED FROM 62.83% IN 2015-16

RENEWABLE ENERGY

↑ SHARE IN TOTAL INSTALLED ELECTRICITY GENERATION
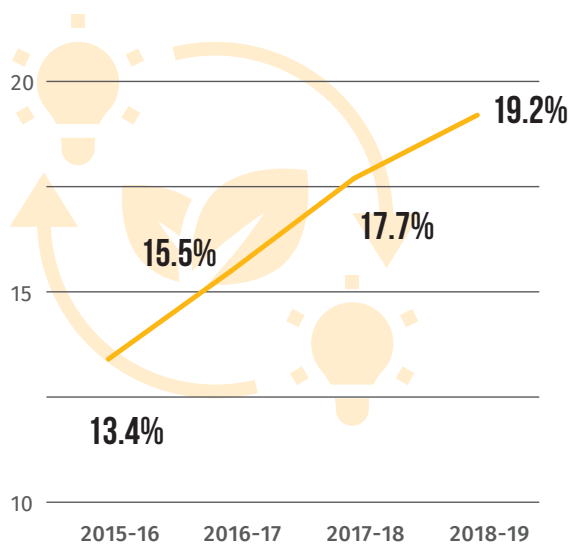
INSTALLED GENERATING CAPACITY INCREASED

19.2%

17.7%

15.5%

13.4%

20			
15			
10			
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19

93.30
2019

63.68
2015
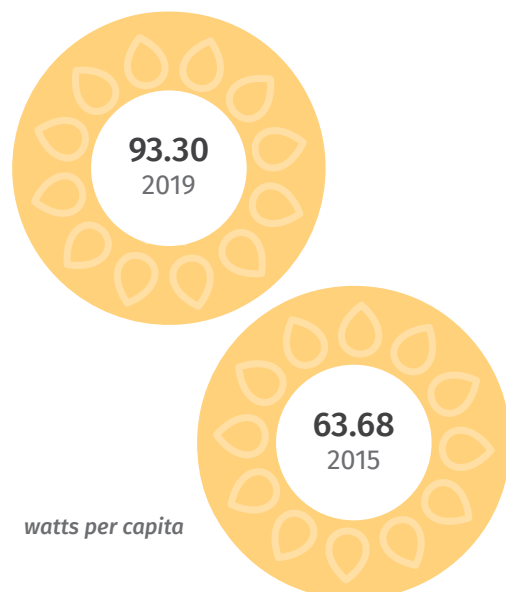
watts per capita

SDG 8
Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 8 aims to encourage sustained economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this Goal, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. The goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, reduce informal employment and the gender pay gap and promote safe and secure working environments for all women and men by 2030.

The Government Initiative, Startup India, aims to help Indian entrepreneur and Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) ensures loans at low rates proving helpful in providing credit to MSMEs. Several structural reforms have been taken for sustainable economic growth and productive employment. The number of patents granted has been regularly increasing.

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

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

PATENTS ISSUED

28,391
2020-21

13,045
2017-18

6,326
2015-16
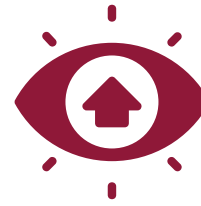
14,742 ↑
START-UPS RECOGNISED UNDER
#startupindia
IN 2020 FROM 502 IN 2016

OUTSTANDING CREDIT
TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

16,13,582.17
2019-20

15,10,650.54
2018-19

13,24,239.34
2017-18

12,96,398.83
2016-17

12,16,007.09
2015-16

in Rs. crore

98.8
BANKING OUTLETS
IN 2019-20 FROM 60.9 IN 2017-18

per 1,00,000 population

INDIA HAS DEVELOPED
AND OPERATIONALIZED A
**NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT**

SDG 9
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The aim of SDG 9 is to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, support economic development and human well-being, facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all and to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization among many targets. Investment in infrastructure sectors including transport, irrigation, energy and more, is vital to ensure sustainable development of many countries.

Progression in business regulatory environment has ensured India's improved position in Ease of Doing Business rankings. The upgraded infrastructure and new initiative like Dedicated Freight Corridor, Dedicated Industrial Corridor etc. have been instrumental in the sustainable industrialization. The measures taken towards innovations led significant progress of the country in the Global Innovation index.

This Goal has 8 targets to measure its progress. A total of 17 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets.

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

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

50.65
2018-19

53.94
2017-18

57.71
2016-17

61.45
2015-16

in Tonne/Rupees Crore
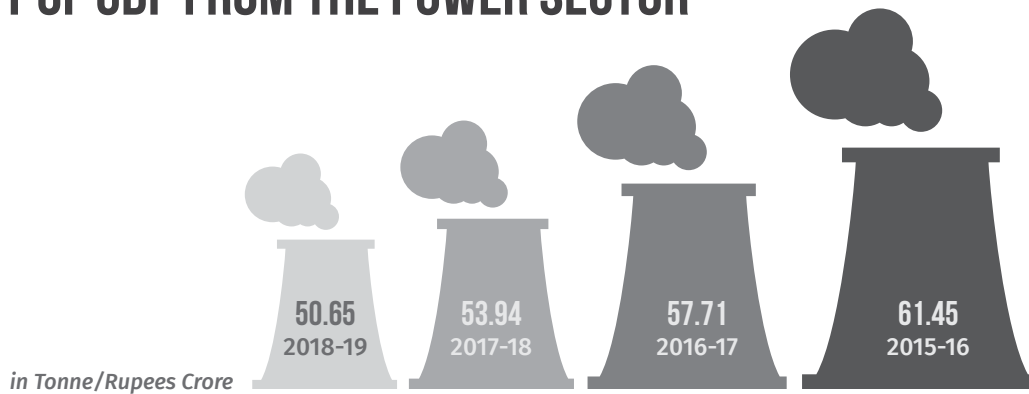
255 ↑
RESEARCHERS
IN 2017-18
PER MILLION POPULATION COMPARED
TO 218 PER MILLION IN 2015-16

54.29% ↑
OF THE POPULATION
SUBSCRIBED TO INTERNET
IN 2019-20 INCREASED FROM
26.98% IN 2015-16

BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS
SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF USERS

Year	Subscribers
2015-16	1,179
2016-17	2,152
2017-18	3,176
2018-19	4,289
2019-20	5,000
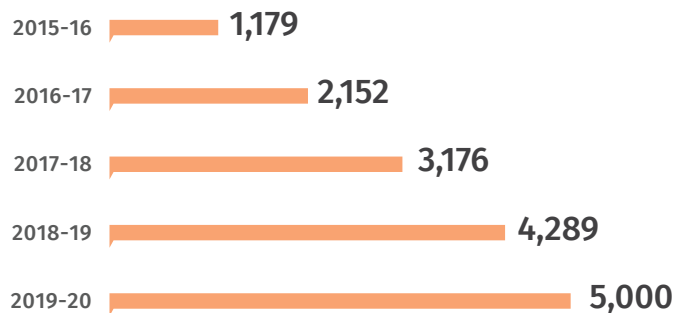
per 10,000 persons
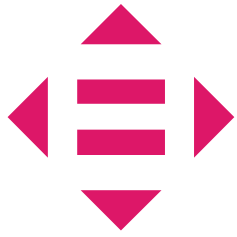
SDG 10
Reduced Inequalities

The inequalities in income and wealth are severe and have been widening globally. SDG 10 aims to reduce income inequality based on age, gender, disability, religion and economic or other status within the country, as well as among countries. Inequality is not only a barrier to progress but also deprives people from opportunities and ultimately leads to the conditions of extreme poverty.

Government is committed to reduce economic inequality through various policies and programs. In this direction, numerous initiatives have been taken. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi* are some such interventions.

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

Reduce inequality within and among countries

REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE IN LOK SABHA
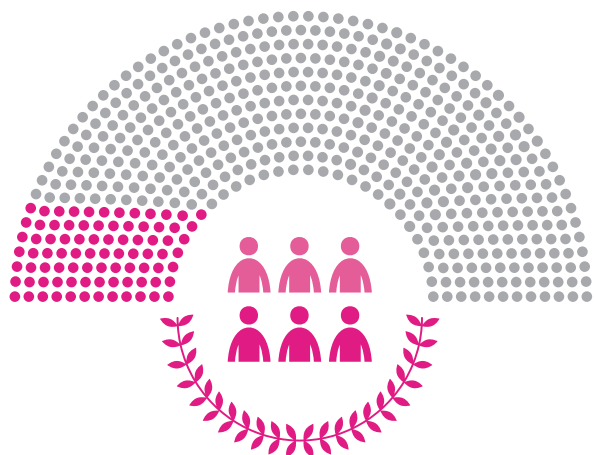
15.50%
2019

LABOUR SHARE OF GDP HAS INCREASED

31.76%
2019-20

30.23%
2015-16

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCs AND STs

2.89%
2015-16

2.83%
2016-17

3.81%
2017-18

3.94%
2018-19

4.18%
2019-20

3.92%
2020-21

6.04%
2021-22

1.99%
BUDGET ALLOCATION OF
THE NORTH EASTERN STATES
IN 2021-22 INCREASED
FROM 1.48% IN 2020-21
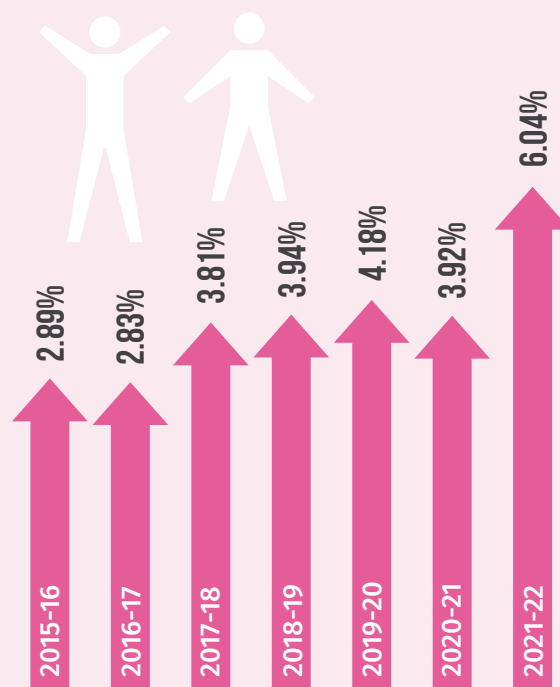
SDG 11
Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urbanization has resulted into creation of new jobs & opportunities and reduction in poverty. The sustainable development of cities plays a vital role in development of the nations as these offer opportunities for people to prosper economically and socially. Urban spaces can overcome challenges of rapid growth by improving resource use and focusing on reducing pollution and poverty including provisions to provide access to basic services, energy, housing and simultaneously reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

Rapid urbanization has posed several challenges on infrastructure, for example, pressure of resources like water, energy, transport etc. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is focused to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewage networks and water supply for urban transformation. The Government launched *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* (PMAY) to provide affordable housing to all. National Smart Cities Mission, the urban renewal and retrofitting program has been launched to develop smart cities across the country. The Municipal solid waste management is one of the major environmental problems of Indian cities. Government has taken several initiatives which has ensured significant progress in the waste management in Urban areas.

SDG 11 has 10 targets to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. A total of 14 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of targets.

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

CITIES EVOLVING AS PER MASTER PLANS

25.61% 2015

35.84% 2020
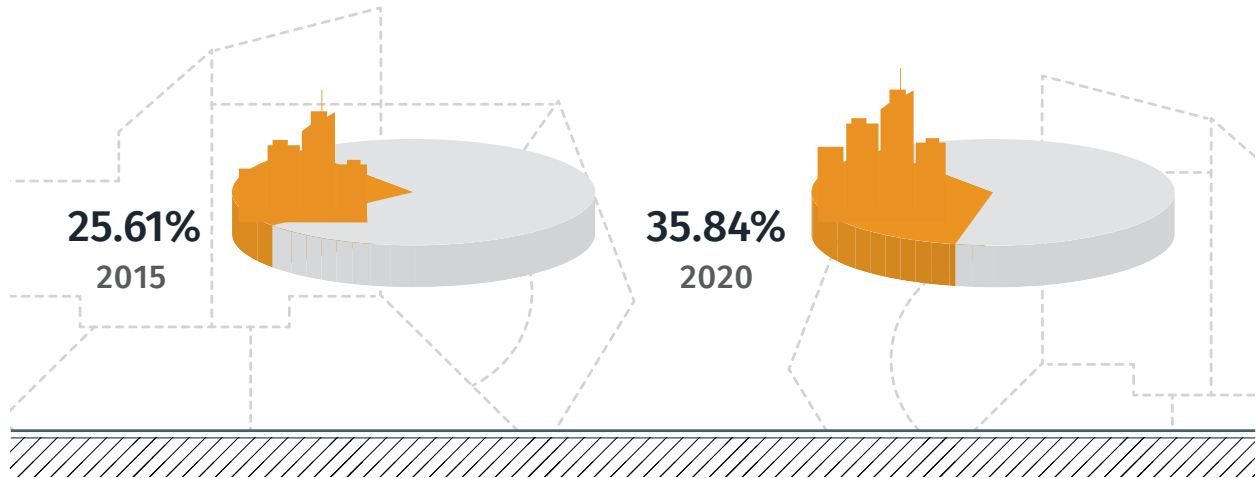
96% ↑ WARDS ACHIEVED
100% DOOR TO DOOR WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE IN 2020

65% ↑ **WASTE PROCESSED** IN 2020 FROM 17.97% IN 2016

PEOPLE KILLED/INJURED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

Year	Injury rate	Death rate
2015	38.31	11.81
2016	38.11	11.92
2017	35.41	11.65
2018	33.74	11.54
2019	33.38	11.42

■ Death rate ■ Injury rate

per 1,00,000 population
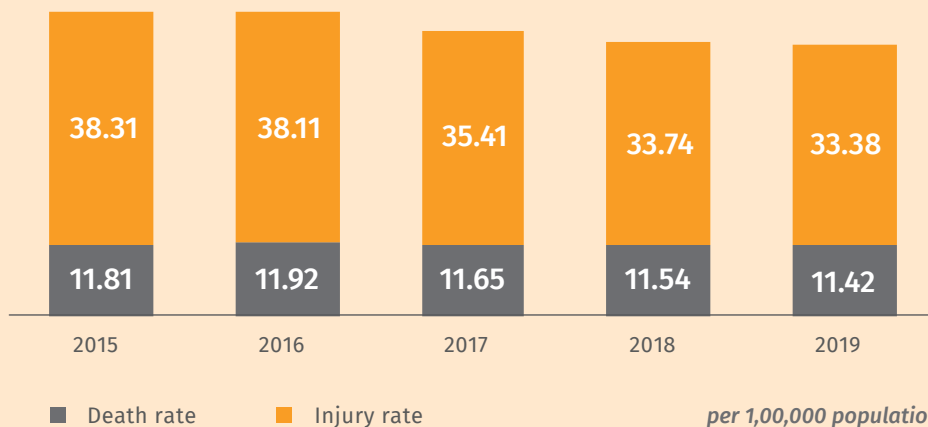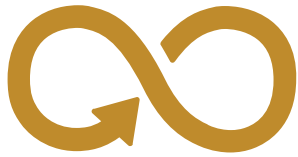
SDG 12
Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12 aims to ensure Responsible consumption and production patterns. Responsible consumption and production has been defined as "the use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimising the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emission of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations" (Oslo Symposium 1994). Goal 12 on Responsible consumption and production is about promoting efficient use of natural resource, energy efficiency and sustainable infrastructure. It involves engaging consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and reducing waste.

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

There are 11 targets in Goal 12 to measure the responsible consumption and production patterns. A total of 15 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

FOOD AVAILABILITY PER CAPITA PER ANNUM

Year	Value
2015	169.8
2016	177.7
2017	178.4
2018	180.1
2019	179.6
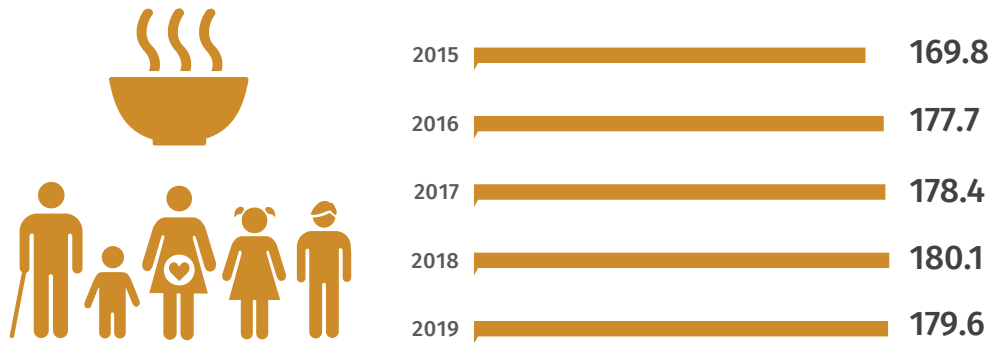
in Kg.
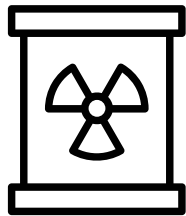
189.47 ↓

HAZARDOUS WASTE
GENERATED PER CAPITA IN 2018-19
FROM 201.45 IN 2017-18

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

INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY
GENERATING CAPACITY GROWTH IN THE COUNTRY

63.68	78.73	93.30
2015	2017	2019
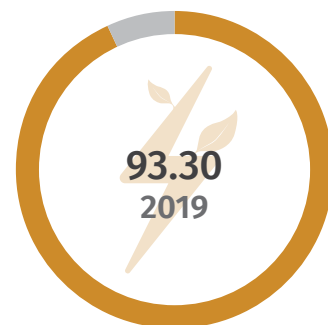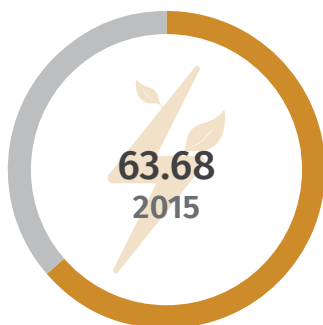
in watts per capita

SDG 13
Climate Action

SDG 13 aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The world is experiencing rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases which is threatening lives of all, specially populations placed in the coastal areas. With rising greenhouse gas emissions, ambitious plans and accelerated action are needed on mitigation and adaptation of climate change impacts including access to finance and strengthened capacities. Goal 13 talks about building this resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and integration of such measures into national policies. It focuses not only on early warning but also on impact reduction. It emphasizes the role of partnerships and commitment among nations for the same.

India's National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC), with 8 sub-missions is a programme to mitigate and adapt to the adverse impact of climate change. The plan aims at fulfilling India's developmental objectives with focus on reducing emission intensity of its economy. Government strives to make disaster resilient societies and these efforts by Government have considerably reduced the causalities from disastrous events over the years. India achieved its pre 2020 goal of reduction in emission intensity and implementing programs for the post 2020 goals.

There are 5 targets in Goal 13 to measure the changing impacts of climate related hazards. A total of 6 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets.

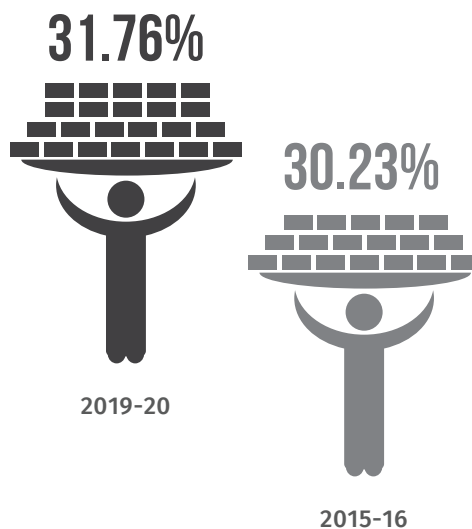Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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

Year	Value
2015	14,743.14
2016	13,706.39
2017	13,381.24
2018	10,738.97
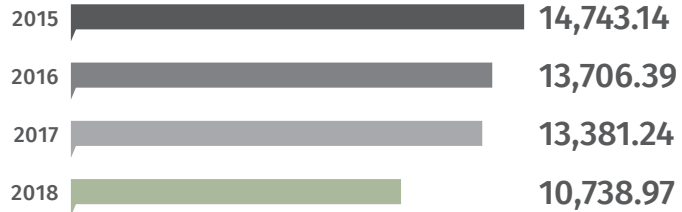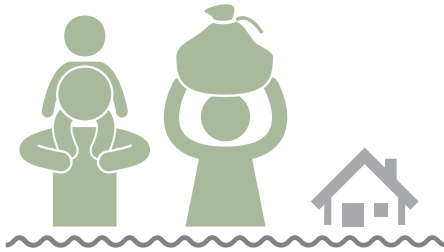
per 1,00,000 population

ACHIEVEMENT OF PRE-2020 GOALS
INDIA ACHIEVED REDUCTION IN EMISSION INTENSITY OF GDP OVER 2005 LEVEL

21%↓
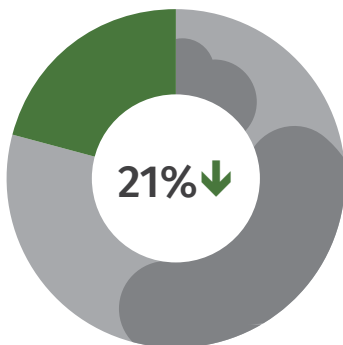
SCALED UP EFFORTS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH THE NATIONAL DRR STRATEGIES

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

1.00	0.92	0.95	1.00
National Education Policies	Curricula	Teacher Education	Student Assessment
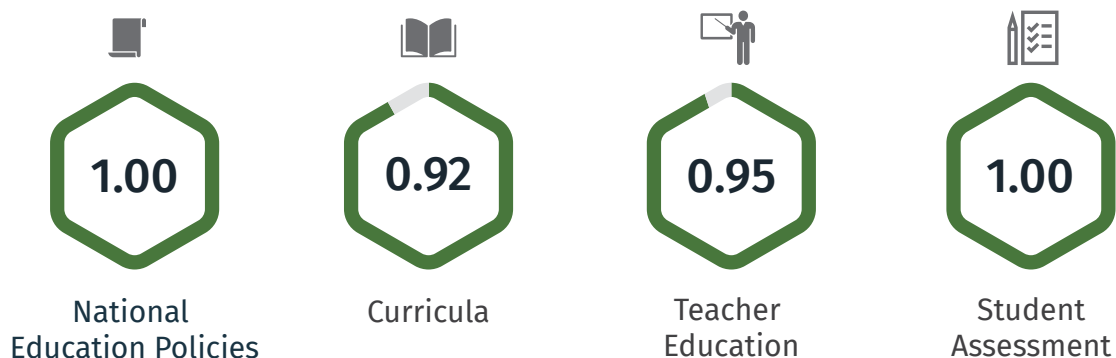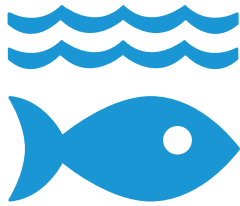
SDG 14
Life Below Water

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

Several initiatives have been undertaken to protect the marine and coastal ecosystems, mangrove and coral reefs. The maximum sustainable yield in Fishing registered growth over the year.

There are 10 targets in Goal 14 to measure the health and services of water related ecosystems. A total of 11 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets and data is available for 9 indicators.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
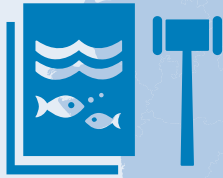
INDIA IN COMPLIANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAWS
ENSURING CONVERSATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES
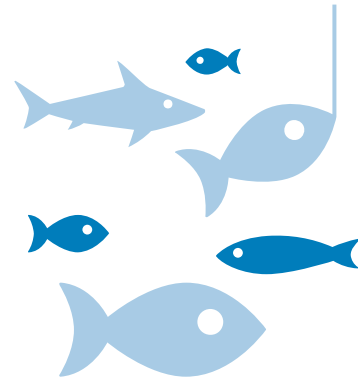
5.311 ↑
MAXIMUM SUSTAINABLE YIELD IN FISHING
IN 2019-20
FROM 3.078 IN 2015-16

in million tonne/year

OCEAN SERVICES, MODELLING, APPLICATION, RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGY (O-SMART) SCHEME

₹ 567 crore

₹ 445 crore

2020-21

2019-20

Budget estimate
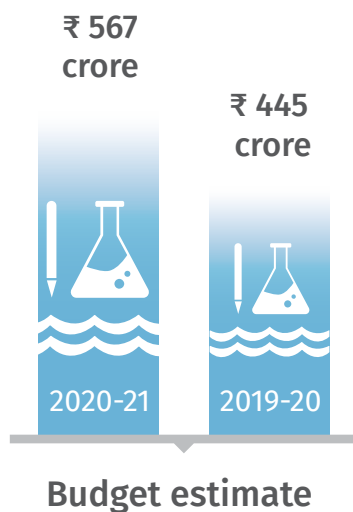
ASSISTANCE TO THE TRADITIONAL/ARTISANAL FISHERS
FOR PROCUREMENT OF FIBRE REINFORCED PLASTIC BOATS AND FISHING IMPLEMENTS

259
Boats

285
Boats

560
Boats

₹1,098.25
Lakh

2016-17

₹1,012.5
Lakh

2017-18

₹1,930
Lakh

2018-19
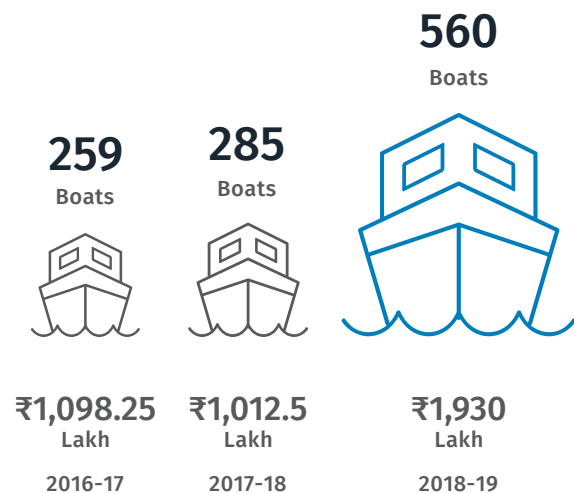
SDG 15
Life on Land

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

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

There are 12 targets in Goal 15 to measure the changing health and status of terrestrial ecosystems. A total of 16 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets.

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

21.67% ↑

FOREST COVER

OF TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
IN 2019 FROM 21.35% IN 2015

5.23%

PROTECTED AREA

AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IN 2020

INDIA HAS ADOPTED LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE
AND POLICY FRAMEWORK TO ENSURE FAIR AND
EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS
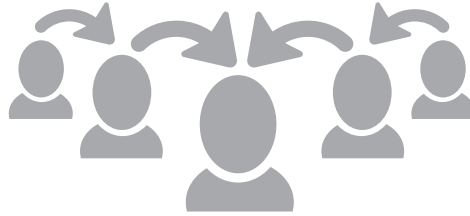
7.09% ↑

OF TOTAL WETLAND AREA
DECLARED AS RAMSAR SITES
IN 2020 FROM 4.15% IN 2016

2.89% ↑

TREE COVER OF THE TOTAL
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IN 2019
FROM 2.82% IN 2015

IN 2019-20

EXPENSE ON
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION ACCOUNTED
FOR 0.08% OF THE
TOTAL GOVERNMENT
EXPENDITURE

SDG 16
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Violence and armed conflict are the most significant and destructive challenge to the development, growth, and wellbeing of societies. The global sustainable development agenda for 2030 promotes transparent and effective local governance and judicial systems, reducing crime and sexual and gender based violence, tackling homicide and trafficking cases and also end Children's rights violations. It seeks to address the challenges of violence at all levels – individual, relationship, community and societal.

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

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

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

2.24↓
INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE RATE
IN 2019 FROM 2.63 IN 2015

per 1,00,000 population

JUDGES FOR EVERY 1,00,000 POPULATION

1.47

1.38

1.37

1.33

1.32

2016   2017   2018   2019   2020
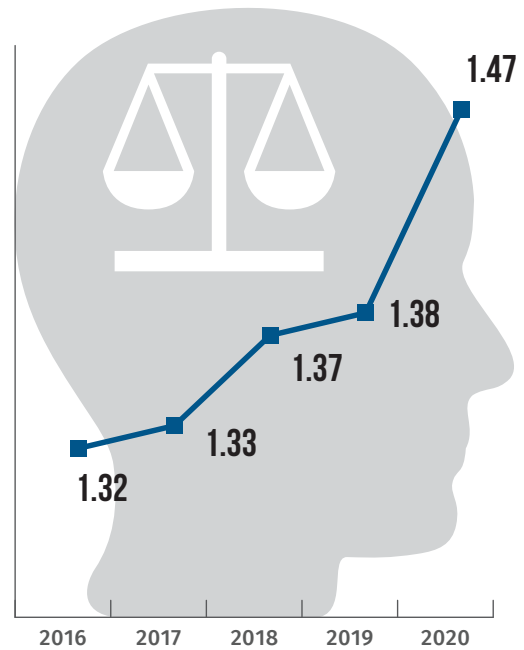
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS COMPLIANT WITH INTERNATIONAL NORMS SET OUT IN THE PARIS PRINCIPLES

GOVERNMENT E-SERVICES AVAILABLE TO CITIZENS

3870
2020-21

1052
2016-17

SDG 17
Partnerships for the Goals

The SDG 17 is critical to the achievement of all SDGs. The country is dedicated to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development as provisioned under SDG 17. The partnership among the different stakeholders like Government, societies etc. is essential for achieving the sustainable development.

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

Goal 17 has 19 targets to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership. A total of 13 national indicators have been identified at national level to track the progress of the Goal and data is available for 10 indicators.

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

BUDGET ALLOCATION TO MINISTRIES
FOR STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL CAPACITY

2016-17	3,07,451
2017-18	2,95,147
2018-19	4,00,188
2019-20	5,36,367
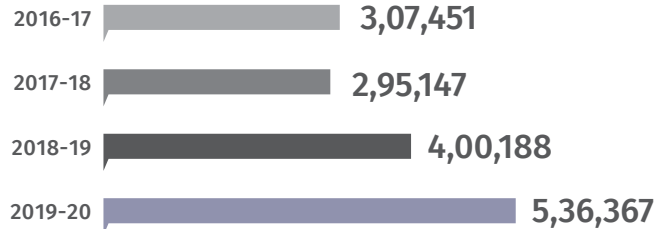
in Rs. Lakh

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

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

1.71% ↑
SHARE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS OF TOTAL GLOBAL EXPORTS IN 2019 FROM 1.62% IN 2015

3.52% ↑
COMMERCIAL SERVICE EXPORTS OF TOTAL GLOBAL EXPORTS IN 2019 FROM 3.16% IN 2015

DOMESTIC BUDGET
FUNDED BY DOMESTIC TAXES

75.42%

68.14%

2018-19

2015-16

2

Data
Snapshot

Goal 1:End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day			
1	1.1.1: Poverty Gap Ratio, 2011–12 *Source: NITI Aayog / Periodicity: 5 Years*	Rural	Urban	
		5.05	2.70	
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions			
1	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, 2011–12 *Source: NITI Aayog / Periodicity: 5 Years*	21.9	
Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable			
1	1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance, 2015–16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	28.70	
2	1.3.2: Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS *Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	10,21,31,284
		2016–17	9,83,42,390
		2017–18	8,92,76,933
		2018–19	8,75,60,671
		2019–20	8,55,05,148
		2020–21	8,16,54,722
3	1.3.3: Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) *Source: Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	85.5
		2016–17	85.3
		2017–18	84.7
		2018–19	85.2
		2019–20	84.4
4	1.3.4: Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage, (in lakhs) *Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	18.32
		2016–17	18.98
		2017–18	22.61
		2018–19	26.98
		2019–20	31.46
5	1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) *Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2017–18	91.66
		2018–19	92.17
		2019–20	91.38
6	1.3.6: 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	41,655
		2020–21	50,860

7	1.3.7: Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year *Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	2,17,28,521
		2016-17	2,42,29,144
		2017-18	2,23,95,518
		2018-19	2,34,23,696
8	1.3.8: Coverage of New Pension scheme (NPS) (in number) *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	97,50,406
		2016-17	1,05,75,160
		2017-18	1,15,70,930
		2018-19	1,23,99,659
		2019-20	1,34,12,639
		2020-21	1,43,90,543

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

1	1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / Periodicity: Annual*	This indicator is combination of national indicators 3.7.1, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. The data on these indicators is available under respective SDGs and associated targets.	
2	1.4.2: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population *Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	83.40
		2016-17	93.01
		2017-18	93.27
		2018-19	90.10
		2019-20	88.74

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

1	1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to 11.5.1 and 13.1.1) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	1,4743.14
		2016	1,3706.39
		2017	1,3381.24
		2018	1,0738.97
2	1.5.3: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to 11.b.1 and 13.1.2) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.25
		2018	0.93
		2019	1.00
3	1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to 11.b.2 and 13.1.3) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.901
		2018	0.932
		2019	0.931
		2020	0.919

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	30.23
		2019–20	30.31
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

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR		
	**Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, 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, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	35.70		

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	

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE
1	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	38.40
2	2.2.2: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	21.0
3	2.2.3: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	22.90
4	2.2.4: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl), 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	50.40
5	2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	58.50

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

1	2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice, (in kg per hectare) *Source: AS Division, DAC&FW , Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Wheat	Rice
		2015-16	3,034	2,400
		2016-17	3,200	2,494
		2017-18	3,368	2,576
		2018-19	3,533	2,638
		2019-20	3,440	2,722
		2020-21	3,424	2,749

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	65,602	
		2017-18	69,936	
		2018-19	71,727	
		2019-20	74,822	
		2020-21	77,540	

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	0.77
		2016–17	0.54
		2017–18	0.57

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 *Source: SDDS , DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	76.82
		2016–17	76.97
2	2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card *Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–17	100
		2017–19	94.21
3	2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming *Source: INM, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	0.9740
		2016–17	1.1041
		2017–18	1.3929
		2018–19	1.5892
		2019–20	2.0220
		2020–21	2.3843

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 *Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, (a) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBPGR) and (b) National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBAGR) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Plant	Animal
		2015	4,32,799	6,000
		2016	4,44,607	9,912
		2017	4,49,702	24,852
		2018	4,54,941	19,421
		2019	4,59,703	20,100
		2020	4,64,597	19,305

2	2.5.3: Conservation of fish genetic resource, (in number) *Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, DARE, National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, (ICAR-NBFGR) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	925
		2016–17	1549
		2017–18	2443
		2018–19	1725
		2019–20	1986
		2020–21	1609

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	0.461
		2019-20	0.506
2	2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (R&D) 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	0.034
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: Agri Marketing, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2016-17	6.49
		2017-18	3.10
		2020-21	15.10

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births			
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
2	3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years), 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	81.40	
3	3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year), 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	84.40	
4	3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (Period 5 years/1 year), 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	51.20 (5 years)	
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
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
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
		2015-16	0.07
		2016-17	0.07
		2017-18	0.06
		2018-19	0.06
		2019-20	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
		2015	217
		2016	211
		2017	204
		2018	199
		2019	193

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	0.13
4	3.3.4: Prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,000 population *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation	
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	0.17
		2019	0.11
		2020	0.06
6	3.3.6: Proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy, (Per million population) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	4.46
		2019-20	1.96
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
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

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: Number of deaths due to cancer *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation	
2	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population) *Source: (a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	10.6
		2016	10.3
		2017	10.1
		2018	10.2
		2019	10.4

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

1	3.5.1: 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, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Male	Female
		40.7	35.0

2	3.5.2: 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	1,79,877
3	3.5.3: Percentage of population (men (15-54 years) and women (15-49 years)) who consume alcohol, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Department of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: 3 Years*	**Male**	**Female**
		29.5	1.2

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

1	3.6.1: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to 11.2.2) *Source: (a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Death rate	Injury rate
		2015	11.81	38.31
		2016	11.92	38.11
		2017	11.65	35.41
		2018	11.54	33.74
		2019	11.42	33.38

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, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	71.90	
2	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (Per 1,000 females) *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
3	3.7.3: Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years), 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	**5 Years**	**1 Year**
		78.9	82.6
4	3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods, 2015-16 (similar to 3.8.1 and 5.6.1) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	47.70	
5	3.7.5: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	7.90	

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

1	3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods, 2015-16 (similar to 3.7.4 and 5.6.1) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	47.70	
2	3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income, 2017-18 *Source: SDRD, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 5 years*	Expenditure on Health	Value
		> 10%	4.48
		> 25%	1.57

3	3.8.3: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organisation) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	62
		2017-18	70
		2018-19	82
		2019-20	84
4	3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15-49 years 2015-16 (in percentage) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Male	Female
		11.0	14.8
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, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Male	Female
		72.50	81.30
6	3.8.6: Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	22.3	
7	3.8.7: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, RNTCP Division (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, NIKSHAY) / Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value
		2015	67.00
		2017	65.25
		2019	81.00
8	3.8.8: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population, (similar to 3.c.1) *Source: Public Health Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	35.8
		2016	36.4
		2017	37.6
		2018	31.27
		2019	–
		2020	31.30

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, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 years*	Male	Female
		1.20	1.90
2	3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population) *Source: (a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	2.08
		2016	1.81
		2017	1.61
		2018	1.64
		2019	1.58

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

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

Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the agreement and public health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full 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

1	3.b.1: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine), 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	62.0	
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	1018.17
		2016-17	1144.80
		2017-18	1500.00
		2018-19	1800.00
		2019-20	1900.00
		2020-21	2100.00

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

1	3.c.1: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 populations, in percentage (similar to 3.8.8) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	35.8
		2016	36.4
		2017	37.6
		2018	31.27
		2019	–
		2020	31.30
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	1.25
		2019-20	1.34

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*	**Core Capacity**	**2018**	**2019**
		Legislation and Financing	80	80
		IHR Coordination and National IHR Focal Point Functions	90	90
		Zoonotic Events and the Human–animal Interface	60	60
		Food Safety	60	60
		Laboratory	47	67
		Surveillance	100	100
		Human Resources	100	100
		National Health Emergency Framework	67	80
		Health Service Provision	33	33
		Risk Communication	80	80
		Points of Entry	80	80
		Chemical Events	80	80
		Radiation Emergencies	100	100

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR			

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR				
1	4.1.1: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 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, 2017-18 *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Grade	Language	Mathematics	
		Class 3	90.29	88.69	
		Class 5	85.55	79.81	
		Class 10	82.82	60.93	
2	4.1.2: Gross Intake Ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Grade 5	Grade 8	Grade 10
		2015-16	97.59	98.58	80.44
		2016-17	97.58	98.85	80.39
		2017-18	96.85	97.64	75.33
		2018-19	96.53	97.18	77.58
3	4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value		
		2015-16	48.32		
		2016-17	43.77		
		2017-18	48.13		
		2018-19	50.14		
4	4.1.4: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Primary	Upper Primary	
		2015-16	94.11	72.02	
		2016-17	91.31	70.71	
		2017-18	89.21	71.14	
		2018-19	89.14	68.99	
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
6	4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/ secondary levels *Source: Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
		2017-18	86.58	71.41	59.38
		2018-19	86.78	71.58	59.90
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*	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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR				
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		
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		

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university					
1	4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation				
2	4.3.2: Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education, 2015-16 *Source: Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Higher	Technical	Vocational	
		2015-16	1.01	Under compilation	Under compilation	
3	4.3.3: Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education *Source: Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value			
		2015-16	24.48			
		2016-17	25.20			
		2017-18	25.80			
		2018-19	26.30			
		2019-20	27.08			
Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship					
1	4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation				
Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations					
1	4.5.1: Gender Parity indices for Primary/ Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education *Source: Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Primary	1.03	1.02	1.02	-
		Secondary	1.02	1.02	1.10	-
		Higher Secondary	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
		Tertiary Education	0.92	0.94	0.97	1.00
2	4.5.2: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Primary	1.18	1.09	1.05	0.95
		Upper Primary	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.01
		Elementary	1.16	1.10	1.08	0.97
		Secondary	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.65
		Higher Secondary	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.31
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, 2011 *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: 10 Years*	86.14				

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

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

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

1	4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to:	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	(a) electricity	58.55	60.81	63.06	73.86
	(b) computers for pedagogical purposes	27.31	28.24	31.25	32.66
	(c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/disabled friendly ramp and toilets	Toilets - 19.79 Ramp - 61.00	Toilets - 22.44 Ramp - 61.31	Toilets - 8.02 Ramp - 62.07	Toilets - 17.54 Ramp - 63.71
	(d) basic drinking water	86.62	87.34	90.01	95.68
	(e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities	Boys - 95.65 Girls - 96.90	Boys - 95.62 Girls - 96.88	Boys - 94.03 Girls - 96.12	Boys - 92.63 Girls - 94.38
	(f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), (in percentage) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	51.60	55.55	58.09	88.18

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

1	4.c.1: Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Primary	67.82	67.22	68.31	71.68
		Upper Primary	74.56	72.62	65.72	72.27
		Secondary	81.60	79.96	80.42	82.62
		Higher Secondary	64.45	84.21	87.24	–

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR				

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Overarching legal frameworks and public life	Violence against women	Employment and economic benefits	Marriage and family
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) *Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development/ Periodicity: Annual*	2017	76.9	92.3	87.5	100
		2018	76.9	92.3	87.5	100
		2019	76.9	92.3	100	100
		2020	76.9	92.3	100	100

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Value
2	5.1.2: Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year (Per 1,00,000 females) *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	2015	2.90
		2016	2.82
		2017	2.93
		2018	3.19
		2019	3.20
3	5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth (Per 1,000 male live births) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	2014-16	898
		2015-17	896
		2016-18	899
4	5.1.4: Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population *Source: (a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	2015	54.23
		2016	55.19
		2017	57.93
		2018	58.78
		2019	62.39

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	Year	Value
1	5.2.1: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	2015	6.99
		2016	7.02
		2017	7.19
		2018	7.45
		2019	7.87
2	5.2.2: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the year (Per 1,00,000 females) *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	2015	22.2
		2016	23.1
		2017	27.2
		2018	27.7
		2019	28.1

3	5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative during the calendar year (Per 1,00,000 females) *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value		
		2015	18.78		
		2016	18.05		
		2017	17.40		
		2018	16.28		
		2019	19.54		
4	5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value		
		2015	46.98		
		2016	43.02		
		2017	49.90		
		2018	49.94		
		2019	46.68		
5	5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value		
		2015	90.29		
		2016	54.36		
		2017	42.38		
		2018	38.46		
		2019	40.22		
6	5.2.6: Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	30.90			
7	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years), 2011 (females per 1,000 males) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: 10 Years*	Total	Rural		Urban
		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, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	26.8		
2	5.3.2: Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children *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	

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, 2019 *Source: TUS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Area	Male	Female
		Rural	2.64	19.72
		Urban	2.15	18.61
		Total	2.50	19.44

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life				
1	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government (similar to 10.2.2 and 16.7.1) *Source: (1) Election Commission of India (2) Rajya Sabha Secretariat (3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj / Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha and PRI; 2 Years for Rajya Sabha*	Year	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	PRI
		2014	11.42	12.76	46.14
		2016	-	11.07	-
		2018	-	11.48	-
		2019	14.36	-	44.37
		2020	-	10.33	-
2	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Director, in listed companies, (per 1,000 persons) *Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value		
		2015-16	173		
		2016-17	177		
		2017-18	184		
		2018-19	190		
3	5.5.3: Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections (in percentage) *Source: Election Commission of India / Periodicity: 5 Years*	Year	Value		
		2014	8.19		
		2019	9.01		
Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the programme of action of the International Conference on population and Development and the Beijing platform for action and the outcome documents of their review conferences				
1	5.6.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use modern methods of family planning, 2015-16 (similar to 3.7.4 and 3.8.1) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	47.70			
2	5.6.2: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years, 2015-16 (in percentage) *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	12.9			
3	5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, 2015-16 *Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Male		Female	
		31.50		21.70	
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				
1	5.a.1: Operational land holdings - (female operated operational holding), 2015-16 *Source: Agriculture Census, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare/ Periodicity: 5 years*	13.96			
2	5.a.2: No. of borrowers per 1,00,000 adults (Male and Female) *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation			

3	5.a.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day) *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual, giving quarterly estimates*	Quarter	Year	Male	Female
		Jul – Sep	2017–18	265	169
			2018–19	288	175
		Oct – Dec	2017–18	274	173
			2018–19	298	190
		Jan – Mar	2017–18	280	177
			2018–19	299	193
		Apr – Jun	2017–18	291	182
			2018–19	310	204
4	5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day) *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual, giving quarterly estimates*	Quarter	Year	Male	Female
		Jul – Sep	2017	222	159
			2018	236	164
		Oct – Dec	2017	233	169
			2018	254	181
		Jan – Mar	2018	240	168
			2019	250	185
		Apr – Jun	2018	247	172
			2019	261	187

5	5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage) *Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	88.92
		2016–17	90.41
		2017–18	91.77
		2018–19	87.66
		2019–20	91.67

6	5.a.6: Percentage of adult having an account at a formal financial institution *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation
7	5.a.7: Percentage of women having an account at a formal financial institution *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation

Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

1	5.b.1: Percentage of women employed in IT and ITeS industry *Source: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2017	34
		2019	35

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

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all			
1	6.1.1: Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for rural area and MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation /* *Periodicity: Annual for Rural and 3 years for Urban*	a) Rural	
		Year	**Value**
		2015-16	35.76
		2016-17	36.52
		2017-18	37.85
		2018-19	40.58
		2019-20	50.66
		b) Urban - Under Compilation	
2	6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural) *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	94.57
		2016-17	94.35
		2017-18	95.23
		2018-19	95.98
		2019-20	96.96
Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations			
1	6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural) *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS for Rural and MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for Urban / Periodicity: Annual for Rural and 3 years for Urban*	a) Rural	
		Year	**Value**
		2015-16	50.90
		2016-17	63.02
		2017-18	80.51
		2018-19	99.03
		2019-20	100.00
		b) Urban - Under Compilation	
2	6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	0.72
		2016-17	18.45
		2017-18	51.50
		2018-19	88.13
		2019-20	100.00
3	6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	96.90
		2016-17	96.88
		2017-18	96.12
		2018-19	94.38
Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally			
1	6.3.1: Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies, 2020 *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	27.96	

2	6.3.2: Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	87
		2016	87
		2017	88
		2018	88
		2019	90
3	6.3.3: Proportion of waste water treatment capacity created vis-a-vis total generation *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation	

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: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability *Source: CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2011	61.50
		2013	61.53
		2017	63.33
2	6.4.2: Per capita storage of water, (in m^3/person) *Source: CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	198.02
		2017-18	196.93
		2019-20	253.39
3	6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (in m^3/person) *Source: CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: 5 Years*	Year	Value
		2015	1,508
		2021	1,486

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

1	6.5.1: Percentage area of river basins brought under integrated water resources management *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: 3 Years*	Under compilation

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

1	6.6.1: Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited *Source: CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2011	16.20
		2013	15.70
		2017	17.00
2	6.6.2: Percentage sewage load treated in major rivers *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation	
3	6.6.3: Biological assessment information of surface water bodies *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation	

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

1	6.b.1: Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC] *Source: DWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services			
1	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified, 2019-20 *Source: Ministry of Power / Periodicity: Annual*	99.77	
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	102.11
		2020-21	100.87
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
		2015-16	13.4
		2016-17	15.5
		2017-18	17.7
		2018-19	19.2
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency			
1	7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, (in mega joules per rupee) *Source: Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Central Electricity Authority / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	0.2072
		2016-17	0.1910
		2017-18	0.1814
		2018-19	0.1719
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 per capita) (Similar to 12.a.1) *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	63.68
		2016	69.51
		2017	78.73
		2018	87.60
		2019	93.30

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent 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	5.5	
		2019–20	3.0	
		2020–21	–8.2	
Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors			
1	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person, 2018–19 *Source: NAD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	3.35	
2	8.2.2: Total number of patents issued (granted), (similar to 8.3.2 and 9.5.3) *Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry 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
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	5.3
		2019–20	–2.4
		2020–21	–7.2
4	8.2.4: Annual growth in agriculture sector *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	0.6
		2016–17	6.8
		2017–18	6.6
		2018–19	2.6
		2019–20	4.3
		2020–21	3.6
Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of MSME, including through access to financial services			
1	8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector *Source: PLFS, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2017–18	68.2
		2018–19	68.4

2	8.3.2: Total number of patents issued (granted) (similar to 8.2.2 and 9.5.3) *Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry 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
3	8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME, (in Rs. crore) *Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	12,16,007.09
		2016–17	12,96,398.83
		2017–18	13,24,239.34
		2018–19	15,10,650.54
		2019–20	16,13,582.17
4	8.3.4: Number of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar registration *Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016–17	23,73,195
		2017–18	15,17,617
		2018–19	21,23,262
		2019–20	25,64,468
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	502
		2017	5,383
		2018	8,932
		2019	11,627
		2020	14,742

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

1	8.4.1: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated *Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2017–18	0.51
		2018–19	0.56
2	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption, (in Kg.) *Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	136.9
		2016–17	141.5
		2017–18	149.7
		2018–19	157.3
		2019–20	157.5
		2020–21	142.7

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

1	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation (in Rs.) *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2017–18	50.0
		2018–19	53.0
2	8.5.2: Unemployment rate *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2017–18	6.1
		2018–19	5.8

Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training		
1	8.6.1: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET) *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation

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

1	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	5.46
		2016	6.38
		2017	2.21
		2018	1.72
		2019	1.69
2	8.7.2: Number of missing children, (similar to 16.2.3) *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	73,138

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		

1	8.8.1: Number of accidents in factories *Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015	21,364
		2016	6,556
		2017	5,950
		2018	5,476
2	8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers, 2011 *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: 10 Years*	42.6	
3	8.8.3: Percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) *Source: Ministry of Rural Development / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015-16	36.72
		2016-17	39.87
		2017-18	39.88
		2018-19	39.46
		2019-20	39.05

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

1	8.9.1: Direct contribution of Tourism to 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	2.60	10.12
		2019-20	2.68	10.92

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

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

1	8.10.1 (a): Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population, (b) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population *Source: Numerator: Reserve Bank of India and Denominator: Registrar General of Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Banking Outlets	ATMs
		2015-16	59.9	16.5
		2016-17	60.5	17.1
		2017-18	60.9	16.9
		2018-19	85.4	16.7
		2019-20	98.8	17.5

2	8.10.2: Number of accounts (including deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population (similar to 1.4.5) *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

3	8.10.3: Indicator on financial inclusion *Source: Department of Financial Services, MoF / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation

Target 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

	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 the International Labour Organization

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

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR

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

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

9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (SL 2)

Source: (1) Railway Board is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by Railways
(2) Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highway is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by Roads
(3) Ministry of Civil Aviation is data source for passenger movement and freight volumes by air / Periodicity: Annual

Year	Road Transport (billion Passenger Km/ freight in billion tonnes km)	Domestic/International passengers and freights carried by all scheduled Domestic/International carriers (passenger in million/cargo in million tonnes)		Indian Railways (Passenger in million/ freight in million tonnes)
		Domestic	International	
2015-16	15,428 / 2027.40	85.20 / 0.62	18.63 / 0.25	8107 / 6,55,605
2016-17	17,832 / 2260.20	103.75 / 0.64	20.81 / 0.29	8,116 / 6,20,858
2017-18	-- / --	123.32 / 0.70	23.80 / 0.37	8,286 / 6,93,281
2018-19	-- / --	140.33 / 0.76	25.90 / 0.38	8,439 / 7,38,923
2019-20	-- / --	141.20 / 0.73	22.72 / 0.22	8,086 / 7,08,034
2020-21	-- / --	53.33/0.47	1.64/0.04	-- / --

9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use, (in Rs. crore) (SL 3)
Source: NAD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual

Year	Current	Constant
2015-16	42,19,570	37,31,740
2016-17	44,76,754	39,10,207
2017-18	50,53,181	42,89,515
2018-19	58,30,943	47,48,844
2019-20	60,45,754	48,88,802

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

9.2.1: Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita (SL 1)
Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Periodicity: Annual

Year	At constant price	At current price	Per capita (Rs. crore/million person)
2015-16	16.75	15.58	1,483.90
2016-17	16.69	15.16	1,581.80
2017-18	16.81	15.02	1,681.45
2018-19	16.61	14.85	1,752.88
2019-20	15.58	13.33	1,692.34
2020-21	15.51	12.96	1,534.71

9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (SL 2)
Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual

Year	Value
2017-18	12.13
2018-19	12.07

9.2.3: Percentage share of GVA in Manufacturing to Total GVA (SL 3)
Source:: National Accounts Division, NSO, MoSPI / Periodicity: Annual

Year	Value
2015-16	17.1
2016-17	16.7
2017-18	16.6
2018-19	16.3
2019-20	14.7
2020-21	14.4

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

1	9.3.1: Share of household sector in total industry value added *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	43.70
		2016-17	43.71
		2017-18	44.07
		2018-19	43.95
		2019-20	44.30
2	9.3.2: Percentage of credit flow to MSME as a percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit *Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	18.18
		2016-17	17.29
		2017-18	16.84
		2018-19	17.32
		2019-20	16.39

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

1	9.4.1: Total CO_2 emissions of power sector per unit of GDP (in Tonne/Rupees Crore) *Source: CEA, Ministry of Power / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	61.45
		2016-17	57.71
		2017-18	53.94
		2018-19	50.65
2	9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added, (Tonne of Oil Equivalent/000' Rupees) *Source: ESD, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016-17	0.0094
		2017-18	0.0088
		2018-19	0.0086

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

1	9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	3.52
		2016-17	3.82
		2017-18	3.29
		2018-19	3.37
		2019-20	3.75
2	9.5.2: Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population *Source: Ministry of Science and Technology / Periodicity: Biennial*	Year	Value
		2015-16	218
		2017-18	255
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

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 small island developing States

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

1	9.b.1: Share of IPP in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation *Source: NAD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value	
		2015-16	12.26	
		2016-17	13.55	
		2017-18	11.69	
		2018-19	11.53	
		2019-20	13.03	

2	9.b.2: Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA *Source: NAD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Current	Constant
		2015-16	4.17	4.54
		2016-17	4.45	4.90
		2017-18	4.26	4.76
		2018-19	4.49	5.02
		2019-20	4.71	5.35

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 2020

1	9.c.1: Number of Internet Subscriptions as percentage of total population *Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	26.98
		2016-17	32.86
		2017-18	38.02
		2018-19	48.48
		2019-20	54.29

2	9.c.2: Number of broadband subscribers per 10,000 persons (Per 10,000 population) *Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	1,179
		2016-17	2,152
		2017-18	3,176
		2018-19	4,289
		2019-20	5,000

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR			

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR			
1	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, 2011–12 *Source: National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 5 Years*	**Rural** 13.61		**Urban** 13.35		
2	10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of household expenditure, 2011–12 *Source: National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 5 Years*	**Rural** 0.283		**Urban** 0.363		

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

1	10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure, 2011–12 *Source: National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 5 Years*	**Rural** 4.28		**Urban** 10.89	

2	10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government, (similar to 5.5.1 and 16.7.1) *Source: (1) Election Commission of India (2) Rajya Sabha Secretariat (3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj / Periodicity: 5 years for Lok Sabha & PRI; 2 Years for Rajya Sabha*	**Year**	**Lok Sabha**	**Rajya Sabha**	**PRI**
		2014	11.42	12.76	46.14
		2016	–	11.07	–
		2018	–	11.48	–
		2019	14.36	–	44.37
		2020	–	10.33	–

3	10.2.3: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies, (Lok Sabha) (similar to 16.7.2) *Source: Election Commission of India / Periodicity: 5 year*	**Year**	**2014**	**2019**
		Scheduled Caste	15.50	15.50
		Scheduled Tribes	8.70	8.67

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

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	30.49
		2017–18	30.87
		2018–19	31.27
		2019–20	31.76
2	10.4.2: Percentage of budget allocated to North Eastern States *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**
		2015–16	1.66
		2016–17	1.62
		2017–18	1.92
		2018–19	2.03
		2019–20	1.99
		2020–21	1.48
		2021–22	1.99

3	10.4.3: Percentage of budget allocated for welfare of SCs and STs *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	2.89
		2016-17	2.83
		2017-18	3.81
		2018-19	3.94
		2019-20	4.18
		2020-21	3.92
		2021-22	6.04

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

1	10.6.1: Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to 16.8.1), 2021 *Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	International Organization	Member-ship	Voting Rights
		Out of 11 international organizations	9	6

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

1	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination *Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-17	1.43
		2018-20	2.14

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

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

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR		
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums				
1	11.1.1: Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation		
Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons				
1	11.2.1: Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: 3 years*	Under compilation		
2	11.2.2: People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to 3.6.1) *Source: (a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Death rate**	**Injury rate**
		2015	11.81	38.31
		2016	11.92	38.11
		2017	11.65	35.41
		2018	11.54	33.74
		2019	11.42	33.38
Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries				
1	11.3.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (similar to 11.a.1) *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	
Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage				
1	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage *Source: Ministry of Culture / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2016-17	2.32	
		2017-18	3.13	
		2018-19	3.05	
		2019-20	3.03	
Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations				
1	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to 1.5.1 and 13.1.1) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015	1,4743.14	
		2016	1,3706.39	
		2017	1,3381.24	
		2018	1,0738.97	
Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management				

1	11.6.1: Percentage of waste processed *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016	17.97
		2017	23.14
		2018	28.57
		2019	53.00
		2020	65.00
2	11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation	
3	11.6.3: Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) above mean level *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	Under Compilation	
4	11.6.4: Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016	43
		2017	53
		2018	74
		2019	74
		2020	96

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

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

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

1	11.a.1: Proportion of cities with Master plans (similar to 11.3.1) *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	25.61
		2016	33.17
		2017	34.51
		2018	34.93
		2019	34.93
		2020	35.84

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

1	11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (similar to 1.5.3 and 13.1.2) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.25
		2018	0.93
		2019	1.00
2	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, (similar to 1.5.4 and 13.1.3) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.901
		2018	0.932
		2019	0.931
		2020	0.919

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development		

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR		
Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries				
1	12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation		
Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources				
1	12.2.1: Percentage variation in per capita use of natural resources *Source: NAD, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation		
Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses				
1	12.3.1: Per capita food availability, (Kg per year per person) *Source: FE, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015	169.8	
		2016	177.7	
		2017	178.4	
		2018	180.1	
		2019	179.6	
2	12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of central/states pool stocks of wheat and rice *Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Storage**	**Transit**
		2015-16	-0.08	0.30
		2016-17	-0.11	0.30
		2017-18	-0.12	0.25
		2018-19	-0.14	0.25
		2019-20	-0.14	0.23
		2020-21	-0.12	0.31
Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment				
1	12.4.1: Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2018 to 2020	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	201.45	0.51
		2018-19	189.47	0.56
Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse				
1	12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2020	829	
2	12.5.2: Number of Urban Local Bodies using waste segregation techniques *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2019	63	
		2020	76	
3	12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation		

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

1	12.6.1: Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports. *Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation

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

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

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

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

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

1	12.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Similar to 7.b.1) *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	63.68
		2016	69.51
		2017	78.73
		2018	87.60
		2019	93.30

Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

1	12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability *Source: Ministry of Tourism / Periodicity: Annual*	Ministry of Tourism is compiling and releasing 6 requisite TSA core tables

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

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

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			
1	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to 1.5.1 and 11.5.1) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	1,4743.14
		2016	1,3706.39
		2017	1,3381.24
		2018	1,0738.97
2	13.1.2: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national 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) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.25
		2018	0.93
		2019	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 1.5.4 and 11.b.2) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	0.901
		2018	0.932
		2019	0.931
		2020	0.919
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.			
1	13.2.1: 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: 2 Years*	21	
2	13.2.2: Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals in post 2020 period *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation	
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning			
1	13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to 4.7.1 and 12.8.1), 2020 *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education / Periodicity: Annual*	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 on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible			
	The target is not relevant in the national context		
Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities			
	The target is not relevant in the national context		

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution			
1	14.1.1: Coastal Water Quality Index *Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value	
		2015-16	Out of 9 Coastal States, Number of States in the category of: i) Moderate = 7 ii) Good = 2
		2020-21	Out of 9 Coastal States, Number of States in the category of: i) Moderate = 9 ii) Good = 0
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
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: Percentage change in area under mangroves, (similar to 14.5.2) *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value	
		2015-13	2.43
		2015-17	3.82
		2017-19	1.10
2	14.2.2: Percentage of coastal marine protected areas in relation to Territorial Seas, 2020 (Similar to 14.5.1) *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Year*	5.47	
Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels			
1	14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations *Source: Ministry of Earth Sciences / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Number of sites having average pH value (coastal waters)	
		2019-20	Less than 8: 4 Greater than 8: 12
		2020-21	Less than 8: 41 Greater than 8: 159
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 time feasible, 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

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				
1	14.5.1: Percentage of coastal marine protected areas in relation to Territorial Seas, 2020 (Similar to 14.2.2) *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Year*	5.47		
2	14.5.2: Percentage change in area under mangroves, (similar to 14.2.1) *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: Two years*	Year	Value	
		2013-15	2.43	
		2015-17	3.82	
		2017-19	1.10	

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, 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	
	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

Target 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	
	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 small island 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

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

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

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreement			
1	15.1.1: Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change /* *Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value
		2015	21.35
		2017	21.54
		2019	21.67
2	15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change /* *Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	5.07
		2016	5.08
		2017	5.13
		2018	5.17
		2019	5.23
		2020	5.23
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
Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally			
1	15.2.1: Percentage change in Forest Cover *Source: IMinistry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value
		2013-15	0.54
		2015-17	0.97
		2017-19	0.56
2	15.2.2: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes (in Hectare) *Source: SSD, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	13,81,596
		2016-17	19,90,409
		2017-18	16,88,507
		2018-19	13,15,012
3	15.2.3: Tree cover as percentage of total geographical area *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change /* *Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value
		2015	2.82
		2017	2.85
		2019	2.89
Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world			
1	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area, 2015-16 *Source: National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space /* *Periodicity: 5 Years*	27.77	
Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development			
1	15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change / Periodicity: 2 Years*	Year	Value
		2013-15	0.60
		2015-17	0.16
		2017-19	0.19
2	15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita income of Himalayan States over previous year *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	10.60
		2016-17	9.77
		2017-18	15.08
		2018-19	9.97

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*	Under compilation

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, 2021 *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare / Periodicity: Annual*	Component	Response
		Whether the Country is a contracting Party to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Yes
		Whether the Country is a party to the Nagoya Protocol	Yes
		Whether country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Yes
		Whether the Country has legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House	Yes

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

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

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

1	15.8.1: Percentage change in prevention and control of invasive alien species *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change /* *Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation

Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts		
1	15.9.1 (a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity,2011-2020;(b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting *Source: (a) Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	(a) National targe exists and progress is on track for achievement

Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	
	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

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

Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

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

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

SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR	
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere			
1	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015	2.63	
		2016	2.47	
		2017	2.34	
		2018	2.28	
		2019	2.24	
2	16.1.2: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015	58.62	
		2016	59.07	
		2017	97.74	
		2018	96.89	
		2019	95.84	
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: (a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015	22.06	
		2016	24.95	
		2017	31.13	
		2018	33.74	
		2019	35.15	
2	16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation *Source: (a) Numerator: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Denominator: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015	1.99	
		2016	1.81	
		2017	0.45	
		2018	0.41	
		2019	0.49	
3	16.2.3: Number of Missing Children, (similar to 8.7.2) *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	73,138	
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all			
1	16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population *Source: Ministry of Law and Justice / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2016	1.89	
		2017	1.80	
		2018	1.79	
		2019	1.82	
		2020	1.86	
2	16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**Value**	
		2015	67.2	
		2016	67.7	
		2017	68.5	
		2018	69.4	
		2019	69.1	

3	16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population *Source: Ministry of Law and Justice / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016	1.32
		2017	1.33
		2018	1.37
		2019	1.38
		2020	1.47

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

1	16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015	53,300
		2016	55,660
		2017	58,053
		2018	66,305
		2019	73,122

2	16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen & Recovered (in Rs. crore) and Percentage Recovery *Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Property stolen	Property recovered	Recovery
		2015	8,210.4	1,350.2	16.4
		2016	9,733.1	1,459	15
		2017	5,002.5	1,296.1	25.9
		2018	5,211.9	1,827.7	35.1
		2019	4,719.2	1,451.6	30.8

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

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

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

1	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget *Source: DEA, Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	100.75
		2016-17	99.86
		2017-18	99.78
		2018-19	94.80
		2019-20	96.41

2	16.6.2: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to 16.10.1) *Source: Central Information Commission / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	81.77
		2016-17	80.90
		2017-18	82.06
		2018-19	80.98

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

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 national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government (similar to 5.5.1 and 10.2.2) *Source: 1) Election Commission of India (2) Rajya Sabha Secretariat (3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj / Periodicity: 5 years*	Year	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	PRI
		2014	11.42	12.76	46.14
		2016	-	11.07	-
		2018	-	11.48	-
		2019	14.36	-	44.37
		2020	-	10.33	-

2	16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies (Lok Sabha) (similar to 10.2.3) *Source: (1) Election Commission of India (2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj / Periodicity: Annual*	**Year**	**2014**	**2019**
		SCs	15.50	15.50
		STs	8.70	8.67

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

1	16.8.1: Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to 10.6.1), 2021 *Source: Ministry of External Affairs / Periodicity: Annual*	**International Organization**	**Member-ship**	**Voting Rights**
		Out of 11 international organizations	9	6

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	88.3
		2016	86.0
		2017	84.9
		2018	89.3

2	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar *Source: Unique Identification Authority of India / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2016-17	85.7
		2017-18	88.5
		2018-19	88.8
		2019-20	88.6

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

1	16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded, (similar to 16.6.2) *Source: Central Information Commission / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015-16	81.77
		2016-17	80.90
		2017-18	82.06
		2018-19	80.98

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

1	16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles *Source: National Human Rights Commission of India / Periodicity: Annual*	Yes

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development		
SL	NATIONAL INDICATOR	VALUE OF THE INDICATOR
Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection		

1	17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source *Source: Numerator: Ministry of Finance; Denominator: NAD, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	8.68
		2016–17	8.93
		2017–18	8.40
		2018–19	8.22
		2019–20	8.28
		2020–21	7.94

2	17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	68.14
		2016–17	71.58
		2017–18	71.65
		2018–19	75.42

Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to 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 *Source: Numerator - Reserve Bank of India; Denominator - National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	2.16
		2016–17	1.86
		2017–18	1.50
		2018–19	1.62
		2019–20	1.97

2	17.3.2: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP *Source: (a) Numerator - Reserve Bank of India; (b) Denominator - National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	2.98
		2016–17	2.47
		2017–18	2.42
		2018–19	2.66
		2019–20	2.74

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		

1	17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and service *Source: Reserve Bank of India / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2015–16	10.5
		2016–17	9.8
		2017–18	8.9
		2018–19	7.5
		2019–20	7.8

Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries				
	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development			

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

1	17.6.1: Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed *Source: Numerator - Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications; Denominator - ORGI, MHA / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Broadband (>=512 Kbps)	Narrowband (<512 Kbps)
		2015-16	1.322	0.269
		2016-17	1.404	0.256
		2017-18	1.366	0.250
		2018-19	1.387	0.245
		2019-20	1.429	0.241
		2020-21	1.556	0.239

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

1	17.11.1: Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage) *Source: DGFT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Merchandise	Commercial Services
		2015	1.62	3.16
		2016	1.65	3.21
		2017	1.69	3.39
		2018	1.67	3.43
		2019	1.71	3.52

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

1	17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	The National Summary Data Page

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

	NATIONAL INDICATOR is under development

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

1	17.16.1: Number of States having a State Monitoring Framework that supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals *Source: SSD, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value
		2019-20	12
		2020-21	23
		2021-22	25

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

1	17.17.1: Amount of Indian Rupees spent on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure *Source: Ministry of Finance / Periodicity: Annual*	Under compilation

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

1	17.18.2: Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics *Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	**Yes**

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

1	17.19.1: Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh) *Source: National Accounts Division, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation / Periodicity: Annual*	Year	Value	
		2016-17	3,07,451	
		2017-18	2,95,147	
		2018-19	4,00,188	
		2019-20	5,36,367	
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	Death
		2015	41.7	55.6
		2016	41.7	63.9
		2017	33.3	61.1
		2018	36.1	61.1

3

Metadata

Metadata for similar indicators are appended at the first appearance of the said indicators (refer to Annex-II for list of similar indicators).

SGD 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.1.1

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

SGD 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 (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), which is conducted on quinquennial basis. The poverty line is as per the recommendation of Tendulkar Committee Report. As per Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) based on Mixed Reference Period.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total population (rural/urban) living below the national (rural/urban) poverty line **Denominator:** Total population (rural/urban) during the reference period **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 1.2.1
References	State Statistics is available on the website http://niti.gov.in

SGD 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.1

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

SGD 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.2

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

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

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

SGD 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.5

Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Women and Child Development
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to number of beneficiaries getting benefit under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) expressed as percentage of total beneficiaries enrolled. The Maternity Benefit Programme 'Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana' (PMMVY) is implemented in all the districts of the country since 1.01.2017. Under PMMVY, a cash incentive of Rs. 5000/- is provided directly to the Bank / Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) for first living child of the family subject to fulfilling specific conditions relating to Mater-nal and Child Health.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total number of beneficiaries paid under PMMVY during the reference year **Denominator:** Total number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMMVY during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 1.3.1
References	Data is available on the website www.wcd.nic.in

SGD 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.6

Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/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 cen-ters 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) in senior citizen's homes/day care centers funded by Government of India **Denominator:** Nil **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of Measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 1.3.1
References	Data is available on the website http://socialjustice.nic.in

SGD 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.7

Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.7: Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Labour and Employment
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The new grantee has been taken as number of beneficiaries added under EPS during a given year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number new grantee added under EPS during the given year **Denominator:** Nil **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of Measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 1.3.1
References	Data is available on the website https://labour.gov.in/

SGD 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.3.8

Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.8: Coverage of New Pension Scheme (NPS)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Finance
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	National Pension System (NPS) is a voluntary, defined contribution retirement savings scheme designed to enable the subscribers to make optimum decisions regarding their future through systematic savings during their working life.
Computation	An individual fulfilling the following eligibility criteria can voluntarily join in NPS: a) Should be an Indian Citizen (resident or non-resident) or an overseas Citizen of India (OCI) b) Should be aged between 18-65 years c) Compliance of Know Your Customer (KYC)
Unit of Measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 1.3.1
References	Data is available on the website https://www.pfrda.org.in/

SGD 1 Metadata: National Indicator 1.4.1

Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The basic service are those services that meet human basic needs like drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education etc. The indicator is based on 9 components of basic services which are captured through 12 standalone indicators under different SDG targets.
Computation	This indicator is combination of national indicators 3.7.1, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. The data on these indicators is available under respective SDGs and associated targets.
Unit of Measurement	-
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact Match with GIF 1.4.1
References	NA

SGD 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	NA

SGD 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 vulnera-bility to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Indicator	1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters 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:** A2+A3+B1 **Denominator:** Population **Multiplier:** 100,000 Where, A2: Number of deaths attributed to disasters; A3: Number of missing persons attributed to disasters; and B1: Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters
Unit of Measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 1.5.1
References	

SGD 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 vulnera-bility 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 Sen-dai 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 strate-gies should be adopted and implemented.
Computation	-
Unit of Measurement	
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 1.5.3
References	

SGD 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 vulnera-bility 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 na-tional 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 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:** (Numerator/Denominator) X 100
Unit of Measurement	
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 1.5.4
References	

SGD 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 expendi-ture, capital expenditure, loan & advances and net investment in stock out of total government expenditures during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Government expenditures on essential services 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.nic.in

SGD 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	-
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.
Computation	**Numerator:** Children aged 0-59 months who are underweight **Denominator:** Number of children in age group 0-59months **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	
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	
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).The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Stunted children aged 0-59months **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: Percentage of children under 5 years who are wasted
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
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). The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of wasted children aged 0-59months **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	Partial 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: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
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. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of women age 15-49 years with BMI <18.5kg/sq. meter **Denominator:** Total number of women age 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 2.2.4

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 pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl). The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). Note: g/dl refer as gram per deciliter
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic **Denominator:** Number of pregnant 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	Partial match with GIF 2.2.3
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	
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as percentage of children aged 6-59monthswho are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl). The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). Note: (g/dl refer as gram per deciliter)
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	AS Division, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the total production of wheat and rice per area under its cultivation.
Computation	**Numerator:** Production of wheat and rice **Denominator:** Area under wheat and rice cultivation **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Kg per hectare
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://agricoop.nic.in; https://eands.dacnet.nic.in

SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.3.2

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

SDG 2: Metadata: National Indicator 2.3.3

Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Indicator	2.3.3: Ratio of institutional Credit to Agriculture to the Agriculture output
Data Source Ministry	**Numerator:** Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare **Denominator:** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	**Numerator:** Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare **Denominator:** National Accounts Division, National Statistical Office
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures flow of institutional credits to farm sector of agriculture. It is ratio of agriculture credits to agriculture Gross Value Output (GVO).
Computation	**Numerator:** Short term credits to farm sector (agriculture) **Denominator:** Gross Value Output from crop sector (at constant prices) **Multiplier:** NIL
Unit of measurement	Ratio
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.4.1	
Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural 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	SDDS , DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	It is percentage increase in Net Sown Area to Cultivable land.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Net Sown Area **Denominator:** Total Cultivable Land **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://eands.dacnet.nic.in

SDG 2: Metadata: National Indicator 2.4.2	
Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural 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 target 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
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 NPOP certification process) **Denominator:** Net sown area under crops **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website **Numerator:** http://apeda.gov.in; **Denominator:** https://eands.dacnet.nic.in

SDG 2: Metadata: National Indicator 2.5.1

Goal	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated 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 Gene Bank
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 2.5.1
References	

SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.5.3

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	Data is available on the website 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. Data is collected under Publication National Accounts Statistics. Statement 1.6: Gross Value Added by economic activity at current and constant prices Statement 1.6A: Percentage Share of agriculture GVA at current and constant prices Statement 4.2: Expenditure of General Government classified by function, COFOG
Computation	**Numerator:** Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures **Denominator:** Agriculture Value Added Share of GDP **Multiplier:** Nil Where, Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures = Central Government Expenditure on Agriculture / Total Central Government Expenditure * 100 Agriculture refers to COFOG category 042 (agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting); and Agriculture Value Added Share of GDP = Agriculture Value Added / GDP * 100
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 2.a.1
References	National Accounts Statistics is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 2 Metadata: National Indicator 2.a.2	
Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target	2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
Indicator	2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (R&D) in agriculture to GVA 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	Agri Marketing, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	e-NAM: Electronic National Agriculture Market 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	NA

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.1.1

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
Indicator	3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), (per 1,00,000 live births)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)is derived as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported under the Sample Registration System (SRS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Maternal death during three reference year **Denominator:** Live births under SRS during three reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 live births
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
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	
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. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
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 (NFHS)
Department/Division	
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. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel in delivery during last one year **Denominator:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	3 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.1.4

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
Indicator	3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more(period for 5 years / 1 year)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	It gives the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a last five years who received antenatal care four or more times for their most recent livebirth. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a last five years who received antenatal care four or more times for their most recent livebirth **Denominator:** Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	3 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.2.1

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

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.2.2

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

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.1

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	National AIDS Control Organization
Description of Indicator	It 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	2 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Sex
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 3.3.1
References	Data available on the website http://naco.gov.in

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.2

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

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.3

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	NVBDCP 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

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	NVBDCP 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 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy, (in Rate per million population)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
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. Data is collected under Annual Report.
Computation	**Numerator:** Grade 2 case of leprosy during reference year **Denominator:** New case of leprosy reported during reference year **Multiplier:** 10,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per million population
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Annual Report is available on the websitewww.nlep.nic.in

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.3.7

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.7: Number of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	NVBDCP 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 out of the total endemic blocks during reference year **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	NVBDCP Division
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. The disease is a major public health problem in India.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of total endemic districts during reference year **Denominator:** Total endemic districts **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	NA

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.4.2

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Indicator	3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)
Data Source Ministry	**Numerator:** Ministry of Home Affairs **Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau **Denominator:** 2015-16 - Office of Registrar General, India & 2017-19 - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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: 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	
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. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
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 3.5.2

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: 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 of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) 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 3.5.3

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 (men (15-54 years) and women (15-49 years)) who consume alcohol
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of persons [men (aged 15-54 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)] who consume alcohol to the total persons [men (aged 15-54 years) and women (aged15-49 years)]
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of persons [men (aged 15-54 years) and women (aged 15-49 years)] who consume alcohol **Denominator:** Total persons [men (aged 15-54 years) and women (aged15-49 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 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	**Numerator:** Ministry of Home Affairs **Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau **Denominator:** 2015-16 - Office of Registrar General, India & 2017-19 - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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. Data is collected under the Publication 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.
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	
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. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods **Denominator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	3 years
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 3.7.1
References	Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.7.2

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including 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, 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.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of births to women aged 15-19 years **Denominator:** Women aged 15-19 years **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 women
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 3.7.2
References	Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org

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	
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. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
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 (similar to 3.8.1 and 5.6.1))
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/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 aged15-49years. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
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	
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. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
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 3.8.2

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	SDRD
Description of Indicator	Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income with two thresholds greater than 10% and greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income.
Computation	$$I\,3.8.2 = \frac{\sum_i m_i w_i\, Y\left(\frac{\text{health expenditure of the household } i\,(H_i)}{[\text{total consumer expenditure of the household } i\,(T_i) + U_i]} > t\right)}{\sum_i m_i w_i}$$ Where i denotes a household, Y( ) is the indicator function that takes on the value 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise, m_i corresponds to the number of household members of i, w_i corresponding to the sampling weight of the household i, t is the threshold identifying large household expenditure on health as a share of total household consumption expenditure (namely, 10% and 25%) m_i = household size of ith household U_i = expenditure on hospitalization + expenditure on non-hospitalization + expenditure on immunization + expenditure on pre-natal and post-natal care of ith household H_i = Health expenditure of a household i = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D), where, A = total household out-of-pocket medical expenditure for hospitalization (excluding childbirth) during 365 days B = total household out-of-pocket medical expenditure for non-hospitalization during last 15 days C = total expenditure on immunization of children of age 0-5 during last 365 days D = total expenditure on pre-natal and post-natal care of women of age 15-49 during last 365 days T_i = Total consumer expenditure of the ith household during last 365 days
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 3.8.2
References	

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.3

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator	3.8.3: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	National AIDS Control Organization
Description of Indicator	Indicator is defined as percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and are on HIV treatment
Computation	**Numerator:** People living with HIV who know their status and are on HIV treatment **Denominator:** Total number of people living with HIV who know their HIV Status **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://naco.gov.in

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.4

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality 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- 49 years, 2015-16 (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of men and women in age group 15-49 years having hypertension taking medicine to lower the blood pressure. A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. Similarly, a woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure.
Computation	**Numerator:** Person (men/women aged 15-49 years) having hypertension on medication during the reference year **Denominator:** Total Person (men/women aged 15-49) 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	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of diabetic population who reported sought treatment. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
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 3.8.6

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator	3.8.6: Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Women age 15-49 who have ever undergone Cervix examinations **Denominator:** Number of women age 15-49 years surveyed **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	3 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.7

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator	3.8.7: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	RNTCP Division (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, NIKSHAY)
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the new and relapse TB cases detected in a given year and success fully treated. Data is collected under RNTCP Annual publication "TB Annual Report".
Computation	**Numerator:** New and relapse TB cases detected in a given year and successfully treated **Denominator:** Microbiologically confirmed new (including relapse) TB cases **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	2 Years
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	RNTCP Annual publication "TB Annual Report" is available on the website https:// tbcindia.gov.in

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.8.8

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	3.8.8: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population (similar to 3.c.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Public Heath Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as total number of Physicians, nurses and midwives reported during reference year per 10,000 population. It is calculated with base population of 135 Cr. The indicator is computed according to active workforce data which is approximately calculated to be 80 percent of the workforce.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total number of physicians, nurses and midwives 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	-
References	National Health Profile

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	
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
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	**Numerator:** Ministry of Home Affairs **Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau, MHA **Denominator:** 2015-16 Office of Registrar General, India, MHA & 2017-19 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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. Data is collected under Publication 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.
Computation	**Numerator:** Deaths reported due to unintentional poisoning during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 3.9.3
References	Publication: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 3 Metadata: National Indicator 3.a.1

Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target	3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
Indicator	3.a.1: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-49 years with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco. The indicator was computed using GATS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco **Denominator:** Men and women aged 15-49 years **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 aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
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 vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus c) three doses of polio vaccine d) one dose of measles vaccine
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	
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	Total budget allocated for health research during reference year
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	3 years
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.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 of the 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	
Description of Indicator	Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. The 13 core capacities are: 1) Legislation and financing 2) IHR Coordination and National Focal Point Functions 3) Zoonotic events and the Human-Animal Health Interface 4) Food safety 5) Laboratory 6) Surveillance 7) Human resources 8) National Health Emergency Framework 9) Health Service Provision 10) Risk communication 11) Points of entry 12) Chemical events 13) Radiation emergencies Further, these 13 core capacities consist of 24 indicators. Each indicator is based on five cumulative levels for annual reporting. For each indicator, the reporting State Party is asked to select which of the five levels best describes the State Party's current status.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time **Denominator:** Total number of attributes of 13 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, 8 and 10 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 scored above 30% in Language and Mathematics and % of students in Grade 10 who scored above 35% (in terms of correct answer) in Modern Indian Language and Mathematics, in National Achievement Survey (NAS) conducted by HRD.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of students with the desired score secured in NAS in the relevant subject at a given Grade **Denominator:** Number of students tested under NAS at a given Grade **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Education Level
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 4.1.1
References	Data is available on the website http://www.ncert.nic.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: Gross Intake Ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of students qualified/ passed of a given grade to the number of students appeared to that grade.
Computation	**Numerator:** i. For Primary: Number of students qualified/passed at Class V ii. For Upper Primary: Number of students qualified/passed at Class VIII iii. For Secondary: Number of students qualified/passed at Class X **Denominator:** iv. For Primary: Number of students appeared at Class V v. For Upper Primary: Number of students appeared at Class VIII vi. For Secondary: Number of students appeared at Class X **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Education Level
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 4.1.2
References	Data is available on the website http://udise.in

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 enrolment 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	-
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	
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the number of years of free and compulsory education guaranteed in legal framework.
Computation	Number of years of free and compulsory education guaranteed in legal framework
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	NA

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 enrolment 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 t https://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: Proportion of male–female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education (in Ratio)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	The indicator is calculated as ratio of the female to male Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) in a given level of education.
Computation	**Numerator:** Gross Enrolment Rate of Female in higher education, technical and vocational education **Denominator:** Gross Enrolment Rate of Male in the corresponding level **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Ratio
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website www.aishe.gov.in

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.3.3

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

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.5.1

Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of 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	
Description of Indicator	Gender Parity Index is a measure of relative access to education of males and females and is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education.
Computation	**Numerator:** GER of female for primary/secondary/higher secondary/tertiary education **Denominator:** GER of male for primary/secondary/higher secondary/tertiary education **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Education Level
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 4.5.1
References	Data is available on the website http://udise.in; www.aishe.gov.in

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.5.2

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

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.6.1

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

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.7.1

Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
Indicator	4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 12.8.1 and 13.3.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	
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	Nil
Unit of measurement	Number
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 *Expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level **Expressed as percentage of total schools during the academic reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary as highest level having relevant facilities at each level **Denominator:** Total number of Schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary as the highest level **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Education Level
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 4.a.1
References	Data is available on the website http://udise.in

SDG 4 Metadata: National Indicator 4.c.1	
Goal	4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target	4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and 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	Partial match with GIF 4.c.1
References	Data is available on the website http://udise.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.1

Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator	5.1.1: Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Women and Child Development
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 45 Yes/No questions under four areas of law drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action. The assessment is carried out using a questionnaire comprising 45 Yes/No questions under four areas of law: i) Overarching legal frameworks and public life ii) Violence against women iii) Employment and economic benefits iv) Marriage and family
Computation	**Numerator:** $q1 + \ldots + qm_i$ **Denominator:** m_i **Multiplier:** Nil Where, A_i refers the area of law i m_i refers to the total number of questions under the area of law $q1 + \ldots + qm_i$ refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law $q_i = "1"$ if the answer is "Yes" and $q_i = "0"$ if the answer is "No" Results of the four areas are reported as percentages as a dashboard:1, A2, 3, 4. The score for each area (a number between 0 and 100) therefore represents the percentage of achievement in the area of ensuring equal legal framework for all, with 100 being best practice met on all questions in the area.
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 Records 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. Data is collected under the Publication 'Crime in India'.
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	Per 1,00,000 female population
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.3

Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator	5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Sex Ratio at Birth is defined as the ratio of number of female live births in a population to the number of male live births in the population, in a given time period, scaled to a denominator of 1,000. Data is collected under SRS Report.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female live births **Denominator:** Male live births **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 male live births
Periodicity	Annual (with 3-years moving average)
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	SRS Report is available on the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.1.4

Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator	5.1.4: Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 1,00,000 Female Population
Data Source Ministry	**Numerator:** Ministry of Home Affairs **Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau **Denominator:** 2015-16 - Office of Registrar General, India & 2017-19 - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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. Data is collected under the Publication 'Crime in India'.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year female population during reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 female population
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Publication: Crime in India is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.1

Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.1: Proportion of 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 Records Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year. Data is collected under Publication 'Crime in India'.
Computation	**Numerator:** Cases registered under crime against women during reference year **Denominator:** Cases registered under (Indian Penal Code) IPC and (Special and Local Law) SLL 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 5.2.2

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: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the calendar year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau, MHA **Denominator:** 2015-16 Office of Registrar General, India, MHA & 2017-19 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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. Data is collected under Publication 'Crime in India'.
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 5.2.3

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 cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau **Denominator:** 2015-16 - Office of Registrar General, India & 2017-19 - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of Victims under cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec. 498A IPC) and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act per 1,00,000 female population . The Data is collected under Publication 'Crime in India'.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Victims under cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec. 498A IPC) and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act **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 Records Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of number of sexual crime against girl victims during the reference year among the Total child victims registered under crime against children during the reference year .Data is collected under Publication 'Crime in India'.
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 Records Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of girl children trafficked during reference year among the total number of children (below 18 years) trafficked during reference year. Data is collected under Publication 'Crime in India'.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of girl children trafficked during reference year **Denominator:** Number of children (below 18 years) 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: Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their Husband among the total women aged 15-49 surveyed. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Women Aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their Husband **Denominator:** Total women aged 15-49 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 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.2.7

Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs.
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Number of females in age-group 0-6 years per thousand males in age-group 0-6 years.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female population in the age-group 0-6 years **Denominator:** Male population in the age-group 0-6 years **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Females per 1,000 males
Periodicity	10 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website 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	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 20-24 years first married by exact age 18years among the total Women aged 20-24years.The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Women aged 20-24 years first married by exact age 18 years **Denominator:** Women aged 20-24 years **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	3 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 5.3.1
References	Data is available on the 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 Records 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. Data is collected under Publication: Crime in India.
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	SDRD, National Statistical Office
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)
Definition	**Numerator:** (Minutes spent in a day on an average per person on unpaid domestic services for household members + 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
Data Collection Process	Survey data
Periodicity	3 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State
Type of Disaggregation	Gender; Age; Location
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 5.4.1
References	Time Use in India – 2019 Statement 7.1: Minutes spent in a day on an average per person in the activities of major divisions of TUS activity classification irrespective of whether it is a major activity or not (considering all the activities in a time slot)

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 national Parliament, State legislation and Local Self Government (similar to 10.2.2 and 16.7.1)
Data Source Ministry	1) Election Commission of India 2) Rajya Sabha Secretariat 3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions
Computation	**Numerator:** Women representative in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/PRI **Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ PRI **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 Years for Lok Sabha and PRI; 2 Years for Rajya Sabha
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial 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 including women in Board of Director, in listed companies, (per 1,000 persons)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is proportion of women in managerial position per 1,000 Persons engaged in managerial position in listed companies.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of women at Managerial Positions in Listed Companies **Denominator:** Number of persons engaged at Managerial Positions in Listed Companies **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	NA

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 5.6.2

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: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	Indicator is defined as Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
Computation	**Numerator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning **Denominator:** Total number of currently married women in reproductive age 15-49 years **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	3 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://rchiips.org

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.6.3

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	
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. The indicator was computed using NFHS-4 data by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
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, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	This indicator is calculated as percentage of female operated operational holding.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female Operated Operational Holdings **Denominator:** Total Operational Holdings **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Gender
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://www.agsensus.in

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.a.3

Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and 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	
Description of Indicator	Average wage earnings per day received by casual wage labourers. Data is collected under PLFS Report.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total wage/salaries earned as casual labourers **Denominator:** Total days for casual labourers 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.nic.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	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as total wages earned as casual wage labourers (other than public work in agriculture) per number of days in which worked as casual wage labourer (other than public work in agriculture). Data is collected under PLFS Report.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total wages earned as casual wage labourers (other than public work in agriculture) **Denominator:** Number of days in which worked as casual wage labourer (other than public work in agriculture) **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.nic.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	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	Percentage of Women SHGs given outstanding credit during the reference financial year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Bank linked SHGs belonging women **Denominator:** Number of women's SHGs **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Gender
Mapping with Global Indicator	–
References	Data is available on the website https://www.nabard.org

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.b.1

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

SDG 5 Metadata: National Indicator 5.c.1

Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target	5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of 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	
Computation	Number of Central Ministries having Gender Budget cells and Number of States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs)
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	NA

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.1.1

Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Indicator	6.1.1: Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Description of Indicator	Rural: The indicator is percentage of fully covered rural population having access to safe and adequate drinking water [at least 40 lpcd] within their premises through pipe water supply.
Computation	**Rural:** **Numerator:** Fully Covered Rural Population having pipe water supply as on 31st March of reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year total rural population of the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual for Rural
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial mapping with GIF 6.1.1
References	NA

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:** Total Rural population which are not residing in Quality affected habitations as on 31st March of the reference year **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	NA

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
Department/Division	Rural: Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Description of Indicator	Rural: 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	Rural: **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	Rural: Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.2.2

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

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.2.3

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

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.3.1

Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially 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	Twice in a Decade
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 6.3.1
References	NA

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.3.2

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

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.4.1

Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Target	6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
Indicator	6.4.1: 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	NA

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: 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 6.4.3

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 m³/year)
Data Source Ministry	**Numerator:** Ministry of Jal Shakti **Denominator:** Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** Central Water Commission and State Water Resources Departments **Denominator:** Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as per capita Water availability in the region (in Cubic Meter per year). Data is collected under Publication: Water and Related Statistics.
Computation	**Numerator:** Water availability in the region (in Cubic Meter per year) **Denominator:** Population in the region **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	m³/person
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Publication: Water and Related Statistics is available on the website http://cwc.gov.in

SDG 6 Metadata: National Indicator 6.6.1

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	6.6.1: Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Central Ground Water Board
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined number of blocks/mandals/taluka in which ground water is over- exploited as on March 2011 expressed as percentage of total units assessed during the same 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	NA

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 number of households that have been electrified under the 'Saubhagya' scheme under CEA as a percentage of total number of eligible households.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of households electrified as per 'Saubhagya' scheme **Denominator:** Number of eligible households **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website https://saubhagya.gov.in

SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.1.2

Goal	7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all
Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
Indicator	7.1.2: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	Percentage coverage of household using (including sources) clean cooking fuel.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of households with connection of LPG and PNG **Denominator:** Total number of households **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 7.1.2
References	-

SDG 7 Metadata: National Indicator 7.2.1

Goal	7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all
Target	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
Indicator	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage share of electricity generated from renewable source (MW) in total installed electricity generation capacity (MW).
Computation	**Numerator:** Electricity generated from renewable source (MW) **Denominator:** Total installed electricity generation capacity (MW) **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 on the website www.mospi.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 during the reference year
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Primary Energy during the reference year **Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product during 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 on the website www.mospi.nic.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. Data is collected under Publication 'Energy Statistics'.
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	Publication Energy Statistics is available on the website http://mospi.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.nic.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	NA
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 8.2.1
References	Data is available on the website : http://www.mospi.gov.in/

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.2.2

Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment 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	Patent: 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.nic.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.nic.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	
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. Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of workers in proprietary and partnership enterprises engaged in non-agriculture sector in usual status (ps+ss) **Denominator:** 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.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 Udyog Aadhaar registration
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to total number of MSMEs registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal of Ministry of Medium Small and Micro Enterprises as on 31st March of the reference year.
Computation	Total number of MSMEs registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal during reference year
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 https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in

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, (in number)
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 10Year 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 recyclable. 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 recyclable **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	NA

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	
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 earnings during the week / Total hours worked during the week. Data is collected under PLFS Report.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total earnings during the week **Denominator:** Total hours worked during the week **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 8.5.1
References	PLFS Report is available in the website www.mospi.nic.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	
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))
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of unemployed persons in usual status (ps+ss) **Denominator:** Number of persons in the labour force in usual status (ps+ss) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Per 100 cases
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 8.5.2
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.nic.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	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau, MHA **Denominator:** 2015-16 Office of Registrar General, India, MHA & 2017-19 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area per 1,00,000 population
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area **Denominator:** Total mid-year projected population during the reference period **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Crime in India Report is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.7.2

Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment 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 (similar to 16.2.3)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Records 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	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: Number of accidents in factories
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Labour and Employment
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The data refers to number injuries resulted in fatal and non-fatal in factories. The number of injuries is given by the number of persons receiving injuries as a result of an accident. The data presented relate only to factories submitting returns.
Computation	Number of persons injured (fatal and non-fatal) in accidents in factories during the reference year
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 8.8.1
References	Data is available on the website https://data.gov.in/resources/state-wise-industrial-injuries-factories-2007-2013

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, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator is a percentage of migrants who are engaged in any economic activities to total migrants. The data is derived through the Population Census refers to migrant workers expressed as percentage of total workers. Migrant workers are those Persons who moved with change of residence from one village/ town to another for any reason and are engaged in any economic activity. Migrant workers = main migrant workers + ma Office of Registrar General, Indian al migrant workers Ma Office of Registrar General, Indian al workers = (Persons worked for less than 3 months) + (Persons workers for 3 to 6 months)
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	Data is available on the website : 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 households receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Rural Development
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural area by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
Computation	**Numerator:** Employment provided to households **Denominator:** Households issued job cards **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://mnregaweb4.nic.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: Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Tourism
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate in percentage.
Computation	Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP is calculated as: **Numerator:** Direct contribution of Tourism in reference year **Denominator:** Total GDP in reference year **Multiplier:** 100 Also, Direct contribution of Tourism in growth rate is calculated as: **Numerator:** Change in Tourism Direct GDP during current reference year over previous reference year **Denominator:** Tourism direct gross domestic product during the previous reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 8.9.1
References	Data is available on the website http://tourism.gov.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.9.2

Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment 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	-
Description of Indicator	Percentage changes in number of visits to different States/UTs by the domestic and foreign visitors (Source for definition: UNWTO).
Computation	**Numerator:** Difference between number of tourists (domestic +Foreign) in reference year and previous reference year **Denominator:** Tourist visited in previous reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://tourism.gov.in

SDG 8 Metadata: National Indicator 8.10.1

Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment 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	**Numerator:** Banking outlets (and ATM) in reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 8.10.1
References	Database on Indian Economy (DBIE), RBI (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	Nil
Unit of measurement	
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 8.b.1
References	

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.1.2

Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Indicator	9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Railway Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Ministry of Civil Aviation
Department/Division	
Description of Indicator	This indicator consisting of three components of mode of transport i.e. Railways, Air and Road as 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	No match
References	Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.nic.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 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.nic.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	
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.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in manufacturing sector during the reference year **Denominator:** Number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 9.2.2
References	PLFS Report is available on the website www.mospi.nic.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.nic.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, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/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	No match
References	Data is available on the website www.mospi.nic.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 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	NA

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.4.1

Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
Indicator	9.4.1: Total CO_2 emissions of power sector per unit of GDP(in Tonne/Rupees Crore)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Power
Department/Division	Central Electricity Authority
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to the amount of CO_2 emissions generated by the power sector per unit of GDP.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total CO_2 emission of power sector **Denominator:** GDP at current price **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Tonne/Rs. Crore
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	
Mapping with Global Indicator	
References	Data is available on the website http://www.cea.nic.in

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.4.2

Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with 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 Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Percentage share of spending on intellectual properties product (IPP), which is considered as research and development at current price out of GDP at current price during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total expenditures on intellectual properties products during reference year **Denominator:** Gross Domestic Product, during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	–
Type of Disaggregation	–
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with 9.5.1
References	Data is available on the website http://www.mospi.gov.in

SDG 9 Metadata: National Indicator 9.5.2

Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Target	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people 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	
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	Biennial
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 9.5.2
References	NA

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.nic.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: Number of Internet Subscription as percentage of total population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Communications
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of internet subscriptions during reference year as percentage of total population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total internet subscriptions during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	Service area
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website https://www.trai.gov.in

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

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.1.1

Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per 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	
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	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 10.1.1
References	NSS Report is available on the website www.mospi.nic.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	
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	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	–
References	NSS Report is available on the website www.mospi.nic.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	
Description of Indicator	Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median MPCE. The household consumption expenditures are collected with different reference periods for different items with last 7 days' for some food items, last 30 days' consumption for some other food items and some non-food items, and last 365 days' for some very infrequently consumed items. However, all such expenditures are translated in monthly expenditures.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated number of persons with MPCE less than or equal to Median MPCE in each sector (i.e., Rural or Urban) **Denominator:** Estimated number of all persons in each sector **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	Urbanization
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 10.2.1
References	NSS Report is available on the website www.mospi.nic.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: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies (similar to 16.7.2)
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 persons belonging to SCs and STs representative in Lok Sabha **Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha **Multiplier (if any):** 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 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, NSO
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	NA

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	-
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	-
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 10.6.1

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	
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 k Ek = is the monthly earnings of the same migrant worker k
Unit of measurement	Number
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 10.7.1
References	

SDG 10 Metadata: National Indicator 10.c.1

Goal	10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target	10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant 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 11.3.1

Goal	11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, 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	NA

SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.4.1

Goal	11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target	11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
Indicator	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Culture
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Total funding from central government in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/ or natural heritage for a given year per capita.
Computation	**Numerator:** Expenditure for conservation, preservation and environmental development of monuments **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 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	-
References	Data is available on the website https://mha.gov.in

SDG 11 Metadata: National Indicator 11.6.4	
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	11.6.4: 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 number of human live lost due to extreme events as percentage of total population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of wards with 100% door to door 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://mha.gov.in

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: Per capita food availability
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Department/Division	FE, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	Net availability of food grains = (Production of rice, wheat, other cereals and all pulses in '000 tons) – (seed, feed and wastage) - exports + imports + change in stocks (+/-)
Computation	**Numerator:** Net availability of food grains (in kg.) during the reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil Where, Net availability of food grains = (Production of rice, wheat, other cereals and all pulses in '000 tons) – (seed, feed and wastage) - exports + imports + change in stocks (+/-)
Unit of measurement	Kg per year per person
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website https://eands.dacnet.nic.in

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.3.2

Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce 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	-
Description of Indicator	Indicator refers to percentage losses of Central Pool stocks of wheat and rice calculated in term of value of losses. Losses are calculated in terms of storage and transit losses. Net availability of food grains = (Production of rice, wheat, other cereals and all pulses in '000 tons) – (seed, feed and wastage) - exports + imports + change in stocks (+/-)
Computation	For Storage Losses: **Numerator:** Total quantity lost in storage (Wheat and Rice) **Denominator:** Total quantity received in storage (Wheat and Rice) **Multiplier:** 100 For Transit Losses: **Numerator:** Total quantity lost in transit (Wheat and Rice) **Denominator:** Total quantity moved during transit (Wheat and Rice) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	NA

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): 1) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention) 2) The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention) 3) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention) 4) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol) 5) Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention)
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Yes/No
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 12.4.1
References	

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.4.2

Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes 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, by type of treatment: **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste recycled/utilized in MT during the reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Hazardous waste generated per capita: MT per person Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment: Ratio
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	State/UT
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 12.4.2
References	

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

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.5.2	
Goal	12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator	12.5.2: Number of Urban Local Bodies using waste segregation techniques
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	Number of Urban Local Bodies using waste segregation techniques 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.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	-
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	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 12.b.1
References	TSA Report is available on the website : www.tourism.gov.in

SDG 12 Metadata: National Indicator 12.c.1

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

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: 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 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: Percentage change in area under mangroves (similar to 14.5.2)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Forest Survey of India
Description of Indicator	Mangrove cover is defined as 'Area covered under mangrove vegetation as interpreted from remote sensing data. It is included in the forest cover'. 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 14.2.2

Goal	14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Target	14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
Indicator	14.2.2: Percentage of Coastal and Marine protected Areas in relation to Territorial Sea (similar to Indicator 14.5.2)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	WII
Description of Indicator	MPA, an area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna, and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings (CBD). In India, PAs in whole or in part that falls within swath of 500 m from the high tide line and to marine environment along the coasts of 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 14.3.1

Goal	14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Target	14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
Indicator	14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Earth Sciences
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Ministry of Earth Sciences, through Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE) and National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) is monitoring the estuarine, coastal and open ocean pH to ascertain the status of Ocean Acidification being influenced by anthropogenic activities and climate change conditions. NCCR through its "Seawater Quality Monitoring (SWQM/COMAPS)" programme is monitoring pH of the estuaries and coastal seas of India since 1990s. CMLRE and NCCR are jointly monitoring coastal and oceanic pH of the eastern Arabian Sea including on its shelf. Decrease in pH over a long-term period indicates the Ocean Acidification. Note: As such there is no average value for pH for coastal waters. However, the average global oceanic pH is around 8.
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number of sites
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 14.3.1
References	NA

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	NA

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	NA

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	The international laws that are relevant to Ministry of Earth Sciences are as follows: 1) Contract for exploration of polymetallicnodules 2) Contract for exploration of polymetallic sulfides with International Seabed Authority involving environmental studies and data collection in Indian Ocean
Computation	
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	NA

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.1.1

Goal	15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, 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	Partial match with GIF 15.1.1
References	Data is available on the website http://fsi.nic.in

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.1.2

Goal	15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, 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,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, 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,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,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: Percentage change in Forest cover
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Forest Survey of India
Description of Indicator	Forest Cover includes all lands, more than 1 hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 percent irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm. Forest cover is classified as – Very Dense Forest- tree canopy density 70% and above . Moderately Dense forest- between 40% to 70 % Open forest- between 10%- 40 % Scrub- less than 10%
Computation	**Numerator:** Recorded Forest Area in period t - Recorded Forest Area in period (t-2) **Denominator:** Recorded Forest Area in period (t-2) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	2 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://fsi.nic.in

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.2.2

Goal	15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,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: Total area covered under different Afforestation schemes
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator indicates area i.e. total land (in hectares), both public as well as forest land, cover under different Afforestation schemes. MoSPI compiles and publishes year wise data on the total area covered under plantation which is being provided by all States and UTs on annual basis.
Computation	Total land (public as well as forest land) cover under different Afforestation schemes
Unit of measurement	Hectare
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website : http://mospi.nic.in

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.2.3

Goal	15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,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	15.2.3: Tree cover 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	Tree cover is defined as all tree patches of size less than 1 ha occurring outside the recorded forest area. The tree cover includes trees in all formations including scattered trees.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Tree Cover **Denominator:** Total Geographic Area **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	2 Years
Level of Disaggregation	State/UT
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	-
References	Data is available on the website http://fsi.nic.in

SDG 15 Metadata: National Indicator 15.3.1	
Goal	15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world
Indicator	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
Data Source Ministry	–
Department/Division	National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space
Description of Indicator	–
Computation	**Numerator:** Total land area degraded during the reference year **Denominator:** Total geographical area during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent
Periodicity	5 years
Level of Disaggregation	–
Type of Disaggregation	–
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 15.3.1
References	NA

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,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
Indicator	15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita income of Himalayan States over previous year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures percentage change in Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (PCNSDP) in 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 15.6.1

Goal	15: Protect,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Target	15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic 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	Number
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 15.9.1

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,restoreandpromotesustainableuseofterrestrialecosystems,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 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	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau **Denominator:** 2015-16 - Office of Registrar General, India, MHA & 2017-19 - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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	Exact match with GIF 16.1.1
References	Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in

SDG 16 Metadata: National Indicator 16.1.3

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	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau **Denominator:** 2015-16 - Office of Registrar General, India, MHA & 2017-19 - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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	**Numerator:** National Crime Records Bureau **Denominator:** Ministry of Health & Family Welfare estimated population of 2014 based on 2001 Census
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	**Numerator:** National Crime Record Bureau, MHA **Denominator:** 2015-16 Office of Registrar General, India, MHA & 2017-19 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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	Annual
Periodicity	State/UT
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	Exact match with GIF 16.2.2
Mapping with Global Indicator	Crime in India Publication is available on the website http://ncrb.gov.in
References	

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	NA

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 Records Bureau
Description of Indicator	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced i.e. under trials, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention as on 31st December of the reference year. 1) Prisoner 1: Any person confined or committed to jail (other than police custody) as per the order of a competent authority. 2) Convicted criminal prisoner or Convicts: Any criminal prisoner under sentence of a Court or Court-martial, and includes a person detained in prison under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the 6 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882) or under the 7 Prisoners Act, 1871(5 of 1871). 3) Under trial Prisoner: Any person who has been committed to judicial custody and against whom a criminal trial has been initiated by a competent authority (trial is in process and not yet disposed off). 4) Detainees: Any person detained in prison on the orders of the competent authority under the relevant preventive laws. Note: Total prison inmates include convicts, under trials, detainees and other prison inmates. The information is collected by National Crime Records Bureau using a standard proformae from all 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	NA

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	**Numerator:** National Crime Records Bureau **Denominator:** Ministry of Health & Family Welfare estimated population of 2014 based on 2001 Census
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	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
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	1
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/digitised 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 16.9.1

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, 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, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Department/Division	Unique Identification Authority of India
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures numbers of proof of Identities (PoI) issued to the residents of the country.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Aadhaar assigned (live) during the reference year **Denominator:** Total projected population **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.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	Data is available on the website 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,(in percentage)
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 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 (GDP).
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) NarrowbandService: 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 17.11.1	
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	
Unit of measurement	Percent
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	Number 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	NA

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 refers whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP
Computation	
Unit of measurement	Yes/No
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Exact match with GIF 17.18.2
References	

SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.19.1

Goal	17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Target	17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.
Indicator	17.19.1: Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	In the budget document the Major Head '3454' is meant for "Census, Survey and Statistics" across the Government of India. The budget allocated under this head has been taken as the value of the indicator.
Computation	Budget allocated to different Ministries under the Budget head '3454' meant for "Census, Survey and Statistics" across the Government of India
Unit of measurement	Rs. Lakh
Periodicity	Annual
Level of Disaggregation	-
Type of Disaggregation	-
Mapping with Global Indicator	Partial match with GIF 17.19.1
References	NA

SDG 17 Metadata: National Indicator 17.19.2

Goal	17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Target	17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.
Indicator	17.19.2: Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	**Numerator:** Total no. of States/UTs reported 100% birth registration (at least 80% death registration) under CRS **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 links for accessing the detailed data tables in excel format:

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

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

Annex I - List of Un-addressed Targets

SL	Target No.	Target
1	2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural mar-kets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural ex-port subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
2 *	4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island de-veloping States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, in-cluding vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
3 *	6.a	6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and pro-grammes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
4 *	7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
5 *	8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least de-veloped countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
6 *	9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
7	10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropri-ate legislation, policies and action in this regard
8	10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institu-tions and strengthen the 1.71 implementation of such regulations
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 de-veloped countries, African countries, small island developing States and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and pro-grammes
11 #	11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materi-als
12 $	13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobiliz-ing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and trans-parency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
13 $	13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island devel-oping States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

SL	Target No.	Target
14	14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to over-capacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unre-ported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsi-dies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treat-ment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
15	14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, includ-ing through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
16 *	15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to con-serve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
17	16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable devel-opment
18 *$	17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official develop-ment assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
19	17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed coun-tries
20	17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environ-mentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, in-cluding on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
21	17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
22 *	17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capaci-ty-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 mul-tilateral 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 Or-ganization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin ap-plicable 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

* Targets related to Official Development Assistance (ODA)
$ Not relevant in the national context
# No indicator has been developed at global level

SL	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Similar Indicators
Annex II - List of Similar Indicators			
1	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	11.5.1 & 13.1.1
2	1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	11.b.1 & 13.1.2
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	11.b.2 & 13.1.3
4	3.6.1	People killed/injured in road accidents	11.2.2
5	3.7.4	Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods	3.8.1 & 5.6.1
6	3.8.8	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	3.c.1
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	12.8.1 & 13.3.1
8	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government	10.2.2 & 16.7.1
9	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country	12.a.1
10	8.2.2	Total number of patents issued (granted)	8.3.2 & 9.5.3
11	8.7.2	Number of missing children	16.2.3
12	10.2.3	Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies	16.7.2
13	10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	16.8.1
14	11.3.1	Proportion of cities with Master plans	11.a.1
15	14.2.1	Percentage change in area under mangroves	14.5.2
16	14.2.2	Percentage of Coastal and Marine protected Areas in relation to Territorial Sea	14.5.1
17	15.7.1	Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	15.c.1
18	16.6.2	Percentage of RTI queries responded	16.10.1

Annex III – Mapping of National Indicators with Global Indicators

SL	National Indicator (NI)		Global Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
1	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, (in percentage)	1.2.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Exact
2	1.3.1	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance, (in percentage)	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Partial
3	1.3.2	Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS, (in number)			
4	1.3.3	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)			
5	1.3.4	Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage, (in lakhs)			
6	1.3.5	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)			
7	1.3.6	Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Old Age Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government, (in number)			
8	1.3.7	Number of beneficiaries added under Employee's Pension Scheme (EPS) during the year, (in number)			
9	1.3.8	Coverage of New Pension scheme (NPS)			
10	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Partial
11	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
12	1.5.3	Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (similar to 11.b.1/13.1.2)	1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Exact
13	1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 11.b.2/13.1.3)	1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Exact
14	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), (in percentage)	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), (in percentage)	Exact

SL	National Indicator (NI)		Global Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
15	2.2.1	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	2.2.1	"Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age "	Exact
16	2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted	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)	Partial
17	2.2.4	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anemic (<11.0g/dl)	2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	Partial
18	2.5.1	Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	2.5.1	Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Exact
19	2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Exact
20	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live birth)	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live birth)	Exact
21	3.1.2	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years)	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years), 2015-16	Exact
22	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate,	Exact
23	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Exact
24	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex,age and key populations	Exact
25	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	Exact
26	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Exact
*27	3.3.4	Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B per 1,00,000 population	3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 1,00,000 population	Partial
28	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, (per 1,00,000 population)	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Exact
29	3.6.1	People killed/injured in road accidents (per 1,00,000 population) (similar to 11.2.2)	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Exact
30	3.7.1	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Partial
31	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Partial
32	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Exact

SL	National Indicator (NI) Indicator No.	National Indicator (NI) Description of Indicator	Global Indicator (GI) Indicator No.	Global Indicator (GI) Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
33	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population)	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, (per 1,00,000 population)	Exact
34	3.a.1	Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless)	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Partial
35	3.b.1	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Exact
36	3.c.1	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population, (in percentage) (similar to Indicator 3.8.8)	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Partial
37	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Exact
38	4.1.1	Percentage of students in grade 3, 5, 8 and 10 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Partial
39	4.1.2	Gross Intake Ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary)	4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Partial
40	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Exact
*41	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months,by sex	Exact
*42	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills	Exact
43	4.5.1	Gender Parity indices for Primary / Secondary/Higher Secondary /Tertiary education	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Partial
44	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 12.8.1/13.3.1)	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Exact
45	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), (in percentage)	4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Partial

SL	National Indicator (NI)		Global Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
46	4.c.1	Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education), (in percentage)	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Partial
47	5.1.1	Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non- discrimination on the basis of sex, (in percentage)	5.1.1	Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non- discrimination on the basis of sex	Exact
48	5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Partial
49	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work.	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work,by sex, age and location	Exact
50	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government, (in percentage) (similar to Indicators 10.2.2 and 16.7.1)	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in(a) national Parliaments and (b) local governments	Partial
51	6.1.1	Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (similar to 1.4.1)	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Partial
52	6.2.1	Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural), (in percentage)	6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Partial
53	6.3.1	Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies	6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Partial
54	6.3.2	Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	6.3.2	Proportion of Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality	Exact
*55	6.b.1	Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]	6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Partial
56	7.1.1	Percentage of households electrified	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Partial
57	7.1.2	Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Partial
58	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Partial
59	7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, (in mega joules per rupee)	7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Exact
60	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country	7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Exact
61	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita, (in percentage)	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Exact

SL	National Indicator (NI)		Global Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
62	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Exact
63	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Exact
64	8.5.2	Unemployment rate	8.5.2	Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Exact
*65	8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Exact
66	8.8.1	Number of accidents in factories	8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	Partial
67	8.9.1	Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate (in percentage)	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Exact
68	8.10.1	a) Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 population	8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Partial
69	8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Exact
*70	9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Exact
71	9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Partial
72	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Exact
73	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, (in percentage)	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Exact
74	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Exact
75	9.5.2	Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population	9.5.2	Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitatnts	Partial
76	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (in percentage)	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Exact
77	10.2.1	Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Partial
78	10.4.1	Labour Share of GDP	10.4.1	Labour Share of GDP	Exact
79	10.6.1	Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 16.8.1)	10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Exact
80	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Exact

SL	National Indicator (NI)		Global Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
81	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, (cost of Sending/ Receiving USD 200 in Public Sector Banks)	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Partial
*82	11.1.1	Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing	11.1.1	Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing	Exact
*83	11.2.1	Proportion of Households in urban areas having convenient access to public transport	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Exact
84	11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1	Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage(cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Partial
85	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
86	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 1.5.3/13.1.2)	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
87	11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4/13.1.3)	11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Exact
88	12.4.1	Whether the country has ratified international Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals	12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Partial
89	12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Exact
*90	12.6.1	Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	12.6.1	Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports	Exact
91	12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 4.7.1/13.3.1)	12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Exact
92	12.a.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country	12.a.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries	Exact

| SL | National Indicator (NI) | | Global Indicator (GI) | | Mapping of NI with GI |
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
93	12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Exact
94	12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP	12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidy per unit of GDP (Production and consumption)	Exact
95	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Exact
96	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 1.5.3/11.b.1)	13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Exact
97	13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4/11.b.2)	13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Exact
98	13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar to 4.7.1/12.8.1)	13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Exact
99	14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations	14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed site of representative sampling stations	Exact
100	14.c.1	Compliance of international laws	14.c.1	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Partial
101	15.1.1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area, (in percentage)	15.1.1	Forest area as a percentage of land area	Partial
102	15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Exact
*103	15.5.1	Red List Index	15.5.1	Red List Index	Exact
104	15.6.1	Whether country has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Exact

SL	National Indicator (NI) Indicator No.	National Indicator (NI) Description of Indicator	Global Indicator (GI) Indicator No.	Global Indicator (GI) Description of Indicator	Mapping of NI with GI
105	15.9.1	(a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	15.9.1	(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Exact
106	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population, by sex and age	Exact
107	16.1.3	Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Partial
108	16.2.2	Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	16.2.2	Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Exact
109	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Exact
110	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Exact
111	16.8.1	Whether the Country is a member and has voting rights in international organizations (similar to Indicator 10.6.1)	16.8.1	Proportion of member and has voting rights in international organizations	Exact
112	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Exact
113	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (in percentage)	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Exact
114	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Exact
115	17.3.1	Foreign Direct Investment as proportion of Gross National Income (in percentage)	17.3.1	Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	Partial
116	17.3.2	Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP	17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Exact
117	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (in percentage)	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Exact
118	17.6.1	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (in percentage)	17.6.1	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Partial

SL	National Indicator (NI)		Global Indicator (GI)		Mapping of NI with GI
	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	Indicator No.	Description of Indicator	
119	17.11.1	Share of India's exports in Global exports, (in percentage)	17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Exact
120	17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	Exact
121	17.17.1	Amount of Indian Rupees spent on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure	17.17.1	Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	Partial
122	17.18.2	Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.2	Whether the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Exact
123	17.19.1	Budget allocated to different Ministries for strengthening statistics, (in Rs. Lakh)	17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Partial
124	17.19.2	Proportion of States/UTs that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration, (in percentage)	17.19.2	Proportion of (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and(b)t have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Exact
* Data is under compilation					

FEEDBACK FORM

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For improvement in the Report we solicit your views

Suggestion(s)/Comment(s), if any, for further improvement(s) in:

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