



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

Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

National Indicator Framework

Baseline Report, 2015-16



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सचिव एवं भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद

PRAVIN SRIVASTAVA
Secretary & Chief Statistician of India



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MESSAGE

India is a signatory to the resolution adopted on 'Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly held on 25th September 2015. To monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its associated targets, a National Indicator Framework (NIF) comprising 306 national indicators has been developed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in consultation with Central Ministries/ Departments, States and other stakeholders, such as, UN Agencies and Civil Society.

As the NIF is data intensive, it is important that the metadata pertaining to these indicators is clearly and unambiguously defined. MoSPI has initiated the process for the Baseline Report on SDG-NIF including the metadata and baseline data of national indicators based on the interaction with the line Ministries/Departments.

This Baseline Country Report on the National Indicator Framework (NIF) of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will serve as a valuable tool for policy making, planning, administrators, researchers and other stakeholders.

I express my compliments to the officers engaged in this endeavour, especially the officers of Social Statistics Division of the Central Statistics Office for their meticulous work in bringing out this publication with data pooled from various reliable sources.

(Pravin Srivastava)

Dated : 01.03.2019

Place : New Delhi

ज्योतिर्मय पोद्दार
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JYOTIRMOY PODDAR
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FOREWORD

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an inter-governmentally agreed set of targets relating to international development. They follow from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs were mainly limited to certain aspects of social and economic development which expired at the end of 2015. The SDGs are more comprehensive and comprising of all three dimensions of development viz. economic, social and environment.

Indicators are the backbone of monitoring the SDGs at local, national, regional, and global levels. They serve as a tool to help countries to develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, and as a score card to measure progress towards achieving a target and to ensure the accountability of governments and other stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. The MoSPI after a series of consultations and workshops with Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and other stakeholders, developed the national indicator framework for the SDGs to measure progress of SDG targets at national level, keeping in mind the lessons from the MDGs.

This report will provide a benchmark to track our progress towards SDGs targets at national level till 2030. The period 2015-16 has been used as baseline period. In this report, every indicators have been mapped with thier availability (periodicity), baseline reference period and data sources. Next edition of this report will provide the comparative position of the developments being made by India in achieving SDGs.

I appreciate the efforts of the nodal officers of line Ministries and Departments for providing data and metadata in time bound manner. I hope they continue to extend their support for next edition of the report as well. I also commend the efforts of SDGs Unit of Social Statistics Division for developing metadata and bringing out the first baseline report on National Indicator Framework in the country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jyotirmoy Poddar', with a horizontal line underneath.

(Jyotirmoy Poddar)

Dated: 1st March 2019

Place: New Delhi

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PREFACE

The 2030 Agenda sets forth a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. While this Agenda envisages a world where no one will be left behind, it also commits all stakeholders to work together. The 2030 development agenda is unique in that it calls for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income. The 'five Ps' or pillars - people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership - capture the broad scope of the agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the actionable core of the new development Agenda.

Officially, the SDGs came into effect from 1 January 2016 (on expiry of the MDGs) and will run through 2030. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national level with regard to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the next 15 years. Quality data are vital for governments, international organizations, civil society, private sector and the general public to make informed decisions and to ensure an accurate review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In this endeavor, MoSPI is bringing out a baseline report based on a National Indicator Framework containing 306 indicators. Much of India's development plans are mirrored in the SDGs and this report will provide greater thrust to mainstream SDGs into on-going programmes and strategic action plans for sustainable development in the coming years.

This report provides information including summary, data and metadata in 16 Chapters, each on a Sustainable Development Goal. The report also provides data snapshot on national indicators and details the definitions, methodology, computation formulae, data sources, and compiled data for the base year 2015-16. This will serve as a starting point to highlight areas of progress and areas where more action needs to be taken to ensure no one is left behind.

I commend the efforts of Central Ministries, State Governments, UN Agencies and other Stakeholders for their valuable inputs in development of SDGs national indicator framework. I wish to express my gratitude to Secretary, MoSPI and Director General, Social Statistics, Central Statistics Office for their Guidance in preparation of this report. I congratulate SDG unit led by Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, Deputy Director General, especially Shri Akhilesh Kumar, Director, Smt. Avneet Kaur, Deputy Director, and Shri Piyush Kumar Pathak, Assistant Director for working diligently in bringing out this report.



(Dr. Shailja Sharma)

Dated 1st March, 2019

Place New Delhi

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

India, as a signatory of the 2030 Agenda, is committed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This baseline report, based on National Indicator Framework (NIF) developed by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), will play a crucial role in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets till 2030 at National level. It will also serve as a benchmark for similar exercises at sub-national levels.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Shri Pravin Srivastava, Chief Statistician of India and Secretary, MoSPI for his continuous support, inspiration and high valued leadership. It was his genuine endeavor and guidance which encouraged the entire team in completing of this mammoth task timely.

My sincere gratitude is due to Shri Jyotirmoy Poddar, Director General whose intuitive suggestions and guidance were the sources of encouragement for us in finalizing this Report.

The task of bringing out this report detailed scrutiny and close coordination with line Ministries/Departments has been accomplished by the Social Statistics Division (SSD) under the able guidance of Dr. Shailja Sharma, Additional Director General, SSD.

I would like to put on record my deep appreciation to the dedicated team of officers of SDG Unit of SSD, especially, Shri Akhilesh Kumar, Director, Ms. Avneet Kaur, Deputy Director and Shri Piyush Kumar Pathak, Assistant Director for their untiring and determined efforts in bringing out this report in a time-bound manner.

In addition, I was supported by my colleagues of SSD, namely, Ms. P. Bhanumati, Deputy Director General, Shri O.P. Ghosh, Deputy Director General, Shri Rakesh Kumar Maurya, Director, Shri Kanishk Kant Srivastava, Director, Ms. Kajal Jain, Director, Shri Shrikant Kale, Joint Director, Shri K.K. Tiwari, Deputy Director and Shri Kuwar Alok Singh Yadav, Deputy Director at various stages while finalizing this Report.

The work related to compilation of metadata and data in this publication has been collectively, sincerely and intelligently done by Shri Anup Prasad, Senior Statistical Officer, Shri J. P. Kushwaha, Senior Statistical Officer, Shri Hansraj, Junior Statistical Officer and Shri Siddhant Khanna, Junior Statistical Officer and other officials in SSD.

I am also grateful to all the senior officers associated with the work of SDGs, especially Shri B.N. Tiwari, Additional Director General, Shri P. Johnson, Additional Director General, Shri James Mathew, Deputy Director General, Shri S. Kundu, Deputy Director General for their cooperation and contribution in finalizing this report in different capacity during their tenure in SSD.

I am also gratified to the Office of United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC), other UN Agencies and their technical advisors. Dr. Davendra Verma and Shri K D Maiti, for their valuable inputs at different point of time in various capacities. The effective designing of this Report has been done by the team of United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) under the able supervision of Ms. Meenakshi Kathel.

I would fail in my duty if I do not acknowledge the line Ministries/ Departments and NITI Aayog for their active cooperation and support in providing data and metadata from the Official Statistical System for this report on time. I also thank all the State Governments and other stakeholders for providing their valuable inputs at various stages of preparation of this report.

Finally, I wish that this report will be found useful by the planners and policy makers in addressing the developmental challenges in today's rapidly changing scenario.



(Dr. Ashutosh Ojha)

Dated: 1st March, 2019

Place: New Delhi

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full Form of Abbreviation
AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojna
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Anti-Natal Care
ANER	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ATR Form	Air Transport Reporting Form
BMI	Body Mass Index
BSR	Banking Statistics Returns
CBHI	Central Bureau of Health Intelligence
CES	Consumer Expenditure Surveys
CFR	Case Fatality Ratio
CIC	Central Information Commission
CIS	Change in Stocks of Inventories
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DAC&FW	Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare
DARE	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
DES	Directorate of Economics And Statistics
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DIPP	Department of Industrial Promotion and Policy
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
ESD	Economic Statistics Division
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
FSI	Forest Survey of India
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GVA	Gross Value Added
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
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
LS	Lok Sabha
LTS	Long Term Storage
MCCD	Medical Certification of Cause of Death
MDWS	Ministry of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MoA&FW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoWR, RD&GR	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
MPNG	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAD	National Accounts Division
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NBPGR	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India
NMR	Neo-natal Mortality Rate
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
ORGI	Office of the Registrar General, India
PBCRs	Population Based Cancer Registries
PF	Protected Forests
PGR	Poverty Gap Ratio
PHH	Priority Households
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
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
SCBs	Scheduled Commercial Banks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SRS	Sample Registration System
TB	Tuberculosis
TOF	Tree Outside Forest
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
WCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
WHO	World Health Organization

OVERVIEW

The 70th Session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly held on 25th September 2015 adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs seek to address not only the root causes of poverty but also the universal need for development to provide a life of dignity to all. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national level with regard to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the next 15 years.

2. At the Millennium Summit held in 2000 at the UN Headquarters in New York, eight development goals known as the 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs) were adopted, which formed the blueprint for countries to pursue their national development strategies from 2000 to 2015. The MDGs comprised of eight goals and 18 targets to address various development issues. However, these goals and targets were mainly limited to certain aspects of social and economic developmental issues. United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in 2003 provided a framework of 53 indicators to measure the progress of these targets. Moreover, developed nations were not part of the MDG framework. India's MDG framework based on UNDGs MDG 2003 framework includes 8 goals, 12 targets and 35 indicators which were relevant to India. The MDGs targets were unevenly achieved across the countries and a need was felt to start fresh discussions to explore possible successor to guide development cooperation in the world beyond 2015. India has also made significant progress towards achieving the MDGs viz., reducing the poverty by half, universal primary education, providing clean drinking water, etc.

3. The UN Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2012, commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the 'Rio Earth Summit' (held in 1992), initiated the debate and work towards post-2015 development agenda targets. Accordingly, the UN General Assembly in its 70th Session considered and adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets for the next 15 years. The 17 SDGs came into force with effect from 01st January, 2016. 232 distinct global indicators were identified for monitoring the progress of Global SDGs and associated targets. Though not legally binding, the SDGs have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries during the next fifteen years. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will rely on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. Countries would be responsible for follow-up and review at the national level, with regard to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets. Actions at the national level to monitor progress under SDGs require quality, accessible and timely data. The 2030 Agenda also underscored that quality, reliable and disaggregated data will be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and to ensure that "No One is Left Behind". India, also being the signatory of the UN resolution, is committed to implementations of SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs.

4. In September 2016, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) developed a consolidated list of possible nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. A national consultation workshop was organized with the Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments to discuss the proposed indicators. The Ministries / Departments were also requested to examine the suggested possible national indicators and add /

delete / modify / suggest national indicators for the SDG targets concerned. Furthermore, public consultation was also made.

5. Based on the suggestions received in the national consultation process from concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders, National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 statistical indicators have been developed by MoSPI. NIF will be the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level and will give appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementers of various schemes and programmes.

6. The classification of NIF as per Global SDGs is shown in the following table:

Classification of NIF as per Global SDGs

Goal	Number of National Indicators
Goal 1: No Poverty	19
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	19
Goal 3: Good Health & Well Being	41
Goal 4: Quality Education	20
Goal 5: Gender Equality	29
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	19
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	40
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	7
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16
Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production	17
Goal 13: Climate Action	4
Goal 14: Life below water	13
Goal 15: Life on Land	21
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18
Total Number of Indicators	306

7. In line with the Cabinet Approval, a High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) has been constituted and got notified 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, Ministry of Finance and MoSPI to periodically review and refine the National Indicator Framework, developed by MoSPI in consultation with various Ministries/Departments.

8. Key Features / Characteristics of National Indicator Framework are as under:

- Largest ever Monitoring Framework in the country. National Indicator Framework consists of 306 statistical indicators for SDGs 1 to 16. This is the largest monitoring framework in the country and will be dependent on a statistical system for flow of information.
- For Goal 17, no National Indicators are proposed as the Goal is for strengthening means of implementation and global partnership.
- For 41 Targets (including 19 targets for Goal 17), indicators are yet to be developed.

- It has been developed after extensive consultations with NITI Aayog, Central Ministries, State Governments and other stakeholders.
- The framework consists of nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. National acceptability was an important criteria used in deciding the indicators.
- Scope of improving the Framework by adding/deleting indicators with improvement in Statistical System.
- High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) has been constituted to periodically review and refinement of National Indicator Framework for monitoring SDGs.

9. SDGs are comprehensive set of interconnected goals and targets which are required to be monitored post MDGs era, i.e., during 2015–2030. Hence, to measure progress during 2015-2030, there was requirement of identification of key conditions or more precisely a base value at the beginning of SDGs era which will act as a reference point to measure performance and progress against the value of indicators in subsequent years. The base-year is taken as the year 2015-16 or the year prior to that for which the data is available. For very few indicators, the first data is provided as the year after 2015-16 considering the non-availability of data for the indicator(s) in the previous years. The value of indicators from the base year can then be used to monitor and evaluate the progress of the national indicators over the years till 2030.

10. Baseline Report contains three parts – Analytics, Metadata and Data Tables. Analytics part of the report contains chapter–wise description of Goals including definitions and computation method of indicators, indicating base year and its base value. Metadata contains ten-points information of each indicators describing, goal, target, reference year, unit of measurement, latest availability, link/source of data availability etc. Data Tables contain the data related to the indicators for the base year. Data snapshot is provided below.

Data Snapshot

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
Target 1.1 : By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day		
1	1.1.1 : Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, 2011-12(<i>in percentage</i>)	21.92
2	1.1.2 : Poverty Gap Ratio, 2011-12 (<i>in percentage</i>)	a) Rural – 5.05 b) Urban – 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		
National Indicator not yet evolved		
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(<i>in percentage</i>)	28.70
2	1.3.2 : Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme(ICDS), 2015-16, (<i>in number</i>)	10,21,31,284
3	1.3.3 : Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)	Not Available
4	1.3.4 : Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided bank credit linkage, 2015-16(<i>in lakhs</i>)	18.32
5	1.3.5 : Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit, 2015-16(<i>in percentage</i>)	36.40
6	1.3.6 : Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Old Age Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government, 2016-17, (<i>in number</i>)	22,050
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 (Rural) living in households with access to safe drinking water & sanitation (Toilets)	Not Available
2	1.4.2 : Proportion of population (Urban) living in households with access to safe drinking water & sanitation (Toilets)	Not Available
3	1.4.3 : Proportion of population (Urban/Rural) living in households with access to electricity Modified Indicator : Percentage of household with access to electricity, 2015-16, (<i>in percentage</i>)	88.20
4	1.4.4 : Proportion of homeless population to total population 2011, (<i>in percentage</i>)	0.15
5	1.4.5 : Proportion of population having bank accounts Modified Indicator : Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population, 2015-16(<i>in '000 population</i>)	1,425

6	1.4.6 : Number of mobile telephones as percentage of total population Modified Indicator : Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population, 2015-16, (<i>in percentage</i>)	83.40
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	Not Available
2	1.5.2 : Proportion of States that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster reduction strategies	Not Available
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		
1	1.a.1 : Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government (Central & State) directly to poverty reduction programmes	Not Available
2	1.a.2 : Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (<i>in percentage</i>)-2015-16	29.83
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 pro-poor gender specific budgeting	Not Available

Goal 2:End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
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 (<i>in percentage</i>)	35.70
2	2.1.2 : Proportion of population (marginalized and vulnerable) with access to food grains at subsidized prices, 2013(<i>in percentage</i>)	a) Rural – 75.00 b) Urban – 50.00
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		
1	2.2.1 : Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted 2015-16(<i>in percentage</i>)	38.40
2	2.2.2 : Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted 2015-16(<i>in percentage</i>)	21.00
3	2.2.3 : Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI),2015-16(<i>in percentage</i>)	22.90
4	2.2.4 : Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anemic (<11.0g/dl) Modified Indicator : Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (Hb<12.0 g/dl), 2015-16(<i>in percentage</i>)	50.40

5	2.2.5 : Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anemic (<11.0g/dl) 2015-16(in percentage)	58.40
Target 2.3 : By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of smallscale 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, 2015-16 (in kg per hectare)	a) Wheat - 3034 b) Rice -2400
2	2.3.2 : Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker	Not Available
3	2.3.3 : Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output.	Not Available
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 degraded land to net sown area	Not Available
2	2.4.2 : Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card	Not Available
3	2.4.3 : Percentage of net area under organic farming	Not Available
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		
1	2.5.1 : Number of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18 degree Celsius) at National Gene Bank, 2017 (in number)	4,34,946
2	2.5.2 : Conservation of germplasm, 2015-16 (in number)	75,563
3	2.5.3 : Conservation of fish genetic resource (in number)	Not Available
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 : Percentage share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to GVA in agriculture Modified Indicator :Percentage share of Intellectual Property Product (Research & Development) to total GVA in Agriculture, forestry & fishing, 2015-16 (in percentage)	0.04
2	2.a.2 : Proportion of public investment in agriculture to GVA in agriculture Modified Indicator : Percentage of Government investment(Gross Fixed Capital Formation) in agriculture to GVA in agriculture, 2015-16 (in percentage)	10.55
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 yet to develop	

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	Not Available

Goal 3:Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
Target 3.1 : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births		
1	3.1.1 : Maternal Mortality Ratio,2014-16 (per 1,00,000 live birth)	130
2	3.1.2 : Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel(Period 5 years), 2015-16 (in percentage)	81.40
3	3.1.3 : Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel(Period 1 year), 2015-16 (in percentage)	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 (in percentage)	51.20
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,2016 (per 1000 live births)	39
2	3.2.2 : Neonatal mortality rate, 2016(per 1000 live births)	24
3	3.2.3 : Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine), 2015-16(in percentage)	62.00
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, 2015 (per 1000 population)	0.06
2	3.3.2 : Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, 2015 (per 1,00,000 population)	217
3	3.3.3 : Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2015(per 1000 population)	0.92
4	3.3.4 : Viral Hepatitis (including A & B) incidence per 100,000 population	Not Available
5	3.3.5 : Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (CFR), 2015 (in percentage)	0.20
6	3.3.6 : Number of Chikungunya cases,2015 (in number)	27,553
7	3.3.7 : Number of new cases of Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis, 2015(in number)	8,500
8	3.3.8 : Number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis(LF), 2015 (in number)	12,21,191
9	3.3.9 : The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy, 2015-16 (in percentage)	4.60
10	3.3.10 : HIV Prevalence Rate, 2015(in percentage)	0.26
Target 3.4 : By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing		
1	3.4.1 : Number of deaths due to cancer, 2012-14 (in maximum and minimum numbers as per PBCRs Report as national value is not available)	a) Male(max.) : 4,591 b) Male(Min.): 39 c) Female(max.) : 3,915 d) Female(min.) : 28

2	3.4.2 : Suicide mortality rate, 2015(per 1,00,000 population)	10.60
3	3.4.3 : Percentage distribution of leading cause groups of deaths, 2016(in percentage)	19.00
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 adults (15+ years) who have had at least 60 milliliter or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly (approximately equivalent to standard alcoholic drinks)	Not Available
2	3.5.2 : Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres, 2015-16 (in number)	1,46,124
3	3.5.3 : Percentage of population (men (15-54 years) and women (15-49 years)) who consume alcohol,2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Male – 29.50 b) Female – 1.20
Target 3.6 : By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents		
1	3.6.1 : Death rate due to road traffic accidents, 2015 (per 1,00,000 population)	11.81
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 (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods, 2015-16 (in percentage)	47.70
2	3.7.2 : Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant,2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Women already mothers : 5.20 b) Pregnant women with first child : 2.70
3	3.7.3 : Percentage of Institutional Births(5 years/1 years),2015-16 (in percentage)	a) During last 5 years : 78.90 b) During last 1 years : 82.60
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 (in percentage)	47.70
2	3.8.2 : Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period, 2015-16(in percentage)	84.00
3	3.8.3 : Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV(in percentage)	Not Available
4	3.8.4 : Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among age group 15- 49 with systolic blood pressure \geq 140 mmHg, or with diastolic blood pressure \geq 90mmHg, 2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Male : 14.80 b) Female : 11.00
5	3.8.5 : Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) among number of adults 15-49 years who are having random blood sugar level – high (>140 mg/dl), 2015-16 (in percentage)	<u>Among Male</u> a) 141-160 mg/dl (high) : 3.00 b) >160 mg/dl (very high) : 2.80 <u>Among Female</u> a) 141-160 mg/dl (high) : 4.10 >160 mg/dl (very high) : 3.90

6	3.8.6 : Proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were ever screened for cervical cancer and the proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were screened for cervical cancer during the last 5 years	Not Available
7	3.8.7 : Prevalence of current tobacco uses among men and women aged 15 - 49 years, 2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Male : 44.50 b) Female : 6.80
8	3.8.8 : Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population, 2015 (per 10,000 population)	35.80
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	3.9.1 : Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, 2015 (per 100,000 population)	2.10
2	3.9.2 : Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma 15-49 years (in percentage)-2015-16	a) Male : 1.20 b) Female : 1.90
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 : Prevalence of current tobacco uses among men and women aged 15 - 49 years, 2015-16(in percentage)	a) Male : 44.50 b) Female : 6.80
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		
1	3.b.1 : Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Not Available
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 population, 2015 (per 10,000 population)	35.80
2	3.c.2 : Percentage of public investment in health as proportion to GDP Modified Indicator : Percentage of government spending on gross capital formation(GCF) in health sector to GDP,2015-16 (in percentage)	1.17
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		
National Indicator not yet evolved		

Goal 4:Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
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		
1	4.1.1 : Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education,2015-16(in percentage)	a) Primary : 87.30 b) Upper Primary : 74.70
2	4.1.2 : Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education,2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Primary : 91.64 b) Upper Primary : 84.36 c) Secondary : 63.37

3	4.1.3 : Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education, 2015-16 (in percentage)	56.16
4	4.1.4 : 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 (in percentage)	a) Language (Class-3/5/8) : 90.29/85.55/82.82 b) Mathematics(Class-3/5/8) : 88.69/79.81/60.93
5	4.1.5 : Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary)	Not Available
6	4.1.6 : Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/secondary levels	Not Available
7	4.1.7 : Out of school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary)	Not Available
8	4.1.8 : Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks, 2009 (in number)	a) Free : 8 Years b) Compulsory : 8 Years
Target 4.2 : By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education		
1	4.2.1 : Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry, 2015-16(in percentage)	34.08
2	4.2.2 : Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio	Not Available
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	Not Available
2	4.3.2 : Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education,2015-16 (in Ratio)	a) Higher- 0.92 b) Technical : Not Available c) Vocational : Not Available
3	4.3.3 : Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, 2015-16 (in percentage)	24.50
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 computer literate adults	Not Available
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 : Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities, 2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Primary : 1.18 b) Upper Primary : 1.13 c) Elementary : 1.16 d) Secondary : 0.56 e) Higher Secondary : 0.25
2	4.5.2 : Gender Parity indices for Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education, 2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Primary : 1.03 b) Secondary : 1.02 c) Higher Secondary : 1.01 d) Tertiary education : 0.93
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,2011-12 (in percentage)	86.10

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		
	National Indicator not yet evolved	
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: (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), 2015-16(in percentage)	(a) Electricity : 62.81 (b) Computers for pedagogical purposes : 27.31 (c) Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets : 81.99 (d) Basic drinking water : 96.81 (e) Single-sex basic sanitation facilities (Girl's only) : 97.52 (f) Basic hand washing facilities : 48.94
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 not yet evolved	
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 (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education), 2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Pre-Primary : Not Available b) Primary : 75.49 c) Upper Primary : 78.18 d) Elementary : 79.15 e) Secondary : 78.52 f) Higher Secondary : 64.45
2	4.c.2 : Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level, 2015-16 (in percentage)	(a) Pre-Primary : Not Available (b) Primary : 23 (c) Upper Primary - 27 (d) Elementary : N/A (e) Secondary : 27 (f) Higher Secondary : 37

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
Target 5.1 : End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere		
1	5.1.1 : Rate of crimes against women per every 1,00,000 female population, 2015 (<i>per 100000 female population</i>)	53.90
2	5.1.2 : Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women, 2015 (<i>in percentage</i>)	5.30
3	5.1.3 : Sex Ratio at Birth, 2014-16 (<i>per 1000 male births</i>)	898
4	5.1.4 : Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, 2017 (<i>in percentage</i>)	Area 1 (Overarching legal frameworks and public life) : 76.90 Area 2 (Violence against women) : 92.30 Area 3 (Employment and economic benefits) : 87.50 Area 4 (Marriage & family): 100
Target 5.2 : Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation		
1	5.2.1 : Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year, 2015 (<i>in percentage</i>)	7.00
2	5.2.2 : Proportion of sexual crimes against women to total crime against women during the calendar year, 2015 (<i>in percentage</i>)-	51.00
3	5.2.3 : Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year, 2015 (<i>in percentage</i>)	34.60
4	5.2.4 : Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year (<i>in percentage</i>)-2015	34.80
5	5.2.5 : Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year, 2015 (<i>in percentage</i>)	90.30
6	5.2.6 : Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and / or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months Modified Indicator : Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and / or sexual violence by their current or previous husband in the last 12 months, 2015-16 (<i>in percentage</i>)	a) Physical or Sexual violence : 28.60 b) Emotional, physical or sexual violence : 31.00
7	5.2.7 : Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) 2011, (<i>per 1000 male births</i>)	919
Target 5.3 : Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation		
1	5.3.1 : 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, 2015 (<i>in percentage</i>)	0.30
2	5.3.2 : Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18, 2015-16 (<i>in percentage</i>)	26.80

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.	Not Available
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 2014-16, (in percentage)	a) Lok Sabha(2014):12.80 b) Rajya Sabha(2014):11.40 c) PRI(2016) : 46.14
2	5.5.2 : Number of women in Board of listed companies Modified Indicator : Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Director, in listed companies,2015-16 (per 1000 persons)	173
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 (in percentage)	47.70
2	5.6.2 : Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years, 2015-16 (in percentage)	12.90
3	5.6.3 : Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS, 2015-16 (in percentage)	a) Male – 87.40 b) Female – 76.30
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 - gender wise, 2015-16 (Area in '000' Hectare and Number in '000)	a) Male (Number/ Area) – 1,25,245/ 1,37,430 b) Female (Number/ Area) 20,218/ 18,187
2	5.a.2 : Proportion of female agricultural labourers Modified indicator: Percentage of female agricultural workers among female workers, 2011-12 (in percentage)	62.8

3	5.a.3 : Wages of casual labourers (gender wise), 2011-12 (in Rupees)	1) Casual labour in public works other than MGNREGA public works in rural area – 121.46 a) Rural (M/F) – 127.39/110.62 2) Casual labour in MGNREGA public works in rural area – 106.71 a) Rural (M/F) - 112.46/101.97 3) Casual labour in other type of works in rural area – 138.62 a) Rural(M/F) – 149.32/103.28 4) Casual labour in other type of works Urban area – 170.1 a) Urban(M/F) – 182.04/110.62
4	5.a.4 : Agricultural wages (gender wise)	Not Available
5	5.a.5 : Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, 2015-16 (in percentage)	88.90
6	5.a.6 : Percentage of adult having an account at a formal financial institution	Not Available
7	5.a.7 : Percentage of women having an account at a formal financial institution	Not Available
8	5.a.8 : No. of borrowers per 1,00,000 adults(Male & Female – wise)	Not Available
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, 2017-18 (in percentage)	34.00
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),2015-16 (in number)	g) Ministries/Departments : 57 h) States :14

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
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 having safe and adequate drinking water within their premises.	Not Available
2	6.1.2 : Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source(Rural)	Not Available
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),2015-16 (in percentage)	61.12 a) Rural – 45.90 b) Urban – 89.50
2	6.2.2 : Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target	Not Available
3	6.2.3 : Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls,2015-16 (in percentage)	97.52
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	Not Available
2	6.3.2 : Percentage of industries(17 category of highly polluting industries/grossly polluting industry/red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms.	Not Available
3	6.3.3: Proportion of waste water treatment capacity created vis-à-vis total generation	Not Available
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,2015-16 (in percentage)	61.50
2	6.4.2 : Per capita storage of water, 2015-16 (in m3/person)	204.75765
3	6.4.3 : Per capita availability of water,2011 (in m3/person)	1545
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	Not Available
6.6 : By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes		
1	6.6.1 : Area under over-exploited blocks Modified Indicator: Number of over-exploited blocks, 2010-11 (in number)	1071

2	6.6.2 : Percentage sewage load treated in major rivers	Not Available
3	6.6.3 : Biological assessment information of surface water bodies.	Not Available
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		
1	6.a.1 : Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Not Available
2	6.a.2 : Number of MoU/Co-operation agreements for capacity building and technology transfer	Not Available
6.b : Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management		
1	6.b.1 : Percentage of developed Irrigated Command Area brought under Water Users Association(WUAs)	Not Available
2	6.b.2 : Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC]	Not Available

Goal 7:Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
7.1 : By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services		
1	7.1.1 : Percentage of Households electrified Modified Indicator: Percentage of household with access to electricity, 2015-16 (in percentage)	88.20
2	7.1.2 : Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel, 2015-16 (in percentage)	63.08
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 final energy mix	Not Available
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, 2015-16 (in mega joules per rupee)	0.2489
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		
1	7.a.1 : Official Development Assistance on clean energy	Not Available

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

National Indicator not yet evolved

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

SL	National Indicator	Base Value
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		
1	8.1.1 : Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita, 2015-16 (in percentage)	6.80
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	Not Available
2	8.2.2 : Total number of patents issued (granted), 2015-16 (in number)	6,326
3	8.2.3 : Annual growth in manufacturing sector, 2015-16 (in percentage)	12.08
4	8.2.4 : Annual growth in agriculture sector, 2015-16 (in percentage)	0.60
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		
1	8.3.1 : Proportion of unorganized employment in non-agricultural sectors	Not Available
2	8.3.2 : Coverage under ESI and EPS	Not Available
3	8.3.3 : Coverage of NPS	Not Available
4	8.3.4 : No. of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar registration, 2016-17 (in number)	23,73,564
5	8.3.5 : Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India (in number)-2016	516
6	8.3.6 : Total number of patents issued (granted), 2015-16 (in number)	6,326
7	8.3.7 : Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises, 2017-18 over 2016-17 (in percentage)	-36.01

8	8.3.8 : Total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises	Not Available
9	8.3.9 : Outstanding Credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Not Available
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		
1	8.4.1 : Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix	Not Available
2	8.4.2 : Per capita fossil fuel consumption	Not Available
3	8.4.3 : Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated	Not Available
4	8.4.4 : Proportion of sewage recycled vs. sewage generated	Not Available
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 : Unemployment rate, 2011-12 (<i>in percentage</i>)	2.30
2	8.5.2 : Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR), 2011-12 (<i>in percentage</i>)	38.60
3	8.5.3 : Wages earned by male-female in regular / casual employment(<i>in rupees</i>)	<u>Regular wage/ salaried employees</u> a) Rural: 298.96 b) Urban: 449.65 <u>Casual labour engaged in public works other than MGNREG public works</u> a) Rural: 121.46 b) Urban: Not Available <u>Casual labour engaged in MGNREG public works</u> a) Rural: 106.71 b) Urban: Not Available <u>Casual labour engaged in works other than public works</u> a) Rural: 138.62 b) Urban: 170.10
4	8.5.4 : Number of employed persons with disabilities in public services.	Not Available
5	8.5.5 : Total population with disabilities covered under social protection schemes	Not Available
6	8.5.6 : Share of unemployed persons in population aged 15-24,2011-12 (<i>in percentage</i>)	2.90

8.6 : By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training		
1	8.6.1 : Unemployment Rate (15-24 years),2011-12 (<i>in percentage</i>)	8.10
2	8.6.2 : Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Not Available
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 : Total crimes relating to human trafficking, 2015 (<i>in number</i>)	6,877
2	8.7.2: Number of missing children, 2015 (<i>in number</i>)	60,443
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 workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act	Not Available
2	8.8.2 : Number of migrant workers	Not Available
3	8.8.3 : Number of accidents in factories, 2013(<i>in number</i>)	2,445
4	8.8.4 : Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA), 2015-16 (<i>in number</i>)	7,22,59,479
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 : Percentage change in number of tourists (domestic and foreign), 2016 (<i>in percentage</i>)	12.70
2	8.9.2 :Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate, 2015-16 (<i>in percentage</i>)	-3.00
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 : Indicator on Financial Inclusion	Not Available
2	8.10.2 : Proportion of population having Bank accounts Modified Indicator: Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population,2015-16 (<i>per 1,000 population</i>)	1,425
3	8.10.3 : Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population, 2015-16 (<i>per 1,00,000 population</i>)	10.73
4	8.10.4 : Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population, 2015-16 (<i>per 1,00,000 population</i>)	15.69
5	8.10.5 : No. of accounts with Nil/1-5/more than 5 transactions	Not Available

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 not yet evolved	
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 : Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA), 2015-16 (in number)	2,35,14,19,465

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
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	Not Available
2	9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport, 2015-16 (passengers in number billion / freight in billion Tonne)	a) Road Transport(Passenger/ freight)- 15.415/2,026.10 b) Scheduled Indian Airlines (Passenger/ Cargos) – 0.10380/0.0009 c) Indian Railways(Passenger/ freight) – 8107/655605
3	9.1.3 : Gross Capital Formation by industry of use, 2015-16 (in Rupee crore)	a) At Current Price- 41,73,023 b) At Constant Price-6,80,642
Target 9.2 : Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries		
1	9.2.1 : Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Not Available
2	9.2.2 : Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2011-12 (in percentage)	12.60
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,2015-16 (in percentage)	43.50
2	9.3.2 : Percentage/ Proportion of Credit flow to MSMEs (as a Percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit)	Not Available
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 : CO2 equivalent emission per unit of value added	Not Available

2	9.4.2 : Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added, 2015-16 (<i>Toe/000' rupees</i>)	0.00940
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 : Percentage share of expenditure in Research & Development to total GDP Modified Indicator: Percentage share of government spending on intellectual properties product (Research and Development) to total GDP,2015-16 (<i>in percentage</i>)	3.52
2	9.5.2 : Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Not Available
3	9.5.3 : Total number of patents issued (granted) 2015-16 (<i>in number</i>)	6,326
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		
1	9.a.1 : Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Not Available
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 Intellectual Property Products in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2015-16 (<i>in percentage</i>)	12.38
2	9.b.2 : Share of GVA of companies with research & development as main activity in total GVA from Private Corporate Sector	Not Available
3	9.b.3 : Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA, 2015-16 (<i>in percentage</i>)	a) At Current Price- 4.18 b) At Constant Price-4.55
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 : Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology Modified Indicator : Number of Internet Subscriptions as percentage of total population, 2015-16(<i>in percentage</i>)	26.98
2	9.c.2 : No. of broadband subscribers per 10000 persons,2015-16(<i>number per 10,000 population</i>)	1,178.81

Goal 10:Reduce inequality within and among countries		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
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		
1	10.1.1 : Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Not Available
2	10.1.2 :Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure.	Not Available

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 : Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median household expenditure	Not Available
2	10.2.2 : Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government, 2014-16 (in percentage)	d) Lok Sabha(2014):12.80 e) Rajya Sabha(2014):11.40 f) PRI(2016) : 46.14
3	10.2.3 : Proportion of persons from vulnerable groups in elected bodies. Modified Indicator : Proportion of SC/ST persons in Lok Sabha, 2014(in percentage)	a) SCs – 15.50 b) STs – 8.70
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 not yet evolved	
Target 10.4 : Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality		
1	10.4.1 : Proportion of budget allocated to North Eastern States	Not Available
Target 10.5 : Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations		
	National Indicator not yet evolved	
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		
	National Indicator not yet evolved	
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		
	National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.	
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 not yet evolved	
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 not yet evolved	
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	Not Available

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value

11.1 : By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums		
1	11.1.1 : Percentage of Slums/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing.	Not Available
2	11.1.2 : Percentage of Slum Area Covered with basic Services	Not Available
3	11.1.3 : Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing	Not Available
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 cities with efficient urban mobility and public transport	Not Available
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 integrated development plans.	Not Available
2	11.3.2 : Share of Mixed Land Use Area in overall city land use	Not Available
3	11.3.3 : Net Density	Not Available
11.4 : Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage		
1	11.4.1 : Restoration and Reuse of Historic Buildings	Not Available
11.5 : By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations		
1	11.5.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Not Available
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 : Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Not Available
2	11.6.2 : Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Not Available
3	11.6.3 : Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) above mean level	Not Available
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 : Per Capita Availability of Green Spaces	Not Available
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 population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Not Available
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	YES
2	11.b.2 : Proportion of State and local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Not Available
11.c : Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials		
	National Indicator not yet evolved	

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
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 : Formulation of national SCP framework and integration of SCP with national/State planning process	Not Available
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	Not Available
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, 2015 (<i>Kg per year per person</i>)	169.80
2	12.3.2 : Post harvest storage and distribution losses of central/states pool stocks of wheat and rice, 2015-16 (<i>in percentage</i>)	1) Storage loss : (-0.08) 2) Transit loss : 0.30
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 : Developing national secondary resource policy framework	Not Available
2	12.4.2 : Development of national policy for environmentally sound management of hazardous chemical and waste	Not Available
3	12.4.3 : Implementation of National Action Plan for fulfilling obligations of various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) ratified.	Not Available
12.5 : By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and		

reuse		
1	12.5.1 : Number of waste recycling plants installed	Not Available
2	12.5.2 : Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques	Not Available
3	12.5.3 : Number of municipal corporations banning use of plastic.	Not Available
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.	Not Available
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 (Numbers)	Not Available
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 : Develop icon on sustainable development	Not Available
2	12.8.2 : Government to Celebrate year on Sustainable development	Not Available
12.a : Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production		
	National Indicator not yet evolved	
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 : Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and action plans implemented with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools.	Not Available
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 : Subsidy per unit of fossil fuel consumption.	Not Available
2	12.c.2:Tax per unit of fossil fuel consumption.	Not Available

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

SL	National Indicator	Base Value
13.1 : Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries		
1	13.1.1 : Number of States with strategies for enhancing adaptive capacity and dealing with climate extreme weather events.	Not Available
13.2 : Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.		
1	13.2.1 : Pre 2020 action achievements of pre 2020 Goals as per country priority	Not Available
2	13.2.2 : Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC) Goals in post 2020 period.	Not Available
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 : Number of States that have integrated climate mitigation and adaptation in education curricula and outreach programs	Not Available
13.a : Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible		
	National Indicator not yet evolved	
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		
	National Indicator not yet evolved	

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
SL	National Indicator	Base Value
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 : Health index of area of coastal water (percentage change)	Not Available
2	14.1.2 : Number of sewage treatment plants installed along the coast and construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission	Not Available

3	14.1.3 : Percentage change in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal States,2015-16 over 2014-15 (<i>percentage change</i>)	0.35
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, 2015 over 2013 (<i>percentage change</i>)	2.43
2	14.2.2 : Implementation of Coastal Zone Regulation Notification of 2011.	Not Available
3	14.2.3 : Percentage change in Marine Protected Areas (MPA)	Not Available
14.3 : Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels		
1	14.3.1 : Coral health index of Exclusive Economic Zone(EEZ)	Not Available
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.	Not Available
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 : Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.	Not Available
2	14.5.2 : Percentage change in area under mangroves, 2015 over 2013.(<i>in percentage</i>)	2.43
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 not yet evolved		
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 not yet evolved		
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 for research as per the EEZ or coastal line.	Not Available
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.	Not Available
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 : Percentage compliance of international laws.	Not Available

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	Base Value
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 area as a proportion of total land area <i>Modified Indicator: Forest Area as a proportion of total geographical area, 2015-17 (in proportion)</i>	0.23
2	15.1.2 : Percentage of Tree Outside Forest (TOF) in total forest cover	Not Available
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 Area coverage, 2015 over 2013 (<i>percentage change</i>)	0.37
2	15.2.2 : Total area covered under different afforestation schemes	Not Available
3	15.2.3 : Total tree cover achieved outside forest area	Not Available
4	15.2.4 : Number of Nagar-vans and School Nurseries created	Not Available
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 : Percentage of degraded area restored.	Not Available
2	5.3.2 : Increasing Tree / forest cover in degraded area	Not Available

3	15.3.3 : Percentage increase in net sown area, 2013-14 over 2012-13(percentage change)	-0.92
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 : Increase in forest / vegetative cover in mountain areas	Not Available
2	15.4.2 : Restoration of water bodies / stream in mountain areas	Not Available
3	15.4.3 : Conservation of local wildlife species	Not Available
4	15.4.4 : Increase in per capita income of mountain dwellers	Not Available
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	Not Available
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 : Number of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) agreements signed	Not Available
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 :Percentage reduction in traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.	Not Available
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	Not Available
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 : Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Not Available
15.a : Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems		
1	15.a.1 : Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and eco system.	Not Available
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 fund utilized for environmental conservation Modified Indicator: Percentage of government spending on environmental protection, 2015-16 (in percentage)	0.05
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 detection and prevention of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.	Not Available

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	Base Value
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 100,000 population, 2015 (per 1,00,000 population)	2.60
2	16.1.2 : Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, 2015 (per 1,00,000 population)	43.70
Target 16.2 : End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children		
1	16.2.1 : Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation Modified Indicator: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation, 2015 (per 1,00,000 population)	1.99
2	16.2.2 : Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, 2015(Rate i.e. per 1,00,000 children)	22.10
3	16.2.3 : Number of Missing Children, 2015 (in number)	60,443
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	Not Available
2	16.3.2 : Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population	Not Available
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, 2015(in number)	51,158
2	16.4.2 : Value of Property Stolen & Recovered and Percentage Recovery, 2015 (in percentage)	1) Property Stolen(in INR Crore) – 8210.40 2) Property Recovered(in INR Crore) – 1350.20

		3) Recovery(in percentage) – 16.40
Target 16.5 : Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		
1	16.5.1 : Persons Arrested In Total Cognizable Crime Cases under Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of Indian Penal Code(IPC), 2015(in number)	6,223
Target 16.6 : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		
1	16.6.1 : Number of Government services provided online to citizens, 2015-16 (in number)	3577
2	16.6.2 : Percentage of RTI queries responded, 2015-16(in percentage)	81.76
3	16.6.3 : Number of applications filed with institutions coming under Right To Information Act, 2015-16(in number)	11,65,217
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 2014-16, (in percentage)	g) Lok Sabha(2014):12.80 h) Rajya Sabha(2014):11.40 i) PRI(2016) : 46.14
2	16.7.2 : Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies Modified Indicator : Proportion of SC/ST persons in Lok Sabha, 2014(in percentage)	a) SCs - 15.50 b) STs – 8.70
Target 16.8 : Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance		
	Indicator is yet to develop for this target	
Target 16.9 : By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration		
1	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered, 2015(in percentage)	88.30
2	16.9.2 : Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar, 2015-16 (in percentage)	82.60
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, 2015-16(in percentage)	81.76
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 is yet to develop for this target	
Target 16.b : Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		
	Indicator is yet to develop for this target	

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

National indicator is yet to be developed for this Goal.



CHAPTER 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Poverty is more than lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as lack of participation in decision-making.

- 1.2. This Goal has 7 targets to measure the progress of ending poverty in all its forms from everywhere. A total of 19 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of national indicators in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	7
2	Number of target with no indicator	1
3	Total number of indicators	19
4	Number of indicators with data availability	12

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day(Target 1.1)

- 1.3 This target has two indicators 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 to measure its progress. The indicators developed for monitoring of this target are:

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line(Indicator 1.1.1)

- 1.4 The indicator expressed in percentage is defined as the population below the rural/urban poverty line to the total population. The data source for this indicator is NITI Aayog.
- 1.5 The national poverty lines are important indicators of SDGs as they define the threshold below which individuals in the reference population are considered poor and above which are considered non-poor. 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 Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the 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 methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) based on Mixed Reference Period. 21.92 percent of population is living below poverty line as per the estimates of 2011-12.

Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line, 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India Level)	21.92	Five Years
Disaggregation by		
Rural	25.70	
Urban	13.70	

Source: NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission)

Poverty Gap Ratio(Indicator 1.1.2)

- 1.6 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. The data source for this indicator is NITI Aayog.
- 1.7 It measures shortfall of total population from poverty line based on consumption expenditure approach. PGR indicates the depth of poverty; the more the PGR, the worse is the condition of the poor. Rural area exhibits more poverty gaps(5.05 percent) as compared to urban area (2.70 percent).

Poverty Gap Ratio, 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
PGR –Rural	5.05	Five Years
PGR- Urban	2.70	

Source: NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission)

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(Target 1.2)

- 1.8 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

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

- 1.9 This target has six indicators 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6 to monitor its progress. It is intended to measure the social protection scheme so that poor can be protected and covered by social security schemes. The indicators developed for monitoring this target are:

Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance(Indicator 1.3.1)

1.10 The indicator is defined as the ratio of number of households in a geographic location in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance at a given period of time and the number of households in the geographic location during same period. Data is collected and compiled by National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{House holds in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance during survey period}}{\text{Total estimated number of households during same period}} \times 100$$

1.11 Major cause of poverty is high expenditure by households on medical treatment. Hence, protection of households against any medical eventuality is important.

Households with any Usual Member Covered by a Health Scheme or Health Insurance, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	28.70	Three Years
Disaggregation by		
Male	22.90	
Female	20.40	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of health and Family Welfare

Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme(ICDS)(Indicator 1.3.2)

1.12 The indicator is defined as number of registered beneficiaries getting benefit under Anganwadi Services Scheme. The scheme was erstwhile known as Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Women and Child Development.

1.13 The ICDS or Anganwadi Services Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme which provides food, preschool education and primary healthcare to children less than 6 years of age and their mothers. The indicator measures coverage of registered children beneficiaries in the age group of 0 – 6, pregnant women and lactating Mothers benefitted with supplementary nutrition under the Scheme.

Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total Beneficiaries	10,21,31,284	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Pregnant & Lactating Mothers	1,92,52,368	
Total Children (6 months – 6years)	8,28,78,916	

Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (Indicator 1.3.3)

1.14 Data is not available. Data Source for this indicator is Ministry of Rural Development.

Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided bank credit linkage (Indicator 1.3.4)

1.15 This indicator is defined as number of SHGs to which loans have been disbursed during reference year. Data source for this indicator has been changed from M/o Rural Development to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

1.16 Intensifying, expanding and revitalizing the SHG–Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) helps deepening and widening access to financial services to poor rural households in the country.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided Bank Credit Linkage, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number (in lakhs)	Periodicity
Total (All India Level)	18.32	Annual

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit(Indicator 1.3.5)

1.17 The indicator is defined as percentage of women belonging to eligible age group (15-45 years) benefitted under maternity benefit schemes out of total women reported during reference period. Data source for this indicator is changed from Ministry of Women and Child Development to Ministry of Health and Farmers Welfare.

Women Population Receiving Social Protection Benefits under Maternity Benefit, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	36.40	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres funded by the Government(Indicator 1.3.6)

- 1.18 The indicator is defined as the number of beneficiaries(classified as senior citizens i.e. population of or above the age 60) in old age homes funded by Government of India. The data source for this indicator is Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, M/o Social Justice & Empowerment.
- 1.19 Social protection to aged persons is particularly important in poverty reduction as this is a major vulnerable group.

Senior Citizens Provided Institutional Assistance through Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres Funded by the Government, 2016-17

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	22,050	Annual

Source: Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, M/o Social Justice & Empowerment

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(Target 1.4)

- 1.20 This target has six indicators 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.5 and 1.4.6 to monitor its progress. These indicators are:

Proportion of population (rural) living in households with access to safe drinking water & sanitation (toilets) (Indicator 1.4.1)

- 1.21 Data is not available. Data Source for this indicator is Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

Proportion of population (urban) living in households with access to safe drinking water & sanitation (toilets)(Indicator 1.4.2)

- 1.22 Data is not available. Data Source for this indicator is MHUA.

Proportion of population (Urban/Rural) living in households with access to electricity(Indicator 1.4.3)

Refined Indicator:Percentage of household with access to electricity

1.23 The indicator 'Proportion of population (Urban/Rural) living in households with access to electricity' is re-defined as '**Percentage of household with access electricity**' as reported during survey period. The data source for this indicator is changed from Ministry of Power to Ministry of health and FW (NFHS).The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{House holds with electricity during survey period}}{\text{House holds during survey period}} \times 100$$

Population Living in Households with Electricity, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	88.20	Three Years
Disaggregated by		
Rural	83.20	
Urban	97.50	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Proportion of homeless population to total population(Indicator 1.4.4)

1.24 The indicator is defined as percentage of houseless population to total population. The data source for the indicator is Office of Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Houseless Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Houseless Population to Total Population, 2011

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.15	10 Years
Disaggregation by		
Rural	0.10	
Urban	0.25	

Source: Population Census, 2011, Office of RGI, Ministry of Home Affairs

Proportion of population having bank accounts(Indicator 1.4.5)

Refined Indicator: Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population

1.25 The indicator is defined as 'Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population'. The data source for this indicator is Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Bank accounts during reference year}}{\text{Total mid-year population during reference year}} \times 1,000$$

1.26 Having access to an account is an important starting point for people to access financial services.

Number of Accounts per 1,000 population, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Per 1,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	1,425	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Deposit Accounts	1297	
Credit Accounts	128	

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Number of mobile telephones as percentage of total population(Indicator 1.4.6)

Refined Indicator: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population

1.27 The indicator is defined as number of telephone subscriptions (wireless and wireline) as percentage of total population. The data source for this indicator is Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Telephone subscriptions during reference year}}{\text{Mid Year population during reference year}} \times 100$$

1.28 The Indicator intends to bring out the spread and coverage of mobile phones among the population. The indicator measures access to new technology.

Telephone Subscribers as Percentage of Total Population, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	83.40	Annual

Source: TRAI, Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communication

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(Target 1.5)

1.29 This target has two indicators viz., 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 to monitor its progress. The indicators are:

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population(Indicator 1.5.1)

1.30 Data is not available. Data Source for this indicator is Ministry of Home Affairs.

Proportion of States that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster reduction strategies(Indicator 1.5.2)

1.31 Data is not available. Data Source for this indicator is Ministry of Home Affairs.

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(Target 1.a)

1.32 This target has two indicators viz., 1.8.1 and 1.8.2 to monitor its progress. The indicators are:

Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government (Central & State) directly to poverty reduction programmes(Indicator 1.a.1)

1.33 Data is not available. Data Source for this indicator is Ministry of Finance.

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)(Indicator 1.a.2)

1.34 The indicator is defined as percentage of government spending on essentials services, which include current expenditure, capital expenditure and net investment in stock out of total government expenditures during reference year. The data source for this indicator is changed from Ministry of Finance to National Accounts Division (NAD), MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Government expenditures on essential services during reference year}}{\text{Government total expenditures during reference year}} \times 100$$

Total Government Spending on Essential Services, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	29.83	Annual
Disaggregated by		
Health	4.76	
Education	17.93	
Social Protection	7.19	

Source: National Account Statistics 2018, NAD, CSO, MoSPI

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 (Target 1.b)

1.35 This target has one indicator to monitor its progress. The indicator is:

Proportion of budget earmarked under pro-poor gender specific budgeting (Indicator 1.b.1)

1.36 Data is not available. Data Source for this indicator is Ministry of Women & Child Development.

2 ZERO
HUNGER



CHAPTER 2

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

Goal 2 focuses on production, consumption and sharing to end hunger and achieve food security. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centred rural development and protecting the environment. Adequate and sufficient food and agriculture system is needed if we are to nourish poor and vulnerable population. Food and agriculture sector offers key solutions for development, and the role of this sector is central for hunger and poverty eradication.

2.2 This Goal has 8 targets to measure the availability of food, improvement in nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture. A total of 19 indicators have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets at national level. The distribution of national indicator in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

Sl	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	8
2	Number of targets with no indicator	1
3	Total number of indicators	19
4	Number of indicators with data availability	12

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 (Target 2.1)

2.3 This target has two indicators i.e. 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 which measure nutritional aspects of children and availability of food for vulnerable sections of the society. These indicators are:

Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight (Indicator 2.1.1)

2.4 This indicator is defined as the percentage of children under 5 years (0 – 59 months) who are underweight. Data source for this indicator is National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Children aged 0-59 months who are underweight}}{\text{Children aged 0-59 months whose weight is measured}} \times 100$$

2.5 Children's height/length, weight, and age data are used to calculate three indices: height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting), and weight-for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic under nutrition.

Underweight Children aged (0 – 59 months), 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	35.70	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Proportion of population (marginalized and vulnerable) with access to food grains at subsidized prices(Indicator 2.1.2)

- 2.6 The indicator is defined as percentage of population(marginalised and vulnerable) with access to food grain and subsidized prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under category Priority Households and Antyodaya Anna Yojnahaouseholds under National Food Security Act 2013. Data source for this indicator is Department of Food and Public Distribution (DoFD), Ministry of Consumer Affairs (MoCA).

Population (Marginalized and Vulnerable) with Access to Food Grains at Subsidized Prices, 2013

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Rural	75.00	Annual
	Urban	50.00	

Source: DoFD, MoCA

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(Target 2.2)

- 2.7 This target intends to end malnutrition among children and women. This target has five indicators 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4 and 2.2.5 to monitor its progress. These indicators are:

Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted(Indicator 2.2.1)

- 2.8 This indicator is defined as percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are stunted (short forage i.e. children whose height-for-age is below minus 2 times standard deviation from the WHO Child Growth Standards median). The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Stunted Children aged 0–59 months}}{\text{Children aged 0–59 months whose height is measured}} \times 100$$

- 2.9 Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic under nutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness.

Stunted Children aged 0-59 months, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	38.40	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted(Indicator 2.2.2)

2.10 This indicator is defined as percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are wasted (i.e. children whose weight-for-height is below minus 2 times standard deviation of the WHO Child Growth Standards median). The data source for this indicator is MoHFW. This indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Wasted Children aged 0-59 months}}{\text{Children aged 0-59 months whose weight is measured}} \times 100$$

Wasted Children aged 0-59 months, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	21.00	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI<18.5 kg/m²) (Indicator 2.2.3)

2.11 The indicator is defined as percentage of women aged 15-49 years whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI<18.5 kg/m²). The BMI is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height, and is universally expressed in units of kg/m², resulting from mass in kilograms and height in metres. Data source for this indicator is MoHFW. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women aged 15-49 years with BMI <18.5 kg/m}^2}{\text{Total women aged 15-49 years whose height and weight were measured}} \times 100$$

Women with Body Mass Index (BMI) below normal, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	22.90	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)(Indicator 2.2.4)

Refined Indicator: Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (Hb<12.0 g/dl)

2.12 The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Farmers Welfare (MoHFW).The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic}}{\text{Number of pregnant women aged 15-49 years}} \times 100$$

2.13 Anaemia refers to a state in which the level of haemoglobin in the blood is below the normal range appropriate for age.

Anaemic Pregnant Women Aged 15-49 Years, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	50.40	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Percentage of Children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)(Indicator 2.2.5)

2.14 This indicator is defined as the percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl). The data source for this indicator is MoHFW.The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Anaemic children aged 6-59 months}}{\text{Children aged 6-59 months whose haemoglobin level is measured}} \times 100$$

Anemic Children age 6-59 Months, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)(All India level)	58.40	Three Years
Disaggregation by		
Mild Anemia	27.80	
Moderate Anemia	29.10	

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

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(Target 2.3)

2.15 This target is on improving agriculture productivity and income of small scale food producers. There are three indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 to monitor the progress of the target. These indicators are:

Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (yield per hectare)(Indicator 2.3.1)

2.16 This indicator is defined as agricultural productivity of wheat and rice measured in kg per hectare. The data source for this indicator is Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DoACFW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW). The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Production of wheat and rice}}{\text{Area under wheat and rice cultivation}} \times 100$$

2.17 Agricultural productivity of wheat and rice is a significant determinant of food grain production in the country and thus has direct implication for food security and agriculture sector growth.

Agriculture Productivity of Wheat and Rice, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Kg per Hectare	Periodicity
Wheat Productivity (All India)	3034.00	Annual
Rice Productivity (All India)	2400.00	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, MoAFW

Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker(Indicator 2.3.2)

2.18 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

Ratio of institutional credit to agriculture to the agriculture output (Indicator 2.3.3)

2.19 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

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(Target 2.4)

2.20 This target has three indicators 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 to monitor food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices. These indicators are:

Proportion of degraded land to net sown area(Indicator 2.4.1)

2.21 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card(Indicator 2.4.2)

2.22 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

Percentage of net area under organic farming(Indicator 2.4.3)

2.23 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

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(Target 2.5)

2.24 This target aims to maintain and conserve genetic diversity of flora and fauna. This target has three indicators viz., 2.5.1, 2.5.2 and 2.5.3 to measure its progress. The indicators are:

Number of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18 degree Celsius) at National Gene Bank(Indicator 2.5.1)

2.25 The indicator is defined as number of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18 degree celsius) at National Gene Bank. The gene banks are used to conserve the plant genetic resources of major crop plants and their crop wild relatives.

Accessions Conserved in the Base Collection, 2017

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	4,34,946.00	Annual

Source: ICAR-DARE, MoAFW

Conservation of germplasm (in number) (Indicator 2.5.2)

2.26 The indicator is defined as the number of accessions augmented and conserved in Long Term Storage for sustainable use. The main objective of conservation of germplasm is to preserve the genetic diversity of a particular plant as well as animal genetic resources or genetic stock for its use at any time in future. The data source is MoAFW.

Conservation of Germplasm, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total number of accession* (All India)	75,563.00	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Landrace**	67,088.00	
Traditional Varieties	8475.00	

Source: ICAR-DARE, MoAFW

Note: "*" accession refers to the basic working unit of conservation in the genebanks.

"**" landrace of accession is a regional ecotype, locally adapted usually corresponding to a domesticated species of animal or plant that has developed over time, through adaptation to its cultural environment of agriculture and pastoralism.

Conservation of fish genetic resource (in number)(Indicator 2.5.3)

2.27 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoAFW.

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(Target 2.a)

Percentage share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to GVA in agriculture(Indicator 2.a.1)

Refined Indicator:Percentage share of Intellectual Property Product (Research & Development) to total GVA in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

2.28 The indicator aims to measure the extent of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (IPP) which is related to Research and Development (R&D) in agriculture sector. The data source has been changed from DARE, MoAFW to National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total expenditure on IPP in agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year}}{\text{GVA in agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year}} \times 100$$

Expenditure in IPP to GVA in Agriculture Sector, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.04	Annual

Source: National Account Statistics 2018, NAD, CSO, MoSPI

Proportion of public investment in agriculture to GVA in agriculture (Indicator 2.a.2)

Refined Indicator: Percentage of Government investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) in agriculture to GVA in agriculture

2.29 The indicator measures likelihood of government spending in agriculture, forestry and fishing may lead to increase in gross value added of the same. The data source has been changed from DEA, MoAFW to NAD, CSO, MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total government expenditures on agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year}}{\text{GVA in agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year}} \times 100$$

Government Investment in Agriculture to GVA in Agriculture, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Value (in percentage)	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	10.55	Annual

Source: National Account Statistics 2018, NAD, CSO, MoSPI

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 (Target 2.b)

2.30 National indicator is yet to be developed for this target.

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 (Target 2.c)

2.31 This target has one indicator viz. 2.c.1 to monitor the proper functioning of e-market.

Percentage of Agriculture Mandis enrolled in e-market (Indicator 2.c.1)

2.32 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoAFW.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



CHAPTER 3

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

Goal 3 seeks to ensure health and well-being for all, at every stage of life. The Goal addresses all major health priorities, including reproductive, maternal and child health; communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. It also calls for more research and development, increased health financing, and strengthened capacity of all countries in health risk reduction and management.

3.2 The Goal has 13 targets to measure the healthy lives and promoting well being for all. A total of 41 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of national indicator in term of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of target	13
2	Number of targets with no indicator	1
3	Total number of indicators	41
4	Number of indicators with data availability	36

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births(Target 3.1)

3.3 The target is to achieve reduction of maternal mortality. There are four indicators developed for monitoring this target. Indicators 3.1.1 is for measuring maternal mortality, indicators 3.1.2 & 3.1.3 is for delivery of births by skilled health personnel and indicator 3.1.4 is for institutional delivery of births. The details of these indicators are:

Maternal Mortality Ratio(Indicator 3.1.1)

3.4 This indicator is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The indicator depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. The data source for this indicator is Office of the Registrar General, India. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Maternal deaths during three reference years}}{\text{Live births under SRS during three reference years}} \times 100000$$

3.5 The indicator measures incidents of women deaths from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Since the target is to reduce global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030, the indicator is relevant to the target.

Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2014-16

Disaggregation level	Per 100,000 live births	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	130.00	Three Years

Source: *Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2014-16, Sample Registration System (SRS)*, Office of the Registrar General, India

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel(Period 5 years)(Indicator 3.1.2)

- 3.6 The indicator is defined as the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel during last 5 years. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- 3.7 Having a skilled attendant at the time of delivery is an important life saving intervention for both mothers and babies and will help in reduction in maternal mortality. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel in delivery during last 5 years}}{\text{Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth during the same period}} \times 100$$

Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel(Period 5 Years), 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	81.40	Three Years

Source: *NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare*

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel(Period 1 year)(Indicator 3.1.3)

- 3.8 The indicator is defined as the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel during last 1 year. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- 3.9 The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel in delivery during last 1 year}}{\text{Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth during the same period}} \times 100$$

Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (Period 1 Year), 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	84.40	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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) (Indicator 3.1.4)

3.10 The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period i.e. during 5 years and 1 year who received antenatal care 4 times or more for their most recent live birth. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

3.11 To reduce the risk of stillbirths and pregnancy complications and give women a positive pregnancy experience, it is necessary that pregnant women get adequate medical attention during the pregnancy. Access, quality and frequency of ANC (antenatal care) will help in reduction of maternal mortality. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care 4 or more times for their most recent live birth}}{\text{Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period}} \times 100$$

Women Aged 15–49 Years with a Live Birth, for Last Birth, who Received Antenatal Care, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	51.20	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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 (Target 3.2)

3.12 This target is to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. To monitor this target, there are three indicators viz., 3.2.1 which is related to under-5 mortality rate, 3.2.2 which is related to neonatal mortality rate and 3.2.3 which is regarding vaccination of children. The details of these indicators are:

Under-5 mortality rate(Indicator 3.2.1)

3.13 The indicator is defined as the 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. The data source for this indicator is Office of the Registrar General, India.

3.14 Since the target is to reduce under-5 mortality rate to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, hence the indicator is relevant to the target and provides a direct measurement of the target. Estimates of infant deaths (<1 year), deaths in the age-group (1-4 years), births and population (1-4 years) are obtained for rural/urban areas using unbiased method of estimation. The estimate of under-5 mortality rate is obtained as the probability that a child born in a specific year of time period will die before completing 5 years of age, subject to age specific mortality rate.

Under-5 Mortality Rate, 2016

Disaggregation level	Per 1000 live births	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	39	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Rural	43	
Urban	25	

Source: SRS Report 2016, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Neonatal Mortality Rate(Indicator 3.2.2)

3.15 Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) per 1000 live births in a given year. Data is collected under Sample Registration System (SRS). The data source for this indicator is Office of the Registrar General, India. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) during given year}}{\text{Live births during given year}} \times 1000$$

3.16 NMR is a key output indicator for newborn care and directly reflects prenatal, intrapartum, and neonatal care. It measures deaths due to pregnancy-related factors and maternal health. It is a key indicator for child health and well-being, and, more broadly, for social and economic development. As the target is to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births by 2030, hence the indicator is relevant and provides a direct measurement of the target.

Neonatal Mortality Rate, 2016

Disaggregation level	Per 1000 live births	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	24	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Rural	27	
Urban	14	

Source: SRS Report 2016, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)(Indicator 3.2.3)

3.17 The indicator is defined as the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received all the basic vaccinations for BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Children aged 12-23 months who received basic vaccines}}{\text{Children aged 12-23 months}} \times 100$$

3.18 Child immunization can be considered as one of the most cost-effective public health interventions for reducing child morbidity and mortality.

Children aged 12-23 months fully immunized, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	62.00	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

3.19 This target is to end epidemics of communicable diseases by 2030. To monitor this target, there are ten indicators on HIV infection, tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy and tropical diseases like dengue, Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is the data source for these indicators. These indicators are as under:

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population(Indicator 3.3.1)

3.20 The indicator is defined as the number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period per 1000 uninfected population. The data source for

this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{New HIV infections in reference period}}{\text{Uninfected population in reference period}} \times 1000$$

Where Uninfected population = (Total population) – (people living with HIV in reference period)

- 3.21 The overarching goal of the national AIDS response is to achieve the fast track target of reduction in new HIV infections by 2020 that will contribute into achieving SDG goal of “End of AIDS” by 2030. Monitoring the rate of people newly infected over time measures the progress towards achieving this goal.

New HIV Infections per 1,000 Uninfected Population, 2015

Disaggregation level	per 1000 uninfected population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.06	Annual

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (Indicator 3.3.2)

- 3.22 The indicator is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{New TB patients in a population during certain time period}}{\text{Persons in population during certain time period}} \times 100,000$$

- 3.23 The tuberculosis incidence rate was selected as an indicator for measuring reductions in the number of cases of disease burden. TB incidence has been used for over a century as a main indicator of TB burden, along with TB mortality. The estimates are based on annual case notifications, assessments of the quality and coverage of TB notification data, national surveys of the prevalence of TB disease and information from death (vital) registration systems.

Tuberculosis Incidence per 100,000 Population, 2015

Disaggregation level	per 100,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	217	Annual

Source: Programme Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (Indicator 3.3.3)

3.24 The indicator is defined as the total number of malaria cases per 1000 population during reference year. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and FW. The indicator is computed as

$$\frac{\text{Confirmed malaria cases}}{\text{Population at risk}} \times 1000$$

3.25 Malaria is a public health problem in several parts of the country. It is a potentially life threatening parasitic disease which is transmitted by the infective bite of anopheles mosquito. As target is to end malaria by 2030, hence the indicator is relevant to the target.

Malaria Incidence per 1,000 Population, 2015

Disaggregation level	per 1000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.92	Annual

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Viral Hepatitis (including A & B) incidence per 100,000 population (Indicator 3.3.4)

3.26 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoHFW.

Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (Indicator 3.3.5)

3.27 The indicator, Case Fatality Ratio, defined as the number of deaths due to dengue per 100 dengue cases reported i.e. deaths per 100 cases of dengue. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Deaths due to dengue during reference year}}{\text{Cases of dengue reported during reference year}} \times 100$$

3.28 Dengue is a viral disease which is transmitted by the infective bite of aedes aegypti mosquito. It is one of the fastest spreading vector-borne viral disease and is a public health problem in several parts of the country. Target is to end this neglected tropical disease by 2030.

Dengue Case Fatality Ratio, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.20	Annual

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Number of Chikungunya Cases (Indicator 3.3.6)

- 3.29 The indicator, number of chikungunya cases, defined as the number of suspected and confirmed cases of chikungunya during reference year. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- 3.30 Chikungunya is a mosquito-borne viral disease which is transmitted to humans by the bites of infected female mosquitoes. Chikungunya should be suspected when epidemic occurs with the characteristic of abrupt onset of fever, arthralgia and myalgia, with or without rash. Though most patients recover fully, but in some cases joint pain may persist for several months, or even years, however in some cases health complications were found.

Chikungunya Cases, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number of Cases	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	27,553	Annual

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Number of New Cases of Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis (Indicator 3.3.7)

- 3.31 The indicator is defined as the number of new cases of Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis reported during reference year. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- 3.32 It is transmitted by the sand fly, Phlebotomus Argentipes. The disease presents with symptoms of fever of long duration (more than two weeks) with enlarged spleen, anaemia and progressive weight loss. In endemic areas, children and young adults are its principal victims. Without timely treatment the disease is fatal. As the target is to end neglected tropical disease by 2030, hence the indicator is relevant to the target.

New Cases of Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total New Cases (All India level)	8500	Annual

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) (Indicator 3.3.8)

- 3.33 The indicator is defined as the number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis during reference year. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

3.34 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.

New Cases of Lymphatic Filariasis, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total New Cases (All India level)	12,21,191	Annual

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy (Indicator 3.3.9)

3.35 The indicator is defined as the proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of leprosy as reported during reference period. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Grade 2 cases of leprosy during reference year}}{\text{New cases of leprosy reported during reference year}} \times 100$$

3.36 Leprosy is an infection caused by slow-growing bacteria that affects the nerves, skin, eyes, and lining of the nose. With early diagnosis and treatment, the disease can be cured. People with leprosy can continue to work and lead an active life during and after treatment. Grade 2 disability is sequela or complication of leprosy. National Leprosy eradication programme (NLEP) aims at detecting early cases of Grade-2 disability to prevent transmission of disease.

Grade-2 Cases Amongst New Cases of Leprosy, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	4.60	Annual

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

HIV Prevalence Rate (Indicator 3.3.10)

3.37 The indicator is defined as the percentage of adults (population aged 15 to 49) who are infected with HIV. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{People living with HIV (includes new HIV cases as well as existing HIV infected persons) in 15-49 years age group in reference period}}{\text{Population aged 15-49 years in reference period}} \times 100$$

Where Total number of people living with HIV = (New HIV infected persons) + (Number of people living with HIV) - (Number of people living with HIV and died)

3.38 The HIV prevalence rate is key indicator in measuring proportion of people affected with HIV, hence spread of HIV can effectively be measured. Hence, the indicator is relevant to assessment in progressing ending of epidemics of AIDS.

HIV Prevalence Rate, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.26	2 years

Source: National AIDS Control Organization, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing (Target 3.4)

3.39 This target is to reduce premature mortality by one third by 2030. Three indicators viz., deaths due to cancer(indicator 3.4.1), suicide mortality rate (indicator 3.4.2) and indicator relating to leading causes of deaths(indicator 3.4.3) have been proposed to monitor this target. Details of these indicators are as follows:

Number of deaths due to Cancer (Indicator 3.4.1)

3.40 The indicator is defined as the number of clinically confirmed death due to cancer during reference three years combined. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

3.41 The indicator is relevant to the target as reduction in deaths due to cancer will help in achieving target of reducing premature deaths by one third by 2030. The data collection is based on the Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) which involves visits to the municipal corporation units to collect information on reported cancer deaths. Though, in the urban centres all deaths are generally registered, many times the required information is not completely available. As per available information, the status of indicator is as under:

Deaths Due to Cancer, 2012-14

Disaggregation level		Number	Periodicity
Male	Maximum (Mumbai)	4,591	Annual
	Minimum (Pasighat)	39	
Female	Maximum (Mumbai)	3,915	
	Minimum (Pasighat)	28	

Source: 'Three-Year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-2014', Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: national value represented in maximum and minimum numbers in as per Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) of municipal corporation units, as national value is not available)

Suicide Mortality Rate (Indicator 3.4.2)

3.42 Suicide Mortality Rate is defined as the total number of suicides reported per 100,000 population during reference year. The data source for this indicator is National Crime Record Bureau. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Suicides reported during reference year}}{\text{Mid-Year Population of reference year}} \times 100000$$

3.43 The indicator shows the number of persons committed suicide per 100,000 population during reference year. A reduction in the suicide mortality rate by one third will be an indication of the achievement of the target. The suicide mortality rate in 2015 is shown below:

Suicide Mortality Rate, 2015

Disaggregation level	per 1,00,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	10.60	Annual

Source: 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2015', National Crime Record Bureau.

Percentage distribution of leading cause groups of deaths (Indicator 3.4.3)

3.44 The indicator is defined as the number of deaths due leading causes of death obtained through Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) during the calendar year. The data source for this indicator is Office of the Registrar General, India (ORGI). The indicator is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Medically certified cause of death}}{\text{Registered deaths during the year from MCCD reporting states}} \times 100$$

3.45 Leading cause groups of deaths are recorded as follows:

1. Diseases of the Circulatory System (I00-I99)
2. Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99)
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System (J00-J98)
4. Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00-P96)
5. Injury, Poisoning and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes (S00-T98),
6. Neoplasm (C00-D48)
7. Diseases of Digestive System (K00-K92) and;
8. Symptoms, Sign and Abnormal Clinical & Laboratory Findings Not Elsewhere Classified (R00-R99).

Distribution of Leading Cause Groups of Deaths, 2016

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	19.00	Annual

Source: 'Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death-2016, ORGI

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

3.46 To measure this target, there are three indicators viz., alcohol consumption (Indicator 3.5.1 and Indicator 3.5.3) and persons treated at de-addiction centers (Indicator 3.5.2). The indicators are:

Percentage of adults (15+ years) who have had at least 60 milliliter or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion weekly (approximately equivalent to standard alcoholic drinks) (Indicator 3.5.1)

3.47 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoHFW.

Number of Persons Treated in De-addiction Centres (Indicator 3.5.2)

3.48 The indicator is defined as the number of beneficiaries treated in de-addiction centres funded by Government of India during reference year. The data source for this indicator is Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

3.49 The indicator addresses the availability of institutional support for treating the victims of substance abuse including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol and is relevant to the target. The indicator includes the category of beneficiaries which are receiving treatment/admitted/seeking counseling etc. Primary information is collected from Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts.

Persons Treated in De-addiction Centres, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	1,46,124	Annual

Source: 'Source: IRCA, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

Percentage of population (men (15-54 years) and women (15-49 years)) who consume alcohol (Indicator 3.5.3)

3.50 The indicator is percentage of persons (men aged 15-54 years and women aged 15-49 years) who consume alcohol. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Persons (men (aged 15-54 years) and women (aged 15-49 years) who consume alcohol)}}{\text{Total persons}} \times 100$$

3.51 Alcohol consumption can have an impact not only on the incidence of diseases, injuries and other health conditions, but also on the course of disorders and their outcomes in individuals. Per capita alcohol

consumption is widely accepted as the best possible indicator of alcohol exposure in populations.

Population Who Consume Alcohol, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Men (15-54 years)	29.50	Three Years
	Women (15-49 years)	1.20	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

3.52 This target is to half the injuries and deaths due to road traffic accidents. Presently, one indicator on deaths due to road traffic accidents has been proposed to monitor the target. The indicator is:

Death rate due to road traffic accidents (Indicator 3.6.1)

3.53 The indicator is defined as the number of persons died due to road accidents calculated as rate per 1,00,000 population during reference year. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Deaths reported due to road traffic accidents during reference year}}{\text{Mid-year population of reference year}} \times 100,000$$

3.54 The data source is National Crime Record Bureau.

Death Rate due to Road Traffic Accidents, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number deaths per 1,00,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	11.81	Annual

Source: 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2015', NCRB

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 (Target 3.7)

3.55 This target has three indicators relating to women using family planning (Indicator 3.7.1), pre-matured pregnancy (Indicator 3.7.2) and Institutional delivery of births (Indicator 3.7.3) to measure its progress. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is data source for these indicators. The details of these indicators are given below:

Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (Indicator 3.7.1)

3.56 The indicator is defined as the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning. The data

source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Currently married women aged 15–49 years who use modern contraceptive methods}}{\text{Currently married women aged 15–49 years}} \times 100$$

3.57 Modern contraceptive prevalence rate i.e. use of modern method of family planning is one of the components to provide the total demand for family planning which is the sum of contraceptive prevalence (by any method, i.e., modern or traditional) and the unmet need for family planning. This indicator therefore is required to quantify the demand of modern methods and its planning.

Currently Married Women (15-49 Years) who Use Any Modern Family Planning Methods, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	47.70	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant (Indicator 3.7.2)

3.58 The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women aged 15–19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child}}{\text{Women aged 15–19 years}} \times 100$$

3.59 Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

Women Aged 15-19 Years already Mothers or Pregnant, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Percentage of women aged 15-19 who have had a live birth	5.20	Three Years
	Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are pregnant with first child	2.70	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years) (Indicator 3.7.3)

3.60 The indicator is defined as the percentage of deliveries conducted in a health facility during the period for 5 years or 1 year. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Live births during last 5 years or 1 year from date of survey which were delivered in a health facility}}{\text{Live births in the same time period}} \times 100$$

3.61 Institutional deliveries help in not only healthy pre-delivery and post-delivery conditions for mother and baby, but also an effective transition to positive labour and childbirth and ultimately to a positive experience of motherhood. Increasing institutional deliveries is an important factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, thereby helping in ensuring access to reproductive health care services including for family planning, information and education. Hence the indicator is relevant to the target.

Percentage of Institutional Births (during last 5 Years/1 Year), 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Percentage of births delivered during last 5 years	78.90	Three Years
	Percentage of births delivered – during last 1 year	82.60	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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 (Target 3.8)

3.62 As this target requires comprehensive health coverage, eight indicators have been identified for this target to measure its progress. The indicators are:

Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (Indicator 3.8.1)

3.63 The indicator is defined as the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning. The data source for this indicator is the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Currently married women aged 15–49 years who use modern contraceptive methods}}{\text{Currently married women aged 15–49 years}} \times 100$$

3.64 The percentage of currently married women (15-49) years who use any modern family planning method during the base year 2015-16 are given in the following table:

Currently Married Women (15-49 years) using Any Modern Family Planning Methods, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	47.70	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period(Indicator 3.8.2)

3.65 The indicator is defined as the percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period which is basically TB treatment success rate. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{New and relapse cases detected in a given year and successfully treated}}{\text{Microbiologically confirmed new (including relapse) TB patients}} \times 100$$

TB Cases Successfully Treated Among TB Cases Notified, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	84.00	Three Years

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV (Indicator 3.8.3)

3.66 Data is not available

Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among age group 15-49 years with systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg, or with diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg(Indicator 3.8.4)

3.67 The indicator is defined as the percentage of population (women / men aged 15-49 years) currently taking antihypertensive medication among population 15-49 years with systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or with diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Person (men / women aged 15-49) years with a systolic blood pressure } \geq 140 \text{ mmHg, or a diastolic blood pressure } \geq 90 \text{ mmHg who are taking anti hypertensive medication}}{\text{Person (men / women aged 15-49) years whose blood pressure was measured and who had a systolic blood pressure } \geq 140 \text{ mmHg, or a diastolic blood pressure } \geq 90 \text{ mmHg}} \times 100$$

Population in Age Group 15-49 Years who are Currently Taking Antihypertensive Medication among Age Group 15- 49, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Male	14.80	Three Years
	Female	11.00	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) among number of adults 15-49 years who are having random blood sugar level – high (>140 mg/dl) (Indicator 3.8.5)

3.68 The indicator is defined to measure the diabetes treatment coverage. It is percentage of population age 15-49 years currently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) who are having random blood sugar level – high/very high (>140 mg/dl) among population 15-49 years whose blood sugar was measured. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Persons in the age group 15–49 years having random bloodsugar level–high and or very high (>140 mg/dl) and are on antidiabetic medication to control his/her blood sugar}}{\text{Persons in the age group 15–49 years whose blood sugar was measured}} \times 100$$

Population Currently Taking Medication for Diabetes, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity	
Random blood glucose values (All India level)	Male	141-160 mg/dl(high)	3.00	Three Years
		>160 mg/dl(very high)	2.80	
	Female	141-160 mg/dl(high)	4.10	
		>160 mg/dl(very high)	3.90	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were ever screened for cervical cancer and the proportion of women aged 30-49 years who report they were screened for cervical cancer during the last 5 years (Indicator 3.8.6)

3.69 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Prevalence of current tobacco uses among men and women aged 15 -49 years (Indicator 3.8.7)

3.73 The indicator is defined as the percentage of men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco. The indicator refers to tobacco use

among persons which will help in assessment of ensuring healthy lives. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Men and women aged 15–49 years who are currently using tobacco}}{\text{Men and women aged 15–49 years}} \times 100$$

3.74 Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.

Current Tobacco Use among Men and Women Aged 15-49 Years, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Male	44.50	Three Years
	Female	6.80	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population (Indicator 3.8.8)

3.75 The indicator is defined as the number of physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population. Data source for this indicator is the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Physicians ,nurses and midwives reported during reference year}}{\text{Mid Year Population during reference year}} \times 10000$$

Physicians, Nurses and Midwives per 10000 Population, 2015

Disaggregation level	Per 10,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	35.80	Annual

Source: Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

3.76 This target presently has two indicators 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 to measure its progress. The details of these indicators are:

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (Indicator 3.9.1)

3.77 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning is calculated as total number of deaths reported due to poisoning which includes food poisoning, accidental intake of insecticides/pesticides, poisonous gases, snake bite, animal/reptiles/insects bite and other ways of unintentional poisoning due to toxic waste and affluent. The data source for this indicator is National Crime Record Bureau. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Deaths reported due to unintentional poisoning during reference year}}{\text{Mid year Population during reference year}} \times 100000$$

Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisoning, 2015

Disaggregation level	Person per 100,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	2.10	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Male	2.70	
Female	1.40	

Source: 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2015', NCRB

Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma 15-49 years (Indicator 3.9.2)

3.73 The indicator is defined as the percentage of men and women in age group 15 – 49 years reporting asthma. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Men and Women aged 15–49 years who reported having asthma}}{\text{Men and Women aged 15–49 years}} \times 100$$

Men and Women Reporting Asthma 15-49 Years, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Male	1.20	Three Years
	Female	1.90	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

3.74 One indicator 'Prevalence of current tobacco among men and women' has been proposed to monitor this target.

Prevalence of current tobacco uses among men and women aged 15 -49 years (Indicator 3.a.1)

3.73 The indicator is defined as the percentage of men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Men and women aged 15–49 years who are currently using tobacco}}{\text{Men and women aged 15–49 years}} \times 100$$

Current Tobacco Uses among Men and Women Aged 15 -49 Years, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Male	44.50	Three Years
	Female	6.80	

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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 (Target 3.b)

3.74 The target is to support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases. This target has one indicator 3.b.1.

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (Indicator 3.b.1)

3.75 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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 (Target 3.c)

3.76 To monitor this target, two indicators relating to availability of health personnel (Indicator 3.c.1) and government expenditures on health services (Indicator 3.c.2) have been proposed. The indicators are:

Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population (Indicator 3.c.1)

3.78 The indicator is defined as the number of physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population. Data source for this indicator is the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Physicians, nurses and midwives reported during reference year}}{\text{Mid Year population during reference year}} \times 10,000$$

Physicians, Nurses and Midwives per 10,000 Population, 2015

Disaggregation level	Per 10,000 population	Periodicity
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Total (All India level)	35.80	Annual
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Source: Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Percentage of public investment in health as proportion to GDP (Indicator 3.c.2)

Refined Indicator: Percentage of government spending on gross capital formation(GCF) in health sector to GDP

3.77 The data source for indicator is Ministry of Finance. However, the data for the refined indicator has been obtained from National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The refined indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Government expenditures on GCF in health sector during reference year}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product during reference year}} \times 100$$

Government Spending in Health Sector as Proportion to GDP, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	1.17	Annual

Source: National Account Statistics 2018, NAD, MoSPI

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

3.78 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



CHAPTER 4

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

Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people’s lives and sustainable development. The SDG goal 4 aims to ensure the completion of primary and secondary education by all boys and girls, and guaranteeing equal access to opportunities for access to quality technical and vocational education for everyone.

4.2 This goal has 10 targets to measure the inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities. A total of 20 indicators have been identified at national level to monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of indicators in terms of monitoring and data availability is as under:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	10
2	Number of targets with no indicator	2
3	Total number of indicators	20
4	Number of indicators with data availability	14

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

4.3 This Target has eight indicators 4.1.1 to 4.1.8 to monitor its progress. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is the data source Ministry for all these indicators. These indicators are:

Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education (Indicator 4.1.1)

4.4 The indicator is defined as the number of intended age group students enrolled in a given level of education (i.e. Primary education and Upper Primary education) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The indicator is computed as:

$$NER(p) = \frac{Enrl(p,n)}{Population(n)} \times 100$$

Where, NER(p) = Net Enrolment Ratio at level p of education, Enrl (p, n) = Number of enrolment of age group n at level p of education and Population(n) = total number of children of age group n

NER in primary education refers to percentage of pupils of 6 – 10 years in primary education i.e. Grade I to V. Similarly, NER in upper primary education refers to percentage of pupils of 11 – 13 years in primary education i.e. Grade VI to VIII

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary Education, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Primary level	87.30	Annual
	Upper Primary level	74.70	

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education (Indicator 4.1.2)

4.5 Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio, for a given level of education, is defined as 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. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The indicator is computed as:

$$ANER(p) = \frac{E(p, ag)}{\text{Population belonging to ag years}} \times 100$$

where, ANER(p)= Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate at level p and E(p, ag)= enrolment at level p and at the next level of students of age ag years; if p=Primary, ag=6-10 years and so on.

Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Education, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Primary (I-V)	91.64	Annual
	Upper Primary (VI-III)	84.36	
	Secondary (IX-X)	63.37	

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education (Indicator 4.1.3)

4.6 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary education is defined as 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. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The indicator is computed as:

$$GER_{\text{higher secondary}} = \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in Grade XI-XII}}{\text{Population in 16-17 years age group}} \times 100$$

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Secondary Education, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	56.16	Annual

Source: Department of Higher Education, MHRD

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 (Indicator 4.1.4)

4.7 The indicator is defined as percentage of students in Grade 3, 5, and 8 who scored above 30% in Language and Mathematics and percentage 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 MHRD. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The indicator is computed as:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of students with the desired score secured in NAS in the relevant subject at a given Grade}}{\text{Number of students tested under NAS at a given Grade}} \times 100$$

Students Achieving atleast a Minimum Proficiency Level at the End of Each of above Grades, 2017-18

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Language	Class - 3	90.29	Annual
	Class-5	85.55	
	Class-8	82.82	
	Class - 10	-	
Mathematics	Class-3	88.69	
	Class-5	79.81	
	Class-8	60.93	
	Class-10	-	

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary, upper primary and secondary) (Indicator 4.1.5)

4.8 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHRD.

Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reached last grade or primary/upper primary/secondary levels (Indicator 4.1.6)

4.9 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHRD.

Out of school ratio (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary) (Indicator 4.1.7)

4.10 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHRD.

Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks (Indicator 4.1.8)

4.11 The indicator is defined as number of years of (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal framework. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The Right to Education Act, 2009 guaranteed to 8 years of free and compulsory elementary education for all children of 6 to 14 years of age.

Free and Compulsory Education Guaranteed in Legal Framework, since 2009

Disaggregation level	Number of Years	Periodicity
All India (Total)- Free	8	Annual
All India (Total)- Compulsory	8	

Source: The Right to Education Act, 2009, MHRD

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 (Target 4.2)

4.12 This target is to ensure all boys and girls having access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education. This target has two indicators. These indicators are:

Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry (Indicator 4.2.1)

4.13 This indicator is defined as number of new entrants of official age (i.e. 6 years of age) to Grade 1 who participated in pre-primary education during the previous year expressed as a percentage of total number of new entrants of same age to Grade 1 for a given year. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The indicator is computed as:

$$\text{PROL}(ag) = \frac{\text{NE}(ag, gr, prep)}{\text{TNE}(ag, gr)} \times 100$$

PROL(ag) = Participation rate in organized learning one year before age 6;

NE(ag, gr, prep) = New entrants of age 'ag' in Grade 'gr' who attended pre-primary education in school/anganwadi at age 'ag'-1; *TNE(ag, gr)* = Total new entrants of age 'ag' in Grade 'gr' for the given year; where ag=6years, gr=Grade 1

4.14 It measures early childhood development through participation in pre-primary education.

Participation Rate in Organized Learning One Year before Official Primary Entry, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Years	Periodicity
All India (Total)	34.08	Annual

Source: Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio (Indicator 4.2.2)

4.15 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHRD.

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university (Target 4.3)

4.16 This target is to ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university. This target has three indicators. These indicators are:

Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months (Indicator 4.3.1)

4.17 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education (Indicator 4.3.2)

4.18 This indicator measures Gender Parity Index (based on Enrolment) in higher education (i.e. obtained after completing 10+2 level of school education; it covers general and professional/technical education). It is defined as ratio of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of female to male, where GER is the number of enrolment in a specified level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official education-age population corresponding to that level of female and male in higher education. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The indicator is computed as:

$$\text{GPI in Higher Education} = \frac{\text{GER (Female, HE)}}{\text{GER (Male, HE)}}$$

where $\text{GER}(\text{Female, HE})$ = Number of female enrolment in higher education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of female population belonging to 18-23 years of age-group.
 $\text{GER}(\text{Male, HE})$ = Number of male enrolment in higher education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of male population belonging to 18-23 years of age-group.

Female-male Enrolled in Higher Education, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Ratio	Periodicity
All India (Total)–Higher Education	0.92	Annual

Source: Department of Higher Education, MHRD

Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education (Indicator 4.3.3)

4.19 The indicator is defined as gross enrolment ratio of higher education which is total enrolment in higher education (post secondary and above including certificate, diploma etc.) expressed as percentage of corresponding

population of official age group. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The indicator is computed as:

$$\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education} = \frac{NE(h)}{P(a)} \times 100$$

where $NE(h)$ = Total estimated enrolments in higher education i.e. graduation and above include certificates, diploma etc.;

$P(a)$ = Population of intended entrance age group 18-23 years

Gross Enrolment Ratio for Tertiary Education, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
All India (Total)	24.50	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Male	25.40	
Female	23.50	

Source: Department of Higher Education, MHRD

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 (Target 4.4)

4.20 This target is to increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. This target has only one indicator which is as follows

Proportion of computer literate adults (Indicator 4.4.1)

4.21 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MHRD.

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 (Target 4.5)

4.22 To measure this target, there are two indicators *viz.*, enrolment ratio of children with disabilities (Indicator 4.5.1) and gender parity indices (Indicator 4.5.2). The details of these indicators are:

Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities (Indicator 4.5.1)

4.23 Enrolment rate of children with disabilities is defined as the percentage of number of children with disability enrolled in all schools (Grade 1 to 12) to total number of such children in official school age-group (6 to 18 years). It indicates inclusiveness of an education system. The data source for this indicator is MHRD. The indicator is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of enrolment of children with disability in all schools (Grade 1 to 12)}}{\text{Total number of children with disability in official school age-group (6 to 18 years)}} \times 100$$

Enrolment Ratio of Children with Disabilities, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
All India (Total)	Primary	1.18	Annual
	Upper Primary	1.13	
	Elementary	1.16	
	Secondary	0.56	
	Higher Secondary	0.25	

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

Gender Parity indices for Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education (Indicator 4.5.2)

4.24 The indicator is defined as the ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of female to gross enrolment rate of male in primary/secondary/higher secondary/tertiary education. It measures progress towards gender equity in participation of female in relation to participation of male. A value higher than 1 indicates a higher rate of female participation than male in that level. Gross Enrolment Rate refers to total enrolment in Grade regardless of age expressed as a percentage of official age group population corresponding to education level. The indicator is computed as:

$$GPI(p) = \frac{GER(\text{female}, p)}{GER(\text{male}, p)}$$

where $GER(\text{Female}, p)$ = Number of female enrolment in p level of education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of female population belonging to that age-group.

$GER(\text{Male}, p)$ = Number of male enrolment in p level of education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of male population belonging to that age-group.

and p = Primary/ /Secondary/ Higher Secondary/ Tertiary level of education

Gender Parity Indices, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
All India (Total)	Primary	1.03	Annual
	Secondary	1.02	
	Higher Secondary	1.01	
	Tertiary education	0.93	

Source: Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy (Target 4.6)

4.25 This target ensures to measure the literacy of youth population for both men and women. This target has one indicator. The indicator is:

Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years (Indicator 4.6.1)

4.26 The indicator is defined as the number of literate youths in age-group 15-24 years expressed as a percentage of total youth population in the age-group 15-24 years at the time of Census enumeration. The data source for this indicator is Office of the Registrar General, India (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of literates in age group 15-24 years}}{\text{Youth population in age group 15-24 years}} \times 100$$

Literacy Rate of Youth in the Age Group of 15-24 Years, 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
All India (Total)	86.10	10 Years
Disaggregation by		
Male	90.00	
Female	81.80	

Source: Population Census, 2011, ORGI, Ministry of Home Affairs

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 (Target 4.7)

4.27 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

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

4.28 This target ensures to provide safe, non-violent and effective learning environment to all. One indicator 4.a.1 has been developed to measure this target, which is as under:

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) (Indicator 4.a.1)

4.29 The indicator is defined as 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; and (f) basic hand washing facilities expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level. The indicator is calculated as the percentage of schools with highest level n having access to facility at all level . The indicator is computed as:

$$= \frac{S(p,f)}{TS(p)} \times 100$$

where $S(p, f)$ = Number of schools having access to facility 'f' upto level 'p' ;

$TS(p)$ = Total number of schools with highest level 'p' ;

p = Primary/U. Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary;

f = electricity / functional computers for pedagogical purposes/ drinking water/single-sex functional toilets / basic hand washing facilities / adapted infrastructure and materials* for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets.

4.30 The indicator measures access in schools to key basic services and infrastructure to ensure an effective learning environment for all students. A high value indicates that schools have good access to the relevant services to promote learning opportunities.

Schools with Access to Basic Facilities, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
All India level - Percentage of Schools With Access to	Electricity	62.81	Annual
	Computers for Pedagogical Purposes	27.31	
	Adapted Infrastructure and Materials for Students with Disabilities/ Disabled Friendly Ramp and Toilets	81.99	
	Basic Drinking Water	96.81	
	Single-sex Basic Sanitation Facilities (Girl's Only)	97.52	
	Basic Hand Washing Facilities	48.94	

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

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 (Target 4.b)

4.31 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

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 (Target 4.c)

4.32 To measure this target, there are two indicators viz., trained teachers by education level (Indicator 4.c.1) and pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level(Indicator 4.c.2).The indicators are:

Proportion of trained teachers, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education) (Indicator 4.c.1)

4.33 The indicator is defined as the number of teachers with basic teacher’s training /B.Ed./D.El.Ed./M.Ed. or equivalent (not less than two years) at pre-primary/ primary / upper primary/ elementary/ secondary / higher secondary level expressed as a percentage of total teachers in that level. Percentage of trained teacher at level ‘p’ (PTT₁) is computed as:

$$= \frac{T(p,q)}{T(p)} \times 100$$

where, $T(p, q)$ = Number of teachers with qualification ‘q’ at level ‘p’ and
 $T(p)$ = Total number of teachers at level ‘p’ of school education.
 when p = Pre-primary, q =Basic Teacher’s Training;
 p = Primary/U.Primary/Elementary, q =D.El.Ed. or above
 p = Secondary/Higher Secondary, q =B.Ed. and above

4.34 This indicator measures the share of pedagogically well-trained teacher in the teaching work force at a given level of school education. A high value is linked with quality of education.

Trained Teachers - by Education Level, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Percentage of Trained Teacher (All India level)	Pre-Primary level	Not Available	Annual
	Primary level	75.49	
	Upper Primary level	78.18	
	Elementary level	79.15	
	Secondary level	78.52	
	Higher Secondary level	64.45	

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level (Indicator 4.c.2)

4.32 The indicator defined as number of students in a given level of education expressed as a proportion of trained teachers engaged in teaching students of that level. Student/trained teacher ratio at the level 'p' of Education is computed as:

$$= \frac{E(p)}{T(p)}$$

where $E(p)$ = Number of Enrolment at level 'p'; $T(p)$ = Number of trained Teacher at level 'p' and p = Primary/Upper Primary / Secondary / Higher Secondary

This indicator measures the level of human resources input, in terms of number of teachers, in relation to the size of the student.

Pupil/Trained Teacher Ratio by Education Level, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Percentage of Trained Teacher at Education (All India level)	Pre-Primarylevel	Not Available	Annual
	Primarylevel	23	
	Upper Primarylevel	27	
	Elementarylevel	Not Available	
	Secondarylevel	27	
	Higher Secondary level	37	

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



CHAPTER 5

**Achieve gender equality and
empower all women and girls**

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. Goal 5 ensures universal access to sexual and reproductive health, and affording women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property. This goal aims to ensure that there is an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere. There are still gross inequalities in access to paid employment in some regions, and significant gaps between men and women in the labour market. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public decision making, all remain huge barriers.

5.2 This Goal has 9 targets to monitor gender equality and ensuring empowerment of women and girls. A total of 29 indicators have been identified at national level to monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of national indicator in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	9
2	Total number of targets with noindicator	0
3	Total number of indicators	29
4	Number of indicators with data availability	24

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

5.3 This target has four indicators i.e. 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4 to monitor its progress. These indicators are:

Rate of crimes against women per every 1,00,000 female population (Indicator 5.1.1)

5.4 The indicator is defined as number of female victims reported under crime against women (gender specific crimes) per 100,000 female population during reference year. The indicator indicates the prevalence of violence against women. The data source for this indicator is National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), M/o Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Victims reported under crime against women during reference year}}{\text{Mid year female population during reference year}} \times 100000$$

Rate of Crimes against Women, 2015

Disaggregation level	Rate per 1,00,000 female population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	53.90	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB, M/o Home Affairs

Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women (Indicator 5.1.2)

5.5 This indicator is defined on the basis of number of women reported as victims under dowry deaths (Section 304B IPC) and the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 as a percentage of total number of women reported as victims under crimes against women during the reference period. The data source for this indicator is NCRB, M/o Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women reported as victims under Dowry Deaths (Section 304B IPC) and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961}}{\text{Women reported as victims under crimes against women during reference year}} \times 100$$

5.6 The indicator provides the level of victimization of women due to dowry related offences. Therefore this indicator is relevant to the target.

Dowry Related Offences to Total Crime against Women, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	5.30	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB, M/o Home Affairs

Sex Ratio at Birth (Indicator 5.1.3)

5.7 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 1000. The data source for this indicator is Office of Registrar General India, Ministry of Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Female live births}}{\text{Male live births}} \times 1000$$

5.8 Sex ratio is an effective indicator to measure discrimination against women at birth. The lower the difference in the values, higher the elimination of violence against women. The indicator is relevant and provides a direct measurement of the target.

Sex Ratio at Birth, 2014-2016

Disaggregation level	Number of female births per 1000 male births	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	898	Annual
Disaggregated by		
Rural	902	
Urban	888	

Source: 'SRS Statistical Report 2016', Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (Indicator 5.1.4).

5.9 Indicator gives an idea about the laws existing in India to remove gender discrimination and promote equality. Focusing on laws will complement the outcome indicators proposed under the other targets in Goal 5 and the gender-related targets in other goals. The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The indicator is computed as:

1. The answers to the questions are coded with simple "Yes/No" answers with "1" for "Yes" and "0" for "No".
2. The scoring methodology is the simple average of the questions under each area of law calculated by:

$$A_i = \frac{q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}}{m_i}$$
, where A_i refers to the area of law i ; m_i refers to the total number of questions under the area of law i ; $q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}$ refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where $q_i = 1$ if the answer is Yes and $q_i = 0$ if the answer is No.
3. Results of the four areas are reported as percentages as a dashboard: $\langle A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 \rangle$. 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 the best practice met on all questions in the area.

Legal Framework to Promote, Enforce and Monitor Equality and Non-discrimination on the Basis of Sex, 2017

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	A ₁ : Overarching legal frameworks and public life	76.90	Annual
	A ₂ : Violence against women	92.30	
	A ₃ : Employment and economic benefits	87.50	
	A ₄ : Marriage and family	100.00	

Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development

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 (Target 5.2)

5.10 This Target has seven indicators i.e. 5.2.1 to 5.2.7 to measure its progress. These indicators are:

Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year (Indicator 5.2.1)

5.11 This indicator is defined as total number of cases reported under crimes against women as a percentage of total crimes (which includes cases reported under total cognizable crimes including total cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) during reference calendar year. The data source for this indicator is NCRB, M/o Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Cases reported under crime against women during reference year}}{\text{Cases registered under IPC and SLL during reference year}} \times 100$$

Violence directed at women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence. The indicator is the proportion of various forms of violence against women (including girl children) vis-à-vis total crimes cases reported. The proportion of crimes against women w.r.t. total crimes will help to understand magnitude of violence. These data will help in developing effective responses and programmes for curbing violence against women.

Crime against Women to Total Crime Reported, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	7.00	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB, M/o Home Affairs

Proportion of sexual crimes against women to total crime against women during the calendar year(Indicator 5.2.2)

5.12 The indicator is defined as percentage of number of cases reported under sexual related offences out of total cases reported under crime against women during the reference year. The data source for this indicator is NCRB, M/o Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Cases reported under sexual crimes against women during reference year}}{\text{Cases reported under crime against women during reference year}} \times 100$$

Sexual crimes against women are most heinous form of violence against women and girls. The data will help to understand the magnitude of sexual crimes out of total crimes against women.

Sexual Crimes to Total Crime against Women, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	51.00	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB, M/o Home Affairs

Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year (Indicator 5.2.3)

5.13 The indicator is defined as percentage of cases registered under cruelty against a woman by her husband/husband's relative (Section 498A of Indian Penal Code (IPC)) out of the total cases registered against women during the reference year. The data source for this indicator is NCRB, M/o Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Cases registered under cruelty by husband or his relatives during reference year}}{\text{Cases reported under crime against women during reference year}} \times 100$$

5.14 This indicator measures domestic crimes committed against women.

Cruelty/ Physical Violence on Women by Husband or His Relative to Total Crime against Women, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	34.60	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB, M/o Home Affairs

Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year (Indicator 5.2.4)

5.15 The indicator is defined as percentage of number of cases reported under sexual offences out of total cases reported under crime against children(aged below 18 years) during reference year. The data source for this indicator is NCRB, M/o Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Sexual crime cases during reference year}}{\text{Cases under crime against children during reference year}} \times 100$$

Sexual Crime to Total Crime against Children, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	34.80	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB, M/o Home Affairs

Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year (Indicator 5.2.5)

5.16 The indicator is defined as percentage of girls children(below 18 years of age) trafficked out of total children trafficked during reference year. The data source for this indicator is NCRB, M/o Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of trafficked girl children during reference year}}{\text{Total children (below 18 yrs) trafficked during reference year}} \times 100$$

5.17 Curbing girls child human trafficking will help to eradicate modern slavery, sexual exploitation, prostitution etc. The indicator is therefore relevant to the target.

Trafficking of Girl Children to Total Children Trafficked, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	90.30	Annual

Source: *Monthly Anti-human Trafficking Statistics, NCRB, M/o Home Affairs*

Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and / or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months (Indicator 5.2.6).

Refined Indicator: Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and / or sexual violence by their current or previous husband in the last 12 months

5.18 This indicator is defined as:

$$\frac{\text{Ever-married women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence and/or psychological violence by their current /previous husband in the last 12 months}}{\text{Ever-married women aged 15-49 years}} \times 100$$

Currently Partnered Girls and Women aged 15-49 years who have Experienced Violence by their Current or Previous Husband, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Physical or Sexual violence	28.60	Three Years
Emotional, physical or sexual violence	31.00	

Source: *NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare*

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) (Indicator 5.2.7)

5.19 The indicator is defined as a ratio of females in the age-group 0-6 years per 1000 males in the same age group. The data source for this indicator is Office of the Registrar General, India (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs. The indicator is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Female population in the age group 0 – 6 years}}{\text{Male population in the age group 0 – 6 years}} \times 1000$$

5.20 If the ratio is less than 1000 this indicates there are less girls than boys.

Child Sex Ratio, 2011

Disaggregation level	Number of females per 1000 males	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	919	10 Years
Disaggregated by		
Rural	923	
Urban	905	

Source: 'The Population Census 2011', ORGI, Ministry of Home Affairs

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

5.21 This target has two indicators i.e. 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 to measure its progress. These indicators are:

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. (Indicator 5.3.1)

5.22 This indicator is defined as the percentage of cases registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (which indicates early marriage of children below 18 years of age) out of total cases registered under crime against children during reference year. The data source for this indicator is NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Cases registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act during reference year}}{\text{Cases reported under crime against children during reference year}} \times 100$$

Cases Reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act to Total Crime against Children, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.30	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB, M/o Home Affairs

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (Indicator 5.3.2)

5.23 The indicator is defined as percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women aged 20–24 years first married before age 18}}{\text{Women aged 20–24 years}} \times 100$$

Women aged 20-24 years Married or in a Union Before Age 18, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	26.80	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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 (Target 5.4)

5.24 This target has only one indicator 5.4.1. This is as follows:

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (Indicator 5.4.1)

5.25 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSPI.

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

5.26 This target ensures women's participation for leadership in Electoral Bodies including RajyaSabha, LokSabha, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institution and leadership of women's in decision making. The indicators of this target are:

Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government (Indicator 5.5.1)

5.27 This indicator is defined as number of seats held by women representatives in RajyaSabha(Upper House of the Parliament), LokSabha(Lower House of

the Parliament), State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions. This indicator has two sources of data i.e. Election Commission of India for data on seats held by women in national Parliament & State Legislative Assemblies and Ministry of Panchayati Raj for data on seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women representatives in Lok Sabha ,/RajyaSabha /Legislative Assembly /PRI}}{\text{Total representatives in Lok Sabha ,/RajyaSabha /Legislative Assembly /PRI}} \times 100$$

5.28 This indicator is relevant for the target as women participation in these institutions will ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Women Representation in National Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government, 2014-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
LokSabha*	12.80	Annual
RajyaSabha*	11.40	
Legislative Assembly of all States and UTs\$	-	
Total (All India level)- Panchayati Raj Institutions#	46.140	

Source : '**' - "Electoral Statistics Pocket Book", Election Commission of India and Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Note '**' - reference year 2014, '\$' reference year varies from 2012 -16 and '#' - reference year 2016

Number of women in Board of listed companies (Indicator 5.5.2)

Refined Indicator: Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Directors, in listed companies

5.29 The indicator is defined as proportion of women in managerial position per 1000 persons engaged in senior and middle management of listed companies. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Women at Managerial Positions in Listed Companies}}{\text{Persons engaged at Managerial Positions in Listed Companies}} \times 1000$$

Women in Managerial Position in Listed Companies, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number of Women per 1000 Persons	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	173	Annual

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs

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 (Target 5.6)

5.30 This target measures universal access to reproductive health (Indicator 5.6.1), unmet need for family planning (Indicator 5.6.2) and individuals having complete knowledge of HIV/AIDS. These indicators are:

Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use modern methods of family planning (Indicator 5.6.1)

5.31 The indicator is defined as the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods}}{\text{Currently married women aged 15-49 years}} \times 100$$

Currently Married Women (15-49 Years) who use Modern Family Planning Methods, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	47.70	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years. (Indicator 5.6.2)

5.32 The indicator is defined as percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning. The data source for the indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning}}{\text{Total number of currently married women in reproductive age 15-49 years}} \times 100$$

5.33 The unmet need for family planning is the number of women with unmet need for family planning expressed as a percentage of women of reproductive age who are married or in union. Information on contraceptive prevalence complements the indicator of unmet need for family planning. The sum of contraceptive prevalence and unmet need provides the total demand for family planning. Hence the indicator is relevant to the target.

Unmet Need for Family Planning for Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Years, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	12.90	Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS (Indicator 5.6.3)

5.34 The indicator is defined as percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS. The data source for the indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS}}{\text{Total population aged 15-24 years}} \times 100$$

Population with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV / AIDS, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Male	87.40
	Female	76.30
		Three Years

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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. (Target 5.a)

5.35 This target has eight indicators i.e. from 5.a.1 to 5.a.8 to measure its progress on access to control over land and participation of women in agriculture. These indicators are:

Operational land holdings - gender wise (Indicator 5.a.1)

5.36 The measurement of operational holdings of women in different size class of holdings like marginal (0-1.0 ha.), small(1.0-2.0 ha.), semi-medium(2.0-4.0 ha), medium (4.0-10.0 ha.) and large (10.0-20.0 ha and above) is indicative of the their economic status and participation in the agriculture sector of the country. The rise in the number of operational holdings under women is indicative of her increased role in decision making and vice-versa.

Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is the data source for this indicator.

Operational Land Holdings - Gender Wise, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number in '000	Area in '000 Hectare	Periodicity
Male	125245	137430	Quinquennial
Female	20218	18187	

Source: Agriculture Census: 2015-16, DES, Ministry of Agriculture and FW

Note: Total figures not match due to rounding of figures

Proportion of female agricultural labourers (Indicator 5.a.2)

Refined Indicator: Percentage of female agricultural workers among female workers

5.37 The indicator is defined as percentage share of female agricultural workers among female workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in agriculture i.e. women whose usual status (which includes principal status (ps) and subsidiary status(ss)) engaged in the agricultural sector among total female workers. The data source for this indicator is National Sample Survey Office(NSSO), MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Female workers in usual Status Engaged in agricultural Sector}}{\text{Total Female Workers}} \times 100$$

Female Agricultural Workers, 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	62.80	5 Years
Disaggregation by		
Rural	74.90	
Urban	10.90	

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12, NSSO

Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) (Indicator 5.a.3)

5.38 The indicator is defined as average wage earnings per day received by casual wage labourers. The indicator is computed as:

Total wage/salaries for casual labourers

Total person – days for casual labourers for which wages are reported as > 0

5.39 This indicator is generated from the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment'. The latest survey for which results are available was conducted during the period 1st July, 2011 to 30th June, 2012.

Average Wage Earnings Per Day Received by Casual Wage Labourers, 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Rupees	Periodicity
(a) Casual Labour in public works other than MGNREG public works in rural area	121.46	5 Years
Disaggregation by		
Male	127.39	
Female	110.62	
(b) Casual Labour in MGNREGA public works in Rural Area	106.71	
Disaggregation by		
Male	112.46	
Female	101.97	
(c) Casual Labour in other type of works in Rural Area	138.62	
Disaggregation by		
Male	149.32	
Female	103.28	
(d) Casual Labour in other type of works Urban Area	170.1	
Disaggregation by		
Male	182.04	
Female	110.62	

Source: NSSO, MoSPI

Agricultural wages (gender wise) (Indicator 5.a.4)

5.40 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is NSSO.

Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs. (Indicator 5.a.5)

5.41 The indicator is defined as the percentage of women SHGs linked with banks out of total women SHGs. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Bank linked SHGs belonging to women}}{\text{Number of women's SHGs}} \times 100$$

Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	88.90	Annual

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), RBI

Percentage of adult having an account at a formal financial institution(Indicator 5.a.6)

5.42 Data is not available.Data source for this indicator is RBI.

Percentage of women having an account at a formal financial institution(Indicator 5.a.7)

5.43 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is RBI.

No. of borrowers per 1,00,000 adults(Male & Female - wise) (Indicator 5.a.8)

5.44 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is RBI.

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

5.45 This target monitors participation of women in information and communication technology through indicator 5.b.1. The indicator is:

Percentage of women employed in IT and ITeS industry (Indicator 5.b.1)

5.46 The indicator measures the percentage of women employed in Information Technology and IT enabled Services industry.

Women employed in IT and ITeS industry, 2017-18

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	34.00	Annual

Source: NASSCOM SR-2018

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. (Target 5.c)

5.47 This target ensures the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women through indicator 5.c.1. This indicator is:

Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) (Indicator 5.c.1)

5.48 Indicator is defined as the number of Central Ministries and State Governments which have set up gender budgeting initiatives. The data source for the indicator is Ministry of Women and Child Development.

5.49 The GBCs are envisaged to serve as focal points for coordinating gender budgeting initiatives within their Ministries and across Departments. As an institutional mechanism for gender mainstreaming, GBCs function with the

objective of influencing and initiating a change in the Ministry/Department's policies, programmes in a way to promote gender equality and ensure that public resources through the Ministry budget are allocated and managed accordingly.

Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells, 2015-16

Disaggregation level		Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Ministries/Departments	57	Annual
	States	14	

Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development



CHAPTER 6

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

Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world. There is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. But due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. The establishment of Sustainable Development Goal 6, ensures availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, reflects the increased attention on water and sanitation issues in the global political agenda. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that social development and economic prosperity depend on the sustainable management of freshwater resources and ecosystems and it highlights the integrated nature of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs).

6.2 This Goal has 8 targets to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. A total of 19 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of national indicators in terms of monitoring and data availability is given as under:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	8
2	Number of targets with no indicator	0
3	Total number of indicators	19
4	Number of indicators with data availability	6

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

6.3 This target has two indicators 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 to measure its progress. The data sources for these indicators are Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MHUA) and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS). These indicators are:

Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water within their premises (Indicator 6.1.1)

6.4 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoDWS and MHUA.

Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural) (Indicator 6.1.2)

6.5 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoDWS.

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 (Target 6.2)

6.6 This target has three indicators 6.2.1, 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 to monitor its progress. The indicators are:

Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)(Indicator 6.2.1)

6.7 The indicator is defined as the percentage of households with access to toilet facilities. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW).Data is captured under National Family Health Survey (NFHS).

Households with Access to Toilet Facilities, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	61.12	Three years
Disaggregation by		
Rural	45.90	
Urban	89.50	

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target (Indicator 6.2.2)

6.8 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoDWS.

Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls (Indicator 6.2.3)

6.9 The indicator is defined as the availability of safe, and hygienic environment for girls. A high value indicates that schools have good access to the relevant services to promote learning opportunities. The data source for this indicator is Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).The indicator is computed as:

$$Pr (n, f) = [(S(n, f) / TS(n))] \times 100$$

where Pr (n, f) = proportion of schools with highest level n having access to sanitation facility f at all level

S (n, f) = Number of schools having access to facility upto level n

TS (n) = Total number of schools with highest level n.

n = Primary/Upper Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary.

f = Single-sex (girls) functional toilets.

Schools with Separate Toilet, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	97.52	Annual

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

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(Target 6.3)

6.10 This target has three indicators 6.3.1, 6.3.2 and 6.3.3. The data source for these indicators is Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies (Indicator 6.3.1)

6.11 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/grossly polluting industry/red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms(Indicator 6.3.2)

6.12 Data is not available.The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

Proportion of waste water treatment capacity created vis-à-vis total generation (Indicator 6.3.3)

6.13 Data is not available.The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

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.This target addresses the issue of water scarcity and the importance of increasing water-use efficiency, with the latter being a measure of the value of water to the economy and society (Target 6.4)

6.14 This target has three indicators 6.4.1, 6.4.2 and 6.4.3 to monitor its progress. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWRRDGR) is the data source for these indicators. These indicators are:

Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability(Indicator 6.4.1)

6.15 The indicator is defined as utilization of ground water resources for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses as a percentage of availability of ground water. For this indicator MoWRRDGR is data source Ministry. This indicator will help to assess the level of water stress and to identify the alternative water sources, such as wastewater, storm run-off and desalination which can relieve water stress. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Utilization of ground water resources (in BCM) for irrigation ,domestic and industrial uses}}{\text{Availability of ground water (in BCM)}} \times 100$$

Ground Water Withdrawal against Availability, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	61.50	Annual

Source: 'Ground Water Year Book – India 2015-16, Central Ground Water Board, MoWRRDGR

Per capita storage of water (m3/person)(Indicator 6.4.2)

6.16 The indicator is defined as the per capita storage of water. The data source for this indicator is Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWRRDGR). The indicator is to monitor estimated per capita storage of water. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Estimated storage of water (in BCM)}}{\text{Population (in Billion)}}$$

Per Capita Storage of Water, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	M3/Person	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	204.75765	Annual

Source: CWC, MoWRRDGR

Per capita availability of water (m3/person)(Indicator 6.4.3)

6.17 The indicator is to monitor per capita availability of water resources in a specified region against the total population of the region. The data source for this indicator is Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWRRDGR). The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Water availability in the region in cubic metre per year}}{\text{Population in the Region}}$$

Per Capita Availability of Water, 2011

Disaggregation levels	Cubic Metre/Person	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	1545	Annual

Source: Water & Related Statistics- 2013, Central Water Commission, MoWRRDGR

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

6.18 This target has one indicator 6.5.1 to monitor area brought under integrated water resource management.

Percentage area of river basins brought under integrated water resources management(Indicator 6.5.1)

6.19 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoWRRDGR.

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

6.20 This target has three indicators 6.6.1, 6.6.2 and 6.6.3 to monitor water ecosystem. The indicators are:

Area under over-exploited blocks (Indicator 6.6.1)

Refined Indicator: Number of over-exploited blocks

6.21 The indicator is defined as a total number of blocks in which ground water is over exploited which are also known as Taluka as on March 2011. MoWRRDGR is the data source for this indicator.

Number of Overexploited Blocks, 2010-11

Disaggregation levels	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	1071	Annual

Source: National Water Mission, MoWRRDGR

Percentage sewage load treated in major rivers (Indicator 6.6.2)

6.21 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoWRRDGR.

Biological assessment information of surface water bodies (Indicator 6.6.3)

6.22 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoWRRDGR.

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 (Target 6.a)

6.23 This target has two indicators 6.a.1 and 6.a.2. Data, however, is not available for both of these indicators.

Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (Indicator 6.a.1)

6.24 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoWRRDGR.

Number of MoU/Co-operation agreements for capacity building and technology transfer (Indicator 6.a.2)

6.25 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoWRRDGR.

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

6.26 This target addresses the issue of involvement of farmers progressively in various aspects of management of irrigation systems, particularly in water distribution and collection of water rates. The participation of farmers in the management of irrigation would promote responsibility for operation and maintenance and collection of water charges from the areas under the jurisdiction of Water Users' Association (WUAs). This target has two indicators 6.b.1 and 6.b.2 to monitor its progress. These indicators are:

Percentage of developed Irrigated Command Area brought under Water Users Association (WUAs) (Indicator 6.b.1)

6.27 Data not available. Data source for this indicator is MoWRRDGR.

Proportion of villages with Village Water & Sanitation Committee [VWSC](Indicator 6.b.2)

6.28 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoWRRDGR.

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



CHAPTER 7

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

Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Energy is essential for jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes. Sustainable energy is opportunity – it transforms lives, economies and the planet. Goal 7 aims at improving efficiency, increase use of renewable sources and promotion of sustainable and modern energy for all.

7.2 This Goal has 5 targets 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. The distribution of national indicators in terms of monitoring and data availability is given as under:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	5
2	Number of targets with no indicator	1
3	Total number of indicators	5
4	Number of indicators with data availability	3

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (Target 7.1)

7.3 This target has two indicators 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 to monitor access to electricity and use of clean cooking fuel.

Percentage of Households electrified (Indicator 7.1.1)

Refined Indicator: Percentage of households with electricity

7.4 The original indicator is “Percentage of Households electrified” and the data source is identified as Ministry of Power. However, based on the availability of data, the indicator has been refined as “Percentage of household with electricity” and the data source for this redefined indicator is National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). The refined indicator is computed as

$$\frac{\text{Total number of households with electricity during reference year}}{\text{Total number of households during reference year}} \times 100$$

Population Living in Households with Access to Electricity, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	88.20	Three Years
Disaggregated by		
Rural	83.20	
Urban	97.50	

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel (Indicator 7.1.2)

7.5 The indicator is defined as number of household using clean cooking fuel using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) expressed as percentage of total households during the reference year. Data source for the indicator is Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MPNG). The data is available on annual basis. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of house holds with connenction of LPG and PNG}}{\text{Total number of house holds}} \times 100$$

Household Using Clean Cooking Fuel, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	63.08	Annual

Source: MPNG

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (Target 7.2)

7.6 This target is to increase the share of renewal energy. To monitor this target, one indicator 7.2.1 is proposed.

Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix (Indicator 7.2.1)

7.7 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MNRE.

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency (Target 7.3)

7.8 This target has one indicator 7.3.1 to monitor its progress.

Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (Indicator 7.3.1)

7.9 The indicator is defined as proportion of primary energy to total GDP. Primary production of energy is the capture or extraction of fuels or energy from natural energy flows, the bio sphere and natural reserves of fossil fuels within the national territory in a form suitable for use. This indicator reflects the overall energy use relative to GDP, indicating the general relationship of energy use to economic development. Data source for the indicator is Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Central Statistics Office(CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The data is available on annual basis. The indicator is defined as:

$$\frac{\text{Total Primary Energy}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}}$$

Energy Intensity Measured in terms of Primary Energy and GDP, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Mega Joules per Rupee	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.2489	Annual

Source: *Energy Statistics 2018, ESD, MoSPI*

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 (Target 7.a)

7.10 This target has one indicator 7.a.1 on Official Development Assistance on clean energy.

Official Development Assistance on clean energy (Indicator 7.a.1)

7.11 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Power, MNRE, Ministry of Coal & PNG.

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 (Target 7.b)

7.12 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target

**8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH**



CHAPTER 8

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

The SDG Goal 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. With these targets, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

8.2 The distribution of national indicator in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	12
2	Number of target with no indicator	1
3	Total number of indicators	40
4	Number of indicators with data availability	23

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 (Target 8.1)

8.3 This target is to sustain per capita economic growth for the country over the period of time. To monitor this target, one indicator has been developed which is given as under

Annual growth rate of real GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita (Indicator 8.1.1)

8.4 The indicator is defined as the annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product per capita to measure the economic performance of the nation. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{G(t)-G(t-1)}{G(t-1)} \times 100$$

Where $G(t)$ real GDP per capita in year t ;

8.5 Data source for the indicator is National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The data is available on annual basis.

Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	6.80	Annual

Source: National Accounts Statistics 2018, NAD, MOSPI

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

8.6 There are two indicators developed for monitoring this target:

Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person (Indicator 8.2.1)

8.7 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSPI.

Total number of patents issued (Indicator 8.2.2)

8.8 The indicator is defined as total number of patents granted at national level. The data source for the indicator is Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Patents Granted, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	6,326	Annual

Source: Annual Report 2016-17, Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks, DIPP

Annual growth in manufacturing sector (Indicator 8.2.3)

8.9 Manufacturing sector is one of the major sectors for generating employment and the indicator measures the growth of manufacturing sector in India. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{GVA_M(t) - GVA_M(t-1)}{GVA_M(t-1)} \times 100$$

Where $GVA_M(t)$ is Gross value added by manufacturing sector in year t ;

8.10 The data source for the indicator is NAD, CSO, MoSPI.

Annual Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent (at constant 2011-12 prices)	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	12.80	Annual

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Annual growth in agriculture sector (Indicator 8.2.4)

8.11 The indicator is defined to measure the progress made in agriculture on annual basis. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{GVA_A(t) - GVA_A(t-1)}{GVA_A(t-1)} \times 100$$

Where $GVA_A(t)$ is Gross Value Added in Agriculture Sector in year t ;

8.12 The data source for the indicator is NAD, CSO, MoSPI.

Annual Growth in Agriculture Sector, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent (at constant 2011-12 prices)	Periodicity
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.60	Annual

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

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 (Target 8.3)

8.13 This target has 9 indicators, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.4, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.7, 8.3.8 and 8.3.9 to measure the development that supports productive activities, job creation, etc. so that development related policies may be promoted or effectively implemented. The indicators developed to monitor this target are:

Proportion of unorganized employment in non-agricultural sectors (Indicator 8.3.1)

8.14 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSPI.

Coverage under ESI and EPS (Indicator 8.3.2)

8.15 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoL&E.

Coverage of NPS (Indicator 8.3.3)

8.16 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Finance.

No. of MSME units registered under the online UdyogAadhaar registration (Indicator 8.3.4)

8.17 The indicator measures the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises registered on UdyogAadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal of Ministry of Micro,

Small and Medium Enterprises. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The indicator is computed as the total number of MSME units registered under the online UdyogAadhaar registration.

MSME Units Registered, 2016-17

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	2373564	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Micro	2150094	
Small	215050	
Medium	8420	

Source: Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India (Indicator 8.3.5)

8.18 This indicator is defined as the growth of number of startups in India. The indicator is computed as total number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India Scheme.

Start-Ups in India, 2016

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	516	Annual

Source: Startup India, DPIIT

Total number of patents issued (Indicator 8.3.6)

8.19 The indicator is computed as total number of patents granted at national level. The data source for the indicator is Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks', Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade(DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry (erstwhile DIPP).

Patents Granted, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	6,326	Annual

Source: Annual Report 2016-17, Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks, DIPP

Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises (Indicator 8.3.7)

8.20 The indicator is defined as growth of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar Registration. The data source for the indicator is online Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) registration in Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium size Enterprises (MSMEs). The indicator is computed as

$$\frac{\text{Difference between MSMEs registered on UAM in reference year and previous year}}{\text{MSMEs registered under UAM in the previous year}} \times 100$$

Registered MSMEs, 2017-18 over 2016-17

Disaggregation level	Percentage Change	Periodicity
Growth of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar Registration (All India level)	-36.01	Annual

Source: MSME

Total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises (Indicator 8.3.8)

8.21 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is RBI.

Outstanding Credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Indicator 8.3.9)

8.22 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MSME.

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 (Target 8.4)

8.23 This target has four indicators. The indicators are:

Renewable energy shares in the total final energy mix (Indicator 8.4.1)

8.24 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MNRE.

Per capita fossil fuel consumption (Indicator 8.4.2)

8.25 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoP&NG.

Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated (Indicator 8.4.3)

8.26 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC (CPCB).

Proportion of sewage recycled vs. sewage generated (Indicator 8.4.4)

8.27 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC (CPCB).

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 (Target 8.5)

8.28 This target has 6 indicators 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.4, 8.5.5 and 8.5.6 to measure its progress. It intends to measure the productive employment and decent work for all women and men. The indicators developed for this target are:

Unemployment rate (Indicator 8.5.1)

8.29 The indicator is defined as number of unemployed persons per 1000 persons in the labour force. The data source for this indicator is National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate, 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total Unemployment Rate (All India level)	2.30	5 years
Disaggregation by		
Urban	3.40	
Rural	1.70	

Source: 'Employment Unemployment Survey, NSSO, MoSPI

Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR) (Indicator 8.5.2)

8.30 The indicator is defined as number of workers per thousand persons in the labour force. The data source for WPR is NSSO, MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of workers}}{\text{Number of persons in labour force}} \times 100$$

Workforce Participation Ratio, 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total Workforce Participation (All India level)	38.60	5 years
Disaggregation by		
Urban	35.50	

Rural	39.90	
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Source: 'Employment Unemployment Survey, NSSO, MoSPI

Wages earned by male-female in regular/casual employment (Indicator 8.5.3)

8.31 The indicator is defined as the ratio of average wage earnings per day received by casual wage labourers and regular wage/salaried workers of age group 15-59 years. Data source for this indicator is NSSO, MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total wage and/or earning in regular and/or casual workers during reference year}}{\text{Total person – days for which wages are reported as } > 0}$$

Average per Day Wage/Salary of Regular/Salaried Employees, 2011-12

Disaggregationlevel	Rupees		Periodicity
	Rural	Urban	
Average Per Day Wage/Salary of Regular/Salaried Employees (All India level)			5 years
1. Regular wage/ salaried employees	298.96	449.65	
Disaggregated by			5 years
1.1 Male	322.28	469.87	
1.2 Female	201.56	366.15	
2. Casual labour engaged in public works other than MGNREG public works	121.46	-	
Disaggregated by			
2.1 Male	127.39	-	
2.2 Female	110.62	-	
3. Casual labour engaged in MGNREG public works	106.71	-	
Disaggregated by			
3.1 Male	112.46	-	
3.2 Female	101.97	-	
4. Casual labour engaged in works other than public works	138.62	170.10	
Disaggregated by			
4.1 Male	149.32	182.04	

4.2 Female	103.28	110.62	
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Source: NSSO 68th Round (July 2011- June 2012), NSSO, MoSPI

Number of employed persons with disabilities in public services (Indicator 8.5.4)

8.32 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSJ&E.

Total population with disability covered under social protection schemes (Indicator 8.5.5)

8.33 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSJ&E.

Share of unemployed persons in population aged 15-24 years (percentage) (Indicator 8.5.6)

8.34 The data source for this indicator is National Sample Survey Office, (NSSO), MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons in the age group 15-24 years}}{\text{Number of persons in the age group 15-24 years}} \times 100$$

Unemployed Persons in Population Aged 15-24 years, 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	2.90	5 years
Disaggregation by		
Urban	3.90	
Rural	2.60	

Source: 'Employment Unemployment Survey, NSSO, MoSPI

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

8.35 This target has two indicators 8.6.1 and 8.6.2 to monitor the progress made by India to achieve this target. It is intended to measure the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. The indicators developed for this target are:

Unemployment Rate (15-24 years) (Indicator 8.6.1)

8.36 For substantially reducing the proportion of youth not in employment, the unemployment rate is the most appropriate measure. The latest data source for this indicator is NSSO, MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons during reference year}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate (15-24 years), 2011-12

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total unemployed persons in population aged 15-24 in the labour force (All India level)	8.10	5 years
Disaggregation by		
Urban	12.50	
Rural	6.60	

Source: 'Employment Unemployment Survey, NSSO, MoSPI

Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET) (Indicator 8.6.2)

8.37 Data not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSPI.

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 (Target 8.7)

8.38 This target has two indicators 8.7.1 and 8.7.2 for assessing the situation of human trafficking and missing children in India. The indicators developed for monitoring this target are:

Total crimes relating to human trafficking (Indicator 8.7.1)

8.39 The indicator is defined as the total number of cases reported under human trafficking during reference year. The data source for this indicator is National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.

Cases Reported under Human Trafficking, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	6,877	Annual

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Number of missing children (Indicator 8.7.2)

8.40 The indicator is defined as total number of children reported as missing. The data source for this indicator is NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Number of Missing Children, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	60,443	Annual
Disaggregation by Sex		
Girls	36,595	
Boys	23,848	

Source: *Crime in India – Year 2015*, NCRB

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 (Target 8.8)

8.41 This target has four indicators 8.8.1, 8.8.2, 8.8.3 and 8.8.4 to measure the quantum of migrant workers, employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) etc. The indicators developed for this target are:

Number of workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act (Indicator 8.8.1)

8.42 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoL&E.

Number of migrant workers (Indicator 8.8.2)

8.43 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is ORGI.

Number of accidents in factories (Indicator 8.8.3)

8.44 The indicator is defined as number injuries resulting in fatal and non-fatal accidents in factories. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Labour and Employment, which has been obtained from <https://data.gov.in>.

Accidents in Factories, 2013

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total persons injured (All India level)	2,445	Annual
Disaggregation		
Fatal	494	
Non-fatal	1,951	

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment (<https://data.gov.in/resources/state-wise-industrial-injuries-factories-2007-2013>)

Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) (Indicator 8.8.4)

8.45 The indicator is defined as total number of persons to whom employment has been provided under MGNREGA. The data source for the indicator is Department of Rural Development (MGNREGA), Ministry of Rural Development.

Employment generated under MGNREGA, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	7,22,59,479	Annual

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Source: Department of Rural Development(MGNREGA)

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

8.46 For devising and implementing the policies to promote sustainable tourism in India for creating jobs and promoting local culture, two indicators depending upon tourism are devised. These indicators are: -

Percentage change in number of tourists (domestic and foreign) (Indicator 8.9.1)

8.47 The indicator is defined as percentage changes in number of visits to different States/UTs by the domestic and foreign visitors. The data source for the indicator is Market Research Division, Ministry of Tourism. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Difference between number of tourists (domestic +international) in reference year and previous reference year}}{\text{Tourists visited in previous reference year}} \times 100$$

Percentage Change in Number of tourists, 2016 over 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Percentage Change(All India level)	12.70	Annual

Source: Market Research Division, Ministry of Tourism

Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate (Indicator 8.9.2)

8.48 The data source for this indicator is Market Research Division, Ministry of Tourism. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Change in Tourism Direct GDP during current reference year over previous reference year}}{\text{Total Gross Domestic Product during previous reference year}} \times 100$$

Growth Rate in Tourism direct GDP, 2015-16 over 2014-15

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Growth Rate (All India level)	-3.00	Annual

Source: Market Research Division, Ministry of Tourism

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

8.49 To measure the impact of government policies on strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions and to encourage and expand banking, insurance etc. the indicators 8.10.1, 8.10.2, 8.10.3 and 8.10.4 have been developed. These indicators are:

Indicator on Financial Inclusion (Indicator 8.10.1)

8.50 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is RBI.

Proportion of population having Bank accounts (Indicator 8.10.2)

Refined Indicator: Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population

8.51 The indicator is defined as 'Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population'. The data

source for this indicator is Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Bank accounts during reference year}}{\text{Mid-year population during reference year}} \times 1,000$$

Number of Accounts per 1,000 population, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number of Accounts per 1,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	1,425	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Deposit Accounts	1297	
Credit Accounts	128	

Source: RBI

Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 populations (Indicator 8.10.3)

8.52 The data source for the indicator is Reserve Bank of India. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Banking outlet in reference year}}{\text{Mid year population of reference year}} \times 1,00,000$$

Banking outlets per 1,00,000 population, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number per 1,00,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	10.73	Annual

Source: RBI

Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population(Indicator 8.10.4)-

8.53 The indicator is defined as automated Teller Machines have become the instrument of providing banking services across the nation. The data source for the indicators is Reserve Bank of India. The data source for this indicator has been changed to RBI from Department of Financial Services. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Banking outlets in reference year}}{\text{Mid year population in reference year}} \times 100000$$

Automated Teller Machines per 1,00,000 Population, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number per 1,00,000 population	Periodicity
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Total (All India level)	15.69	Annual
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Source: RBI

No. of accounts with Nil/1-5/more than 5 transactions (Indicator 8.10.5)

8.54 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is RBI.

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 (Target 8.a)

8.55 National Indicator not yet evolved.

By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization (Target 8.b)

8.56 This target has one indicator.

Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) (Indicator 8.b.1)

8.57 The indicator is defined as the number of man days created under MGNREGA. MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the rural poor by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment. The data source for this indicator is Department of Rural Development), Ministry of Rural Development.

Man-days created under MGNREGA, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	2,35,14,19,465	Annual

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



CHAPTER 9

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

Goal 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.

9.2 This goal has 8 targets to measure its progress. A total of 18 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of indicator in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	8
2	Number of targets with no indicator	0
3	Total number of indicators	18
4	Number of indicators with data availability	11

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 (Target 9.1)

9.3 This target has three indicators viz., 9.1.1 to 9.1.3 to measure sustainable and resilient infrastructure. These indicators are:

Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (Indicator 9.1.1)

9.4 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoRD.

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (Indicator 9.1.2)

9.5 This indicator consists of three mode of transport system viz., railways, roads and air for measuring passenger movement and freight volumes. Data for this indicator have been collected from Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Passenger and Freight Volumes, by Mode of Transport, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Freight Tones (in Billion)	Passengers (in Billion)	Periodicity
Road Transport*	2,026.10	15.41	Annual
Scheduled Indian Airlines#	0.0009	0.1038	
Indian Railways\$	6,55,605.00	8,107.00	

Source: '*' - Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways; '#', ATR Form 'A' Furnished By All Scheduled Airlines, passengers and cargo carrier by Scheduled Indian Airlines on scheduled domestic and foreign operation for the year 2015-16 and '\$'- Statistical summary, Indian Railways

Gross Capital Formation by industry of use (Indicator 9.1.3)

9.6 This indicator is Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) which is calculated as:

$$GCF = GFCF + CIS + Valuables$$

It is the net addition to fixed assets in the economy, Change in Stocks of Inventories (CIS) and valuables during the accounting period. GCF is estimated using production approach and Expenditure Approach. Capital Formation refers to the addition to capital stocks such as equipment, tools, transportation assets, electricity etc.

9.7 Data is compiled by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). This indicator represents the building of resilient infrastructure, industrialization and innovation leading to inclusive and sustainable growth in achieving this Goal and measuring the target. The data source for the indicator is National Account Division (NAD), MoSPI.

Gross Capital Formation by Industry of Use, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	At Current Price (In Rs. Crore)	At Constant Price (In Rs. Crore)	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	41,73,023	6,80,642	Annual

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

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 (Target 9.2)

9.8 The target is to achieve sustainable industrialization and increase industry's share of employment. To monitor thus target, two indicators are proposed.

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) (Indicator 9.2.1)

9.9 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (Indicator 9.2.2)

9.10 The indicator measures percentage of workers in manufacturing sector in usual status, which includes principal status and subsidiary status, among total workers. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of workers in manufacturing sector}}{\text{Number of workers}} \times 100$$

9.11 The indicator can be used to derive the share of workers in manufacturing sector in usual status among total workers. The data source for this indicator is National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), MoSPI.

Manufacturing Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment, 2011-12

Disaggregation levels	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	12.60	5 years
Disaggregation by		
Rural	8.60	
Urban	23.60	

Source: NSSO, MoSPI

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 (Target 9.3)

9.12 The target has two indicators to monitor its progress.

Share of Household sector in total industry value added (Indicator 9.3.1)

9.13 The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Gross Value Added by Household during reference year}}{\text{Total Gross Value Added during reference year}} \times 100$$

9.14 The indicator measures share of household sector in economy. It would indicate share of household sector in total value added. It represents the extent of informal economy in a country. The data source for this indicator is National Accounts Division (NAD), MoSPI.

Share of Household Sector in Total Industry Value Added, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	43.50	Annual

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Percentage/ Proportion of Credit Flow to MSMEs (as a Percentage of Total Adjusted Net Bank Credit) (Indicator 9.3.2)

9.15 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MSME.

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 (Target 9.4)

9.16 The target has two indicators to monitor its progress.

CO2 equivalent emission per unit of value added (Indicator 9.4.1)

9.17 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added (Indicator 9.4.2)

9.18 The indicator is defined as the ratio of energy use in manufacturing sector (total primary supply) to economic output of the manufacturing sector in terms of GVA. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total primary energy use in manufacturing sector during reference year}}{\text{Economic output of the manufacturing sector in terms of GVA during reference year}} \times 100$$

9.19 The indicator measures energy intensity of manufacturing sector in terms of amount of energy consumed for producing one unit of Gross Domestic Product in manufacturing sector. The data source of the indicator is Economic Statistics Division (ESD), MoSPI.

Energy Use Intensity of Manufacturing Value Added, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Toe/000' rupees	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.00940	Annual

Source: 'Energy Statistics 2018', ESD, CSO, MoSPI

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 (Target 9.5)

9.20 This target has three indicators to monitor its progress.

Percentage share of expenditure in R&D to total GDP (Indicator 9.5.1)

Refined Indicator: Percentage share of government spending on intellectual properties product (Research and Development) to total GDP

9.21 This indicator is referred to percentage share of government spending on intellectual properties product, which is considered as research and development at current price out of GDP at current price during the reference year. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total expenditures on intellectual properties products during reference year}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product during reference year}} \times 100$$

9.22 The indicator measures expenditures on research and development. The data source for this indicator has been changed to NAD, MoSPI .

Share of IPP to total GDP, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	3.52	Annual

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants (Indicator 9.5.2)

9.23 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is DoST.

Total number of patents issued (Indicator 9.5.3)

9.24 The indicator refers to total number of patents granted during 2016 (as on 31st March). Data for the indicator is Department of Industrial Promotion and Policy (DIPP) (now renamed Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Total Patents Granted, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	6,326	Annual

Source: Annual Report 2016-17 'Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks', DIPP

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 (Target 9.a)

9.25 This target has one indicator to monitor its progress.

Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure (Indicator 9.a.1)

9.26 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Finance.

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 (Target 9.b)

9.27 This target has three indicators to monitor its progress.

Share of Intellectual Property Products in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Indicator 9.b.1)

9.28 The indicator measures share of IPP in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at current prices out of GFCF at current prices during reference year. This indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Estimate of IPP GFCF during reference year}}{\text{Estimate of GFCF during reference year}} \times 100$$

where GFCF refers to Gross Fixed Capital Formation

9.29 Estimate of Intellectual Property Products (IPP) indicates capital formation in the sectors of research and development, mineral exploration and evaluation, computer software and databases, and entertainment, literary or artistic originals. The data source of the indicator is NAD, MoSPI.

Share of IPP in total GFCF, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	12.38	Annual

Source: Second revised estimate, NAD, MoSPI

Share of GVA of companies with research & development as main activity in total GVA from Private Corporate Sector (Indicator 9.b.2)

9.30 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSPI.

Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA (Indicator 9.b.3)

9.31 It is the share of contribution of GVA of Information and Computer related activities to total GVA of the economy. The data source of the indicator is NAD, MoSPI. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{GVA of Information and Computer related activities}}{\text{GVA of the total economy}} \times 100$$

Share of IPP in Total GFCF, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Percentage (at current prices)	Percentage (at constant prices)	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	4.18	4.55	Annual

Source: 'National Account Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

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 (Target 9.c)

9.32 This target has two indicators to monitor its progress.

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (Indicator 9.c.1)

Refined Indicator: Number of Internet Subscriptions as percentage of total population

9.33 The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total internet subscriptions during reference year}}{\text{Total mid-year population during reference year}} \times 100$$

9.34 The data source for this indicator is Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications.

Internet Subscriptions as Percentage of Population, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	26.98	Annual

Source: ERU-STT, Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications

Number of broadband subscribers per 10000 persons (Indicator 9.c.2)

9.35 The data source for this indicator is Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of broadband subscriptions during reference year}}{\text{Mid Year population during reference year}} \times 10000$$

Broadband Subscribers per 10,000 Persons, 2015-16

Disaggregation levels	Number of subscribers per 10,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	1,178.81	Annual

Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications



CHAPTER 10
**Reduce inequality within and
among countries**

Goal 10 aims to reduce inequality which persists in income as well as those inter-alia based on age, sex, disability, religion or economic or other status within a country as well as among countries.

10.2 This 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 the need is greatest. A total of 7 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of national indicators in term of monitoring and data availability is given below as

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	10
2	Number of targets with no indicator	6
3	Total number of indicators	7
4	Number of indicators with data availability	2

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 (Target 10.1)

10.3 This target has two indicators to monitor inequality on the basis of consumption expenditure.

Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (Indicator 10.1.1)

10.4 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSPI.

Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure (Indicator 10.1.2)

10.5 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is NITI Aayog.

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 (Target 10.2)

10.6 This target has three indicators 10.2.1, 10.2.2 and 10.2.3. These indicators are:

Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median household expenditure (Indicator 10.2.1)

10.7 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoSPI.

Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government (Indicator 10.2.2)

10.8 This indicator measures percentage of seats held by women representative in Rajya Sabha (Upper House of the Parliament), Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Parliament), State Legislative Assembly, and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Elected or nominated women representatives in Lok Sabha /Rajya Sabha /Legislative Assembly /PRI}}{\text{Total elected or nominated representatives in Lok Sabha /Rajya Sabha /Legislative Assembly /PRI}} \times 100$$

10.9 This indicator has two sources of data, namely, Election Commission of India for data on seats held by women in National Parliament & State Legislative Assembly and Ministry of Panchayati Raj for data on seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Women Representation in National Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government, 2014-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Lok Sabha*	12.80	Annual
Rajya Sabha*	11.40	
Legislative Assembly of all States and UTs\$	-	
Total (All India level)- Panchayati Raj Institutions#	46.140	

Source :**'- "Electoral Statistics Pocket Book", Election Commission of India and Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Note '**' - reference year 2014, '\$' reference year varies from 2012 -16 and '#' - reference year 2016

Proportion of persons from vulnerable groups in elected bodies (Indicator 10.2.3)

Refined Indicator: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected Bodies

10.10 This indicator refers to number seats held by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in elected bodies expressed as percentage of total representatives in elected bodies. Data source for this indicator is Election Commission of India. However, as per availability of data, figures for Lok Sabha only are presented as under:

Persons Belonging to SCs/STs in Lok Sabha, 2014

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	SCs	15.50	Annual
	STs	8.70	

Source: "Electoral Statistics Pocket Book", Election Commission of India

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 (Target 10.3)

10.11 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target

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

10.12 This target has one indicator to measure its progress.

Proportion of budget allocated to North Eastern States (Indicator 10.4.1)

10.13 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Finance.

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

10.14 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

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 (Target 10.6)

10.15 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

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

10.16 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements(Target 10.a)

10.17 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

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(Target 10.b)

10.18 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

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 (Target 10.c)

10.19 This target is to monitor the reduction in remittance cost. To monitor this target, there is one national indicator.

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (Indicator 10.c.1)

10.20 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Finance.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



CHAPTER 11

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

Goal 11 has 10 targets to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

11.2 A total of 16 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of targets under Goal 11. The distribution of national indicator in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	10
2	Number of targets with no indicator	1
3	Total number of indicators	16
4	Number of indicators with data availability	1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums (Target 11.1)

11.3 This target is to achieve adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. The target has three indicators 11.1.1, 11.1.2 and 11.1.3. The indicators developed for monitoring of this target are:

Percentage of Slums/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing(Indicator 11.1.1)

11.4 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

Percentage of Slum Area Covered with basic Services(Indicator 11.1.2)

11.5 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing (Indicator 11.1.3)

11.6 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

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(Target 11.2)

11.7 This target has one national indicator i.e. 11.2.1, which is defined as:

Proportion of cities with efficient urban mobility and public transport (Indicator 11.2.1)

11.8 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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

11.9 This target has three indicators 11.3.1, 11.3.2 and 11.3.3. The indicators developed for monitoring the progress of this target are:

Proportion of cities with integrated development plans (Indicator 11.3.1)

11.10 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

Share of Mixed Land Use Area in overall city land use (Indicator 11.3.2)

11.11 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

Net Density (Indicator 11.3.3)

11.12 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

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

11.13 This target has one national indicator i.e. 11.4.1, which is defined as:

Restoration and Reuse of Historic Buildings (Indicator 11.4.1)

11.14 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations (Target 11.5)

11.15 This target has one national indicator i.e. 11.5.1. The indicator developed for monitoring the progress of this target is:

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Indicator 11.5.1)

11.16 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Home Affairs.

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 (Target 11.6)

11.17 This target has three national indicators i.e. 11.6.1, 11.6.2 and 11.6.3. The indicators developed for monitoring the progress of this target are:

Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities (Indicator 11.6.1)

11.18 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) (Indicator 11.6.2)

11.19 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) above mean level (Indicator 11.6.3)

11.20 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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 (Target 11.7)

11.21 This target has one national indicator i.e. 11.7.1. The indicator developed for monitoring the progress of this target is:

Per Capita Availability of Green Spaces (Indicator 11.7.1)

11.22 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

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

11.23 The national indicator developed for monitoring the progress of this target is 11.a.1, which is defined as:

Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (Indicator 11.a.1)

11.24 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

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 (Target 11.b)

11.25 This target has two indicators i.e. 11.b.1 and 11.b.2. The indicators developed for monitoring the progress of this target are:

Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Indicator 11.b.1)

11.26 This indicator measures adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Data source for this indicator is National Disaster Management Authority, MHA.

Adoption and Implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies, 2009

Disaggregation level	Value	Periodicity
Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030(All India level)	Yes	Annual

Source: National Disaster Management Authority, MHA

Proportion of State and local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Indicator 11.b.2)

11.27 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Home Affairs.

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

11.28 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



CHAPTER 12

**Ensure sustainable
consumption and production patterns**

Goal 12 aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

- 12.2 This Goal has 11 targets to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. A total of 17 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of national indicator in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	11
2	Number of targets with no indicator	1
3	Total number of indicators	17
4	Number of indicators with data availability	2

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 (Target 12.1)

- 12.3 This target has one indicator i.e. 12.1.1. The indicator developed for monitoring of this target is:

Formulation of national SCP framework and integration of SCP with national/State planning process (Indicator 12.1.1)

- 12.4 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (Target 12.2)

- 12.5 This Target has one indicator i.e. 12.2.1. The indicator developed for monitoring of this target is:

Percentage variation in per capita use of natural resources (Indicator 12.2.1)

- 12.6 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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 (Target 12.3)

- 12.7 This target has two national indicators i.e. 12.3.1 and 12.3.2. The indicators developed for monitoring of this target are:

Per capita food availability (Indicator 12.3.1)

- 12.8 This indicator measures per capita food availability. The data source for this indicator is Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of

Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

Food Availability per Capita per Year, 2015

Disaggregation level	Kg per year per person	Periodicity
Total Food Grains Available (All India level)	169.80	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Cereals	153.80	
Pulses	16.00	

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, DAC&FW, MoAFW.

Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice (Indicator 12.3.2)

12.9 This indicator measures post harvest storage and distribution losses. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (MoCAF&PD).

Post Harvest Storage Losses in Stocks of Wheat and Rice, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Post harvest storage losses(Wheat+ Rice)(All India level)	-0.08	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Wheat	-0.31	
Rice	0.18	

Source: MoCAF&PD, Note: (-) indicates Gain

Post Harvest Distribution Losses in Stocks of Wheat and Rice, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Post harvest transit losses(Wheat+ Rice)(All India level)	0.30	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Wheat	0.23	
Rice	0.36	

Source: MoCAF&PD

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 (Target 12.4)

12.10 This target has indicators, 12.4.1, 12.4.2 and 12.4.3. The indicators developed for monitoring of this target are:

Developing national secondary resource policy framework(Indicator 12.4.1)

12.11 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Development of national policy for environmentally sound management of hazardous chemical and waste (Indicator 12.4.2)

12.12 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Implementation of National Action Plan for fulfilling obligations of various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) ratified (Indicator 12.4.3)

12.13 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (Target 12.5)

12.14 This target has three indicators, 12.5.1, 12.5.2 and 12.5.3. The indicators developed for monitoring of this target are:

Number of waste recycling plants installed (Indicator 12.5.1)

12.15 Data is not available.

Number of municipal corporations using waste segregation techniques(Indicator 12.5.2)

12.16 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

Number of municipal corporations banning use of plastic (Indicator 12.5.3)

12.17 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA.

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

12.18 This target has one indicator 12.6.1.

Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports (Indicator 12.6.1)

12.19 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

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

12.20 This target has one indicator 12.7.1.

Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the Central Ministries/States/UTs (Numbers)(Indicator 12.7.1)

12.21 Information is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Finance.

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

12.22 This target has two indicators 12.8.1 and 12.8.2. The indicators developed for monitoring of this target are:

Develop icon on sustainable development(Indicator 12.8.1)

12.23 Information is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Government to Celebrate year on Sustainable development(Indicator 12.8.2)

12.24 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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

12.25 National Indicator not yet evolved.

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

12.26 This target has one indicator 12.b.1.

Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and action plans implemented with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools(Indicator 12.b.1)

12.27 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Tourism.

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(Target 12.c)

12.28 This target has two indicators. The indicators developed for monitoring of this target are:

Subsidy per unit of fossil fuel consumption (Indicator 12.c.1)

12.29 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Finance.

Tax per unit of fossil fuel consumption (Indicator 12.c.2)

12.30 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Finance.

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



CHAPTER 13

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

Goal 13 aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

13.2 This Goal has 5 targets to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. A total of 4 indicators have been identified at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of national indicator in term of monitoring and data availability is shown in the following table

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	5
2	Number of targets with no indicator	2
3	Total number of indicators	4
4	Number of indicators with data availability	0

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries(Target 13.1)

13.3 This target has one indicator 13.1.1 to measure its progress. The indicator developed for monitoring of this target is:

Number of States with strategies for enhancing adaptive capacity and dealing with climate extreme weather events (Indicator 13.1.1)

13.4 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (Target 13.2)

13.5 This target has two indicators 13.2.1 and 13.2.2. The indicators developed for monitoring of this target are:

Pre 2020 action achievements of pre 2020 Goals as per country priority (Indicator 13.2.1)

13.6 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals in post 2020 period (Indicator 13.2.2)

13.7 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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

13.8 This target has only one national indicator (13.3.1) for monitoring its progress. The indicator 13.3.1 is defined as:

Number of States that have integrated climate mitigation and adaptation in education curricula and outreach programs (Indicator 13.3.1)

13.9 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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

13.10 National indicator has not yet developed under this target.

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 (Target 13.b)

13.11 National indicator has not yet developed under this target.



CHAPTER 14
**Conserve and sustainably use
the oceans, seas and marine
resources for sustainable
development**

Goal 14 of SDGs aims to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as address the impact of ocean acidification. Enhancing conservation and sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing the oceans.

14.2 This Goal has 10 targets to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. In order to achieve the objective of the Goal 14, a total of 13 indicators are identified. The distribution of indicators in term of monitoring and data availability is asbelow:

Sl	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	10
2	Number of targets with no indicator	2
3	Total number of indicators	13
4	Number of indicators with data availability	3

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

14.3 This target has three indicators 14.1.1, 14.1.2 and 14.1.3. The target is to reduce marine pollution. The details of the indicators are given below:

Health index of area of coastal water (percentage change) (Indicator 14.1.1)

14.4 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Earth Science.

Number of sewage treatment plants installed along the coast and construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Indicator 14.1.2)

14.5 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MHUA and MoDW&S.

Percentage change in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal States (Indicator 14.1.3)

14.6 This indicator measures percentage change in use of nitrogen fertilizers. Data source for this indicator is Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW). The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Change in consumption of nitrogen in coastal states during 2015–16 over 2014–15}}{\text{Consumption of nitrogen in coastal states during 2014–15}} \times 100$$

Use of Nitrogen Fertilizers, 2015-16 over 2014-15

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All Coastal States)	0.35	Annual

Source: DAC&FW, MoAFW

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 (Target 14.2)

14.7 This target has three indicators 14.2.1, 14.2.2 and 14.2.3 to measure its progress. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the data source for the all the indicators. But out of these three indicators, data on only two indicators are available. These indicators are:

Percentage change in area under mangroves (Indicator 14.2.1)

14.8 The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{(\text{Area under Mangrove cover in the period (t)} - (\text{Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2)})}{\text{Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2)}} \times 100$$

14.9 The indicator is defined as the percentage change in mangroves during reference year over previous reference year. Data is available in two years. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

Area under Mangroves, 2015 over 2013

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	2.43	Biennial

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2013& 2015, Forest Survey of India (FSI), MoEF&CC

Implementation of Coastal Zone Regulation Notification of 2011 (Indicator 14.2.2)

14.10 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Percentage change in Marine Protected Areas (MPA) (Indicator 14.2.3)

14.11 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels (Target 14.3)

14.12 This target has one indicator 14.3.1. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Coral health index of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (Indicator 14.3.1)

14.13 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Earth Science.

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 (Target 14.4)

14.14 This target has one indicator 14.4.1.

Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in fishing (Indicator 14.4.1)

14.15 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is DAC&FW, MoAFW.

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 (Target 14.5)

14.16 This target has two indicator 14.5.1 and 14.5.2.

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (Indicator 14.5.1)

14.17 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Percentage change in area under mangroves (Indicator 14.5.2)

14.18 The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{(\text{Area under mangrove cover in the period } (t) - (\text{Area under mangrove cover in period } (t-2)))}{\text{Area under mangrove cover in period } (t-2)} \times 100$$

14.19 The indicator is defined as the percentage change in mangroves during reference year over previous reference year. Data is available in two years. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

Area under Mangroves, 2015 over 2013

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	2.43	Biennial

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2013& 2015, Forest Survey of India (FSI), MoEF&CC

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 (Target 14.6)

14.20 National indicator is yet to develop for this target.

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 (Target 14.7)

14.21 National indicator is yet to develop for this target.

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 (Target 14.a)

14.22 This target has one indicator 14.a.1.

Allocation of budget resources for research as per the EEZ or coastal line (Indicator14.a.1)

14.23 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets (Target 14.b)

14.24 This target has one indicator 14.b.1.

Assistance to the traditional / artisanal fishers for procurement of FRP boats and other associated fishing implements (Indicator 14.b.1)

14.25 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, MoAFW.

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” (Target 14.c)

14.26 This target has one indicator 14.c.1.

Percentage compliance of international laws (Indicator 14.c.1)

14.27 Data is not available. The data source Ministry is MoES.



CHAPTER 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

Goal 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

15.2 In order to achieve the objective of this Goal, a total of 12 targets containing 21 indicators are identified. The distribution of indicators in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	12
2	Number of targets with no indicator	0
3	Total number of indicators	21
4	Number of indicators with data availability	4

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

15.3 This target has two indicators 15.1.1 and 15.1.2. Out of these two indicators, data is available for only one indicator.

Forest area as a proportion of total land (Indicator 15.1.1)

Refined Indicator: Forest Area as a proportion of total geographical area.

15.4 The indicator is defined as the percentage of forest area in square kilometers to the total geographical area of the country. The data source for this indicator is Forest Survey of India (FSI), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The indicator is computed as :

$$\frac{\text{Recorded forest area}}{\text{Total geographical area}} \times 100$$

15.5 The term 'Forest Area' or 'Recorded Forest Area (RFA)' refers to all the geographic areas recorded as 'Forests' in government records. RFA mainly consists of Reserved Forests (RF) and Protected Forests (PF), which has been notified under the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927 or its counterpart State Acts. Besides RFs & PFs, the RFA may also include all such areas, which have been recorded as forests in the revenue records or have been constituted so under any State Act or Local Laws.

Forest Area out of Geographical Area, 2015-17

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Forest area as a percentage of geographical area (All India level)	0.23	Biennial

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2015 and 2017, FSI, MoEF&CC

Percentage of Tree Outside Forest (TOF) in total forest cover ([Indicator 15.1.2](#))

15.6 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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 ([Target 15.2](#))

This target has four indicators 15.2.1, 15.2.2, 15.2.3 and 15.2.4. The data source for these indicators is MoEF&CC.

Percentage change in Forest Area coverage ([Indicator 15.2.1](#))

15.7 The indicator is defined as change in forest area expressed in percentage. The data source for this indicator is Forest Survey of India, MoEF&CC. The data for this indicator is available with a two year periodicity.

15.8 The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{(\text{Recorded Forest Area in the period } t) - (\text{Recorded Forest Area in period } (t-2))}{\text{Recorded Forest Area in period } (t-2)} \times 100$$

Change in Forest Area Coverage, 2015 over 2013

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.37	Biennial

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2013 and 2015, FSI, MoEF&CC

Total area covered under different afforestation schemes ([Indicator 15.2.2](#))

15.9 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Total tree cover achieved outside forest area ([Indicator 15.2.3](#))

15.10 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Total tree cover achieved outside forest area ([Indicator 15.2.4](#))

15.11 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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 (Target 15.3)

15.12 This target has three indicators 15.3.1, 15.3.2 and 15.3.3. The indicators developed to monitor this target are:

Percentage of degraded area restored (Indicator 15.3.1)

15.13 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

Increasing Tree / forest cover in degraded area (Indicator 15.3.2)

15.14 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

Percentage increase in net sown area (Indicator 15.3.3)

15.15 Net area sown represents the total area sown with crops and orchards. The percentage increase in the net area sown is the change in the net area sown in a particular year calculated as a percent of net area sown in previous year. Area sown more than once in the same year is counted only once in case of new area sown. The data source for this indicator is Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), MoAFW. This indicator measures percentage increase in net sown area.

Change in Net Sown Area, 2013-14 Over 2012-13

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Totalpercentage increase in net sown area(All India level)	-0.92	Annual

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, DAC&FW, MoAFW

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 (Target 15.4)

15.16 This target has four indicators 15.4.1, 15.4.2 15.4.3 and 15.4.4.

Increase in forest / vegetative cover in mountain areas (Indicator 15.4.1)

15.17 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Restoration of water bodies / stream in mountain areas (Indicator 15.4.2)

15.18 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Conservation of local wildlife species (Indicator 15.4.3)

15.19 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

Increase in per capita income of mountain dwellers (Indicator 15.4.4)

15.20 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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 (Target 15.5)

15.21 This target has one indicator 15.5.1.

Red List Index (Indicator 15.5.1)

15.22 Data is not available. The data source Ministry is MoEF&CC.

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 (Target 15.6)

15.23 This target has one indicator 15.6.1.

Number of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) agreements signed (Indicator 15.6.1)

15.24 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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 (Target 15.7)

15.25 This target has one indicator 15.7.1.

Percentage reduction in traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (Indicator 15.7.1)

15.26 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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 (Target 15.8)

15.27 This target has one indicator 15.8.1.

Percentage change in prevention and control of invasive alien species (Indicator 15.8.1)

15.28 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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

15.29 This target has one national indicator.

Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategies Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Indicator 15.9.1)

15.30 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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

15.31 This target has one indicator 15.a.1.

Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem (Indicator 15.a.1)

15.32 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

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 (Target 15.b)

15.33 This target has one indicator 15.b.1.

Percentage of fund utilized for environmental conservation (Indicator 15.b.1)

Refined Indicator: Percentage of government spending on environmental protection

15.34 This indicator is defined as the percentage of fund utilized for environmental conservation. Data source for this indicator has been changed to National Account Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in place of Ministry of Finance. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total government expenditures on environmental protection during reference year}}{\text{Total government expenditures during reference year}} \times 100$$

Fund Utilized for Environmental Protection,2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.05	Annual

Source: National Account Statistics 2017-18, NAD, CSO, MoSPI

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 (Target 15.c)

15.35 This target has one indicator 15.c.1.

Number of detection and prevention of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (Indicator 15.c.1)

15.36 Data is not available. The data source for this indicator is MoEF&CC.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



CHAPTER 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**

Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all level.

16.2 Goal 16 has 12 targets to achieve. A total of 18 national indicators are identified. The distribution of national indicators in terms of monitoring and data availability is as below:

SL	Item	Number
1	Number of targets	12
2	Number of targets with no indicator	3
3	Total number of indicators	18
4	Number of indicators with data availability	16

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (Target 16.1)

16.3 This target is to reduce violent forms of crimes. To monitor this target, there are two indicators 16.1.1 and 16.1.2. These indicators are:

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population (Indicator 16.1.1)

16.4 The indicator is defined as no of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population. This indicator is widely used to measure the most extreme form of violent crime and it also provides a direct indication of lack of security. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is data source for this indicator. The indicator is computed as :

$$\frac{\text{Number of victims reported under Murder (IPC Section 302 IPC)}}{\text{Mid-year population during reference year}} \times 100,000$$

Intentional Homicide(murder) per 1,00,000 population, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number of victims per 1,00,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	2.60	Annual
Disaggregation by sex		
Male	3.70	
Female	1.50	

Source: 'Crime in India', NCRB

Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (Indicator 16.1.2)

16.5 This indicator is defined as total number of persons who have been victims of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population. NCRB is the data source for this indicator. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of persons reported as victims of physical or psychological or sexual violence}}{\text{Mid-year population during reference year}} \times 100000$$

Population Subjected to Physical, Psychological or Sexual Violence, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	43.7	Annual
Disaggregation by sex		
Male	30.0	
Female	58.3	

Source: 'Crime in India' NCRB. Female also includes transgender

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children (Target 16.2)

16.6 This target has three indicators 16.2.1, 16.2.2 and 16.2.3 to monitor its progress. These indicators are:

Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation (Indicator 16.2.1)

Refined Indicator: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.7 The rate of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Persons reported as rescued from human trafficking during reference year}}{\text{Mid-year population during reference year}} \times 100000$$

16.8 Section 370 of IPC states that trafficking in persons is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. NCRB is the data source for this indicator.

Victims rescued from Human Trafficking per 100,000 population, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number of victims per 1,00,000 population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	1.99	Annual
Disaggregation by sex		
Male	1.31	
Female	2.73	

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year (Per lakh children) (Indicator 16.2.2)

16.9 The indicator is defined as the proportion of crime committed against children during the reference year. NCRB is the data source for this indicator. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of child victim during reference year}}{\text{Mid-year population of children during reference year}} \times 100000$$

Rate of Crime Committed against Children, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number of child victims per 100,000 child population	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	22.10	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India', NCRB.

Number of Missing Children (Indicator 16.2.3)

16.10 The indicator is defined as absolute number of children (below 18 years of age) reported as missing at police stations. National Crime Records Bureau is data source for this indicator

Number of Missing Children, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	60,443	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Male	23,848	
Female	36,595	

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB.

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all (Target 16.3)

16.11 This target has two indicators i.e. 16.3.1 and 16.3.2 to measure its progress. These indicators are:

Number of courts per lakh population (Indicator 16.3.1)

16.12 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Law and Justice.

Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population (Indicator 16.3.2)

16.13 Data is not available. Data source for this indicator is Ministry of Law and Justice.

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime (Target 16.4)

16.14 This target has two indicators i.e. 16.4.1 and 16.4.2 to measure its progress. These indicators are:

Number of cases under the Arms Act (Indicator 16.4.1)

16.15 The indicator is defined as number of cases registered under the Arms Act, 1959. NCRB is data source for this indicator.

The Arms Act Cases, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	51,158	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB.

Value of Property Stolen & Recovered and Percentage Recovery (Indicator 16.4.2)

16.16 This indicator is defined as proportion of stolen property recovered to the total property stolen. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Sum of value (in INR Cr.) of stolen property recovered during reference calendar year}}{\text{Sum of value (in INR Cr.) of all property stolen during the reference calendar year}} \times 100000$$

16.17 Stolen properties serve as important component of illicit financial flow and prevalence of organised crimes in the country. It gives only the total value (in INR Cr.) of property which has been stolen and property recovered (in INR Cr.) reported under the crime heads namely Dacoity, Criminal Trespass/Burglary, Theft (Section 379 to 380, 381 & 382 IPC), Robbery (Sec. 392 to 394, 397 & 398 IPC), Snatching. National Crime Records Bureau is data source for this indicator.

Property Stolen & Recovered and Percentage Recovery, 2015

Disaggregation level	Property Stolen (in INR Crore)	Property recovered (in INR Crore)	Percentage recovery	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	8,210.40	1,350.20	16.40	Annual

Source: 'Crime in India 2015' National Crime Records Bureau.

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms (Target 16.5)

16.18 This target has one indicator to measure its progress. The indicator is:

Persons Arrested In Total Cognizable Crime Cases under Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of Indian Penal Code(IPC) (Indicator 16.5.1)

16.19 The indicator is defined as total number of persons arrested in all cognizable crime cases under Section 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC i.e. Section 409 of IPC, Section 120-B of IPC 1860 in connection with offences under Prevention of

Corruption Act and Section 109 of IPC 1860 in connection with offences under PC Act. The data source for this indicator is NCRB.

Persons Arrested under Corruption Offences, 2015

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	6,223	Annual
Disaggregation by		
Prevention of Corruption Act	5,583	
Section 409 of IPC	607	
Section 120B of IPC connecting PC Act	33	

Source: 'Crime in India 2015', NCRB.

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

16.20 This target has three indicators i.e. 16.6.1, 16.6.2 and 16.6.3 to measure its progress. These indicators are:

Number of Government services provided online to citizens (Indicator 16.6.1)

16.21 This indicator is defined as number of Government services provided online to citizens

Government Services Provided Online to Citizens, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	3577	Annual

Source: e-Taal, Ministry of Electronic and IT

Percentage of RTI queries responded (Indicator 16.6.2)

16.22 This indicator is defined as percentage of cases under the Right to Information (RTI) Act that were disposed by the relevant authorities. Central Information Commission (CIC) is data source for this indicator. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total RTI application cases disposed}}{\text{Total number of RTI requests for the disposal}} \times 100$$

RTI Queries Responded, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	81.76	Annual

Source: "Annual Report", CIC

Number of applications filed with institutions coming under Right To Information Act (Indicator 16.6.3)

16.23 This indicator is defined as number of cases (applications) filed under the RTI Act. CIC is data source for this indicator. This indicator is computed as:

Opening Balance of RTI Requests at the beginning of the year 2015 +(plus) number of RTI requests received during the reference year 2015-16.

Number of RTI Applications, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Number	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	11,65,217	Annual

Source : "Annual Report", CIC

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (Target 16.7)

16.24 This target has two indicators i.e. 16.7.1 and 16.7.2 to measure its progress. These indicators are:

Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government (Indicator 16.7.1)

16.25 This indicator measures percentage of seats held by women representative in RajyaSabha (Upper House of the Parliament), LokSabha (Lower House of the Parliament), State Legislative Assembly, and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The indicator is computed as

$$\frac{\text{Elected or nominated women representative in Lok Sabha ,/RajyaSabha /Legislative Assembly /PRI}}{\text{Total elected or Nominated representative in Lok Sabha ,/RajyaSabha /Legislative Assembly /PRI}} \times 100$$

16.26 This indicator has two sources of data, namely, Election Commission of India for data on seats held by women in National Parliament & State Legislative Assembly and Ministry of Panchayati Raj for data on seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Women Representation in National Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government, 2014-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Lok Sabha*	12.80	Annual
Rajya Sabha*	11.40	
Legislative Assembly of all States and UTs\$	-	
Total (All India level)- Panchayati Raj Institutions#	46.140	

Source : ** - "Electoral Statistics Pocket Book", Election Commission of India and Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Note ** - reference year 2014, '\$' reference year varies from 2012 -16 and '#' - reference year 2016

Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies (Indicator 16.7.2)

Refined Indicator: Proportion of SC/ST persons in elected bodies

16.27 This indicator refers to number seats held by persons from vulnerable groups i.e. persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Parliament) expressed as percentage of total representatives in Lok Sabha. Data is collected from Election Commission of India.

Persons Belonging to SCs/STs in Lok Sabha, 2014

Disaggregation level		Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	SCs	15.50	Annual
	STs	8.70	

Source : "Electoral Statistics Pocket Book", Election Commission of India

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

16.28 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target

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

16.29 This target has two indicators i.e. 16.9.1 and 16.9.2 to monitor its progress. These indicators are:

Percentage of births registered (Indicator 16.9.1)

16.30 The indicator is defined as percentage of births registered with a civil authority out of total birth occurred in a year. Office of Registrar General (ORGI), India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is data source for this indicator. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of birth registered with civil authority during year}}{\text{Number of estimated birth for the year}} \times 100$$

where,

number of estimated birth events for a year =

Mid – year population × Birth Rate from Sample Registration System

Percentage of Births Registered, 2015

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	88.30	Annual

Source - Vital Statistics of India based on Civil Registration system”, ORGI, MHA

Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar (Indicator 16.9.2)

16.31 This indicator is defined as percentage of population covered under Aadhaar . The data source for this indicator is Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI). This indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Aadhaar issued as on 31st March of the reference year}}{\text{Population as per the Population Census, 2011}} \times 100$$

Population Covered under Aadhaar, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent*	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	82.60	Annual

Source: (* as on 31st March, 2016), UIDAI.

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

16.32 This target has one indicator to measure its progress. The indicator is:

Percentage of RTI queries responded (Indicator 16.10.1)

16.33 This indicator is defined as percentage of cases under the Right to Information Act (RTI) that were disposed by the relevant authorities. CIC is the data source for this indicator. The indicator is computed as:

$$\frac{\text{Total RTI application cases disposed}}{\text{Total RTI requests for the disposal}} \times 100$$

RTI Queries Responded, 2015-16

Disaggregation level	Percent	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	81.76	Annual

Source: "Annual Report", CIC.

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 (Target 16.a)

16.34 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

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

16.35 National Indicator not yet evolved for this target.

ANNEXURE - 1

(Metadata)

Annexure-1 (SDG-1)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.1.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1 : End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	Target	1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
3	Indicator	1.1.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
4	Computation/ 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 Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the 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 methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) based on Mixed Reference Period
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	NITI Aayog
6	Data Reference Period	2011-12
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	5 Years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2011-12
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://niti.gov.in/state-statistics

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.1.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	Target	1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
3	Indicator	1.1.2: Poverty Gap Ratio
4	Computation/ 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. The data source for this indicator is NITI Aayog. It measures based on consumption expenditure approach.
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	NITI Aayog
6	Data Reference Period	2011-12
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	5 Years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2011-12
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/mdg_2_july15_1.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.1.		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	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
3	Indicator	1.3.1:Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance during survey period b)Denominator: Total estimated number of households during same period c)Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1 : End Poverty in all its form everywhere
2	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
3	Indicator	1.3.2: Number of Beneficiaries under Anganwadi Services Scheme (ICDS)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of registered beneficiaries getting benefit under Anganwadi Services Scheme. b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Ministry of Women and Child Development
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	March 2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	www.icds-wcd.nic.in / www.icds-cas.gov.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.4		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
2	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
3	Indicator	1.3.4 : Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided bank credit linkage
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided bank credit linkage refers to number of SHGs to which loan was disbursed during reference year. a.) Numerator: Number of SHGs to which loan has been disbursed during reference year b.) Denominator: Nil c.) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development(NABARD)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://www.nabard.org/financialreport.aspx?cid=505&id=24 Annual Report of NABARD https://www.nabard.org/demo/auth/writereaddata/File/Highlights%20of%20the%20SHG-Bank%20Linkage%20Programme%202015-16.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.5		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere
2	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
3	Indicator	1.3.5 : Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit
4	Computation description of Indicator	The indicator is percentage of women receiving maternity benefit under maternity benefit schemes out of total women, belonging to eligible age group, surveyed during survey period of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) a) Numerator : Number of women belonging to eligible age group (15-45 years) benefitted under maternity benefit schemes reported during reference year b) Denominator : Total number of women of eligible age group reported during reference year c) Multiplier : 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. (National Family Health Survey) Note: Data source has been changed from Ministry of Women and Child Development to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NFHS)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 Years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4(2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.3.6		
SI No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	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
3	Indicator	1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Old Age Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the government
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of beneficiaries (classified as senior citizens i.e. Population of or above the age of 60) in old age homes funded by Government of India. b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
6	Data Reference Period	2016-17
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/Annexure-II.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.4.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	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
3	Indicator	1.4.3:Proportion of population (Urban/Rural) living in households with access to electricity
	Refined Indicator	1.4.3 : Percentage of household with access to electricity
4	Computation /description of Indicator	The indicator is percentage of household with electricity as reported during survey period a) Numerator : householdswith electricity duringsurvey period b) Denominator : households during surveyed period c) Multiplier : 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Ministry of Health &Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) Note: Data source has been changed from Ministry of Power to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NFHS)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4(2015-16) (National Report Table-11.13)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.4.4		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2	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
3	Indicator	1.4.4 : Proportion of homeless population to total population
4	Computation / description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Houseless population. b) Denominator: Total population c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
6	Data Reference Period	2011
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	10 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	Census of India 2011
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.4.5		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1 : End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	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.
3	Indicator	1.4.5 : Proportion of adult population having bank accounts
	Refined indicator	1.4.5: Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population
4	Computation /description of Indicator	<p>Data on population having bank accounts inter-alia at least one bank account is not available with RBI. However, number of accounts (which include credit accounts or debit account or both) is available with RBI. Though a single person may have multiple accounts, number of accounts are considered here as number of persons. This available data can be used as proxy indicator for the proposed indicator.</p> <p>Hence considering the constraint of data availability, the indicator is defined as proportion of population having bank accounts.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Bank account during reference year b) Denominator: Total mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier : 1000</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Numerator : Reserve Bank of India Denominator : Registrar General of India,(RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 (as on 31 st March)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate per '000 population
9	Latest Data Availability	<p>March 2017 (Banking Statistics Returns – 1&2 submitted by Scheduled Commercial Banks)</p> <p>RBI collects and publishes report using BSR-1 and BSR-2 on annual basis. Since December-2014, BSR-1 data are</p>

		also collected at quarterly intervals from the SCBs in India, excluding the RRBs
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>For numerator: www.dbie.rbi.org.in</p> <p>Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India – Volume 46, March 2017 (https://dbie.rbi.org.in/BOE/OpenDocument/1608101727/OpenDocument/opendoc/openDocument.faces?logonSuccessful=true&shareId=0)</p> <p>For denominator: file:///C:/Users/Annu/Downloads/Population%20Projection%20Report%202006%20by%20RGI.pdf</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.4.6		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	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.
3	Indicator	1.4.6: Number of mobile telephones as percentage of total population.
	Refined indicator	1.4.6 : Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Number of mobile telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population a) Numerator: Telephone subscriptions during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Numerator: TRAI or D/o Telecommunications. Denominator : RGI, MHA (Mid-year projected population as on 1 st July)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Monthly
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2018(Upto April)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	www.dot.gov.in https://www.trai.gov.in/release-publication/reports/performance-indicators-reports

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 1.a.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	1:End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	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
3	Indicator	1.a.2 : Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
4	Computation /description of Indicator	Percentage of government spending on essentials services, which include current expenditure and capital expenditure and net investment in stock out of total government expenditures during reference year. a) Numerator: Government expenditures on essential services during reference year. b) Denominator: Government total expenditures during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	National Accounts Division (NAD),Central Statistics Office (CSO),Ministry of Statistics &Programme Implementation
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.nic.in/data http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S4.2.pdf

Annexure-1 (SDG-2)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.1.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.1.1 :Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of children under 5 years of age (i.e. 0 – 59 months)whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median b) Denominator: Number of children in age group 0-59 months c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.1.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.1.2: Proportion of population (marginalized and vulnerable)with access to food grains at subsidized prices
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Computed as: Percentage(proportion) of population(marginalised and vulnerable) with access to food grain and subsidised prices under TPDS under category 'Priority Households and Antyodaya Anna Yojnahouseholds under National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA 2013).</p> <p>a) Numerator: Number of persons receiving benefit under NFSA 2013 in the reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Total population in the reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution
6	Data Reference Period	2013
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.1		
SI No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.2.1 : Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are stunted (i.e. children who are short for age) (children whose height-for-age is below minus – 2 times standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median.) a) Numerator :Stunted children aged 0-59 months b) Denominator : Total number of children age 0-59 months whose height is measured c) Multiplier : 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.2.2 : Percentage of children under 5 years who are wasted
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed 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.) a) Numerator: Wastednumber of children aged 0–59 b) Denominator: Number of children aged 0–59 months whose weight is measured c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.2.3: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI<18.5 kg/sq. metre)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Computed as: 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. metre), resulting from mass in kilograms and height in metres.</p> <p>a)Numerator: Number of women age 15-49 years with BMI <18.5 kg/sq. metre)</p> <p>b)Denominator: Total number of women age 15-49 years whose height and weight are measured</p> <p>c)Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.4		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.2.4 : Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic(Hb<11.0g/dl)
	Refined Indicator	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic(Hb<12.0g/dl)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (Hb<12.0 g/dl) a) Numerator: Number of women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic b) Denominator: Number of pregnant women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100 Note: g/dl refer as gram per deci litre
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.2.5		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.2.5: Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of anaemic children aged 6-59 months b) Denominator: Number of children aged 6-59 months whose Haemoglobin level is measured c) Multiplier: 100 (g/dl refer as gram per deci litre)
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health & family Welfare (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)(NRT 10.12)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.3.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
2	Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of smallscale 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
3	Indicator	2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (yield per hectare)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator : Production of wheat and rice b) Denominator : Area under wheat and rice cultivation c) Multiplier :1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare/ Agriculture Statistics Division, DES (DAC&FW)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Kg per hectare
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://agricoop.nic.in/ https://eands.dacnet.nic.in/

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.5.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
2	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.
3	Indicator	2.5.1 : No of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18 degree Celsius) at National Gene bank
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Total number of accessions available for collection & conservation during calendar year a) Numerator: Number of accessions conserved in the base collection (-18 degree Celsius) at National Gene bank b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier : Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	<u>Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare/ Department of Agricultural Research and Education(ICAR-NBPGR) , National Bureau of Plant Genetic resources</u>
6	Data Reference Period	2017
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	-
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.nbpgr.ernet.in:8080/PGRPortal www.nbpgr.ernet.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.5.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
2	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.
3	Indicator	2.5.2 : Conservation of germplasm (in number)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: The number of accessions augmented and conserved in Long Term Storage for sustainable use a) Numerator: Number of accessions augmented and conserved under long term storage (LTS) during a calendar year b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier : Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	<u>Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare/ Department of Agricultural Research and Education(ICAR-NBPGR) , national bureau of Plant Genetic resources</u>
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	-
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.nbpgr.ernet.in:8080/PGRPortal www.nbpgr.ernet.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.a.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.a.1: Percentage share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to GVA in agriculture
	Refined Indicator	2.a.1: Percentage share of Intellectual Property Product (Research & Development) to total GVA in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>The indicator measures extent of expenditure in intellectual property products which is related to research and development in agriculture sector.</p> <p>a) Numerator:Total Expenditure on IPP in Agriculture, forestry & fishing during reference year.</p> <p>b) Denominator:Gross Value Added in agriculture, forestry during reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>http://www.mospi.gov.in/node/17651</p> <p>http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S4.2.pdf</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 2.a.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2	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
3	Indicator	2.a.2 : Proportion of public investment in agriculture to GVA in agriculture.
	Refined indicator	2.a.2: Percentage of Government investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) in agriculture to GVA in agriculture
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>Gross Value Added is defined as the production of a product in a manner that enhances its value. GVA = Value of Gross output –Value of intermediate consumption.</p> <p>d) Numerator: Total government expenditures on agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year.</p> <p>e) Denominator: GVA of agriculture, forestry and fishing during reference year</p> <p>f) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>http://www.mospi.gov.in/node/17651</p> <p>http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S4.2.pdf</p>

Annexure-1 (SDG-3)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.1.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3 : Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	Target	3.1 : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3	Indicator	3.1.1 : Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Maternal death during three reference year. b) Denominator: Live births under SRS during three reference year. c) Multiplier: 1,00,000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
6	Data Reference Period	2014-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate per 1,00,000 live births
9	Latest Data Availability	2014-16 (Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2014-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/mmr_bulletin_2011-13.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.1.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	Target	3.1 : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3	Indicator	3.1.2 : Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel(period 5 years)
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel in delivery during last five years</p> <p>b) Denominator: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	5 years preceding the survey period(2015-16)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.1.3		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3	Indicator	3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel(period 1 years)
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel in delivery during last one year.</p> <p>b) Denominator: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period</p> <p>c) Multiplier (if any): 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	1 year preceding the survey period(2015-16)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.1.4		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3	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)
4	Computation description of Indicator	a)Numerator: Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times for their most recent live birth b)Denominator: Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period c)Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	Most recent birth during a given period (like 5 years or 1 year) preceding the survey(2015-16)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.2.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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.
3	Indicator	3.2.1: Under-five Mortality Rate
4	Computation 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 1000 live births. a) Numerator: Estimated Infant deaths (< 1 year) and deaths among children of age (1-4 years) during the given year b) Denominator: Estimated Live births and population in the age group (1-4 years) during the given year c) Multiplier: 1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
6	Data Reference Period	2016
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1000)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016 (SRS Report 2016)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Report_2016/8.Chap%204-Mortality%20Indicators-2016.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.2.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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.
3	Indicator	3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate
4	Computation description of Indicator	Neonatal Mortality Rate is defined as the number of infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) per 1000 live births in a given year. Data is collected under Sample Registration System (SRS). a) Numerator: Infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) during given year b) Denominator: Live births during given year c) Multiplier: 1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
6	Data Reference Period	2016
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate(per 1000)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016 (SRS Report 2016)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Report_2016/8.Chap%204-Mortality%20Indicators-2016.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.2.3		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.2.3: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine)
4	Computation description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received all the basic vaccinations a) Numerator: Children aged 12-23 months who received basic vaccinations b) Denominator: Children aged 12-23 months c) Multiplier(if any): 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: New HIV infections in reference period b) Denominator: Uninfected population in reference period c) Multiplier: 1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organization)
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	India HIV Estimations 2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	To be made available on following URL shortly http://naco.gov.in/surveillance-epidemiology-0

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
4	Computation 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. a) Numerator: New TB patients in a population during certain timeperiod. b) Denominator: Persons in population during certain timeperiod. c) Multiplier: 1,00,000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (WHO's Global TB Report)
6	Data Reference Period	2016
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1,00,000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Global TB Report available at https://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.3		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Confirmed malaria cases b) Denominator: Population at risk c) Multiplier: 1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme(DGHS)
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://nvbdcp.gov.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.5		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (CFR)
4	Computation description of Indicator	Dengue: Case Fatality Rate (CFR) refers to number of deaths due to dengue per 100 dengue cases reported a) Numerator: Number of deaths due to dengue during reference year b) Denominator: Number of cases of dengue reported during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme(DGHS)
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://nvbdcp.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=431&lid=3715

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.6		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.3.6: Number of Chikungunya cases
4	Computation /description of Indicator	Number of Chikungunya cases refers to number of suspected and confirmed cases of Chikungunya during the reference year. It is total number of clinically suspected and confirmed Chikungunya cases reported during the year calendar year.
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme(DGHS)
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://nvbdcp.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=486&lid=3765

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.7		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.3.7: Number of New Cases of Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Number of new cases of Kalaazar/ V Leishmaniasis reported during reference year.</p> <p>b) Denominator: Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier: Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare / Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme(DGHS)
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	=

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.8

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	Number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis(LF)
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>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.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Number of new cases of Lymphatic Filariasis during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier: Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.9		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.3.9: The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>Number of New Cases with Grade II disability cases due to leprosy reported per 10,00,000 population during the reference financial 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.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Grade 2 case of leprosy during reference year b) Denominator: New case of leprosy reported during reference year c) Multiplier: 10,00,000</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per million population)
9	Latest Data Availability	NLEP Annual Report (2016- 2017)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Annual report at the end of financial year on National Leprosy Eradication Programme(NLEP) website www.nlep.nic.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.3.10		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.3.10: HIV Prevalence rate
4	Computation description of Indicator	Computed as: The percentage of adults (population aged 15 to 49) who are infected with HIV. a)Numerator: People living with HIV(includes new HIV cases as well as exiting HIV infected persons) in the 15-49 years age group in reference period b)Denominator: Population aged 15-49 years in reference period c)Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organization)
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	India HIV Estimations 2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	To be made available on following URL shortly http://naco.gov.in/surveillance-epidemiology-0

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.4.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.4.1: Number of deaths due to cancer
4	Computation description of Indicator	Number of death due to cancer refers to number of clinically confirmed death due to cancer during the reference three years combined.
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / Department of Health Research / National Cancer Registry System
6	Data Reference Period	2012-14
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2012-14
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://ncdirindia.org/NCRP/ALL_NCRP_REPORTS/PBCR_REPORT_2012_2014/ALL_CONTENT/PDF_Printed_Version/Chapter6_Printed.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.4.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
2	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
3	Indicator	3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Suicides reported during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-Year Population of reference year c) Multiplier: 100,000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – RGI, MHA .Mid-year projected population as on 1st July.
6	Data Reference Period	Calender Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2015
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.4.3

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3 : Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.4.3: Percentage distribution of leading cause groups of deaths
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) was introduced in the country under the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. Leading cause groups of deaths are recorded as a part of this which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diseases of the Circulatory System (I00-I99) 2. Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99) 3. Diseases of the Respiratory System (J00-J98) 4. Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00-P96) 5. Injury, Poisoning and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes (S00-T98) 6. Neoplasm (C00-D48) 7. Diseases of Digestive System (K00-K92) and 8. Symptoms, Sign and Abnormal Clinical & Laboratory Findings Not Elsewhere Classified (R00-R99). <p>a) Numerator: Medically certified cause of death b) Denominator: Registered deaths during the year from MCCD reporting States/UTs c) Multiplier: Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
6	Data Reference Period	2016
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-Documents/mccd_Report1/MCCD_Report-2015.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.5.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	Target	3.5 : Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3	Indicator	3.5.2 : Number of persons treated in de-addiction centres
4	Computation /description of Indicator	Number of beneficiaries in de-addiction centres funded by Government of India (GoI)during reference year.
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of Social Justice & Empowerment
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	in Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://socialjustice.nic.in/UserView/index?mid=76747

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.5.3		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	Target	3.5 : Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3	Indicator	3.5.3:Percentage of population men 15-54 years and women 15-49 years who consume alcohol
4	Computation /description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as: a) Numerator: Number of persons (men(aged 15-54 years) and women(aged 15-49 years)) who consume alcohol b) Denominator: Total persons c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW)/Department of Health & Family Welfare(DoHFW)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Three years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2015-16
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.6.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
2	Target	3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3	Indicator	3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic accidents
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of deaths reported due to road traffic accidents during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population of reference c) Multiplier: 1,00,000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – RGI, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 1,00,000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2015
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.7.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods b) Denominator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.7.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.7.2: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant
4	Computation description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child a) Numerator: Women aged 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child b) Denominator: Women aged 15-19 years c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.7.3		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.7.3: Percentage of institutional deliveries(period for 5 years/1 year)
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of live births in a given time period(period for 5 years/1 year)which were delivered in a health facility b) Denominator: Number of live births in the same time period(period for 5 years/1 year) c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	Births in 5 years/ 1 year preceding the survey period(2015-16)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2015-16 (NFHS-4)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.8.1 : Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods b) Denominator: Number of currently married women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.8.2 : Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: New and relapse TB cases detected in a given year and successfully treated b) Denominator: Microbiologically confirmed new (including relapse) TB c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP), NIKSHAY)
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	RNTCP Annual publication “TB Annual Report” available at www.tbcindia.gov.in(https://tbcindia.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=4160&lid=2807)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.4		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.8.4 : Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among age group 15-49 with systolic blood pressure \geq 140 mmHg, or with diastolic blood pressure \geq 90mmHg
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Person(men / women aged 15-49)years with a systolic blood pressure \geq 140 mmHg,or a diastolic blood pressure \geq 90mmHgwho are taking antihypertensive medication b) Denominator: Person(men / women aged 15-49)years whose blood pressure was measured and who had a systolic blood pressure \geq 140 mmHg,or a diastolic blood pressure \geq 90mmHg) c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

METADATA: SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR 3.8.5

SI No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3 : Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.8.5 : Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) among number of adults 15-49 years who are having random blood sugar level – high (>140 mg/dl)
4	Computation/description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Persons in the age group 15-49 years who are having random bloodsugar level-high and or very high (>140 mg/dl) and are on antidiabetic medication to control his/her blood sugar b) Denominator: Persons in the age group 15-49 years whose blood sugar was measured c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.7		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.8.7 : Prevalence of current tobacco uses among men and women aged 15-49 years
4	Computation description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco a) Numerator: Men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco b) Denominator: Men and women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.8.8		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.8.8 : Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Physicians, nurses and midwives reported during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier: 10,000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)/ Dept. of Health and Family Welfare-Directorate General of Health Services a) Numerator: 1. Physicians – Medical Council of India 2. AYUSH registered practitioners – M/o AYUSH 3. Nurses – Nursing Council of India 4. Midwives – Nursing Council of India b) Denominator: Census of India, Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 10000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	National Health Profile

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.9.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
2	Target	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
3	Indicator	3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Deaths reported due to unintentional poisoning during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year within c) Multiplier : 1,00,000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – RGI, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate(per 1,00,000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2015
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.9.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	Target	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
3	Indicator	3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma 15-49 years
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>Computed as: Percentage of men and women aged 15-49 years reporting asthma</p> <p>a) Numerator: Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma</p> <p>b) Denominator: Men and women aged 15-49 years</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.a.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	Target	3.a : Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
3	Indicator	3.a.1: Prevalence of current tobacco users among men and women aged 15-49 years
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>Computed as:Percentage of women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco</p> <p>a) Numerator:Men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco</p> <p>b)Denominator:Men and women aged 15-49 years</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.c.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.c.1: Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10000 population
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator:Physicians, nurses and midwives reported during reference year.</p> <p>b) Denominator: Mid-yearpopulation during reference year.</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 10,000</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	<p>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)/ Dept. of Health and Family Welfare - Directorate General of Health Services</p> <p>a) Numerator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physicians – Medical Council of India 2. AYUSH registered practitioners – M/o AYUSH 3. Nurses – Nursing Council of India 4. Midwives – Nursing Council of India <p>b) Denominator: Census of India, Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)</p>
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 10,000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	National Health Profile

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 3.c.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2	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
3	Indicator	3.c.2: Percentage of public investment in health as proportion to GDP
	Refined indicator	Percentage of government spending on gross capital formation(GCF) in health sector to GDP
4	Computation description of Indicator	Percentage of government spending on health sector out of GDP during the reference year. g) Numerator: General Government expenditures on GCF in health sector during reference year. h) Denominator: GDP during reference year i) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.gov.in/node/17651 http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S4.2.pdf

Annexure-1 (SDG-4)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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.
3	Indicator	4.1.1: Net Enrolment Rate(NER) in primary and upper primary education
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Number of enrolment of age group n at level l of education</p> <p>b) Denominator: Total number of children in age group n</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p> <p>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.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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.
3	Indicator	Indicator 4.1.2: Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate(ANER) in primary, upper primary and secondary education
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>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.</p> <p>a) Numerator:</p> <p>i. For Primary: Number of 6-10 years pupil enrolled in Primary/Upper Primary</p> <p>ii. For Upper Primary: Number of 11-13 years pupil enrolled in U. Primary /Secondary</p> <p>b) Denominator-</p> <p>iii. For Secondary: Number of 14-15 years pupil enrolled in Secondary / H. Secondary</p> <p>b) Denominator- Population of the corresponding (i.e. 6-10/11-13/14-15 years) age group)</p> <p>c. Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.3

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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
3	Indicator	4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) in higher secondary education
4	Computation /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) a) Numerator: Number of Enrolment in Grade XI to XII b) Denominator: Population in 16-17 years age group. c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.4

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	Target	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.
3	Indicator	Indicator 4.1.4: Percentage of students in grade III, V, VIII and X 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	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>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 MHRD.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Number of students with the desired score secured in NAS in the relevant subject at a given Grade b) Denominator: Number of students tested under NAS at a given Grade c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2017-18 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Once in three years.
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017 for Grade III/V/VIII and 2018 for Grade X.
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.ncert.nic.in/programmes/NAS/NAS.html

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.1.8

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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.
3	Indicator	4.1.8: Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Number of years of free & compulsory education guaranteed in legal framework</p> <p>b) Denominator: Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier: Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	Since 2009
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	Since 2009
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	--

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.2.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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
3	Indicator	4.2.1: Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry
4	Computation//description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: New entrants of the age ‘ag’ in Grade ‘gr’ who attended pre-primary class in same school/other school/anganwadi at ‘ag-1’</p> <p>b) Denominator: Total new entrants of age ‘ag’ in Grade ‘gr’ for the given year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p> <p>where ag= 6 years, gr= Grade 1</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	-- (To be calculated from unit level (student) data captured through SDMIS_

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.3.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	Target	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university.
3	Indicator	4.3.2: Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Gender Parity Index (based on Enrolment) in higher education (i.e. obtained after completing 10+2 level of school education; it covers general and professional/technical education)</p> <p>a) Numerator-Number of female enrolment in higher education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of female population belonging to 18-23 years of age-group.</p> <p>b) Denominator-Number of male enrolment in higher education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of male population belonging to 18-23 years of age-group</p> <p>c) Multiplier- Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of Higher Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	in Proportion
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	aishe.gov.in/mhrd.gov.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.3.3

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	Target	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university.
3	Indicator	4.3.3: Gross Enrolment Rate for tertiary education.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator-Total estimated enrolments in higher education i.e. graduation and above include certificates, diploma etc.</p> <p>b) Denominator-Population of intended entrance age group 18-23 years</p> <p>c) Multiplier-100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of Higher Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>www.mhrd.gov.in.</p> <p>All India Survey on Higher Education(AISHE), MoHRD www.aishe.gov.in</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.5.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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
3	Indicator	4.5.1 : Enrolment rate of children with disabilities
4	Computation description of Indicator	Enrolment rate of children with disabilities a) Numerator -Number of enrolment of children with disability in all schools(Grade 1 to 12) b) Denominator -Total number of children with disability in official school age-group (6 to 18 years) c) Multiplier -100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MHRD for Numerator O/o RGI for Denominator
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	-
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.5.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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
3	Indicator	4.5.2: Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education.
4	Computation description of Indicator	The ratio of the female to male Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) in a given level of education. a) Numerator -Gross Enrolment Rate of Female in Primary/ Secondary/ Higher Secondary/Tertiary education. b) Denominator -Gross Enrolment Rate of Male in the corresponding level. c) Multiplier - Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Proportion
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.inwww.aishe.gov.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.6.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	Target	4.6 : By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
3	Indicator	4.6.1 : Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years.
4	Computation description of Indicator	Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24 years is defined as: a) Numerator: Number of literate in age group 15-24 years. b) Denominator: Youth population in age group 15-24 years c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
6	Data Reference Period	2011
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	10 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	Census of India 2011
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C08.html

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.a.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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
3	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)
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>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; and (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.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Number of schools with Primary/ Upper Primary/ Secondary/ Higher Secondary as highest level having relevant facilities at each level</p> <p>b) Denominator: Total number of Schools with Primary/Upper Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary as the highest level</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p> <p><i>Note: For facilities marked with (*) above, the formula would be adjusted accordingly.</i></p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.c.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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
3	Indicator	4.c.1: Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education).
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>Number of trained teachers, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education) expressed as a percentage of total teachers in that level.</p> <p>a) Numerator- Number of teachers with Basic teacher's training /B.Ed./D.El.Ed./M.Ed. or equivalent (not less than two years) at pre-primary/ primary / upper primary/ elementary/ secondary / higher secondary level</p> <p>b) Denominator-Total number of teachers at the corresponding level</p> <p>c) Multiplier-100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 4.c.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
2	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
3	Indicator	4.c.2 : Pupil/trained teacher ratio by education level
4	Computation /description of Indicator	Number of students in a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the trained teachers engaged in teaching students of that level. a) Numerator - Number of enrolment in a given level of education b) Denominator - Number of trained teachers at level 1 c) Multiplier -Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Annexure-1 (SDG-5)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.1.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	Target 5.1 : End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
3	Indicator	Indicator: 5.1.1. Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 100,000 Female Population
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Victims reported under crime against women during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Mid-year female population during reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100,000</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – RGI, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100,000 female population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.1.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	Target 5.1 : End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
3	Indicator	Indicator: 5.1.2. Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Women reported as victims under Dowry Deaths (304B IPC), and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 b) Denominator: Women reported as victims under crime against women during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calender Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.1.3

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	5.1 : End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
3	Indicator	5.1.3 : Sex Ratio at Birth
4	Computation 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 1000. a) Numerator: Female live births b) Denominator: Male live births c) Multiplier: 1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
6	Data Reference Period	2014-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual (with 3-years moving average)
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate per 1000 live births
9	Latest Data Availability	2014 – 2016 (SRS Report 2016)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Report_2016/7.Chap_3-Fertility_Indicators-2016.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.1.4

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	5.1 : End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
3	Indicator	5.1.4: Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>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.</p> <p>The assessment is carried out using a questionnaire comprising 45 yes/no questions under four areas of law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) Violence against women; (iii) Employment and economic benefits; and (iv) Marriage and family <p>The indicator is computed as:</p> <p>4. The answers to the questions are coded with simple “Yes/No” answers with “1” for “Yes” and “0” for “No”.</p> <p>5. The scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by:</p> $A_i = \frac{q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}}{m_i}$ <p>Where A_i refers the area of law i; m_i refers to the total number of questions under the area of law i; $q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}$ refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where $q_i = 1$ if the answer is “Yes” and $q_i = 0$ if the answer is “No”.</p> <p>6. Results of the four areas are reported as percentages as a dashboard: (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_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.</p> <p>The list of Question is attached below.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Women and Child Development
6	Data Reference Period	2017

7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Available in different legislation, policies and government programmes.

List of Question

The 45 questions in the questionnaire(in yes/no) are:

Area 1: Overarching legal frameworks and public life

A. Promote

1. If customary law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or nondiscrimination?
2. If personal law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or nondiscrimination?
3. Is there a discrimination law that prohibits both direct and indirect discrimination against women?
4. Do women and men enjoy equal rights and access to hold public and political office (legislature, executive, judiciary)?
5. Are there quotas for women (reserved seats) in national parliament?
6. Are there quotas for women in candidate lists for national parliament?
7. Do women and men have equal rights to confer citizenship to their spouses and their children?

B. Enforce and monitor

1. Does the law establish a specialized independent body tasked with receiving complaints of discrimination based on gender (e.g., national human rights institution, women's commission, ombudsperson)?
2. Is legal aid mandated in criminal matters?
3. Is legal aid mandated in civil/family matters?
4. Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's?
5. Are there laws that explicitly require the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics?
6. Are there sanctions for noncompliance with mandated quotas for women or incentives to include women on candidate lists for national parliamentary elections?

Area 2: Violence against women

A. Promote

1. Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes physical violence?
2. Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes sexual violence?
3. Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes psychological/emotional violence?
4. Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes financial/economic violence?
5. Have provisions exempting perpetrators from facing charges for rape if the perpetrator marries the victim after the crime been removed, or never existed in legislation?
6. Have provisions reducing penalties in cases of so called honour crimes been removed, or never existed in legislation?
7. Are laws on rape based on lack of consent, without requiring proof of physical force or penetration?
8. Does legislation explicitly criminalize marital rape
9. Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?

B. Enforce and monitor

1. Are there budgetary commitments provided for by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women by creating an obligation on government to provide budget or allocation of funding for the implementation of relevant programmes or activities?
2. Are there budgetary commitments provided for by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women by allocating a specific budget, funding and/or incentives to support non-governmental organizations for activities to address violence against women?
3. Is there is a national action plan or policy to address violence against women that is overseen by a national mechanism with the mandate to monitor and review implementation?
4. Is there is a national action plan or policy to address violence against women that includes specific targets and benchmarks?

Area 3: Employment and economic benefits

A. Promote

1. Does the law mandate nondiscrimination on the basis of gender in employment?
2. Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?
3. Does the law allow women to do the same jobs as men?
4. Does the law allow women to work the same night hours as men?
5. Does the law provide for maternity or parental leave available to mothers in accordance with the ILO standards?
6. Does the law provide for paid paternity or parental leave available to fathers or partners?

B. Enforce and monitor

1. Is there a public entity that can receive complaints on gender discrimination in employment?
2. Is childcare publicly provided or subsidized?

Area 4: Marriage and family

A. Promote

1. Is 18 the minimum age of marriage, with no legal exceptions, for both women and men?
2. Do women and men have equal rights to enter marriage (i.e. consent) and initiate divorce?
3. Do women and men have equal rights to be legal guardian of their children during and after marriage?
4. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to be recognized as head of household or head of family?
5. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to choose where to live?
6. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to choose a profession?
7. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to obtain an identity card?
8. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to apply for passports?
9. Do women and men have equal rights to own, access and control marital property including upon divorce?

B. Enforce and monitor

1. Is marriage under the legal age void or voidable?
2. Are there dedicated and specialized family courts?

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	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
3	Indicator	Indicator: 5.2.1. Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Cases reported under crime against women during reference year b) Denominator: Cases registered under IPC and SLL during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	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
3	Indicator	Indicator: 5.2.2. Proportion of Sexual Crimes against women to total crime against women
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Cases reported under sexual crimes against women during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Cases reported under crime against women during reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.3

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	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
3	Indicator	Indicator: 5.2.3. Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Cases registered under cruelty by husband or his relatives during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Cases reported under crime against women during reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.4		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	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
3	Indicator	Indicator: 5.2.4. Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Sexual Crime Cases during reference year b) Denominator: Cases under crime against children during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.5		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	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
3	Indicator	Indicator: 5.2.5. Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a) Numerator: No. of girl children trafficked during reference year b) Denominator: No. of children trafficked during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.6		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.2.6 : Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experience physical and / or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months
	Refined indicator	5.2.6 : Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and / or sexual violence by their current or previous husband in the last 12 months
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Ever-married women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence and/or psychological violence by their current/previous husband in the last 12 months</p> <p>b) Denominator: Ever-married women aged 15-49 years</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoHFW
6	Data Reference Period	year 2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 Years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2015-16
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.2.7

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
4	Computation description of Indicator	Number of females in age-group 0-6 years per thousand males in age-group 0-6 years. a) Numerator: Female population in the age-group 0-6 years b) Denominator: Male population in the age-group 0-6 years c) Multiplier (if any) :1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
6	Data Reference Period	2011
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	10 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Number of females per 1000 males
9	Latest Data Availability	Census of India 2011
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://censusindia.gov.in/pca/pcadata/pca.html

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.3.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	Target	Target 5.3 : Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
3	Indicator	Indicator: 5.3.1. 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
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Cases registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act during reference year b) Denominator: Cases reported under crime against children during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator – NCRB, MHA Denominator – NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.3.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 5 : Achieve gender equaity and empower all women and girls
2	Target	5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
3	Indicator	5.3.2 : Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a)Numerator: Women aged 20-24 years first married before age 18 b)Denominator: Women aged 20-24 years c)Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoHFW(National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.5.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State legislation and Local Self Government
4	Computation description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions a.) Numerator: Women representative in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly/PRI b.) Denominator: Total representatives in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly/PRI c.) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	1) Election Commission of India 2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
6	Data Reference Period	2014-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/current/Electoral_Statistics_Pocket_Book2017_18052017.pdf http://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/10198/384335/Representation%20of%20Women%20in%20PRIs.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.5.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.5.2 : Number of women in Board of listed companies
	Refined Indicator	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Director, in listed companies
4	Computation description of Indicator	The indicator is proportion of women in managerial position per 1000 Persons engaged in managerial position in listed companies. a) Numerator :Women at Managerial Positions in Listed Companies b) Denominator :Persons engaged at Managerial Positions in Listed Companies c) Multiplier : 1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Proportion per 1000 persons
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.6.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 5 : Achieve gender equaity and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.6.1 : Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods b) Denominator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.6.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.6.2 : Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a)Numerator: Currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning b)Denominator: Total number of currently married women in reproductive age 15-49 years c)Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.6.3

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 5 : Achieve gender equaity and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.6.3 : Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage of population age 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS a) Numerator: Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS b) Denominator: Total population aged 15-24 years c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoHFW (National Family Health Survey (NFHS))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.a.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.a.1 : Operational land holdings - gender wise
4	Computation description of Indicator	Number and Area of Operational Holdings operated by men and women, in various size class of holdings and social groups a) Numerator: Number of holdings & area operated by Male and Female b) Denominator : Total number of Operational Holdings & area operated c) Multiplier : 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare/ Department of Agriculture, cooperation & Farmer Welfare
6	Data Reference Period	2010-11
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	Agriculture Census 2010-11
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.a.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.a.2 : Proportion of female agricultural labourer
	Refined indicator	5.a.2: Percentage of female agricultural workers among female workers
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Female workers in usual status engaged in the agricultural sector b) Denominator: Total female workers c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NSSO, MOSPI
6	Data Reference Period	year 2011-12
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2011-12
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Unit level Data Dissemination is done through the data warehouse maintained by the Computer Centre of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation NSS report is available in the website: www.mospi.nic.in

METADATA: SDG NATIONAL 5.a.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.a.3 : Wages of casual labourers (gender-wise)
4	Computation description of Indicator	Average wage earnings per day received by casual wage labourers a) Numerator: Total wage/salaries for casual labourers b) Denominator: Total person-days for casual labourers for which wages are reported as > 0 c) Multiplier : Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NSSO, MoSPI
6	Data Reference Period	2011-12
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Quinquennial till 2011-12 and annual after introduction of PLFS
8	Unit of Measurement	Average wage earnings (in Rs.) per day received by casual wage labourers a) <i>Numerator:</i> Number b) <i>Denominator:</i> Number
9	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2011-12
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Unit level Data Dissemination is done through the data warehouse maintained by the Computer Centre of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation NSS report is available in the website: www.mospi.nic.in

METADATA: SDG NATIONAL 5.a.5

SI No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.a.5 : Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage of Women SHGs given outstanding credit during the reference financial year. a) Numerator: Bank linked SHGs belonging women. b) Denominator: Number of women's SHGs c) Multiplier : 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), RBI
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://www.nabard.org/financialreport.aspx?cid=505&id=24 Annual Report of NABARD https://www.nabard.org/demo/auth/writereaddata/File/Highlights%20of%20the%20SHG-Bank%20Linkage%20Programme%202015-16.pdf

METADATA: SDG NATIONAL 5.b.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.b.1 : Percentage of women employed in IT and ITeS industry
4	Computation description of Indicator	The indicator is number of women employed in IT and IT enabled services during the reference year. a) Numerator : Number of women employed in IT and IT enabled services during the reference year b) Denominator : Total number persons employed in IT and ITes during the reference year c) Multiplier : 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (NASSCOM SR-2018)
6	Data Reference Period	2017-18
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	-

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 5.c.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
2	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
3	Indicator	5.c.1 : Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs)
4	Computation description of Indicator	Number of central ministries having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) a) Number of States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Women & Child Development
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In number
9	Latest Data Availability	2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	-

Annexure-1 (SDG-6)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.2.1

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	6 : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
2	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
3	Indicator	6.2.1 : Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)
4	Computation description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of households with access to toilet facility. a) Numerator: Number of households with access to electricity b) Denominator: Total households c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (National Family Health Survey (NFHS)) Data source for this was Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for rural and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for urban have been changed to Ministry of Health and FW(NFHH)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.2.3

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
2	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.
3	Indicator	6.2.3: Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>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.</p> <p>a) 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</p> <p>b) Denominator: Total number of Schools with Primary/Upper Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary as the highest level</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of School Education, MHRD
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 Academic year
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://udise.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.4.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
2	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
3	Indicator	6.4.1: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Utilization of ground water resources (in Billion Cubic Meter) for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses b) Denominator: Availability of Ground Water (in Billion Cubic Meter) c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Water Resource, RD&GR
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Ground Water Year Book – India 2015-16, Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Water Resource

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.4.2		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
2	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
3	Indicator	6.4.2: Per capita storage of water (m ³ /person)
4	Computation/description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Estimated storage of water (in BCM) b) Denominator: population (in Billion) c) Multiplier: 1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoWR, RD & GR/ Central Water Commission (CWC) / State Water Resources Departments Numerator - MoWR, RD & GR/CWC/ State Water Resources Departments Denominator – RGI, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	2011(As on 31st May)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	m ³ /person
9	Latest Data Availability	As on 27.12.2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://cwc.gov.in/ Publication : Water & Related Statistics

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.4.3		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
2	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
3	Indicator	6.4.3 : Per capita availability of water (m ³ /person)
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Water availability in the region (in Cubic Meter per year) b) Denominator: population in the region c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	MoWR, RD & GR/Central Water Commission (CWC) /Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) / State Water Resources Departments Numerator - MoWR, RD & GR/Central Water Commission (CWC) /Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) / State Water Resources Departments Denominator – RGI, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	2011(As on 31st May)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Cubic Metre/ Person
9	Latest Data Availability	2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://cwc.gov.in/ Publication : Water & Related Statistics

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 6.6.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
2	Target	6.6 : By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
3	Indicator	6.6.1 : Area under over-exploited blocks
	Refined indicator	6.6.1: Number of over-exploited blocks
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of blocks in which ground water is over exploited b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/ Org	National Water Mission, Ministry of Water Resource, RD&GR
6	Data Reference Period	2011
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Hectatres
9	Latest Data Availability	2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	

Annexure-1 (SDG-7)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 7.1.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all
2	Target	7.1 : By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
3	Indicator	7.1.1 : Percentage of Households electrified
	Refined indicator	7.1.1:Percentage of households with electricity
4	Computation /description of Indicator	The indicator is percentage of household with electricity as reported during the survey period a) Numerator : Total Number of households with electricity during reference year b) Denominator : Total number of households surveyed during reference year c) Multiplier : 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) Note: Data source has been changed from Ministry of Power to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NFHS)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	3 years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	NFHS-4(2015-16) (National Report Table-11.13)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://rchiips.org/nfhs

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 7.1.2

Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all
2	Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
3	Indicator	7.1.2: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage coverage of household using (including sources) clean cooking fuel a) Numerator: Number of households with connection of LPG and PNG b) Denominator: Total number of households c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Marketing companies of oil and gas, i.e., IOCL, BPCL, HPCL & GAIL)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	-

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 7.3.1		
Sl. No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	7 : Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
2	Target	7.3 : By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
3	Indicator	7.3.1 : Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
4	Computation description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Total Primary Energy b) Denominator: Gross Domestic Product c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Economic Statistics Division, CSO, MoSPI
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Proportion (Mega Joules/Rupees and Toe/Thousand rupees)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	www.mospi.nic.in

Annexure 1 (SDG-8)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.1.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.1.1 : Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: Percentage change in Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita a) Numerator: GDP per capita of current year (at constant price)- GDP per capita of previous year (at constant price) b) Denominator: GDP per capita of previous year (at constant price) c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percent
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.nic.in/data

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.2.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
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
3	Indicator	8.2.2 : Total number of patent issued
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Total number of patents application filed and granted [patent database of Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks (CGPDTM)]</p> <p>b) Denominator- Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier - Nil</p> <p>Patent: A patent is a form of intellectual property. It is an exclusive right granted for an invention.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	<i>Annual Report 2016-17, 'Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks', Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks))</i>
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>https://ipindiaservices.gov.in/</p> <p>https://www.ipindia.nic.in/annual-reports-ipo.htm</p> <p>http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/IPOAnnualReport/1_94_1_1_79_1_Annual_Report-2016-17_English.pdf</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.2.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
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
3	Indicator	8.2.3 : Annual growth in manufacturing sector
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Computed as: Percentage change in Annual growth in manufacturing sector</p> <p>a) 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.</p> <p>b) Denominator: Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previous to the reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.nic.in/data

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.2.4		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
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
3	Indicator	8.2.4 : Annual growth in agriculture sector
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as : Change in Annual growth in agriculture sector a) 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. b) Denominator: Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to the reference year. c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.nic.in/data

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.4		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.3.4: Number of MSME units registered under the online UdyogAadhaar registration
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Computed as: The indicator refers to total number of MSMEs registered on UdyogAadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal of Ministry of Medium Small and Micro Enterprises as on 31st March of the reference year. a) Numerator: Total number of MSMEs registered on UdyogAadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal during reference year b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
6	Data Reference Period	2016-17
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in/UA/UAM_Registration.aspx

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.5		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.3.5 : Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Total number of Startup recognized under Startup India scheme during the calendar reference year. b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier : Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Startup India, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
6	Data Reference Period	2016
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	Data is available in real time (as on 06.04.2018, a total of 8,840 Startups have been recognized)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://www.startupindia.gov.in/

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.6		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.3.6 : Total number of patent issued
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Total number of patents application filed and granted (patent database of Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks (CGPDTM])</p> <p>b) Denominator- Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier - Nil</p> <p>Patent: A patent is a form of intellectual property. It is an exclusive right granted for an invention.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	<i>Annual Report 2016-17, 'Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks', Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks))</i>
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>https://ipindiaservices.gov.in/</p> <p>https://www.ipindia.nic.in/annual-reports-ipo.htm</p> <p>http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/IPOAnnualReport/1_94_1_1_79_1_Annual_Report-2016-17_English.pdf</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.3.7		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.3.7: Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>The indicator refers as percentage growth of MSMEs registered on UdyogAadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal of Ministry of Medium Small and Micro Enterprises as on 31st March of the reference year.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Difference between MSMEs registered on UAM in reference year and previous year</p> <p>b) Denominator:MSMEs registered under UAM in the previous year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
6	Data Reference Period	2016-17
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	31st March 2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in/UA/UAM_Registration.aspx

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.5.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.5.1 : Unemployment rate
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Unemployment Rate (UR): UR is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 100 persons/person-days 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))</p> <p>a) Numerator:Number of unemployed persons b) Denominator:Number of persons in the labour force c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12
6	Data Reference Period	This indicator can be generated on the basis of the survey on ‘Employment and Unemployment’. The latest survey for which results are available was conducted during the period 1st July, 2011 to 30th June, 2012. Prior to this, the indicator was available quinquennially on the basis of survey on ‘Employment and Unemployment’ conducted by NSSO. However, in future the indicator can be generated based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by NSSO. In that case the periodicity will be annual.
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Quinquennial till 2011-12 and annual after introduction of PLFS
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2011-12
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Unit level Data Dissemination is done through the data warehouse maintained by the Computer Centre of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation NSS report is available in the website: www.mospi.nic.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.5.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.5.2: Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR).
4	Computation/description of Indicator	Work Force Participation Ratio is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force per 100 persons /person-days. It is the percentage of workers among total persons a) Numerator: Number of workers b) Denominator: Number of persons in labour force c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	This indicator has been generated on the basis of the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment'. The latest survey for which results are available was conducted during the period 1st July, 2011 to 30th June, 2012. Prior to this, the indicator was available quinquennially on the basis of survey on 'Employment and Unemployment' conducted by NSSO. However, in future the indicator can be generated based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by NSSO. In that case the periodicity will be annual.
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Presently Quinquennial till 2011-12 and annual after introduction of PLFS
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2011-12
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	The latest report available is in NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12 i.e., based on NSS 68th round. In future, the estimate may be generated from Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) NSS report is available in the website: www.mospi.nic.in

METADATA: SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR 8.5.3		
SI No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.5.3 : Wages earned by male-female in regular / casual employment
4	Computation/description of Indicator	<p>Average wage earnings (in Rupees) per day received by casual wage labourers and regular wage/salaried workers in the agricultural sector. Average wage earnings (in Rupees) per day received by casual wage labourers and regular wage/salaried workers</p> <p>a) Numerator: Total wage and/or earning in regular and/or casual workers during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Total person-days for which wages are reported as > 0</p> <p>c) Multiplier: Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NSSO
6	Data Reference Period	2011-12
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	This indicator can be generated on the basis of the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment'. The latest survey for which results are available was conducted during the period 1st July, 2011 to 30th June, 2012. Prior to this, the indicator was available quinquennially on the basis of survey on 'Employment and Unemployment' conducted by NSSO. However, in future the indicator can be generated based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by NSSO. In that case the periodicity will be annual.
8	Unit of Measurement	Average (Rs /number)
9	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2011-12 (NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>The latest report available is in NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12 i.e., based on NSS 68th round. In future, the estimate may be generated from Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)</p> <p>NSS report is available in the website: www.mospi.nic.in</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.5.6

SI No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.5.6: Share of unemployed persons in population aged 15-24 (percentage)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage of unemployed persons among total persons in the age group 15-24 years a) Numerator: Number of unemployed persons in the age group 15-24 b) Denominator: Number of persons in the age group 15-24 years c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NSSO, MoSPI
6	Data Reference Period	This indicator has been generated on the basis of the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment'. The latest survey for which results are available was conducted during the period 1st July, 2011 to 30th June, 2012. Prior to this, the indicator was available quinquennially on the basis of survey on 'Employment and Unemployment' conducted by NSSO. However, in future the indicator can be generated based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by NSSO. In that case the periodicity will be annual.
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Quinquennial till 2011-12 and annual after introduction of PLFS
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2011-12 (NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Unit level Data Dissemination is done through the data warehouse maintained by the Computer Centre of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. NSS report is available in the website: www.mospi.nic.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.6.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	Target	8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
3	Indicator	8.6.1: Unemployment Rate (15-24 years)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator:Number of unemployed persons during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator:Number of persons in the labour force</p> <p>c) Multiplier:100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NSSO, MoSPI
6	Data Reference Period	This indicator can be generated on the basis of the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment'. The latest survey for which results are available was conducted during the period 1st July, 2011 to 30th June, 2012. Prior to this, the indicator was available quinquennially on the basis of survey on 'Employment and Unemployment' conducted by NSSO. However, in future the indicator can be generated based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by NSSO. In that case the periodicity will be annual.
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Quinquennial till 2011-12 and annual after introduction of PLFS
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2011-12 (NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>Unit level Data Dissemination is done through the data warehouse maintained by the Computer Centre of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</p> <p>NSS report is available in the website: www.mospi.nic.in</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.7.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
2	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
3	Indicator	8.7.1. Total crimes relating to human trafficking.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area. b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NCRB, M/o Home Affairs
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.7.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
2	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
3	Indicator	8.7.2. Number of Missing Children
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Number of children (under age 18) reportedly went missing during the reference calendar year within the geographical area.</p> <p>b) Denominator: Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier: Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In number
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>Link: http://ncrb.gov.in</p> <p>Publication: Crime in India</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.8.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.8.3 : Number of accidents in factories
4	Computation description of Indicator	<p>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 in this table relate only to factories submitting returns.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Number of persons injured (fatal and non-fatal) in accidents in factories during the reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier: Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Labour and Employment
6	Data Reference Period	2013
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	-
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://data.gov.in/resources/state-wise-industrial-injuries-factories-2007-2013

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.8.4		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
2	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
3	Indicator	8.8.4 : Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of persons to whom Employment Provided b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Rural Development
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/state_html/employment_st.aspx?lflag=eng&fin_year=2017-2018&source=national&labels=labels&Digest=cT/J7ChEq5LOfEr0AmsuAQ

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.9.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	Target	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
3	Indicator	8.9.1: Percentage change in number of tourists (domestic and foreign)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage changes in number of visits to different States/UTs by the domestic and foreign visitors (Source for definition: UNWTO) a) Numerator: Difference between number of tourists (domestic+international) in reference year and previous reference year b) Denominator: Tourist visited in previous reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Tourism, collecting from Tourism Departments of States/UT
6	Data Reference Period	2016
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2017
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Data is being published under India Tourists Statistics available at following link. http://tourism.gov.in/market-research-and-statistics

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.9.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	Target	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
3	Indicator	8.9.2: Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate
4	Computation/description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Change in Tourism Direct GDP during current reference year over previous reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Tourism direct gross domestic product during the previous reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p> <p>The indicator is measured through Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) which is an accounting procedure designed to measure goods and services associated with tourism according to international standards, concepts, classifications and definitions. The TSA comprises of 10 tables which gives a detailed presentation of consumption of goods and services acquired by the tourists (Tourism Internal Consumption) as well as the supply of industries that produce them.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator : Ministry of Tourism, Government of India Denominator : National Account Division, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & P.I.
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	The data is published in the report of “Tourism Satellite Account of India” and “Regional Tourism Satellite Account of States/UTs” which is available at http://tourism.gov.in/market-research-and-statistics

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.10.2

SI No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	Target	8.10 : Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
3	Indicator	8.10.2 : Proportion of adult population having bank accounts
	Refined Indicator	8.10.2: Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population
4	Computation /description of Indicator	Data on population having bank accounts inter-alia at-least one bank account is not available with RBI. However, number of accounts (which include credit accounts or debit account or both) is available with RBI. Though a single person may have multiple accounts, number of accounts are considered here as number of persons. This available data can be used as proxy indicator for the proposed indicator. Hence considering the constraint of data availability, the indicator is defined as proportion of population having bank accounts. d) Numerator: Bank account during reference year e) Denominator: Total mid-year population during reference year f) Multiplier : 1000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Numerator : Reserve Bank of India Denominator : Registrar General of India,(RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 (as on 31 st March)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate per '000 population
9	Latest Data Availability	March 2017 (Banking Statistics Returns – 1&2 submitted by Scheduled Commercial Banks) RBI collects and publishes report using BSR-1 and BSR-2 on annual basis. Since December-2014, BSR-1 data are also collected at quarterly intervals from the SCBs in India, excluding the RRBs
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	For numerator: www.dbie.rbi.org.in Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India – Volume 46, March 2017 (https://dbie.rbi.org.in/BOE/OpenDocument/1608101727/OpenDocument/opendoc/openDocument.faces?logonSuccessful=true&shareId=0) For denominator: file:///C:/Users/Annu/Downloads/Population%20Projection%20Report%202006%20by%20RGI.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.10.3

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
3	Indicator	8.10.3: Number of banking outlets 1,00,000 population
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator denotes number of banking outlets (functioning Branches of Commercial Banks) per every 1,00,000 population as on 31st March of the reference financial year. The indicator is described as: a) Numerator :Banking outlets in reference year b) Denominator :Mid-year population of reference year c) Multiplier : 100000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	RBI
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	in Rate per 1,00,000 population
9	Latest Data Availability	
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.10.4		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
3	Indicator	8.10.4: Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator :Banking outlet in reference year b) Denominator :Mid-year population in reference year c) Multiplier : 100000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator: RBI Denominator: ORGI
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	in Rate per 1,00,000 population
9	Latest Data Availability	
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 8.b.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
2	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
3	Indicator	8.b.1 : Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)
4	Computation description of Indicator	The indicator refers to number of persondays employed under MGNREGA. a) Numerator: Number of persondays employment provided under MGNREGA during the reference year b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of Rural Development(MGNREGA)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<a +wylvwx19ohhvog6q39p="" g"="" href="http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/citizen_html/demregister.aspx?lflag=eng&fin_year=2015-2016&source=national&labels=labels&Digest=">http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/citizen_html/demregister.aspx?lflag=eng&fin_year=2015-2016&source=national&labels=labels&Digest="+WYLVwx19OhhVOg6q39p/g

Annexure-1 (SDG-9)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.1.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
4	Computation /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
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	1.) Railway Board is data source for Passenger movement and freight volumes by Railways 2.) Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport & H is data source for Passenger movement and freight volumes by Roads 3.) Ministry of Civil Aviation is data sources for Passenger movement and freight volumes by Air
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rupees (in crore)
9	Latest Data Availability	1) Railways – 2015-16 2) Air – 2015-16 3) Road – 2015-16
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://data.gov.in/catalog/freight-and-passenger-movement-road-transport-and-railways 1) Railways : Annual Report http://www.indianrailways.gov.in/railwayboard/view_section.jsp?lang=0&id=0,1,304,366,554,1817,1819 (Freight Operation), (Passenger Business) 2) Air: Annual Report 2017-18 http://www.dgca.nic.in/reports/stat-ind.htm 3) Road : Road Transport Year Book http://morth.nic.in/showfile.asp?lid=3141 (Annexure – 5.1)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.1.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.1.3: Gross Capital Formation by industry of use
4	Computation /description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator:Gross Capital Formation (GCF) (at current prices) by industry excluding valuables for the reference year.</p> <p>b) Denominator: Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier: Nil</p> <p>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 $GCF = GFCF + CIS + \text{Valuables}$.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & P. I. (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rupees in crore
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.nic.in/data

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.2.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	Target	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation 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
3	Indicator	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of workers in manufacturing sector b) Denominator: Number of workers c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	National Sample Survey Office, MoSPI
6	Data Reference Period	2011-12 This indicator is based on the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment'. The latest survey for which results are available was conducted during the period 1st July, 2011 to 30th June, 2012. Prior to this, the indicator was available quinquennially on the basis of survey on 'Employment and Unemployment' conducted by NSSO. However, in future the indicator can be generated based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by NSSO. In that case the periodicity will be annual.
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Quinquennial till 2011-12 and annual after introduction of PLFS
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	For the year 2011-12 (NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Unit level Data Dissemination is done through the data warehouse maintained by the Computer Centre of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation NSS report is available in the website: www.mospi.nic.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.3.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.3.1 : Share of household sector in total industry value added
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator:GVA by Household during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator:GVA during reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p> <p>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.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & P. I. (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2016-17
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage (%)
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.nic.in/data

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.4.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.4.2: Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator is Energy Use Intensity in manufacturing sector a) Numerator: Total Primary Energy for manufacturing sector during reference year b) Denominator: Economic output of the manufacturing sector in terms of GVA during reference year c) Multiplier :100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Economic Statistics Division, CSO, MoSPI
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Toe/000' rupees Note 'Toe' refers to Tonne of Oil equivalent
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17 (Energy Statistics 2018)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Energy Statistics http://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Energy_Statistics_2018.pdf www.mospi.nic.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.5.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.5.1 : Percentage share of expenditure in R&D to total GDP
	Refined indicator	9.5.1: Percentage share of government spending on intellectual properties product (Research and Development) to total GDP
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Percentage share of government 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.</p> <p>j) Numerator:Total expenditures on intellectual properties products during reference year.</p> <p>k) Denominator:Gross Domestic Product, during the reference year</p> <p>l) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.gov.in/node/17651 http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S4.2.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.5.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.5.3 : Total number of patent issued
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>The indicator is referred to total patents granted during the reference year.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Total number of patents granted during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator- Nil</p> <p>c) Multiplier - Nil</p> <p>Patent: A patent is a form of intellectual property. It is an exclusive right granted for an invention.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks))
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>https://ipindiaservices.gov.in/</p> <p>https://www.ipindia.nic.in/annual-reports-ipo.htm</p> <p>http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/IPOAnnualReport/1_94_1_1_79_1_Annual_Report-2016-17_English.pdf</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.b.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.b.1 : Share of Intellectual Property Products in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator: Estimate of Intellectual Property Products in GFCF during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Estimate of GFCF during reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p> <p>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.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & P. I. (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Through publication on website of the Ministry www.mospi.nic.in (Statement 7.1, National Account Statistics)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.b.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.b.3 : Share of GVA of Information and Computer related activities in total GVA
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: GVA of Information and Computer related activities b) Denominator: GVA of the total economy c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & P. I. (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage (%)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.nic.in/data

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.c.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network by technology
	Refined Indicator	Number of Internet Subscription as percentage of total population
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator is number of internet subscriber as a percentage of total population a) Numerator: Total internet subscriptions during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2018 (Upto April)
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	www.dot.gov.in https://www.trai.gov.in/release-publication/reports/performance-indicators-reports

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 9.c.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
2	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
3	Indicator	9.c.2: No. of Broadband Subscribers per 10000 persons
4	Computation /description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator:Number of broadband subscriptions during reference year</p> <p>b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year</p> <p>c)Multiplier: 10,000</p> <p>Note: Mid-year projected population as on 1st July based on Census 2001</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Department of Telecommunications/Ministry of Communications
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number (per 10,000 persons)
9	Latest Data Availability	2017-18
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	www.dot.gov.in https://www.trai.gov.in/release-publication/reports/performance-indicators-reports

Annexure-1 (SDG-10)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 10.2.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 10 : Reduce inequality within and among countries
2	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
3	Indicator	10.2.2 : Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government
4	Computation description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions a) Numerator: Number of women representative b) Denominator: Total representatives c) Multiplier (if any): 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	1) Election Commission of India 2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
6	Data Reference Period	2014-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/current/Electoral_Statistics_Pocket_Book2017_18052017.pdf http://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/10198/384335/Representation%20of%20Women%20in%20PRIs.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 10.2.3

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	Goal 10 : Reduce inequality within and among countries
2	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
3	Indicator	10.2.3 : Proportion of persons from vulnerable groups in elected bodies
	Refined Indicator	10.2.3: Proportion of SC/ST persons in elected bodies
4	Computation description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by persons belonging to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha a) Numerator: Number of persons belonging to SCs and STs representative in Lok Sabha b) Denominator: Total representatives in Lok Sabha c) Multiplier (if any): 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Election Commission of India
6	Data Reference Period	2014
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2014
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/current/Electoral_Statistics_Pocket_Book2017_18052017.pdf http://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/10198/384335/Representation%20of%20Women%20in%20PRIs.pdf

Annexure-1 (SDG-11)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator: 11.b.1		
S. No.	Content	Description
1.	Goal	11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
2.	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
3.	Indicator	11.b.1: Whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2031
4.	Computation description of Indicator	This Indicator is used to find out whether the country has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2031. The value of the indicator is the response of the country regarding adoption & implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2031
5.	Data Source Ministry/Org.	MHA(PM's Agenda 10)
6.	Data Reference Period	2015
7.	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8.	Unit of Measurement	Yes/No
9.	Latest Data Availability	As on date
10.	Data Dissemination(link/place of data availability)	https://mha.gov.in/

Annexure-1 (SDG-12)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 12.3.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	12 : Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
2	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
3	Indicator	12.3.1 : Per capita food availability
4	Computation / description of Indicator	<p>Computed as: Per capita net availability of foodgrains where Net availability of foodgrains = (Production of rice, wheat, other cereals and all pulses in '000 tonnes)–(seed, feed & wastage) - exports + imports + change in stocks(+/-)</p> <p>a) Numerator: Net availability of foodgrains(in kg.)during the reference year b) Denominator: Total Population during the reference year c) Multiplier: Nil</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare/Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In kg.
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	https://eands.dacnet.nic.in

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 12.3.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	12 : Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
2	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
3	Indicator	12.3.2 : Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Indicator refers to percentage of Post-harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice calculated in terms of value of losses.
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2018
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	

Annexure-1 (SDG-13)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.1.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	14 : Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
2	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
3	Indicator	14.1.3 : Percentage change in use of nitrogen fertilizers in the coastal states
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Percentage of increase/ decrease in consumption of Nitrogen (N) nutrient in coastal areas of India. a) Numerator: Change in consumption of nitrogen in coastal states during 2015-16 over 2014-15 year b) Denominator: Consumption of nitrogen in coastal states during 2014-15 c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare/Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.
6	Data Reference Period	2014-15
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Agriculture at a glance Report 2015-16

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.2.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	14 : Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
2	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
3	Indicator	14.2.1 : Percentage change in area under mangroves
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Percentage of changes in area under mangroves.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Area under Mangrove cover in the period (t)-(Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2))</p> <p>b) Denominator:Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2)</p> <p>c) Multiplier : 100</p> <p>Mangroves act as zone of land accretion due to trapping of fine sediment and thereby arresting coastal erosion. They protect coastal areas from storm surges and tsunamis.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 over 2013-14
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2015-16 over 2013-14
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>http://fsi.nic.in</p> <p>Report: India State of Forest Report</p> <p>http://fsi.nic.in/isfr2017/isfr-mangrove-cover-2017.pdf</p>

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 14.5.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
1	Goal	14 : Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
2	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
3	Indicator	14.5.2 : Percentage change in area under mangroves
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>Percentage of changes in area under mangroves.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Area under Mangrove cover in the period (t)-(Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2))</p> <p>b) Denominator:Area under Mangrove cover in period (t-2)</p> <p>c) Multiplier : 100</p> <p>Mangroves act as zone of land accretion due to trapping of fine sediment and thereby arresting coastal erosion. They protect coastal areas from storm surges and tsunamis.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 over 2013-14
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2015-16 over 2013-14
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	<p>http://fsi.nic.in</p> <p>Report: India State of Forest Report</p> <p>http://fsi.nic.in/isfr2017/isfr-mangrove-cover-2017.pdf</p>

Annexure-1 (SDG-14)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.1.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	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 drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
3	Indicator	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
	Refined Indicator	15.1.1: Forest Area as a proportion of total geographical area
4	Computation description of Indicator	m) Numerator: Recorded Forest Area n) Denominator: Total geographical area o) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
6	Data Reference Period	2013-15
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 Years
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2015
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://fsi.nic.in/isfr-2015/isfr-2015-forest-cover.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.2.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	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
3	Indicator	15.2.1: Percentage change in Forest Area coverage
4	Computation /description of Indicator	<p>The 'Forest Area' or 'Recorded Forest Area (RFA)' refers to all the geographic areas recorded as 'Forests' in government records. RFA mainly consists of Reserved Forests (RF) and Protected Forests (PF), which have been notified under the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927 or its counterpart State Acts. Besides RFs & PFs, the RFA may also include all such areas, which have been recorded as forests in the revenue records or have been constituted so under any State Act or Local Laws. The data for this indicator is collected by Forest Survey of India,</p> <p>a) Numerator:Recorded Forest Area in the period t-Recorded Forest Area in period (t-2)</p> <p>b) Denominator:Recorded Forest Area in the period t-Recorded Forest Area in period (t-2)</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	India State of Forest Report, Forest Survey of India (FSI), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
6	Data Reference Period	2016-17 over 2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	2 Years
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://fsi.nic.in Report: India State of Forest Report India State Forest Cover Report 2017

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 15.3.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	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
3	Indicator	15.3.3 : Percentage increase in net sown area
4	Computation description of Indicator	a. Numerator: Change in net sown area during current and previous year b. Denominator: Net sown area in previous reference year c. Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
6	Data Reference Period	2013-14
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	1 year
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2014
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Agriculture Statistics at a Glance 2016. https://eands.dacnet.nic.in/PDF/Glance-2016.pdf

METADATA: SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR 15.b.1

SI No.	Content	Description
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
2	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
3	Indicator	15.b.1: Percentage of fund utilized for environmental conservation
	Refined Indicator	15.b.1: Percentage of government spending on environmental protection
4	Computation 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. a) Numerator: Total government expenditures (at current price) on environment protection during reference year. b) Denominator: Government total expenditures (at current price) during reference year c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Unit of Measurement: in Percentage Numerator: Rs. in Crores Denominator: Rs. In Crores
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://www.mospi.gov.in/node/17651 http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S4.2.pdf

Annexure-1 (SDG-15)

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.1.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
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.
2	Target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
3	Indicator	16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>a) Numerator:Number of victims reported under Murder (IPC Section 302 IPC)</p> <p>b) Denominator:Mid-year population during reference year</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100,000</p> <p><i>Note : 1)Adjusted figures of population were used due to absence of projected population for newly created states namely 'Telangana' and 'Andhra Pradesh'</i></p> <p><i>2)State/UT-wise number of victims reported under murder(Sec. 302 IPC), Mid-Year Projected Population and Crime Rate during 2015</i></p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator: NCRB, MHA Denominator: RGI
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number (per 100,000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.1.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
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.
2	Target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
3	Indicator	16.1.2: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of persons reported as victims of physical or psychological or sexual violence b) Denominator Mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier: 100000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator - NCRB, MHA Denominator - RGI, MHA (Mid-year projected population)
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate per 100,000 population
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.2.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
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.
2	Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
3	Indicator	16.2.1: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of persons reported as rescued from human trafficking during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population during reference year c) Multiplier: 100000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator - NCRB, MHA Denominator - RGI, MHA (Mid-year projected population as on 1st July for the Non-census year)
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100,000 population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.2.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
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.
2	Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
3	Indicator	16.2.2. Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year (per lakh children)
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of child victim during reference year b) Denominator: Mid-year population of children during reference year c) Multiplier: 100,000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Numerator: NCRB Denominator: MHA RGI
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Rate (per 100,000 children population)
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.2.3		
Sl No.	Content	Description
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.
2	Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
3	Indicator	16.2.3. Number of Missing Children
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Number of children (under age 18) reportedly went missing during reference year within the geographical area. b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.4.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
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.
2	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
3	Indicator	16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Total number of cases reported under Arms Act, 1959 during reference year within the geographical area. b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.4.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
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.
2	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
3	Indicator	16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen & Recovered and Percentage Recovery
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Sum of value(in INR Cr.) stolen property recovered during reference year b) Denominator: Sum of value (in INR Cr.)of all property stolen during the reference calendar year c) Multiplier: 100000
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.5.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
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.
2	Target	16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
3	Indicator	16.5.1: Persons Arrested In Total Cognizable Crime Cases under Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of Indian Penal Code(IPC)
4	Computation /description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Total number of Persons arrested in all cognizable crime cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related Sections of IPC. b) Denominator: Nil c) Multiplier: Nil
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	NCRB, MHA
6	Data Reference Period	Calendar Year- 2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	Link: http://ncrb.gov.in Publication: Crime in India

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.6.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	Target	16.6 : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
3	Indicator	16.6.1 : Number of Government services provided online to citizens.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Service is requested through electronic means (self-access or assisted access) including mobile devices b. Workflow/approval process is electronic c. Database is electronic/digitised d. Service delivery is electronic <p>In order to improve access, enhance transparency and reduce response time is termed as an e-Transaction.</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	January, 2019
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://cic.gov.in/reports/37

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.6.2		
Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	Target	16.6 : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
3	Indicator	16.6.2 : Percentage of RTI queries responded.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator denotes the percentage of cases under the Right to Information Act (RTI) a) Numerator: Total RTI application cases disposed b) Denominator: Total RTI requests for the disposal c) Multiplier - 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Central Information Commission
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://cic.gov.in/reports/37

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.6.3

Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	Target	16.6 : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
3	Indicator	16.6.3 : Number of applications filed with institutions coming under Right To Information Act
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator denotes the number of cases filed under the RTI Act
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Central Information Commission
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Number
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://cic.gov.in/reports/37

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.7.1		
Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	Target	16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
3	Indicator	16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	a) Numerator: Elected or nominated women representative in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ PRI b) Denominator: Total elected or Nominated representative in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ PRI c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	1) Election Commission of India 2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
6	Data Reference Period	2014-16
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/current/Electoral_Statistics_Pocket_Book2017_18052017.pdf http://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/10198/384335/Representation%20of%20Women%20in%20PRIs.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.7.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	Target	16.7 : Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
3	Indicator	16.7.2 : Proportion of SC/ST persons in the elected bodies
	Refined Indicator	Proportion of SC/ST persons in elected bodies
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by persons belonging to SCs and STs in LokSabha a) Numerator: Number of persons belonging to SCs and STs representative in LokSabha b) Denominator: Total representatives in LokSabha c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Election Commission of India
6	Data Reference Period	2014
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	In percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2014
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/current/Electoral_Statistics_Pocket_Book2017_18052017.pdf http://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/10198/384335/Representation%20of%20Women%20in%20PRIs.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.9.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	Target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
3	Indicator	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	<p>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.</p> <p>a) Numerator: Number of birth registered with civil authority during year.</p> <p>b) Denominator: Number of estimated birth for the year.</p> <p>c) Multiplier: 100</p>
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2015
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://crsorgi.gov.in/web/uploads/download/crs_report%202015_23062017.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.9.2

Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	Target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
3	Indicator	16.9.2 Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	The indicator measures numbers of proof of Identities (PoI) issued to the residents of the country. a) Numerator: Number of Aadhaar issued as on 31st March of reference year. b) Denominator: Population as per the Population Census, 2011 c) Multiplier: 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Unique Identification Authority of India
6	Data Reference Period	2015-16 (as on 31 st March)
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	-
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://crsorgi.gov.in/web/uploads/download/crs_report%202015_23062017.pdf

Metadata: SDG National Indicator 16.10.1

Sl No.	Content	Description
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
2	Target	16.10 : Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
3	Indicator	16.10.1: Percentage of RTI queries responded.
4	Computation/ description of Indicator	This indicator denotes the percentage of cases under the Right to Information Act (RTI) a) Numerator: Total RTI application cases disposed b) Denominator: Total RTI requests for the disposal c) Multiplier - 100
5	Data Source Ministry/Org	Central Information Commission
6	Data Reference Period	2015
7	Periodicity of the Indicator	Annual
8	Unit of Measurement	Percentage
9	Latest Data Availability	2016-17
10	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)	http://cic.gov.in/reports/37

Annexure -2

(Baseline Data)

Annexure-2 (SDG-1)

Indicator 1.1.1 : Proportion of population living below the National Poverty Line

(in percentage)

State/UT	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	9.20
Arunachal Pradesh	34.67
Assam	31.98
Bihar	33.74
Chhattisgarh	39.93
Goa	5.09
Gujarat	16.63
Haryana	11.16
Himachal Pradesh	8.06
Jammu and Kashmir	10.35
Jharkhand	36.96
Karnataka	20.91
Kerala	7.05
Madhya Pradesh	31.65
Maharashtra	17.35
Manipur	36.89
Meghalaya	11.87
Mizoram	20.40
Nagaland	18.88
Odisha	32.59
Punjab	8.26
Rajasthan	14.71
Sikkim	8.19
Tamil Nadu	11.28
Tripura	14.05
Uttar Pradesh	29.43
Uttarakhand	11.26
West Bengal	19.98
A & N Islands	1.00
Chandigarh	21.81
D & N Haveli	39.31
Daman and Diu	9.86
Delhi	9.91
Lakshadweep	2.77
Puducherry	9.69
All India (Total)	21.92

Source: Poverty estimates 2011-12, NITI Aayog erstwhile Planning Commission

Indicator 1.1.2 : Poverty Gap Ratio

(in percentage)

State/UT	Rural-during 2011-12	Urban-during 2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	1.60	0.87
Arunachal Pradesh	9.79	4.93
Assam	5.79	3.83
Bihar	6.24	6.80
Chhattisgarh	8.98	5.20
Goa	0.74	0.70
Gujarat	3.27	1.64
Haryana	2.08	1.76
Himachal Pradesh	1.03	0.76
Jammu & Kashmir	1.91	0.95
Jharkhand	6.88	4.85
Karnataka	3.26	3.09
Kerala	1.59	0.83
Madhya Pradesh	8.33	3.86
Maharashtra	4.65	1.55
Manipur	6.64	6.14
Meghalaya	1.58	1.46
Mizoram	7.51	0.62
Nagaland	3.75	1.76
Orissa	7.01	3.15
Punjab	1.18	1.56
Rajasthan	3.21	1.56
Sikkim	0.96	0.45
Tamil Nadu	2.47	1.10
Tripura	2.17	1.72
Uttar Pradesh	5.68	5.29
Uttarakhand	1.25	1.55
West Bengal	3.70	2.70
A & N Islands	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-
D & N Haveli	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-
Delhi	1.79	1.62
Lakshadweep	-	-
Puducherry	3.71	0.84
All India (Total)	5.05	2.70

Source: Poverty estimates 2011-12, NITI Aayog erstwhile Planning Commission

Note: '-' refers data is not available

Indicator 1.3.1 : Percentage of Households with any Usual Member Covered by a Health Scheme or Health Insurance

(in percentage)

State/UT	Households- during 2015-16	Women- during 2015-16	Men- during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	74.60	70.00	75.80
Arunachal Pradesh	58.30	50.20	49.70
Assam	10.40	5.10	7.80
Bihar	12.30	7.70	5.80
Chhattisgarh	15.90	9.80	10.20
Goa	23.10	16.40	18.50
Gujarat	12.20	4.50	7.80
Haryana	25.70	17.40	22.20
Himachal Pradesh	5.70	0.70	4.50
Jammu & Kashmir	4.20	1.10	2.50
Jharkhand	13.30	8.00	8.60
Karnataka	28.10	21.00	29.00
Kerala	47.70	41.90	33.20
Madhya Pradesh	17.70	10.90	12.60
Maharashtra	15.00	8.40	13.20
Manipur	3.60	0.90	3.10
Meghalaya	34.60	28.00	26.10
Mizoram	45.80	17.00	43.70
Nagaland	6.10	1.60	2.90
Orissa	47.70	36.50	45.50
Punjab	21.20	9.40	14.50
Rajasthan	18.70	12.10	9.00
Sikkim	30.30	23.10	19.90
Tamil Nadu	64.00	41.60	41.50
Telangana	66.40	60.40	70.20
Tripura	58.10	57.50	58.50
Uttar Pradesh	6.10	2.60	3.40
Uttrakhand	19.50	12.00	12.00
West Bengal	33.40	26.00	33.40
A & N Islands	-	-	-
Chandigarh	21.30	11.10	10.20
Dadra & N Haveli	17.00	10.50	3.90
Daman & Diu	-	-	-
Delhi	15.70	8.70	7.40
Lakshadweep	2.90	0.90	3.60
Puducherry	32.80	13.00	25.00
All India (Total)	28.70	20.40	22.90

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of health and Family Welfare

Note: '-' refers data is not available

Indicator 1.3.2 : Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
(in number)

Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition under Anganwadi Services Scheme for Year 2015-16			
State/UT	Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		
	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)
Andhra Pradesh	2631659	728068	3359727
Telangana	1574455	419525	1993980
Arunachal Pradesh	226323	29757	256080
Assam	3310885	691237	4002122
Bihar	9892618	1662181	11554799
Chhattisgarh	2055307	493718	2549025
Goa	58719	15853	74572
Gujarat	3269470	809268	4078738
Haryana	996751	287802	1284553
Himachal Pradesh	449511	101161	550672
Jammu & Kashmir	295039	92021	387060
Jharkhand	2961485	660264	3621749
Karnataka	3997286	993802	4991088
Kerala	874831	162595	1037426
Madhya Pradesh	5526328	1470362	6996690
Maharashtra	5940882	1105541	7046423
Manipur	355176	75010	430186
Meghalaya	468579	86292	554871
Mizoram	109179	24388	133567
Nagaland	292059	56514	348573
Odisha	3823385	785918	4609303
Punjab	945504	259331	1204835
Rajasthan	2781462	881413	3662875
Sikkim	25316	5396	30712
Tamil Nadu	2452506	655427	3107933
Tripura	299116	77264	376380
Uttar Pradesh	19126779	4934881	24061660
Uttrakhand	684721	181738	866459
West Bengal	6631338	1333887	7965225
A & N Islands	12781	3157	15938
Chandigarh	53188	8323	61511
Delhi	697158	144362	841520
Dadra & N Haveli	19379	3209	22588
Daman & Diu	6308	1103	7411
Lakshadweep	4652	1666	6318
Puducherry	28781	9934	38715
All India	82878916	19252368	102131284

Source: WCD

Indicator 1.3.4 : Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and provided bank credit linkage

(in lakh)

Item	Number of SHGs credit linked during 2015-16
Total SHGs	18.32
Out of total SHGs - exclusive Women SHGs	16.29
Out of total SHGs- under NRLM/SGSY	8.16
Out of total SHGs -under NULM/SJSRY	1.11

Source : Annual Report 2016-17, NABARD

**Indicator 1.3.5 : Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population)
receiving Social Protection Benefits under Maternity Benefit**

(in percentage)

State/UT	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	17.40
Arunachal Pradesh	20.50
Assam	66.10
Bihar	53.90
Chhattisgarh	66.20
Goa	7.40
Gujarat	8.90
Haryana	13.50
Himachal Pradesh	13.10
Jammu and Kashmir	54.00
Jharkhand	41.60
Karnataka	19.90
Kerala	20.40
Madhya Pradesh	61.10
Maharashtra	8.70
Manipur	26.20
Meghalaya	28.00
Mizoram	47.50
Nagaland	29.70
Odisha	72.60
Punjab	19.10
Rajasthan	56.10
Sikkim	29.40
Tamil Nadu	29.50
Telangana	12.20
Tripura	32.60
Uttar Pradesh	48.70
Uttarakhand	49.40
West Bengal	28.70
A & N Islands	1.40
Chandigarh	13.70
D & N Haveli	2.60
Daman and Diu	19.30
Delhi	7.90
Lakshadweep	17.50
Puducherry	21.40
All India (Total)	36.40

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

**Indicator 1.3.6 : Number of Senior Citizens provided Institutional Assistance
through Old Age Homes/Day CareCentersFunded by the Government**

(in number)

State/UT	Number of beneficiaries during 2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	3450
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	800
Bihar	100
Chhattisgarh	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	25
Haryana	650
Himachal Pradesh	175
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	0
Karnataka	1025
Kerala	200
Madhya Pradesh	150
Maharashtra	1300
Manipur	1275
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	50
Nagaland	0
Odhis	6975
Punjab	325
Rajasthan	25
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	2500
Telangana	550
Uttar Pradesh	75
Uttarakhand	900
West Bengal	175
Tripura	1250
A & N Islands	0
Chandigarh	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	75
Lakshadweep	0
Pudicherry	0
All India (Total)	22050

Source: Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

Indicator 1.4.3 : Proportion of Population (Urban/Rural) Living in Households with Access to Electricity

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of households with electricity
Andhra Pradesh	98.80
Arunachal Pradesh	88.70
Assam	78.20
Bihar	58.60
Chhattisgarh	95.60
Goa	99.80
Gujarat	96.00
Haryana	98.80
Himachal Pradesh	99.50
Jammu & Kashmir	97.40
Jharkhand	80.10
Karnataka	97.80
Kerala	99.20
Madhya Pradesh	89.90
Maharashtra	92.50
Manipur	92.40
Meghalaya	91.40
Mizoram	95.90
Nagaland	96.90
Odisha	85.50
Punjab	99.60
Rajasthan	91.00
Sikkim	99.40
Tamil Nadu	98.80
Telangana	98.30
Tripura	92.70
Uttar Pradesh	70.90
Uttarakhand	97.50
West Bengal	93.70
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.00
Chandigarh	99.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.40
Daman & Diu	100.00
Delhi	99.80
Lakshadweep	99.90
Puducherry	99.60
All India (Total)	88.20

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Indicator 1.4.4 : Proportion of Houseless Population to Total Population
(in percentage)

State/UT	Year 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	0.17	0.12	0.27
Arunachal Pradesh	0.11	0.12	0.10
Assam	0.04	0.04	0.06
Bihar	0.04	0.04	0.11
Chhattisgarh	0.09	0.09	0.11
Delhi	0.28	0.08	0.29
Goa	0.21	0.25	0.19
Gujarat	0.24	0.17	0.33
Haryana	0.20	0.17	0.27
Himachal Pradesh	0.06	0.05	0.13
Jammu & Kashmir	0.15	0.09	0.32
Jharkhand	0.07	0.07	0.09
Karnataka	0.13	0.11	0.15
Kerala	0.04	0.02	0.05
Madhya Pradesh	0.20	0.15	0.33
Maharashtra	0.19	0.16	0.22
Manipur	0.11	0.09	0.16
Meghalaya	0.04	0.04	0.03
Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.02
Nagaland	0.04	0.04	0.06
Odisha	0.08	0.06	0.20
Punjab	0.17	0.16	0.18
Rajasthan	0.26	0.21	0.43
Sikkim	0.05	0.05	0.02
Tamil Nadu	0.07	0.04	0.11
Tripura	0.09	0.07	0.14
Uttar Pradesh	0.16	0.10	0.41
Uttarakhand	0.12	0.09	0.18
West Bengal	0.15	0.05	0.36
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.01	0.05
Chandigarh	0.39	0.02	0.40
D&N Haveli	0.29	0.39	0.17
Daman & Diu	0.30	0.24	0.32
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.13	0.02	0.18
All India (Total)	0.15	0.10	0.25

Source: Population Census of India 2011, Office of RGI, MHA

Indicator 1.4.5 : Proportion of Population having Bank Accounts

{Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population}

(per 1,000 population)

State/UT	Total accounts	Total Deposit Accounts	Total Credit Accounts
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1082.78	1008.60	74.18
Andhra Pradesh	1062.40	933.51	128.89
Arunachal Pradesh	999.12	936.20	62.92
Assam	1121.31	1017.39	103.92
Bihar	915.14	846.30	68.84
Chandigarh	2298.04	2181.85	116.19
Chhattisgarh	1217.84	1159.77	58.07
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1676.68	1618.06	58.62
Daman & Diu	1547.75	1505.12	42.64
Goa	2927.57	2775.56	152.01
Gujarat	1400.85	1321.35	79.50
Haryana	1672.73	1574.19	98.54
Himachal Pradesh	1730.50	1629.04	101.46
Jammu & Kashmir	1494.42	1391.23	103.19
Jharkhand	1142.09	1066.81	75.29
Karnataka	1831.56	1660.76	170.80
Kerala	1968.32	1733.36	234.97
Lakshadweep	1191.26	1119.65	71.60
Madhya Pradesh	1181.11	1100.63	80.48
Maharashtra	1621.01	1428.78	192.22
Manipur	851.06	804.44	46.61
Meghalaya	918.97	841.00	77.97
Mizoram	1138.09	1024.93	113.15
Nagaland	546.73	495.13	51.60
Nct Of Delhi	2272.14	2136.09	136.05
Odisha	1266.58	1165.99	100.59
Puducherry	1724.90	1482.85	242.04
Punjab	1916.06	1805.80	110.26
Rajasthan	1097.49	1018.40	79.09
Sikkim	1436.65	1345.79	90.86
Tamil Nadu	2169.66	1744.27	425.39
Telangana	-	-	-
Tripura	1571.85	1371.71	200.15
Uttar Pradesh	1108.97	1045.36	63.62
Uttarakhand	1651.38	1550.85	100.53
West Bengal	1398.55	1310.35	88.20
All India (Total)	1425.17	1297.22	127.96

Source: RBI

Indicator 1.4.6: Number of Telephone Subscribers (Wireless and Wireline) as Percentage of Total Population

(per 1000 population)

Service area	Total number of telephone subscriptions during reference year	Population ('000) at the mid year of the reference period.	Number of telephones as percentage of total population as on 31.03.2016
Andhra Pradesh	76388329	88417	86.40
Assam	18721489	32479	57.64
Bihar	74842571	137691	54.36
Gujarat	63677628	63638	100.06
Haryana	23626667	27510	85.88
Himachal Pradesh	9060034	7100	127.61
Jammu & Kashmir	9946455	12430	80.02
Karnataka	63595767	62419	101.89
Kerala	36607712	35774	102.33
Madhya Pradesh	66715337	103871	64.23
Maharashtra	86090087	98890	87.06
North East	11199114	13960	80.22
Odisha	29368592	42506	69.09
Punjab	32806657	30920	106.10
Rajasthan	60879811	73029	83.36
Tamil Nadu	83987282	71098	118.13
Uttar Pradesh (East)	92738712	229013	65.83
Uttar Pradesh (West)	58026879		
West Bengal	49866487	78958	63.16
Kolkata	25934956	15857	163.56
Delhi	50415825	21336	236.29
Mumbai	34836840	23286	149.60
All India (Total)	1059333231	1270182	83.40

Source: Department of Telecommunication

Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

{Expenditure of General Government classified by function*, COFOG (At current prices), 2015-16}

(in Rs. crore)

SL	Item	Health	Education	Social protection	Total Expenditure in Essential services (<i>education, health and social protection</i>)	Total Government Expenditures
1	Current Expenditure	145192	557616	217053	919861	2462844
2	Capital Expenditure	15894	49214	22665	87773	611928
3.1	Net Investment In Stock	63	0	1283	1346	174274
3.2	Loans and Advances	107	234	270	611	135985
4	Total expenditure	161256	607064	241271	1009591	3385030
	Percentage share	4.76	17.93	7.13	29.83	

Note: Expenditure excludes expenditure of local bodies and CFC.

Source: National Account Statistics, 2017, NAD, MoSPI

Annexure-2 (SDG-2)

Indicator 2.1.1: Percentage of Underweight Children Aged Under 5 Years
(in percentage)

State/UT	Underweight during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	31.90
Arunachal Pradesh	19.50
Assam	29.80
Bihar	43.90
Chhattisgarh	37.70
Goa	23.80
Gujarat	39.30
Haryana	29.40
Himachal Pradesh	21.20
Jammu & Kashmir	16.60
Jharkhand	47.80
Karnataka	35.20
Kerala	16.10
Madhya Pradesh	42.80
Maharashtra	36.00
Manipur	13.80
Meghalaya	29.00
Mizoram	11.90
Nagaland	16.80
Odisha	34.40
Punjab	21.60
Rajasthan	36.70
Sikkim	14.20
Tamil Nadu	23.80
Telangana	28.50
Tripura	24.10
Uttar Pradesh	39.50
Uttarakhand	26.60
West Bengal	31.50
A & N Islands	21.60
Chandigarh	24.50
Dadra & N Haveli	38.90
Daman & Diu	26.70
Delhi	27.00
Lakshadweep	23.40
Puducherry	22.00
All India (Total)	35.70

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Indicator 2.2.1 : Percentage of Stunted Children Under Age 5 years
(in percentage)

State/UT	Stunted during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	31.40
Arunachal Pradesh	29.30
Assam	36.40
Bihar	48.30
Chhattisgarh	37.60
Goa	20.10
Gujarat	38.50
Haryana	34.00
Himachal Pradesh	26.30
Jammu & Kashmir	27.40
Jharkhand	45.30
Karnataka	36.20
Kerala	19.70
Madhya Pradesh	42.00
Maharashtra	34.40
Manipur	28.90
Meghalaya	43.80
Mizoram	28.10
Nagaland	28.60
Odisha	34.10
Punjab	25.70
Rajasthan	39.10
Sikkim	29.60
Tamil Nadu	27.10
Telangana	28.00
Tripura	24.30
Uttar Pradesh	46.20
Uttarakhand	33.50
West Bengal	32.50
A & N Islands	-
Chandigarh	28.70
Dadra & N Haveli	41.70
Daman & Diu	23.40
Delhi	31.90
Lakshadweep	26.80
Puducherry	23.70
All India (Total)	38.40

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: '-' refers data is not available

Indicator 2.2.2 : Percentage of Wasted Children Under Age 5 Years

(in percentage)

State/UT	Wasted during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	17.20
Arunachal Pradesh	17.30
Assam	17.00
Bihar	20.80
Chhattisgarh	23.10
Goa	21.90
Gujarat	26.40
Haryana	21.20
Himachal Pradesh	13.70
Jammu & Kashmir	12.10
Jharkhand	29.00
Karnataka	26.10
Kerala	15.70
Madhya Pradesh	25.80
Maharashtra	25.60
Manipur	6.80
Meghalaya	15.30
Mizoram	6.10
Nagaland	11.30
Odisha	20.40
Punjab	15.60
Rajasthan	23.00
Sikkim	14.20
Tamil Nadu	19.70
Telangana	18.00
Tripura	16.80
Uttar Pradesh	17.90
Uttarakhand	19.50
West Bengal	20.30
A & N Islands	-
Chandigarh	10.90
Dadra & N Haveli	27.60
Daman & Diu	24.10
Delhi	15.90
Lakshadweep	13.70
Puducherry	23.60
All India (Total)	21.00

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: '-' refers data is not available

Indicator 2.2.3 : Percentage of Women with Body Mass Index (BMI) Below Normal (BMI)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Body Mass Index less than 18.5 during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	17.60
Arunachal Pradesh	8.50
Assam	25.70
Bihar	30.50
Chhattisgarh	26.70
Goa	14.70
Gujarat	27.20
Haryana	15.80
Himachal Pradesh	16.20
Jammu & Kashmir	12.10
Jharkhand	31.60
Karnataka	20.80
Kerala	9.70
Madhya Pradesh	28.40
Maharashtra	23.50
Manipur	8.80
Meghalaya	12.10
Mizoram	8.40
Nagaland	12.30
Odisha	26.50
Punjab	11.70
Rajasthan	27.00
Sikkim	6.40
Tamil Nadu	14.60
Telangana	22.90
Tripura	19.00
Uttar Pradesh	25.30
Uttarakhand	18.40
West Bengal	21.30
A & N Islands	13.10
Chandigarh	13.30
Dadra & N Haveli	28.70
Daman & Diu	12.90
Delhi	14.80
Lakshadweep	13.50
Puducherry	11.30
All India (Total)	22.90

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Indicator 2.2.4: Percentage of Pregnant Women Age 15-49 Years who are Anaemic (Hb <12.0g/dl)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Anaemic Women (Hb <12.0g/dl) during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	52.90
Arunachal Pradesh	33.80
Assam	44.80
Bihar	58.30
Chhattisgarh	41.50
Goa	-26.70
Gujarat	51.30
Haryana	55.00
Himachal Pradesh	50.40
Jammu & Kashmir	38.10
Jharkhand	62.60
Karnataka	45.40
Kerala	22.60
Madhya Pradesh	54.60
Maharashtra	49.30
Manipur	25.20
Meghalaya	49.50
Mizoram	26.60
Nagaland	28.90
Odisha	47.60
Punjab	42.00
Rajasthan	46.60
Sikkim	23.60
Tamil Nadu	44.30
Telangana	49.80
Tripura	54.40
Uttar Pradesh	58.60
Uttarakhand	43.90
West Bengal	53.60
A & N Islands	61.40
Chandigarh	-
D & N Haveli	67.90
Daman and Diu	-
Delhi	46.10
Lakshadweep	39.00
Puducherry	27.80
All India (Total)	50.40

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Note: '-' refers data is not available

Indicator 2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 Months Who are Anaemic (<11.0g/dl)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Mild anaemia during 2015-16	Moderate anaemia during 2015-16	Any anaemia less than 11 g per dl anaemia during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	26.40	29.90	58.60
Arunachal Pradesh	29.10	24.10	54.30
Assam	23.90	11.40	35.70
Bihar	30.20	31.80	63.50
Chhattisgarh	24.00	17.00	41.60
Goa	29.80	18.10	48.30
Gujarat	31.50	29.30	62.60
Haryana	28.20	40.50	71.70
Himachal Pradesh	23.10	28.00	53.70
Jammu & Kashmir	21.10	21.60	43.80
Jharkhand	31.60	37.20	69.90
Karnataka	30.30	29.80	60.90
Kerala	22.70	12.50	35.60
Madhya Pradesh	29.40	37.60	68.90
Maharashtra	27.70	25.00	53.80
Manipur	16.50	7.20	23.90
Meghalaya	30.20	17.30	48.00
Mizoram	12.80	5.90	19.30
Nagaland	15.10	10.80	26.40
Odisha	24.80	19.00	44.60
Punjab	27.30	27.90	56.60
Rajasthan	27.10	31.30	60.30
Sikkim	32.40	22.20	55.10
Tamil Nadu	27.50	22.20	50.70
Telangana	24.70	33.50	60.70
Tripura	30.50	17.60	48.30
Uttar Pradesh	26.40	34.40	63.20
Uttarakhand	27.30	30.10	59.80
West Bengal	30.90	22.80	54.20
A & N Islands	26.00	22.60	49.00
Chandigarh	27.50	41.60	73.10
Dadra & N Haveli	35.50	47.40	84.60
Daman & Diu	35.70	37.20	73.80
Delhi	19.40	36.20	59.70
Lakshadweep	27.80	25.50	53.60
Puducherry	29.00	15.60	44.90
All India (Total)	27.80	29.10	58.40

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Indicator 2.5.1: Number of Accessions Conserved in the Base Collection (-18 degree Celsius) at National Gene Bank

(in number)

Crop/Crop Group	Present status of total accession conserved as on 31 December 2017
Cereals	161816
Millets	58443
Forages	6925
Pseudocereals	7295
Legumes	65675
Oilseeds	58571
Fibre crops	15573
Vegetables	26071
Fruits & Nuts	273
Medicinal & Aromatic plants & Narcotics	7929
Ornamental	653
Spices and Condiments	3074
Agroforestry	1642
Duplicate safety Samples (Lentil, Pigeonpea)	10235
Trial Material (Wheat, Barley)	10771
All India (Total)	434946

Source: ICAR, DES, Ministry of Agriculture & FW

Indicator 2.5.2 : Conservation of Germplasm

(in number)

Crop group	Landrace during 2015-16	Traditional Varieties during 2015-16	Number of accessions during 2015-16
Agroforestry	204	139	343
Cereals	10878	6507	17385
Fibre	180	68	248
Forages	1384	15	1399
Fruits & Nuts	4	4	8
Grain legumes	9465	711	10176
Medicinal & Aromatic plants	838	32	870
Millets	15459	316	15775
Oilseeds	21171	61	21232
Ornamental	13	3	16
Pseudocereals	1299	164	1463
Spices Condiments and Flavour	809	124	933
Vegetables	5384	331	5715
All India (Total)	67088	8475	75563

Source: DARE, Ministry of Agriculture & FW

Indicator 2.a.1: Percentage share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to GVA in agriculture
(at current prices, Rs. crore)

Economic Activities	2015-16
Total Expenditure on Intellectual Properties Products (Research and Development) in Agriculture, forestry & fishing	979
Gross Value Added in agriculture, forestry and fishing	2225368
Percentage share of IPP (Research & Development) to total GVA in Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.04

Statement 7.3 GFCF by type of asset, by industry

Source: National Account Statistics 2018, Nad, MoSPI

2.a.2 : Proportion of Public Investment in Agriculture to GVA in Agriculture.

(Year 2015-16)

S.No.	item	Amount (in Rs. crore)
1	Total expenditure	234855
2	GVA in Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2225368
	Percentage Share	10.55

Source: National Account Statistics 2018, NAD, CSO, MoSPI

Note: Expenditure excludes expenditure of local bodies and CFC.

Annexure-2 (SDG-3)

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (India and Bigger State during 2014-16

(MMR: number of deaths per 100000)

India & Major States	Sample Female Population	Live Births	Maternal Deaths	MMR
Assam	180780	12334	29	237
Bihar / Jharkhand	391838	37641	62	165
Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh	409030	37106	64	173
Odisha	285319	19498	35	180
Rajasthan	249729	23082	46	199
Uttar Pradesh / Uttarakhand	621153	52843	106	201
Andhra Pradesh	323541	15995	12	74
Telangana	208979	10840	9	81
Karnataka	299276	23341	25	108
Kerala	332361	15229	7	46
Tamil Nadu	285844	22552	15	66
Gujarat	357416	25241	23	91
Haryana	182102	14707	15	101
Maharashtra	384107	23172	14	61
Punjab	160608	9097	11	122
West Bengal	448410	24318	25	101
Other States	1175608	59865	58	97
All India (Total)	6296101	426861	556	130

Source: Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality In India 2014-16, SRS, ORGI

**Indicator 3.1.2: Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel
(Period 5 years)**

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled provider¹
Andhra Pradesh	92.10
Arunachal Pradesh	53.70
Assam	74.30
Bihar	69.90
Chhattisgarh	78.00
Goa	97.50
Gujarat	87.10
Haryana	84.60
Himachal Pradesh	78.90
Jammu and Kashmir	87.50
Jharkhand	69.60
Karnataka	93.70
Kerala	99.90
Madhya Pradesh	78.00
Maharashtra	91.10
Manipur	77.20
Meghalaya	53.80
Mizoram	83.60
Nagaland	41.30
Odisha	86.50
Punjab	94.10
Rajasthan	86.50
Sikkim	97.10
Tamil Nadu	99.20
Telangana	91.30
Tripura	80.90
Uttar Pradesh	70.40
Uttarakhand	71.20
West Bengal	81.60
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.20
Chandigarh	93.30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.50
Daman & Diu	77.00
Delhi	86.60
Lakshadweep	100.00
Puducherry	100.00
All India (Total)	81.40

¹A skilled provider includes a doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. For birth attendance, if the woman mentioned more than one person attending the delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

Source: National Family Health Survey - 4 (2015-16)

Indicator 3.1.3: Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (Period 1 Year) (2015-16)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 1 year)
Andhra Pradesh	93.40
Arunachal Pradesh	60.00
Assam	76.80
Bihar	73.70
Chhattisgarh	85.90
Goa	98.40
Gujarat	89.40
Haryana	89.90
Himachal Pradesh	83.80
Jammu & Kashmir	90.10
Jharkhand	73.20
Karnataka	94.40
Kerala	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	80.50
Maharashtra	93.40
Manipur	79.80
Meghalaya	54.90
Mizoram	84.70
Nagaland	45.90
Odisha	88.00
Punjab	95.20
Rajasthan	91.00
Sikkim	98.30
Tamil Nadu	99.60
Telangana	93.60
Tripura	81.60
Uttar Pradesh	75.10
Uttarakhand	77.70
West Bengal	85.10
A&N Islands	95.98
Chandigarh	97.13
D&N Haveli	94.85
Daman & Diu	81.30
Delhi	91.31
Lakshadweep	100.00
Puducherry	100.00
All India (Total)	84.40

Source: NFHS-4, MOHFW

**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 5 Years/1 Year)
(2015-16)**

(in percentage)

State/UT	Perc who had 4 or more ANC visits
Andhra Pradesh	76.30
Arunachal Pradesh	26.70
Assam	46.40
Bihar	14.40
Chhattisgarh	59.10
Goa	89.00
Gujarat	70.50
Haryana	45.10
Himachal Pradesh	69.10
Jammu & Kashmir	81.30
Jharkhand	30.30
Karnataka	70.10
Kerala	90.10
Madhya Pradesh	35.70
Maharashtra	72.20
Manipur	69.00
Meghalaya	50.00
Mizoram	61.40
Nagaland	15.00
Odisha	61.90
Punjab	68.40
Rajasthan	38.50
Sikkim	74.70
Tamil Nadu	81.10
Telangana	74.90
Tripura	64.30
Uttar Pradesh	26.40
Uttarakhand	30.90
West Bengal	76.40
A & N Islands	92.10
Chandigarh	64.50
Dadra & N Haveli	75.60
Daman & Diu	62.70
Delhi	67.90
Lakshadweep	82.30
Puducherry	87.70
All India (Total)	51.20

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.2.1 :Under-Five Mortality Rates									
(India and bigger States/UTs, 2016)									
India & bigger States/UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	39	37	41	43	42	46	25	24	27
Andhra Pradesh	37	36	38	41	42	41	26	23	30
Assam	52	48	57	56	52	60	23	22	23
Bihar	43	35	51	44	36	52	34	29	41
Chhattisgarh	49	49	48	53	53	52	32	31	32
Delhi	22	22	23	24	23	25	22	22	23
Gujarat	33	34	33	42	43	41	19	19	20
Haryana	37	34	42	41	38	46	29	26	32
Himachal Pradesh	27	26	29	28	25	30	22	28	16
Jammu & Kashmir	26	25	28	27	25	30	23	23	23
Jharkhand	33	31	35	35	32	37	26	29	24
Karnataka	29	26	31	33	30	36	20	19	22
Kerala	11	10	12	12	11	13	10	8	11
Madhya Pradesh	55	58	52	60	64	56	35	36	35
Maharashtra	21	20	23	27	25	29	14	13	15
Odisha	50	49	51	52	50	53	38	42	35
Punjab	24	24	25	25	26	25	23	21	25
Rajasthan	45	42	49	49	46	53	33	31	36
Tamil Nadu	19	19	19	23	24	22	15	14	16
Telangana	34	33	34	38	37	40	26	26	26
Uttar Pradesh	47	46	49	50	49	51	37	34	41
Uttarakhand	41	38	45	45	42	49	31	29	35
West Bengal	27	27	28	29	27	30	23	24	23

Source: ORGI, MHA

Indicator 3.2.2: Neo-Natal Mortality Rates**(India and bigger States, 2016)**

India and Bigger States/UTs	Neo-natal mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban
India	24	27	14
Andhra Pradesh	23	27	11
Assam	23	24	13
Bihar	27	28	17
Chhattisgarh	26	27	20
Delhi	12	16	12
Gujarat	21	27	13
Haryana	22	24	16
Himachal Pradesh	16	16	15
Jammu & Kashmir	18	19	15
Jharkhand	21	23	13
Karnataka	18	22	10
Kerala	6	7	4
Madhya Pradesh	32	35	20
Maharashtra	13	17	9
Odisha	32	33	24
Punjab	13	13	12
Rajasthan	28	31	17
Tamil Nadu	12	16	9
Telangana	21	25	15
Uttar Pradesh	30	32	19
Uttarakhand	30	32	24
West Bengal	17	17	14

Source: ORGI, MHA

Indicator 3.2.3: Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 Months Fully Immunized (BCG, Measles and Three Doses of Pentavalent Vaccine) (2015-16)

(in percentage)

State/UT	All basic vaccinations
Andhra Pradesh	65.20
Arunachal Pradesh	38.20
Assam	47.10
Bihar	61.70
Chhattisgarh	76.40
Goa	88.40
Gujarat	50.40
Haryana	62.20
Himachal Pradesh	69.50
Jammu & Kashmir	75.10
Jharkhand	61.90
Karnataka	62.60
Kerala	82.10
Madhya Pradesh	53.60
Maharashtra	56.20
Manipur	65.80
Meghalaya	61.40
Mizoram	50.70
Nagaland	35.40
Odisha	78.60
Punjab	89.00
Rajasthan	54.80
Sikkim	83.00
Tamil Nadu	69.70
Telangana	67.50
Tripura	54.50
Uttar Pradesh	51.10
Uttarakhand	57.60
West Bengal	84.40
A & N Islands	73.20
Chandigarh	79.50
Dadra & N Haveli	43.20
Daman & Diu	66.30
Delhi	68.80
Lakshadweep	89.00
Puducherry	91.20
All India (Total)	62.00

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of New HIV Infections per 1000 Uninfected Population

(per 1000 uninfected population)

State/UT	Number of new HIV infections (Estimates 2015)	Total Number of HIV infections (Estimates 2015)	Mid-year projected population (in 1000) in 2015	New HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population during 2015
Andhra Pradesh*	7,524	3,94,661	87900	0.09
Arunachal Pradesh	42	606	1303	0.03
Assam	928	12090	32196	0.03
Bihar	8,234	150689	103138	0.08
Chhattisgarh	1,984	30838	25663	0.08
Goa	94	4619	1965	0.05
Gujarat	10,589	166333	62334	0.17
Haryana	207	5723	27215	0.01
Himachal Pradesh	1,236	22596	7057	0.18
Jammu & Kashmir	1,910	34386	12335	0.15
Jharkhand	82	2777	33351	0.00
Karnataka	2,383	199060	61992	0.04
Kerala	581	23376	35545	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	2,060	1122	77125	0.03
Maharashtra	3,574	301453	119143	0.03
Manipur	429	24457	2573	0.17
Meghalaya	45	44409	2753	0.02
Mizoram	230	5762	1055	0.22
Nagaland	513	11050	2362	0.22
Odisha	3,001	67654	42252	0.07
Punjab	2,059	36794	28940	0.07
Rajasthan	5,054	103148	72311	0.07
Sikkim	134	939	642	0.21
Tamil Nadu	4,007	142982	69156	0.06
Tripura	929	7238	3798	0.24
Uttar Pradesh	346	7059	215835	0.00
Uttarakhand	9,474	150361	10544	0.90
West Bengal	6,257	128757	92995	0.07
A&N Islands	11	186	546	0.02
Chandigarh	298	2933	1742	0.17
D&N Haveli	69	463	321	0.21
Daman & Diu	43	284	418	0.10
Delhi	1,591	30216	20875	0.08
Lakshadweep	-	-	80	-
Puducherry	30	1560	1645	0.02
All India (Total)	75948	2116581	1259108	0.06

Note: '*' including Telangana

" - " refers to data not available

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria Incidence Per 1000 Population (2015)

(per 1000 population)

State/UT	Malaria cases (2015)	Mid-Population (2015) (in Lakhs)	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh	25,042	513.40	0.49
Arunachal Pradesh	5088	13.00	3.91
Assam	15557	322.00	0.48
Bihar	4006	1031.40	0.04
Chhattisgarh	144886	256.60	5.65
Goa	651	19.70	0.33
Gujarat	41566	623.30	0.67
Haryana	9308	272.20	0.34
Himachal Pradesh	60	70.60	0.01
Jammu & Kashmir	216	123.40	0.02
Jharkhand	104800	333.50	3.14
Karnataka	12445	619.90	0.20
Kerala	1549	355.50	0.04
Madhya Pradesh	100597	771.30	1.30
Maharashtra	56603	1191.40	0.48
Manipur	216	25.70	0.08
Meghalaya	48603	27.50	17.67
Mizoram	28593	10.60	26.97
Nagaland	1527	23.60	0.65
Odisha	436850	422.50	10.34
Punjab	596	289.40	0.02
Rajasthan	11796	723.10	0.16
Sikkim	27	6.40	0.04
Tamil Nadu	5587	691.60	0.08
Telangana	10951	365.60	0.30
Tripura	32525	38.00	8.56
Uttar Pradesh	42767	2158.40	0.20
Uttarakhand	1466	105.40	0.14
West Bengal	24208	930.00	0.26
A&N Islands	409	5.50	0.74
Chandigarh	152	17.40	0.09
D&N Haveli	418	4.20	1.00
Daman & Diu	84	3.20	0.26
Delhi	54	208.80	0.00
Lakshadweep	4	0.80	0.05
Puducherry	54	16.50	0.03
All India (Total)	1169261	12591.10	0.93

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (CFR) (2015)

(number of deaths due to dengue per 100 dengue cases reported)

State/UT	Number of deaths due to Dengue	Dengue cases	Dengue Case Fatality Ratio
Andhra Pradesh	2	3159	0.06
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1933	0.05
Assam	1	1076	0.09
Bihar	0	1771	0.00
Chhattisgarh	1	384	0.26
Goa	0	293	0.00
Gujarat	9	5590	0.16
Haryana	13	9921	0.13
Himachal Pradesh	1	19	5.26
Jammu & Kashmir	0	153	0.00
Jharkhand	0	102	0.00
Karnataka	9	5077	0.18
Kerala	25	4075	0.61
Madhya Pradesh	8	2108	0.38
Maharashtra	0	13	0.00
Manipur	23	4936	0.47
Meghalaya	0	52	0.00
Mizoram	0	43	0.00
Nagaland	1	21	4.76
Odisha	2	2450	0.08
Punjab	18	14128	0.13
Rajasthan	7	4043	0.17
Sikkim	0	21	0.00
Tamil Nadu	12	4535	0.26
Telangana	0	40	0.00
Tripura	2	1831	0.11
Uttar Pradesh	9	2892	0.31
Uttarakhand	1	1655	0.06
West Bengal	14	8516	0.16
A&N Islands	0	153	0.00
Chandigarh	1	966	0.10
D&N Haveli	0	1154	0.00
Daman & Diu	0	165	0.00
Delhi	60	15867	0.38
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	771	0.00
All India (Total)	220	99913	0.22

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: " - " refers to data not available

Indicator 3.3.6: Number of Chikungunya Cases

State/UT	Number of Cases during 2015
Andhra Pradesh	817
Arunachal Pradesh	35
Assam	0
Bihar	3
Chhattisgarh	-
Goa	561
Gujarat	406
Haryana	1
Himachal Pradesh	-
Jammu & Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	21
Karnataka	20763
Kerala	175
Madhya Pradesh	67
Maharashtra	391
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	78
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	-
Odisha	81
Punjab	180
Rajasthan	7
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	329
Telangana	2067
Tripura	180
Uttar Pradesh	0
Uttarakhand	0
West Bengal	1013
A&N Islands	68
Chandigarh	1
D&N Haveli	0
Daman & Diu	-
Delhi	64
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	245
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	27553

Note: " - " refers to data not available

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.3.7: Number of New Cases of Kalaazar/ V Lishmaniasis

Affected States/UTs	Cases during		
	2015	2016	2017 (P)
Assam	1	0	0
Bihar	6517	4773	4127
Jharkhand	1262	1185	1358
Kerala	4	2	0
Punjab	1	0	0
Sikkim	5	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	131	107	115
Uttarakhand	3	2	2
West Bengal	576	179	156
All India (Total)	8500	6249	5758

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

P=Provisional

Indicator 3.3.9: The Proportion of Grade-2 Cases Amongst New Cases of Leprosy

(in percentage)

State/ UT	Grade II disability % amongst new cases detected during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	6.64
Arunachal Pradesh	6.06
Assam	10.24
Bihar	3.60
Chhattisgarh	7.24
Goa	0.00
Gujarat	2.71
Haryana	3.42
Himachal Pradesh	12.96
Jharkhand	2.30
Jammu & Kashmir	5.29
Karnataka	3.39
Kerala	7.32
Madhya Pradesh	7.32
Maharashtra	2.53
Manipur	5.26
Meghalaya	30.30
Mizoram	0.00
Nagaland	19.40
Odisha	5.83
Punjab	0.61
Rajasthan	6.06
Sikkim	9.52
Tamil Nadu	4.45
Telangana	6.75
Tripura	23.81
Uttar Pradesh	3.89
Uttarakhand	1.31
West Bengal	4.61
A & N Islands	10.34
Chandigarh	2.21
D & N Haveli	1.88
Daman & Diu	0.00
Delhi	14.02
Lakshadweep	0.00
Puducherry	7.14
All India (Total)	4.60

Suorce: NLEP Annual Report (2016- 2017)

Indicator 3.3.10: HIV Prevalence Rate (2015 Estimates)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Estimated Adults (15-49 Years) HIV Prevalence
Andhra Pradesh &Telangana	0.66
Arunachal Pradesh	0.07
Assam	0.06
Bihar	0.25
Chhattisgarh	0.19
Goa	0.40
Gujarat	0.42
Haryana	0.13
Himachal Pradesh	0.12
Jammu & Kashmir	0.03
Jharkhand	0.17
Karnataka	0.45
Kerala	0.11
Madhya Pradesh	0.09
Maharashtra	0.37
Manipur	1.15
Meghalaya	0.06
Mizoram	0.80
Nagaland	0.78
Odisha	0.25
Punjab	1.19
Rajasthan	0.23
Sikkim	0.23
Tamil Nadu	0.28
Telangana	-
Tripura	0.31
Uttar Pradesh	0.12
Uttarakhand	0.11
West Bengal	0.21
A&N Islands	0.07
Chandigarh	0.35
D&N Haveli	0.18
Daman & Diu	0.14
Delhi	0.23
Lakshadweep	-
Puducherry	0.15
All India (Total)	0.26

Note: " - " refers to data not available

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.4.1: Number of deaths due to Cancer

Number of Incident and Mortality Cases due to Cancer during 2012-2014

Registry	Male		Female	
	Incidence	Mortality	Incidence	Mortality
Bangalore	3824	1578	4547	1572
Barshi Rural	454	313	475	315
Barshi Expanded	901	272	1131	264
Bhopal	1718	717	1746	543
Chennai	5447	1398	6212	1164
Delhi	10148	1027	9598	769
Mumbai	6598	4591	6759	3915
Cachar District	2666	412	2100	275
Dibrugarh District	1498	433	1345	252
Kamrup Urban District	3071	1011	2392	523
Manipur State (MR)	2081	560	2542	495
Mizoram State (MZ)	2567	1346	2089	830
Sikkim State	707	365	678	311
Ahmedabad Urban	5477	1937	4117	1141
Aurangabad	1123	175	1118	117
Kolkata	2777	1077	2596	916
Kollam District	5534	2985	5478	2158
Nagpur	2236	313	2417	251
Pune	3417	1379	3686	1353
Thi'puram District	7638	2989	8002	2378
Meghalaya	2632	1027	1616	591
Tripura State	3628	1778	2702	1082
Nagaland	815	153	546	55
Wardha District	1306	815	1424	720
Naharlagun (NH)	735	212	704	127
Pasighat	175	39	159	28
Patiala District	2853	962	3158	815

Source; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide Mortality Rate

[Rate of Suicides = Number of Persons Committed Suicides / Projected Mid-Year Population (in lakh)]			
State/UT	Number of Persons committed Suicides	Projected Mid-Year Population # (in lakh)	Rate of Suicides
Andhra Pradesh	6226	513.40*	12.10
Arunachal Pradesh	135	13.00	10.40
Assam	3231	322.00	10.00
Bihar	516	1031.40	0.50
Chhattisgarh	7118	256.60	27.70
Goa	302	19.70	15.40
Gujarat	7246	623.30	11.60
Haryana	3545	272.20	13.00
Himachal Pradesh	543	70.60	7.70
Jammu & Kashmir	372	123.40	3.00
Jharkhand	835	333.50	2.50
Karnataka	10786	619.90	17.40
Kerala	7692	355.50	21.60
Madhya Pradesh	10293	771.30	13.30
Maharashtra	16970	1191.40	14.20
Manipur	37	25.70	1.40
Meghalaya	172	27.50	6.20
Mizoram	123	10.60	11.70
Nagaland	21	23.60	0.90
Odisha	4087	422.50	9.70
Punjab	1049	289.40	3.60
Rajasthan	3457	723.10	4.80
Sikkim	241	6.40	37.50
Tamil Nadu	15777	691.60	22.80
Telangana	10140	365.60*	27.70
Tripura	746	38.00	19.60
Uttar Pradesh	3902	2158.40	1.80
Uttarakhand	475	105.40	4.50
West Bengal	14602	930.00	15.70
A & N Islands	158	5.50	28.90
Chandigarh	121	17.40	6.90
D & N Haveli	106	4.20	25.40
Daman & Diu	38	3.20	11.80
Delhi (UT)	1845	208.80	8.80
Lakshadweep	5	0.80	6.30
Puducherry	711	16.50	43.20
All India (Total)	133623	12591.10	10.60

Note: '#' – Projected Mid-Year Population for the year 2015. Source: Population Census & Registrar General of India, MHA

**Adjusted Mid-year projected population for the year 2015 due to absence of population figures of newly created States namely Andhra Pradesh and Telangana carved out from erstwhile 'Andhra Pradesh.

Source: NCRB's Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2015

Indicator: 3.4.3 : Percentage Distribution of Leading Cause Groups of Deaths

(in percentage)

State/UT	Number of medically certified cause of death during 2016	Total number of Registered deaths during the year from MCCD reporting states during 2016	Percentage of deaths due to leading cause groups
Andhra Pradesh	49174	313285.	15.7
Arunachal Pradesh	922	2591	35.6
Assam	35005	130414	26.8
Bihar	11016	177021	6.2
Chhattisgarh	32718	182985	17.9
Goa	13130	13130	100.0
Gujarat	71142	417835	17.0
Haryana	24944	181138	13.8
Himachal Pradesh	5685	35819	15.9
Jamm u & Kashmir	NA	36431
Jharkhan	4889	130655	3.7
Kamataka	146524	420774	34.8
Kerala	27535	256130	10.8
Madhya Pradesh	32938	338587	9.7
Maharashtra	137617	666448	20.6
Manipur	2383	NA
Meghalaya	6463	N A
Mizoram	2681	6422	41.7
Nagaland	196	2137	9.2
Od isha	44732	345527	12.9
Punjab	32337	213578	15.1
Rajasthan	57260	416992	13.7
Sikkim	1450	3496	41.5
TamilNadu	236858	563625	42.0
Telangana	53663	204917	26.2
Tripura	4065	10440	38.9
Uttar Pradesh	34797	608740	5.7
Uttarakhand	4650	48228	9.6
West Bengal	22025	445540	4.9
A&N Islands	1301	2351	55.3
Chandigarh	7917	16570	47.8
D&N Haveli	1184	1790	66.1
Daman & Diu	985	1250	78.8
Delhi	80996	141632	57.2
Lakshadweep	268	321	83.5
Puducherry	9053	12460	72.7
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1198503	6349259	18.9
Total MCCD Reporting States/UTs	1198503	6312828	19.0

Source: Annual report of MCCD-2016, ORGI

Note: N.A Not Available

Indicator 3.5.2: Number of Persons Treated in De-Addiction Centres

{State wise details of Beneficiaries with Access to Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) during 2015-16}

State/UT	Number of beneficiaries
	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	2583
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	3690
Bihar	3690
Chhattisgarh	738
Goa	0
Gujarat	1476
Haryana	4428
Himachal Pradesh	738
Jammu & Kashmir	369
Jharkhand	0
Karnataka	11070
Kerala	5904
Madhya Pradesh	6273
Maharashtra	29520
Manipur	8856
Meghalaya	369
Mizoram	4797
Nagaland	2214
Odisha	14022
Punjab	14760
Rajasthan	5535
Sikkim	369
Tamil Nadu	9594
Telangana	2583
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	5535
Uttarakhand	1107
West Bengal	4428
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0
Chandigarh	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
Daman & Diu	0
Delhi	1107
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	369
All India (Total)	146124

Source: Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

Indicator 3.5.3: Percentage of Men 15-54 and Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Consumed Alcohol

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of Women (Aged 15-49 years) during 2015-16	Percentage of Men (Aged 15-54 years) during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	0.40	35.20
Arunachal Pradesh	26.30	59.40
Assam	6.90	36.00
Bihar	0.20	29.20
Chhattisgarh	5.00	53.40
Goa	4.20	44.30
Gujarat	0.30	11.00
Haryana	0.10	25.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.30	41.20
Jammu & Kashmir	0.10	11.10
Jharkhand	4.10	39.50
Karnataka	1.00	29.50
Kerala	1.60	37.40
Madhya Pradesh	1.60	29.60
Maharashtra	0.20	20.80
Manipur	6.10	52.80
Meghalaya	2.10	44.90
Mizoram	4.90	49.20
Nagaland	3.30	37.70
Odisha	2.40	39.50
Punjab	0.10	35.00
Rajasthan	0.10	15.90
Sikkim	23.00	51.40
Tamil Nadu	0.40	47.20
Telangana	8.70	54.60
Tripura	4.80	56.80
Uttar Pradesh	0.10	22.30
Uttarakhand	0.30	36.10
West Bengal	0.80	28.20
A&N Islands	2.50	50.50
Chandigarh	0.50	39.40
D&N Haveli	0.00	34.20
Daman & Diu	1.40	35.80
Delhi	0.60	25.20
Lakshadweep	0.00	4.90
Puducherry	0.60	41.20
All India (Total)	1.20	29.50

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.6.1: Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Accidents

Cases Reported and Persons Injured & Died due to Traffic Accidents during 2015

State/UT	Cases	Injured	Died	Mid-year projected Population (in 100000)	Rate (Deaths per 1,00,000 population)
Andhra Pradesh	22839	29439	8297	513.40	16.16
Arunachal Pradesh	284	383	177	13.00	13.62
Assam	6959	7068	2384	322.00	7.40
Bihar	9567	6325	5500	1031.40	5.33
Chhattisgarh	14446	13426	4082	256.60	15.91
Goa	4338	2254	314	19.70	15.94
Gujarat	23362	21505	8245	623.30	13.23
Haryana	11287	10619	5045	272.20	18.53
Himachal Pradesh	3010	5108	1096	70.60	15.52
Jammu & Kashmir	5847	8248	923	123.40	7.48
Jharkhand	5162	4038	2893	333.50	8.67
Karnataka	44011	56971	10857	619.90	17.51
Kerala	39014	43468	4196	355.50	11.80
Madhya Pradesh	40859	40878	9758	771.30	12.65
Maharashtra	42250	39301	13685	1191.40	11.49
Manipur	668	1118	129	25.70	5.02
Meghalaya	421	589	205	27.50	7.45
Mizoram	71	78	65	10.60	6.13
Nagaland	42	56	47	23.60	1.99
Odisha	10542	11825	4303	422.50	10.18
Punjab	6702	4414	4893	289.40	16.91
Rajasthan	24072	26153	10510	723.10	14.53
Sikkim	211	321	75	6.40	11.72
Tamil Nadu	69059	79746	15642	691.60	22.62
Telangana	21252	22948	7110	365.60	19.45
Tripura	647	1029	158	38.00	4.16
Uttar Pradesh	28095	17384	18407	2158.40	8.53
Uttarakhand	1523	1657	913	105.40	8.66
West Bengal	17706	15404	6705	930.00	7.21
A & N Islands	258	331	23	5.50	4.18
Chandigarh	413	331	129	17.40	7.41
D & N Haveli	69	97	42	4.20	10.00
Daman & Diu	70	64	42	3.20	13.13
Delhi (UT)	8085	8258	1622	208.80	7.77
Lakshadweep	3	3	0	0.80	0.00
Puducherry	1530	1552	235	16.50	14.24
All India (Total)	464674	482389	148707	12591.10	11.81

Source: 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2015', NCRB

Indicator 3.7.1: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 Years Who Use Any Modern Method of Family Planning

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	69.40
Arunachal Pradesh	26.60
Assam	37.00
Bihar	23.20
Chhattisgarh	54.50
Goa	24.80
Gujarat	43.10
Haryana	59.40
Himachal Pradesh	52.00
Jammu & Kashmir	46.00
Jharkhand	37.40
Karnataka	51.30
Kerala	50.30
Madhya Pradesh	49.50
Maharashtra	62.50
Manipur	12.70
Meghalaya	21.90
Mizoram	35.20
Nagaland	21.20
Odisha	45.40
Punjab	66.30
Rajasthan	53.50
Sikkim	45.90
Tamil Nadu	52.60
Telangana	56.90
Tripura	42.80
Uttar Pradesh	31.70
Uttarakhand	49.30
West Bengal	57.00
A&N Islands	48.00
Chandigarh	58.20
D&N Haveli	37.90
Daman & Diu	31.60
Delhi	48.60
Lakshadweep	15.70
Puducherry	61.20
All India (Total)	47.70

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.7.2: Percentage of Women Age 15-19 Years Who Were Already Mothers or Pregnant (2015-16)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of women age 15-19 who Have had a live birth	Percentage of women age 15-19 who Are pregnant with first child
Andhra Pradesh	8.60	3.20
Arunachal Pradesh	8.10	2.40
Assam	10.10	3.50
Bihar	7.40	4.80
Chhattisgarh	3.10	1.70
Goa	2.00	0.90
Gujarat	4.50	2.00
Haryana	3.40	2.50
Himachal Pradesh	1.80	0.70
Jammu & Kashmir	2.10	0.80
Jharkhand	8.60	3.30
Karnataka	4.80	2.90
Kerala	1.70	1.30
Madhya Pradesh	4.50	2.80
Maharashtra	5.90	2.50
Manipur	4.70	2.70
Meghalaya	5.80	2.80
Mizoram	5.10	2.00
Nagaland	4.10	1.70
Odisha	5.40	2.20
Punjab	1.80	0.80
Rajasthan	3.90	2.50
Sikkim	2.20	0.60
Tamil Nadu	3.20	1.80
Telangana	7.70	2.90
Tripura	13.40	5.40
Uttar Pradesh	2.00	1.80
Uttarakhand	1.40	1.40
West Bengal	12.80	5.50
A&N Islands	2.60	2.10
Chandigarh	0.90	1.10
D&N Haveli	6.80	3.50
Daman & Diu	3.00	1.50
Delhi	1.10	1.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	2.00	1.50
All India (Total)	5.20	2.70

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.7.3: Percentage of Institutional Deliveries (Period 5 Years/ 1 Year)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of institutional deliveries (period for 5 year)	Percentage of institutional deliveries (period for 1 year)
Andhra Pradesh	91.50	94.40
Arunachal Pradesh	52.20	58.10
Assam	70.60	73.10
Bihar	63.80	68.10
Chhattisgarh	70.20	81.00
Goa	96.90	97.30
Gujarat	88.50	91.90
Haryana	80.40	87.10
Himachal Pradesh	76.40	82.70
Jammu & Kashmir	85.60	89.10
Jharkhand	61.90	65.70
Karnataka	94.00	96.20
Kerala	99.80	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	80.80	83.10
Maharashtra	90.30	93.70
Manipur	69.10	71.80
Meghalaya	51.40	52.70
Mizoram	79.70	81.10
Nagaland	32.80	38.00
Odisha	85.30	87.30
Punjab	90.50	93.60
Rajasthan	84.00	89.00
Sikkim	94.70	97.60
Tamil Nadu	98.90	99.40
Telangana	91.50	94.50
Tripura	79.90	80.90
Uttar Pradesh	67.80	73.20
Uttarakhand	68.60	75.10
West Bengal	75.20	79.30
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.40	94.38
Chandigarh	91.60	97.13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.00	93.64
Daman & Diu	90.10	97.03
Delhi	84.40	91.34
Lakshadweep	99.30	100.00
Puducherry	99.90	100.00
All India (Total)	78.90	82.60

Data Source: National Family Health Survey - 4, (2015-16)

Indicator 3.8.1: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 Years Who Use Any Modern Method of Family Planning (2015-16)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning
Andhra Pradesh	69.40
Arunachal Pradesh	26.60
Assam	37.00
Bihar	23.20
Chhattisgarh	54.50
Goa	24.80
Gujarat	43.10
Haryana	59.40
Himachal Pradesh	52.00
Jammu & Kashmir	46.00
Jharkhand	37.40
Karnataka	51.30
Kerala	50.30
Madhya Pradesh	49.50
Maharashtra	62.50
Manipur	12.70
Meghalaya	21.90
Mizoram	35.20
Nagaland	21.20
Odisha	45.40
Punjab	66.30
Rajasthan	53.50
Sikkim	45.90
Tamil Nadu	52.60
Telangana	56.90
Tripura	42.80
Uttar Pradesh	31.70
Uttarakhand	49.30
West Bengal	57.00
A&N Islands	48.00
Chandigarh	58.20
D&N Haveli	37.90
Daman & Diu	31.60
Delhi	48.60
Lakshadweep	15.70
Puducherry	61.20
All India (Total)	47.70

Source: NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Indicator 3.8.2: TB Treatment Success Rate

(in percentage)

{Treatment Outcome of Microbiologically Confirmed New TB patients
Notified in 2015 from Public Sector}

State/UT	Registered during 2015-16	Percentage Cured during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	28752	89.00
Arunachal Pradesh	837	84.00
Assam	15814	79.00
Bihar	32057	77.00
Chhattisgarh	13072	85.00
Goa	559	87.00
Gujarat	39093	88.00
Haryana	14850	86.00
Himachal Pradesh	5198	86.00
Jammu & Kashmir	3667	83.00
Jharkhand	16724	86.00
Karnataka	25913	84.00
Kerala	10586	85.00
Madhya Pradesh	42445	87.00
Maharashtra	49108	82.00
Manipur	725	78.00
Meghalaya	1675	83.00
Mizoram	519	88.00
Nagaland	1523	53.00
Orissa	20553	85.00
Punjab	14525	82.00
Rajasthan	34146	88.00
Sikkim	470	77.00
Tamil Nadu	34540	83.00
Telangana	17246	85.00
Tripura	1360	86.00
Uttar Pradesh	116630	82.00
Uttarakhand	5468	80.00
West Bengal	43242	85.00
Andaman & Nicobar	148	86.00
Chandigarh	1061	85.00
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	205	86.00
Daman & Diu	83	80.00
Delhi	11367	86.00
Lakshadweep	23	91.00
Pondicherry	590	89.00
All India (Total)	604774	84.00

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 3.8.4 : Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking antihypertensive medication among age group 15-49 with systolic blood pressure \geq 140 mmHg, or with diastolic blood pressure \geq 90mmHg

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of Women during 2015-16	Percentage of Men during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	12.50	17.50
Arunachal Pradesh	16.70	22.60
Assam	18.00	20.80
Bihar	8.20	11.00
Chhattisgarh	10.00	13.20
Goa	11.60	14.90
Gujarat	11.40	14.30
Haryana	13.30	19.30
Himachal Pradesh	14.40	23.40
Jammu & Kashmir	16.10	15.40
Jharkhand	9.10	13.20
Karnataka	11.50	16.80
Kerala	9.20	11.50
Madhya Pradesh	9.70	12.30
Maharashtra	11.50	17.70
Manipur	12.60	21.20
Meghalaya	14.20	12.90
Mizoram	12.20	18.50
Nagaland	16.80	23.60
Orissa	11.90	13.80
Punjab	15.10	22.60
Rajasthan	8.50	13.40
Sikkim	18.40	30.90
Tamil Nadu	11.50	17.60
Telangana	13.20	19.80
Tripura	15.60	16.10
Uttar Pradesh	9.20	11.10
Uttarakhand	12.00	18.30
West Bengal	12.00	12.90
Andaman & Nicobar	11.60	29.90
Chandigarh	11.00	14.40
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	9.50	12.50
Daman & Diu	10.20	11.30
Delhi	9.00	5.70
Lakshadweep	14.20	10.80
Pondicherry	12.20	17.20
All India (Total)	11.00	14.80

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

Indicator 3.8.5: Proportion of population in age group 15-49 years who are currently taking medication for diabetes (insulin or glycaemic control pills) among number of adults 15-49 years who are having random blood sugar level – high (>140 mg/dl)

{Percentage of Population population in age group 15-49 years having Random Blood Sugar Level – High/ Very High (>140Mg/Dl) and are on antidiabetic medication to control his/her blood sugaramong Population whose Blood Sugar Was Measured during 2015-16}

(in percentage)

State/UT	Random blood glucose values (Women)		Random blood glucose values (Men)	
	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)
Andhra Pradesh	3.30	4.90	3.90	5.90
Arunachal Pradesh	3.00	1.80	4.20	3.30
Assam	2.80	2.40	3.30	3.30
Bihar	2.30	1.80	3.40	3.30
Chhattisgarh	3.10	2.60	5.10	4.60
Goa	3.70	5.20	5.00	7.30
Gujarat	3.10	2.70	4.10	3.50
Haryana	3.00	1.80	4.00	2.10
Himachal Pradesh	2.90	3.00	4.20	2.60
Jammu & Kashmir	3.30	2.40	3.50	2.80
Jharkhand	2.80	2.10	4.30	3.40
Karnataka	3.20	3.20	4.70	3.70
Kerala	3.90	4.80	6.80	6.30
Madhya Pradesh	3.00	2.10	3.80	2.90
Maharashtra	2.80	2.30	3.40	2.50
Manipur	4.60	3.00	5.00	4.30
Meghalaya	2.40	1.80	3.60	2.90
Mizoram	4.70	3.90	5.90	4.40
Nagaland	4.40	2.80	5.00	4.60
Odisha	3.90	3.40	5.00	5.80
Punjab	3.40	2.60	3.80	2.90
Rajasthan	2.20	1.20	3.40	2.40
Sikkim	3.80	2.90	5.10	3.80
Tamil Nadu	3.20	3.90	4.10	5.60
Telangana	3.00	3.90	1.90	4.10
Tripura	3.70	4.00	4.90	4.70
Uttar Pradesh	2.80	2.10	4.00	3.10
Uttarakhand	3.70	2.50	4.20	4.60
West Bengal	3.90	3.50	5.50	5.90
A&N Islands	4.10	5.20	7.00	9.50
Chandigarh	3.10	2.50	2.70	4.20
D&N Haveli	2.70	2.00	1.90	6.80
Daman & Diu	3.30	2.20	3.20	5.60
Delhi	3.40	4.20	5.80	4.20
Lakshadweep	6.00	5.00	7.10	6.20
Puducherry	2.90	4.40	2.40	5.10
All India (Total)	3.00	2.80	4.10	3.90

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator3.8.7: Percentage of Women Age 15-49 Years and Men Age 15-49 Years Who Are Currently using Tobacco

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years and men age 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco during 2015-16	
	Women	Men
Andhra Pradesh	2.30	26.80
Arunachal Pradesh	17.70	60.00
Assam	19.70	63.90
Bihar	2.80	50.10
Chhattisgarh	21.60	55.20
Goa	1.90	20.80
Gujarat	7.40	51.40
Haryana	1.60	35.80
Himachal Pradesh	0.50	40.50
Jammu & Kashmir	2.80	38.20
Jharkhand	5.80	48.60
Karnataka	4.20	34.30
Kerala	0.80	25.70
Madhya Pradesh	10.40	59.50
Maharashtra	5.80	36.50
Manipur	48.80	70.60
Meghalaya	32.30	72.20
Mizoram	59.20	80.40
Nagaland	27.50	69.40
Odisha	17.30	55.90
Punjab	0.10	19.20
Rajasthan	6.30	46.90
Sikkim	7.30	40.30
Tamil Nadu	2.20	31.70
Telangana	2.80	28.30
Tripura	42.20	67.80
Uttar Pradesh	1.30	17.60
Uttarakhand	2.90	43.70
West Bengal	8.70	58.80
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.10	61.60
Chandigarh	0.40	22.50
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.10	39.90
Daman & Diu	0.50	32.20
Delhi	1.60	30.40
Lakshadweep	16.40	24.70
Puducherry	1.00	14.40
All India (Total)	6.80	44.50

Data Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisoning

State/UT	Number of persons Died due to unintentional Poisoning			Mid-Year Projected Population 2015 (in Lakhs) +			Mortality Rate per 1,00,000 population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh*	725	264	989	257.80	255.60	513.40	2.81	1.03	1.93
Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	5	6.80	6.20	13.00	0.29	0.48	0.38
Assam	56	18	74	165.00	157.00	322.00	0.34	0.11	0.23
Bihar	134	87	221	533.00	498.40	1031.40	0.25	0.17	0.21
Chhattisgarh	1265	794	2059	128.80	127.80	256.60	9.82	6.21	8.02
Goa	10	2	12	10.50	9.20	19.70	0.95	0.22	0.61
Gujarat	918	458	1376	328.60	294.70	623.30	2.79	1.55	2.21
Haryana	658	218	876	147.50	124.70	272.20	4.46	1.75	3.22
Himachal Pradesh	170	93	263	36.20	34.40	70.60	4.70	2.70	3.73
Jammu & Kashmir	62	10	72	64.40	59.00	123.40	0.96	0.17	0.58
Jharkhand	173	77	250	171.50	162.00	333.50	1.01	0.48	0.75
Karnataka	1519	795	2314	314.20	305.70	619.90	4.83	2.60	3.73
Kerala	122	39	161	173.80	181.70	355.50	0.70	0.21	0.45
Madhya Pradesh	4120	2208	6328	402.70	368.60	771.30	10.23	5.99	8.20
Maharashtra	1612	654	2266	623.40	568.00	1191.40	2.59	1.15	1.90
Manipur	4	2	6	12.90	12.80	25.70	0.31	0.16	0.23
Meghalaya	18	3	21	13.90	13.60	27.50	1.29	0.22	0.76
Mizoram	1	0	1	5.50	5.10	10.60	0.18	0.00	0.09
Nagaland	2	0	2	12.40	11.20	23.60	0.16	0.00	0.08
Odisha	537	353	890	213.30	209.20	422.50	2.52	1.69	2.11
Punjab	582	160	742	156.20	133.20	289.40	3.73	1.20	2.56
Rajasthan	2007	863	2870	377.50	345.60	723.10	5.32	2.50	3.97
Sikkim	1	0	1	3.40	3.00	6.40	0.29	0.00	0.16
Tamil Nadu	1044	504	1548	346.80	344.80	691.60	3.01	1.46	2.24
Telangana*	396	167	563	183.50	182.10	365.60	2.16	0.92	1.54
Tripura	4	6	10	19.40	18.60	38.00	0.21	0.32	0.26
Uttar Pradesh	573	358	931	1137.20	1021.20	2158.40	0.50	0.35	0.43
Uttarakhand	155	83	238	53.80	51.60	105.40	2.88	1.61	2.26
West Bengal	548	338	886	477.50	452.50	930.00	1.15	0.75	0.95
A & N Islands	2	2	4	2.80	2.70	5.50	0.71	0.74	0.73
Chandigarh	8	4	12	10.30	7.10	17.40	0.78	0.56	0.69
D & N Haveli	7	5	12	2.30	1.90	4.20	3.04	2.63	2.86
Daman & Diu	2	1	3	2.10	1.10	3.20	0.95	0.91	0.94
Delhi UT	45	27	72	116.00	92.80	208.80	0.39	0.29	0.34
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	73	22	95	9.10	7.40	16.50	8.02	2.97	5.76
All India (Total)	17555	8618	26173	6520.30	6070.80	12591.10	2.69	1.42	2.08

Source; Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2015, NCRB

Source: '+' RGI/Census Commissioner, MHA

Note: female include transgender

Note: (*) Adjusted figures of population were used due to absence of projected population for newly created states namely 'Telangana' and 'Andhra Pradesh'

Indicator 3.9.2: Proportion of Men and Women Reporting Asthma 15-49 Years

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of women reported Asthma during 2015-16	Percentage of men reported Asthma during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	3.00	1.60
Arunachal Pradesh	1.20	0.30
Assam	0.90	0.70
Bihar	1.80	1.40
Chhattisgarh	0.90	0.40
Goa	1.00	0.50
Gujarat	1.30	0.90
Haryana	1.40	0.30
Himachal Pradesh	1.00	0.50
Jammu & Kashmir	0.90	1.30
Jharkhand	0.70	1.40
Karnataka	1.50	0.70
Kerala	3.10	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	1.90	1.10
Maharashtra	1.90	1.20
Manipur	1.60	0.50
Meghalaya	3.00	0.70
Mizoram	1.80	1.20
Nagaland	1.30	2.20
Odisha	2.50	2.20
Punjab	1.30	0.50
Rajasthan	0.90	0.70
Sikkim	1.00	0.90
Tamil Nadu	3.60	3.00
Telangana	3.50	1.50
Tripura	3.50	0.40
Uttar Pradesh	1.20	1.00
Uttarakhand	1.00	0.80
West Bengal	3.30	1.80
A&N Islands	4.50	0.90
Chandigarh	1.40	0.00
D&N Haveli	1.60	0.50
Daman & Diu	0.80	0.10
Delhi	1.40	0.20
Lakshadweep	3.10	1.20
Puducherry	2.20	2.80
All India (Total)	1.90	1.20

Data Source: National Family Health Survey – 4, India, 2015 - 16

Indicator3.a.1: Percentage of Women Age 15-49 Years and Men Age 15-49 Years Who Are Currently using Tobacco

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years and men age 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco during 2015-16	
	Women	Men
Andhra Pradesh	2.30	26.80
Arunachal Pradesh	17.70	60.00
Assam	19.70	63.90
Bihar	2.80	50.10
Chhattisgarh	21.60	55.20
Goa	1.90	20.80
Gujarat	7.40	51.40
Haryana	1.60	35.80
Himachal Pradesh	0.50	40.50
Jammu & Kashmir	2.80	38.20
Jharkhand	5.80	48.60
Karnataka	4.20	34.30
Kerala	0.80	25.70
Madhya Pradesh	10.40	59.50
Maharashtra	5.80	36.50
Manipur	48.80	70.60
Meghalaya	32.30	72.20
Mizoram	59.20	80.40
Nagaland	27.50	69.40
Odisha	17.30	55.90
Punjab	0.10	19.20
Rajasthan	6.30	46.90
Sikkim	7.30	40.30
Tamil Nadu	2.20	31.70
Telangana	2.80	28.30
Tripura	42.20	67.80
Uttar Pradesh	1.30	17.60
Uttarakhand	2.90	43.70
West Bengal	8.70	58.80
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.10	61.60
Chandigarh	0.40	22.50
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.10	39.90
Daman & Diu	0.50	32.20
Delhi	1.60	30.40
Lakshadweep	16.40	24.70
Puducherry	1.00	14.40
All India (Total)	6.80	44.50

Data Source: National Family Health Survey - 4, MoHFW

Indicator 3.c.2:Percentage of public investment in health as proportion to GDP

(` crore)

SL	Item	Health	of which	
			administration, regulation & research	health services
1	Government Expenditures on Gross Capital Formation(GCF) of which	161257	24883	136374
2	GDP at current prices	13764037		
	% Share	1.17		

Source: National Account Statistics 2018, NAD, MoSPI

Note: Expenditure of General Government classified by function, COFOG (At current prices), 2015-16

Annexure-2 (SDG-4)

Indicator 4.1.1: Net Enrolment Rate(NER) in Primary and Upper Primary Education

(in percentage)

State/UT	Net Enrolment Rate(NER) during 2015-16	
	Primary	Upper Primary
Andhra Pradesh	72.10	63.37
Arunachal Pradesh		
Assam	99.60	77.83
Bihar		96.88
Chhattisgarh	91.69	82.10
Goa	95.66	84.78
Gujarat	82.46	73.35
Haryana	73.76	69.36
Himachal Pradesh	82.10	80.46
Jammu & Kashmir	72.39	56.04
Jharkhand	97.21	89.12
Karnataka	96.40	79.37
Kerala	86.65	79.94
Madhya Pradesh	79.83	72.31
Maharashtra	85.79	78.49
Manipur		
Meghalaya	96.86	72.87
Mizoram	99.00	92.52
Nagaland	83.20	80.89
Odisha	90.51	72.00
Punjab	84.10	89.24
Rajasthan	79.20	67.18
Sikkim	75.47	82.57
Tamil Nadu	90.90	77.05
Telangana	80.64	68.45
Tripura	97.99	
Uttar Pradesh	83.07	60.53
Uttarakhand	84.42	66.24
West Bengal	94.02	81.30
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.69	65.91
Chandigarh	72.23	74.64
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.92	69.18
Daman & Diu	71.42	62.45
Delhi	93.36	98.08
Lakshadweep	73.28	68.20
Puducherry	69.30	63.96
All India (Total)	87.30	74.74

Source: Department of School Education

Note '-' refers to data not available

Indicator 4.1.2: Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER) in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Education

(in percentage)

State/UT	Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER)		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
Andhra Pradesh	72.14	63.49	52.36
Arunachal Pradesh			75.59
Assam		82.22	59.30
Bihar			56.48
Chhattisgarh	94.00	86.62	60.19
Goa	97.65	87.86	87.40
Gujarat	91.57	85.09	57.63
Haryana	82.06	84.38	71.15
Himachal Pradesh	93.24	98.27	93.23
Jammu & Kashmir	78.52	65.41	56.38
Jharkhand	98.76	97.06	59.10
Karnataka	99.06	83.33	67.12
Kerala	91.76	90.82	90.41
Madhya Pradesh	84.53	79.82	54.68
Maharashtra	89.25	85.01	69.04
Manipur			90.35
Meghalaya	98.67	74.83	51.96
Mizoram		96.35	63.71
Nagaland	84.02	83.45	47.59
Odisha		85.59	67.52
Punjab	87.41	98.84	64.21
Rajasthan	83.28	77.65	56.72
Sikkim	77.61	87.20	46.34
Tamil Nadu		92.81	90.52
Telangana	89.94	83.89	85.13
Tripura	98.63		91.90
Uttar Pradesh	86.54	69.61	56.19
Uttarakhand	91.70	77.45	69.23
West Bengal	99.10	93.05	64.18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	83.08	76.30	75.45
Chandigarh	77.19	82.56	71.82
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.53	79.73	64.63
Daman & Diu	75.29	69.68	51.41
Delhi			83.41
Lakshadweep	81.01	82.47	85.06
Puducherry	82.93	86.54	82.15
All India (Total)	91.64	84.36	63.37

Source: Department of School Education

Note ' ' refers to data not available

Indicator 4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) in Higher Secondary Education

(in percentage)

State/UT	Higher Secondary
Andhra Pradesh	60.16
Arunachal Pradesh	61.81
Assam	38.81
Bihar	35.62
Chhattisgarh	54.00
Goa	75.84
Gujarat	43.43
Haryana	59.59
Himachal Pradesh	95.53
Jammu & Kashmir	58.60
Jharkhand	48.32
Karnataka	39.86
Kerala	77.56
Madhya Pradesh	45.25
Maharashtra	67.81
Manipur	67.95
Meghalaya	43.35
Mizoram	55.68
Nagaland	36.43
Odisha	@
Punjab	70.19
Rajasthan	59.31
Sikkim	68.23
Tamil Nadu	82.03
Telangana	61.31
Tripura	43.46
Uttar Pradesh	60.78
Uttarakhand	75.83
West Bengal	51.54
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	74.62
Chandigarh	83.28
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.49
Daman & Diu	21.54
Delhi	77.90
Lakshadweep	98.16
Puducherry	74.80
All India (Total)	56.16

Source: Department of School Education

Note '@' - data included in AP

Indicator 4.1.4: Percentage of Students In Grade III, V, VIII And X 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

(in percentage)

State/ Sub Indicators	Percentage of students in grade III, V, VIII and X 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 during 2017-18					
	Class-3 Language	Class-5 Language	Class-8 Language	Class-3 Math	Class-5 Math	Class-8 Math
Andhra Pradesh	91.50	91.50	87.80	95.60	89.20	72.50
Arunachal Pradesh	74.80	69.40	68.30	74.00	64.20	51.60
Assam	93.60	89.20	85.10	92.30	88.70	74.00
Bihar	91.30	86.90	86.40	87.70	80.70	70.20
Chhattisgarh	89.30	85.80	83.50	86.00	75.00	54.30
Goa	92.20	82.80	89.00	88.60	78.60	54.30
Gujarat	93.30	87.70	90.00	90.30	84.80	72.10
Haryana	87.10	83.60	86.40	82.40	73.70	56.80
Himachal Pradesh	91.30	91.40	89.70	87.10	78.80	55.80
Jammu & Kashmir	88.50	83.10	64.30	85.10	81.40	55.20
Jharkhand	93.60	90.30	89.20	90.20	84.30	78.80
Karnataka	95.40	94.80	90.40	94.50	92.10	76.60
Kerala	96.10	94.10	92.20	96.20	90.80	81.30
Madhya Pradesh	93.10	82.30	80.60	88.90	75.20	60.40
Maharashtra	93.10	87.40	90.20	90.50	79.30	62.40
Manipur	93.50	88.00	79.90	92.90	84.30	64.70
Meghalaya	85.80	78.00	75.50	83.50	68.40	53.50
Mizoram	95.40	84.80	73.90	91.50	74.50	62.60
Nagaland	91.00	82.00	70.20	91.90	73.40	51.70
Odisha	89.20	79.70	79.60	84.90	81.90	64.10
Punjab	82.80	79.60	79.80	76.60	67.40	43.30
Rajasthan	96.90	94.90	92.20	95.00	92.00	84.00
Sikkim	87.70	83.90	82.50	84.60	72.00	46.30
Tamil Nadu	90.10	88.00	86.10	92.30	80.50	56.50
Telangana	92.80	86.20	83.00	93.50	84.80	56.60
Tripura	90.00	86.80	83.10	85.30	78.50	59.50
Uttar Pradesh	75.40	73.50	75.80	82.10	73.80	58.90
Uttarakhand	94.60	92.90	87.80	92.90	87.10	62.10
West Bengal	95.20	82.80	83.20	92.40	74.30	57.90
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89.50	82.10	79.60	91.30	77.90	51.40
Chandigarh	97.00	95.40	91.80	95.00	91.00	71.30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.20	92.50	87.70	92.50	89.00	70.70
Daman & Diu	87.30	80.50	82.10	83.70	72.60	48.90
Delhi	83.50	82.10	84.90	79.70	70.90	49.80
Lakshadweep	85.20	84.30	75.70	89.70	78.70	54.80
Puducherry	89.00	81.50	73.90	92.30	83.20	48.70
All India	90.29	85.55	82.82	88.69	79.81	60.93

Source: Department of School Education

Indicator 4.2.1: Participation Rate in Organized Learning One Year Before Official Primary Entry

Education level	Number of new entrants during 2015-16
Pre-Primary	9260581
Grade-I	27170010
Participation rate in percentage	34.08

Source: Department of School Education, MoHRD

Indicator 4.3.2: Proportion of Male-Female Enrolled in Higher Education, Technical and Vocational Education

Indicator	Sub Indicators	All India Level
		2015-16
Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education	Higher Education	0.92

Source: Department of School Education, MoHRD

Indicator 4.3.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio for Tertiary Education

(in percentage)

State/UT	Gross Enrolment in higher education i.e.graduation and above include certificates, diploma etc. during 2015-16		
	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	34.72	26.88	30.78
Arunachal Pradesh	28.83	28.50	28.67
Assam	16.25	14.68	15.44
Bihar	15.82	12.65	14.31
Chhatisgarh	15.67	14.55	15.11
Goa	25.00	30.86	27.63
Gujarat	22.87	18.28	20.70
Haryana	25.90	26.36	26.11
Himachal Pradesh	29.65	35.46	32.46
Jammu and Kashmir	23.47	26.22	24.80
Jharkhand	16.15	14.84	15.50
Karnataka	26.27	25.90	26.09
Kerala	26.59	34.97	30.78
Madhya Pradesh	21.14	17.93	19.63
Maharashtra	31.95	27.59	29.89
Manipur	35.29	33.08	34.17
Meghalaya	20.41	21.15	20.78
Mizoram	25.19	23.02	24.10
Nagaland	14.20	15.63	14.90
Odisha	21.45	17.85	19.65
Punjab	25.82	28.52	27.05
Rajasthan	21.81	18.50	20.23
Sikkim	36.73	38.47	37.57
Tamil Nadu	46.27	42.36	44.32
Telangana	39.28	33.40	36.34
Tripura	19.90	13.99	16.88
Uttar Pradesh	24.17	24.87	24.50
Uttrakhand	33.60	32.90	33.26
West Bengal	19.14	16.21	17.66
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.31	24.74	23.50
Chandigarh	48.44	70.44	57.59
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.80	11.28	9.11
Daman & Diu	4.59	9.22	5.74
Delhi	43.00	48.21	45.36
Lakshadweep	4.11	10.17	7.06
Puducherry	44.17	42.14	43.17
All India (Total)	25.41	23.48	24.48

Source: Department of School Education, MoHRD

Note ' - ' refers to data not available

Indicator 4.5.1: Enrolment Rate of Children with Disabilities

(in percentage)

State/UT	Enrolment rate of children with disabilities during 2015-16				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Andhra Pradesh	1.55	1.26	1.44	1.07	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1.46	1.79	1.56	0.84	0.95
Assam	1.55	1.03	1.38	0.39	0.08
Bihar	0.91	0.69	0.85	0.26	0.09
Chhattisgarh	1.68	1.52	1.62	0.41	0.26
Goa	1.94	2.45	2.13	1.03	0.28
Gujarat	0.98	1.09	1.02	0.59	0.48
Haryana	0.77	0.83	0.79	0.50	0.30
Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.11	1.04	0.85	0.39
Jammu & Kashmir	1.39	1.27	1.35	0.68	0.35
Jharkhand	1.17	0.93	1.09	0.27	0.13
Karnataka	1.24	1.31	1.26	0.81	0.11
Kerala	2.42	3.60	2.87	1.69	0.88
Madhya Pradesh	1.03	1.12	1.06	0.41	0.30
Maharashtra	1.70	1.66	1.68	1.17	0.35
Manipur	1.84	1.27	1.66	0.52	0.09
Meghalaya	0.96	0.61	0.85	0.28	0.09
Mizoram	3.08	3.70	3.28	2.08	0.52
Nagaland	1.30	1.13	1.24	1.24	0.34
Odisha	1.62	1.85	1.70	0.75	0.06
Punjab	2.11	2.25	2.16	0.79	0.47
Rajasthan	0.96	0.91	0.95	0.24	0.16
Sikkim	1.04	0.63	0.87	0.31	0.19
Tamil Nadu	1.46	1.63	1.52	0.41	0.19
Telangana	1.24	0.83	1.10	0.66	0.04
Tripura	0.60	0.66	0.62	0.43	0.24
Uttar Pradesh	0.79	0.57	0.72	0.10	0.09
Uttarakhand	0.61	0.48	0.56	0.32	0.20
West Bengal	1.40	0.97	0.12	0.78	0.46
A & N Islands	0.98	0.87	0.94	0.87	0.67
Chandigarh	1.85	3.37	2.48	2.66	0.76
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.77	0.50	0.66	0.77	0.35
Daman & Diu	0.58	0.52	0.56	0.41	0.14
Delhi	0.53	0.91	0.67	0.91	0.72
Lakshadweep	3.33	2.97	3.18	1.27	0.71
Puducherry	0.58	0.74	0.64	0.58	0.29
All India (Total)	1.18	1.13	1.16	0.56	0.25

Source: Department of School Education

Indicator 4.5.2: Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Tertiary education.

(in percentage)

State/UT	Gender Parity Indices (GPI) during 2015-16			
	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary education
Andhra Pradesh	0.99	1.02	1.07	0.78
Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	0.96	0.99	0.99
Assam	1.03	1.15	1.03	0.91
Bihar	1.04	1.18	1.05	0.80
Chhattisgarh	1.00	1.06	1.00	0.93
Goa	1.04	1.02	1.15	1.24
Gujarat	1.04	0.83	0.92	0.80
Haryana	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.02
Himachal Pradesh	1.02	0.97	1.02	1.20
Jammu & Kashmir	1.03	0.97	0.92	1.11
Jharkhand	1.01	1.09	1.03	0.91
Karnataka	1.00	1.02	1.15	0.98
Kerala	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.32
Madhya Pradesh	0.98	0.97	0.92	0.85
Maharashtra	1.00	0.95	0.97	0.87
Manipur	1.03	0.99	0.91	0.94
Meghalaya	1.03	1.16	1.18	1.03
Mizoram	0.97	1.03	1.08	0.91
Nagaland	1.03	1.08	1.00	1.10
Odisha	0.98	1.01	0.98	0.83
Punjab	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.10
Rajasthan	0.98	0.86	0.78	0.85
Sikkim	0.92	1.11	1.25	1.05
Tamil Nadu	1.01	1.05	1.22	0.92
Telangana	1.00	1.05	1.12	0.85
Tripura	1.01	1.04	0.92	0.70
Uttar Pradesh	1.08	1.00	0.95	1.03
Uttarakhand	1.01	1.00	1.07	0.98
West Bengal	1.01	1.24	1.11	0.85
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.95	0.95	1.05	1.11
Chandigarh	1.12	1.05	1.07	1.45
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.95	0.93	1.16	1.45
Daman & Diu	1.07	1.21	1.98	2.00
Delhi	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.12
Lakshadweep	0.90	0.97	1.10	2.49
Puducherry	1.13	1.14	1.34	0.95
All India (Total)	1.03	1.02	1.01	0.93

Source: Department of School Education

Indicator 4.6.1: Literacy Rate of Youth in the Age Group of 15-24 Years

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage literacy rate of youth during 2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	90.77	83.15	87.02
Arunachal Pradesh	84.88	76.44	80.69
Assam	85.21	79.57	82.41
Bihar	79.56	63.69	72.29
Chhattisgarh	92.00	82.84	87.45
Goa	96.65	95.57	96.15
Gujarat	92.84	85.00	89.17
Haryana	92.80	86.54	89.96
Himachal Pradesh	97.02	95.77	96.41
Jammu & Kashmir	89.56	76.25	83.15
Jharkhand	87.21	71.36	79.62
Karnataka	93.13	88.28	90.79
Kerala	99.04	99.03	99.04
Madhya Pradesh	89.09	77.60	83.71
Maharashtra	95.01	92.13	93.66
Manipur	90.27	85.53	87.90
Meghalaya	84.03	85.48	84.76
Mizoram	95.12	91.66	93.40
Nagaland	89.10	87.28	88.21
Odisha	90.93	81.16	86.03
Punjab	90.44	88.94	89.75
Rajasthan	91.03	71.30	81.73
Sikkim	94.98	93.38	94.20
Tamil Nadu	97.16	94.99	96.09
Tripura	96.16	92.45	94.30
Uttar Pradesh	86.63	75.77	81.57
Uttarakhand	94.00	89.95	92.03
West Bengal	89.18	85.22	87.25
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.07	96.21	96.66
Chandigarh	93.21	91.11	92.31
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.32	76.35	86.78
Daman & Diu	93.10	91.04	92.50
Nct Of Delhi	94.19	91.93	93.17
Lakshadweep	98.28	98.31	98.30
Puducherry	97.91	97.08	97.49
All India (Total)	90.04	81.85	86.14

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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)

State/UT	During the year 2015-16, percentage of School with access to					
	electricity	computers for pedagogical purposes	adapted infrastructure and materials	basic drinking water	single-sex basic sanitation facilities	basic hand washing facilities
Andhra Pradesh	93.50	30.59	66.18	95.37	99.72	
Arunachal Pradesh	39.54	24.36	82.74	81.47	96.56	
Assam	25.55	10.76	89.89	86.21	83.94	
Bihar	37.78	9.37	85.21	94.43	90.05	
Chhattisgarh	72.66	12.70	76.27	99.06	99.16	
Goa	99.87	44.72	68.68	100.00	100.00	
Gujarat	99.73	75.50	87.91	99.95	99.95	
Haryana	98.97	46.93	90.14	99.91	99.60	
Himachal Pradesh	96.24	26.00	88.93	99.86	99.82	
Jammu & Kashmir	30.97	18.32	63.60	92.35	95.00	
Jharkhand	19.45	10.28	73.47	93.60	96.75	
Karnataka	98.12	39.53	81.29	99.90	99.59	
Kerala	97.46	94.50	88.86	99.68	99.15	
Madhya Pradesh	28.80	15.17	81.31	96.37	96.65	
Maharashtra	93.94	59.65	92.08	99.74	99.41	
Manipur	39.27	27.16	91.81	99.64	98.74	
Meghalaya	28.54	11.74	76.47	63.81	84.29	
Mizoram	76.86	32.81	73.31	93.10	99.27	
Nagaland	51.70	40.13	82.48	82.06	99.89	
Odisha	33.03	15.03	85.73	99.39	97.06	
Punjab	99.94	52.83	87.13	99.98	99.83	
Rajasthan	56.68	30.11	63.29	96.84	99.67	
Sikkim	83.97	60.36	50.00	98.51	99.83	
Tamil Nadu	99.05	57.62	72.74	99.96	99.90	
Telangana	91.58	35.51	61.78	94.00	100.00	
Tripura	29.77	15.65	79.41	89.84	99.86	
Uttar Pradesh	54.26	13.31	86.16	98.73	99.80	
Uttarakhand	78.64	33.54	84.24	96.43	97.18	
West Bengal	74.88	12.67	91.92	98.42	98.29	
A & N Islands	90.10	57.00	52.05	100.00	100.00	
Chandigarh	100.00	94.53	88.68	100.00	100.00	
D & N Haveli	100.00	42.65	96.90	100.00	100.00	
Daman & Diu	100.00	64.14	90.77	100.00	100.00	
Delhi	100.00	83.89	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	73.91	100.00	100.00	
Puducherry	100.00	98.77	79.81	100.00	100.00	
All India (Total)	62.81	27.31	81.99	96.81	97.52	48.94

Source: Department of School Education

Note: '-' refers to data not available

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of Trained Teacher, by Education Level (Pre-Primary, Primary, Upper Primary, Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education).

(in percentage)

State/UT	Proportion of trained teacher during 2015-16					
	Pre-Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Andhra Pradesh		98.40	0.00	99.13	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh		98.27	100.00	95.96	100.00	71.38
Assam		29.72	44.72	37.04	0.00	36.84
Bihar		50.89	29.67	34.75	14.30	11.22
Chhattisgarh		47.47	73.78	53.10	57.38	11.47
Goa		97.25	0.00	99.32	0.00	0.00
Gujarat		79.39	88.97	25.74	75.40	46.39
Haryana		96.71	100.00	95.13	96.33	100.00
Himachal Pradesh		96.69	98.63	86.25	98.32	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Jharkhand		94.30	100.00	95.22	0.00	96.65
Karnataka		99.69	99.62	99.54	99.77	99.05
Kerala		97.48	99.99	87.57	0.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh		94.87	99.31	90.23	100.00	92.47
Maharashtra		39.16	68.70	52.29	90.36	77.08
Manipur		77.03	81.47	76.46	86.40	49.50
Meghalaya		97.35	96.47	98.43	98.08	71.82
Mizoram		97.82	99.36	97.72	98.12	96.31
Nagaland		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha		92.26	97.80	43.93	93.97	47.62
Punjab		98.95	97.99	98.95	99.32	98.29
Rajasthan		42.63	33.93	37.23	26.03	42.63
Sikkim		28.68	21.14	17.99	35.90	26.28
Tamil Nadu		78.25	80.00	9.85	55.46	49.22
Telangana		34.42	40.47	29.80	64.10	14.12
Tripura		83.24	92.30	76.66	87.71	31.51
Uttar Pradesh		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Uttarakhand		94.86	99.99	74.95	100.00	81.27
West Bengal		93.59	96.93	92.24	90.00	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		44.02	100.00	42.09	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh		96.05	99.08	98.84	100.00	95.57
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		98.44	0.00	95.92	0.00	87.70
Daman & Diu		29.82	92.31	31.76	0.00	0.00
Delhi		72.06	86.99	63.55	77.04	47.06
Lakshadweep		80.87	94.39	68.34	98.24	93.08
Puducherry		40.29	44.81	23.87	0.00	77.39
All India (Total)		75.49	78.18	79.15	78.52	64.45

Source: Department of School Education

Note ' ' refers to data not available

Indicator 4.c.2: Pupil/Trained Teacher Ratio by Education Level

State/UT	Pupil/trained teacher ratio during 2015-16					
	Pre-Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Andhra Pradesh		8	6		14	16
Arunachal Pradesh		21	16		20	71
Assam		12	7		22	37
Bihar		21	13		14	20
Chhattisgarh		36	24		66	59
Goa		13	9		13	28
Gujarat		20	17		33	27
Haryana		17	13		30	30
Himachal Pradesh		26	14		17	13
Jammu & Kashmir		24	17		30	21
Jharkhand		20	16		13	18
Karnataka		19	13		34	29
Kerala		20	13		15	15
Madhya Pradesh		12	10		18	14
Maharashtra		9	6		15	29
Manipur		27	19		62	78
Meghalaya		19	13		16	30
Mizoram		18	14		17	21
Nagaland		7	7		7	12
Odisha		20	18		39	38
Punjab		24	17		23	44
Rajasthan		12	8		12	19
Sikkim		21	13		12	21
Tamil Nadu		14	6		9	15
Telangana		10	6		15	21
Tripura		17	14		20	45
Uttar Pradesh		14	9		11	17
Uttarakhand		18	12		16	26
West Bengal		17	10		21	32
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		5	10		17	15
Chandigarh		18	5		21	25
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		23	15		22	47
Daman & Diu		10	15		28	11
Delhi		39	8		56	97
Lakshadweep		18	31		16	25
Puducherry		25	17		39	57
All India		23	27		27	37

Source: Department of School Education

Note ' ' refersto data not available

Annexure-2 (SDG-5)

Indicator 5.1.1: Rate of Crimes Against Women per every 1,00,000 Female Population

{Cases Registered and Rate of Crimes against Women during 2015 (State/UT - wise)}

State/UT	Total number of women reported victims	Projected Mid-Year Female Population # (in lakh)	Rate of Crime against Women
Andhra Pradesh	16046	255.60	62.30
Arunachal Pradesh	392	6.20	62.10
Assam	23271	157.00	148.20
Bihar	14084	498.40	27.90
Chhattisgarh	5760	127.80	44.80
Goa	374	9.20	39.90
Gujarat	7817	294.70	26.30
Haryana	9545	124.70	75.70
Himachal Pradesh	1311	34.40	37.40
Jammu & Kashmir	3367	59.00	57.00
Jharkhand	6604	162.00	40.20
Karnataka	13180	305.70	41.60
Kerala	9718	181.70	53.40
Madhya Pradesh	24297	368.60	65.50
Maharashtra	31554	568.00	54.80
Manipur	278	12.80	20.80
Meghalaya	342	13.60	24.50
Mizoram	192	5.10	30.90
Nagaland	92	11.20	8.00
Odisha	17193	209.20	81.90
Punjab	5410	133.20	39.70
Rajasthan	28237	345.60	81.50
Sikkim	55	3.00	17.60
Tamil Nadu	6040	344.80	17.00
Telangana	15212	182.10	83.10
Tripura	1270	18.60	68.20
Uttar Pradesh	35575	1021.20	34.80
Uttarakhand	1486	51.60	28.20
West Bengal	33346	452.50	73.40
A & N Islands	137	2.70	51.10
Chandigarh	469	7.10	64.80
D & N Haveli	25	1.90	12.90
Daman & Diu	30	1.10	26.40
Delhi (Ut)	17388	92.80	184.30
Lakshadweep	9	0.40	22.00
Puducherry	81	7.40	10.90
All India (Total)	330187	6070.80	53.90

Note: '#' – Projected Mid-Year Population for the year 2015. Source: Population Census & Registrar General of India, MHA

**Adjusted Mid-year projected population for the year 2015 due to absence of population figures of newly created States namely Andhra Pradesh and Telangana carved out from erstwhile 'Andhra Pradesh.

Source: NCRB's Crime in India 2015

Indicator 5.1.2: Proportion of Women Subjected to Dowry Related Offences to Total Crime Against Women (Year- 2015)

State/UT	Female reported victims under Dowry Related Offences	Total Victims reported victims under Crime against Women	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh	477	16098	2.96
Arunachal Pradesh	0	392	0.00
Assam	311	23389	1.33
Bihar	3066	14097	21.75
Chhattisgarh	99	5856	1.69
Goa	0	451	0.00
Gujarat	48	7840	0.61
Haryana	259	9611	2.69
Himachal Pradesh	2	1317	0.15
Jammu & Kashmir	7	3372	0.21
Jharkhand	1866	6656	28.03
Karnataka	1797	13388	13.42
Kerala	12	10073	0.12
Madhya Pradesh	727	24402	2.98
Maharashtra	310	31781	0.98
Manipur	0	278	0.00
Meghalaya	1	345	0.29
Mizoram	0	192	0.00
Nagaland	0	93	0.00
Odisha	1557	17287	9.01
Punjab	93	5459	1.70
Rajasthan	472	28296	1.67
Sikkim	1	55	1.82
Tamil Nadu	398	6152	6.47
Telangana	265	15587	1.70
Tripura	28	1270	2.20
Uttar Pradesh	5104	35958	14.19
Uttarakhand	66	1498	4.41
West Bengal	503	33473	1.50
A & N Islands	0	137	0.00
Chandigarh	5	474	1.05
D&N Haveli	1	25	4.00
Daman & Diu	0	32	0.00
Delhi UT	142	17527	0.81
Lakshadweep	0	9	0.00
Puducherry	13	83	15.66
All India (Total)	17630	332953	5.30

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Indicator 5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth
{India and bigger States/UTs, 2014-2016}

India and bigger States/UTs	Total	Rural	Urban
India	898	902	888
Andhra Pradesh	913	923	888
Assam	896	898	880
Bihar	908	912	871
Chhattisgarh	963	995	833
Delhi	857	917	856
Gujarat	848	867	820
Haryana	832	835	824
Himachal Pradesh	917	921	852
Jammu & Kashmir	906	903	919
Jharkhand	918	927	882
Karnataka	935	965	883
Kerala	959	972	946
Madhya Pradesh	922	913	957
Maharashtra	876	872	882
Odisha	948	959	871
Punjab	893	876	921
Rajasthan	857	862	838
Tamil Nadu	915	926	903
Telangana	901	940	841
Uttar Pradesh	882	871	923
Uttarakhand	850	857	832
West Bengal	937	938	932

Source: 'SRS Statistical Report 2016', Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Indicator 5.1.4: Whether or Not Legal Framework are in Place to Promote, Enforce and Monitor Equality and Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Sex

Questions	WCD's response	Score
		(0 – 100%)
Area 1: Overarching legal frameworks and public life		
If customary law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or nondiscrimination?	Yes	1
If personal law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or nondiscrimination?	Yes	1
Is there a discrimination law that prohibits both direct and indirect discrimination against women?	Yes	1
Do women and men enjoy equal rights and access to hold public and political office (legislature, executive, judiciary)?	Yes	1
Are there quotas for women (reserved seats) in national parliament?	No	0
Are there quotas for women in candidate lists for national parliament?	No	0
Do women and men have equal rights to confer citizenship to their spouses and their children?	Yes	1
Does the law establish a specialized independent body tasked with receiving complaints of discrimination based on gender?	Yes	1
Is legal aid mandated in criminal matters?	Yes	1
Is legal aid mandated in civil/family matters?	Yes	1
Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes	1
Are there laws governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics (such as statistics laws or regulations, national statistical action plans)?	Yes	1
Are there sanctions for noncompliance with mandated quotas for women or incentives to include women on candidate lists for national parliamentary elections?	No	0
Area 2: Violence against women		92.30
Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes physical violence?	Yes	1

Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes sexual violence?	Yes	1
Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes psychological/emotional violence?	Yes	1
Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes financial/economic violence?	Yes	1
Have provisions exempting perpetrators from facing charges for rape if the perpetrator marries the victim after the crime been removed or never existed in legislation?	Yes	1
Have provisions reducing penalties in cases of so called honor crimes been removed, or never existed in legislation?	Yes	1
Are laws on rape based on lack of consent, without requiring proof of physical force or penetration?	Yes	1
Does legislation explicitly criminalize marital rape?	No	0
Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?	Yes	1
Are there budgetary commitments provided for by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women by creating an obligation on government to provide budget or allocation of funding for the implementation of relevant programmes or activities?	Yes	1
Are there budgetary commitments provided for by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women by allocating a specific budget, funding and/or incentives to support non-governmental organizations for activities to address violence against women?	Yes	1
Is there is a national action plan or policy to address violence against women that is overseen by a national mechanism with the mandate to monitor and review implementation?	Yes	1
Is there is a national action plan or policy to address violence against women that includes specific targets and benchmarks?	Yes	1
Area 3: Employment and economic benefits		87.50
A. Promote		(7/8)
Does the law mandate nondiscrimination on the basis of gender in employment?	Yes	1
Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?	Yes	1
Does the law allow women to do the same job as men?	Yes	1

Does the law allow women to work the same night hours as men?	Yes	1
Does the law provide for maternity or parental leave available to mothers in accordance with the ILO standards?	Yes	1
Does the law provide for paid paternity or parental leave available to fathers or partners?	No	0
Is there a public entity that can receive complaints on gender discrimination in employment?	Yes	1
Is childcare publicly provided or subsidized?	Yes	1
Area 4: Marriage and family		100
Is 18 the minimum age of marriage, with no legal exceptions, for both women and men?	Yes	1
Do women and men have equal rights to enter marriage (i.e. consent) and initiate divorce?	Yes	1
Do women and men have equal rights to be the legal guardian of their children during and after marriage?	Yes	1
Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to be recognized as head of household or head of family?	Yes	1
Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to choose where to live?	Yes	1
Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to choose a profession?	Yes	1
Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including obtaining an identity card?	Yes	1
Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including applying for passports?	Yes	1
Do women and men have equal rights to own, access and control marital property including upon divorce?	Yes	1
Is marriage under the legal age void or voidable?	Yes	1
Are there dedicated and specialized family courts?	Yes	1

Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Reference period - 2017

Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of Crime against Women to Total Crime Reported in the Country during the Calendar Year

(in percentage)

State/UT	Total Cases Reported under Crime against Women	Total Cognizable Crime Cases Reported	Proportion of crime against women to total reported crime(IPC+SLL)
Andhra Pradesh	15967	126448	12.63
Arunachal Pradesh	384	3149	12.19
Assam	23365	107465	21.74
Bihar	13904	195412	7.12
Chhattisgarh	5783	87255	6.63
Goa	392	4556	8.60
Gujarat	7777	434043	1.79
Haryana	9511	131989	7.21
Himachal Pradesh	1295	17221	7.52
Jammu & Kashmir	3366	25310	13.30
Jharkhand	6568	52911	12.41
Karnataka	12775	170866	7.48
Kerala	9767	653408	1.49
Madhya Pradesh	24231	358505	6.76
Maharashtra	31216	423179	7.38
Manipur	266	4851	5.48
Meghalaya	337	4406	7.65
Mizoram	158	2575	6.14
Nagaland	91	1928	4.72
Odisha	17200	103208	16.67
Punjab	5340	60236	8.87
Rajasthan	28224	262176	10.77
Sikkim	53	950	5.58
Tamil Nadu	5919	442162	1.34
Telangana	15425	122778	12.56
Tripura	1267	4864	26.05
Uttar Pradesh	35908	474559	7.57
Uttarakhand	1465	15044	9.74
West Bengal	33318	206278	16.15
A & N Islands	136	3059	4.45
Chandigarh	468	5113	9.15
D&N Haveli	25	303	8.25
Daman & Diu	29	319	9.09
Delhi UT	17222	199976	8.61
Lakshadweep	9	65	13.85
Puducherry	82	4109	2.00
All India (Total)	329243	4710676	6.99

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Note: Crime against Women Includes cases under heads Dowry Deaths, Abetment of Suicides, Causing Miscarriage and Causing Death during miscarriage, Acid Attack, Attempt to Acid Attack, Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives, Kidnapping of Women, Trafficking of Women, Rape, Attempt to Rape, Assault on Women with intent to Outrage her Modesty, Insult to the Modesty of Women, Dowry Prohibition Act, ITP Act, Domestic Violence Act, Publishing and transmitting sexually explicit content, Indecent representation of Women

**Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of Sexual Crimes Against Women to Total Crime Against Women
During the Calendar Year**

State/UT	Cases reported number sexual crimes* during 2015	Total cases reported under Crimes against women during 2015	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh	9310	15967	58.31
Arunachal Pradesh	242	384	63.02
Assam	7506	23365	32.12
Bihar	1947	13904	14.00
Chhattisgarh	5189	5783	89.73
Goa	353	392	90.05
Gujarat	3396	7777	43.67
Haryana	4227	9511	44.44
Himachal Pradesh	954	1295	73.67
Jammu & Kashmir	1868	3366	55.50
Jharkhand	2294	6568	34.93
Karnataka	7872	12775	61.62
Kerala	7208	9767	73.80
Madhya Pradesh	17582	24231	72.56
Maharashtra	22252	31216	71.28
Manipur	176	266	66.17
Meghalaya	401	337	118.99
Mizoram	310	158	196.20
Nagaland	71	91	78.02
Odisha	10774	17200	62.64
Punjab	2943	5340	55.11
Rajasthan	10325	28224	36.58
Sikkim	84	53	158.49
Tamil Nadu	3692	5919	62.38
Telangana	7759	15425	50.30
Tripura	744	1267	58.72
Uttar Pradesh	16204	35908	45.13
Uttarakhand	819	1465	55.90
West Bengal	9917	33318	29.76
A & N Islands	137	136	100.74
Chandigarh	231	468	49.36
D&N Haveli	28	25	112.00
Daman & Diu	17	29	58.62
Delhi UT	11085	17222	64.37
Lakshadweep	8	9	88.89
Puducherry	99	82	120.73
All India (Total)	168024	329243	51.03

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Note: 1) ‘*’ -Sexual Crimes Heads Include: Rape, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty, Insult to Modesty of Women, POCSO Act, Immoral Trafficking, Unnatural Offences and Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)

2): Rape of Children/Assault of Children/Insulto Modesty of Children were also counted under POCSO Act. In case of exclusive counting this performance may show decline in the indicator value

Indicator 5.2.3: Proportion of Cruelty/ Physical Violence on Women by Husband or His Relative to Total Crime Against Women During the Calendar Year

(in percentage)

State/UT	Cases reported under cruelty by husband or his relatives(Sec. 498A IPC) during 2015	Cases reported under crime against women during 2015	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh	6121	15967	38.34
Arunachal Pradesh	66	384	17.19
Assam	11225	23365	48.04
Bihar	3953	13904	28.43
Chhattisgarh	622	5783	10.76
Goa	19	392	4.85
Gujarat	4135	7777	53.17
Haryana	3536	9511	37.18
Himachal Pradesh	241	1295	18.61
Jammu & Kashmir	400	3366	11.88
Jharkhand	1654	6568	25.18
Karnataka	2733	12775	21.39
Kerala	3800	9767	38.91
Madhya Pradesh	5372	24231	22.17
Maharashtra	7648	31216	24.50
Manipur	39	266	14.66
Meghalaya	44	337	13.06
Mizoram	9	158	5.70
Nagaland	4	91	4.40
Odisha	3605	17200	20.96
Punjab	1585	5340	29.68
Rajasthan	14397	28224	51.01
Sikkim	2	53	3.77
Tamil Nadu	1904	5919	32.17
Telangana	7335	15425	47.55
Tripura	501	1267	39.54
Uttar Pradesh	8664	35908	24.13
Uttarakhand	407	1465	27.78
West Bengal	20165	33318	60.52
A & N Islands	16	136	11.76
Chandigarh	126	468	26.92
D&N Haveli	2	25	8.00
Daman & Diu	3	29	10.34
Delhi UT	3525	17222	20.47
Lakshadweep	2	9	22.22
Puducherry	4	82	4.88
All India (Total)	113864	329243	34.58

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Indicator 5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year

(in percentage)

State/UT	Total Girls victims reported under sexual crimes during 2015	Total child victims reported under crime against children during 2015	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh	1056	2047	51.60
Arunachal Pradesh	54	202	26.70
Assam	834	2855	29.20
Bihar	188	2010	9.40
Chhattisgarh	1647	4567	36.10
Goa	82	256	32.00
Gujarat	1566	3730	42.00
Haryana	951	3388	28.10
Himachal Pradesh	211	500	42.20
Jammu & Kashmir	30	312	9.60
Jharkhand	174	409	42.50
Karnataka	1517	4267	35.60
Kerala	1439	2464	58.40
Madhya Pradesh	4540	13083	34.70
Maharashtra	4901	14480	33.80
Manipur	44	120	36.70
Meghalaya	103	259	39.80
Mizoram	188	215	87.40
Nagaland	15	63	23.80
Odisha	1372	2609	52.60
Punjab	666	1899	35.10
Rajasthan	1315	4411	29.80
Sikkim	56	67	83.60
Tamil Nadu	1578	2880	54.80
Telangana	1244	3065	40.60
Tripura	134	261	51.30
Uttar Pradesh	4543	11462	39.60
Uttarakhand	162	663	24.40
West Bengal	1523	5083	30.00
A & N Islands	39	104	37.50
Chandigarh	62	296	20.90
D&N Haveli	15	35	42.90
Daman & Diu	5	32	15.60
Delhi UT	1928	10202	18.90
Lakshadweep	1	2	50.00
Puducherry	47	57	82.50
All India (Total)	34230	98355	34.80

Source: Crime in India 2015, NCRB

Indicator 5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year

(in percentage)

State/UT	Number of trafficked Girl Children during 2015	Total trafficked children(Below 18 years) during 2015	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh	41	41	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0.00
Assam	1330	1330	100.00
Bihar	307	425	72.24
Chhattisgarh	14	34	41.18
Goa	1	1	100.00
Gujarat	3	3	100.00
Haryana	195	200	97.50
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	-
Jharkhand	27	29	93.10
Karnataka	79	82	96.34
Kerala	5	33	15.15
Madhya Pradesh	24	40	60.00
Maharashtra	47	53	88.68
Manipur	0	0	-
Meghalaya	18	18	100.00
Mizoram	0	0	-
Nagaland	0	0	-
Odisha	51	65	78.46
Punjab	7	9	77.78
Rajasthan	41	63	65.08
Sikkim	0	0	-
Tamil Nadu	11	13	84.62
Telangana	49	59	83.05
Tripura	14	14	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	12	13	92.31
Uttarakhand	5	7	71.43
West Bengal	1180	1198	98.50
A & N Islands	0	0	-
Chandigarh	7	9	77.78
D&N Haveli	0	0	-
Daman & Diu	0	0	-
Delhi UT	57	163	34.97
Lakshadweep	0	0	-
Puducherry	0	0	-
TOTAL ALL INDIA	3526	3905	90.29

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015

Note :1) Data for 2015 is Collected from SCRBx and for 2016 is from State Anti Human Trafficking Units

2) In 2015 Data Collected under heads (Human Trafficking, Buying and Selling of Minors, Importation & Procuratin of Girls and Immoral Trafficking

Indicator 5.2.6: Percentage of Ever Married Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Experienced Physical and/or Sexual and/or Psychological Violence by Their Current/ Previous Husband in the Last 12 Months (as on 2015-16)

(in percentage)

State/UT	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical or sexual violence
Andhra Pradesh	19.70	42.90	5.70	43.00	45.20
Arunachal Pradesh	16.40	28.90	8.60	30.80	34.80
Assam	11.40	23.60	5.10	24.40	26.60
Bihar	20.50	40.90	12.90	42.70	45.20
Chhattisgarh	15.20	36.00	6.20	36.50	38.10
Goa	4.70	11.90	0.70	12.30	14.80
Gujarat	11.80	19.70	4.20	20.00	23.00
Haryana	12.70	30.80	8.40	31.90	34.30
Himachal Pradesh	4.50	5.10	2.20	5.50	7.00
Jammu & Kashmir	9.50	8.40	2.50	9.30	13.90
Jharkhand	10.10	32.80	7.60	34.00	34.80
Karnataka	13.20	18.90	8.80	21.60	24.40
Kerala	8.70	13.00	3.80	14.00	16.30
Madhya Pradesh	12.40	31.20	7.70	32.80	34.80
Maharashtra	9.80	20.90	2.10	21.20	23.10
Manipur	13.50	49.40	11.50	52.60	54.70
Meghalaya	11.00	27.00	3.60	27.90	31.00
Mizoram	10.00	14.40	2.50	15.20	17.50
Nagaland	10.10	9.70	6.10	12.80	16.60
Odisha	12.30	33.30	7.60	34.90	36.40
Punjab	7.90	19.60	5.20	20.10	21.20
Rajasthan	8.40	24.00	3.70	24.80	26.40
Sikkim	2.70	2.20	1.20	2.20	3.50
Tamil Nadu	21.20	39.00	8.00	40.70	44.60
Telangana	19.90	41.80	6.00	42.90	46.00
Tripura	14.10	26.30	9.30	27.70	29.70
Uttar Pradesh	14.00	35.10	7.10	36.40	38.30
Uttarakhand	5.10	12.00	2.80	12.60	14.40
West Bengal	13.10	31.40	8.00	32.60	35.00
A & N Islands	9.30	17.90	2.50	17.90	19.60
Chandigarh	5.80	22.50	4.70	22.50	22.50
D&N Haveli	13.00	30.40	3.40	31.30	36.30
Daman & Diu	12.00	25.60	5.80	26.60	28.80
Delhi UT	13.10	26.50	5.90	26.80	29.60
Lakshadweep	3.10	7.00	1.90	8.90	8.90
Puducherry	23.50	30.50	9.60	34.60	40.30
All India (Total)	12.70	27.40	6.40	28.60	31.00

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

Data Source: National Family Health Survey – 4, India, 2015 - 16

Indicator 5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)

{Number of females in age-group 0-6 years per thousand males in age-group 0-6 years}

State/UT	Child Sex Ratio (0-6) during 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	939	941	935
Arunachal Pradesh	972	975	957
Assam	962	964	944
Bihar	935	938	912
Chhattisgarh	969	977	937
Goa	942	945	940
Gujarat	890	914	852
Haryana	834	835	832
Himachal Pradesh	909	912	881
Jammu & Kashmir	862	865	850
Jharkhand	948	957	908
Karnataka	948	950	946
Kerala	964	965	963
Madhya Pradesh	918	923	901
Maharashtra	894	890	899
Manipur	930	923	949
Meghalaya	970	972	954
Mizoram	970	966	974
Nagaland	943	933	973
Odisha	941	946	913
Punjab	846	844	852
Rajasthan	888	892	874
Sikkim	957	964	934
Tamil Nadu	943	936	952
Tripura	957	960	947
Uttar Pradesh	902	906	885
Uttarakhand	890	899	868
West Bengal	956	959	947
A&N Islands	968	976	954
Chandigarh	880	871	880
D&N Haveli	926	970	872
Daman & Diu	904	932	894
Delhi	871	814	873
Lakshadweep	911	911	911
Puducherry	967	953	975
All India (Total)	919	923	905

Source: Population Census of India 2011, ORGI

Indicator 5.3.1: 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)

State/UT	Cases Registered under Sexual Related Offences during 2015	Total Cases Reported under Crime Against Children during 2015	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh	15	1992	0.75
Arunachal Pradesh	0	181	0.00
Assam	14	2835	0.49
Bihar	0	1917	0.00
Chhattisgarh	6	4469	0.13
Goa	0	242	0.00
Gujarat	9	3623	0.25
Haryana	14	3262	0.43
Himachal Pradesh	1	477	0.21
Jammu & Kashmir	0	308	0.00
Jharkhand	1	406	0.25
Karnataka	35	3961	0.88
Kerala	13	2384	0.55
Madhya Pradesh	9	12859	0.07
Maharashtra	24	13921	0.17
Manipur	0	110	0.00
Meghalaya	0	257	0.00
Mizoram	0	186	0.00
Nagaland	0	61	0.00
Odisha	1	2562	0.04
Punjab	5	1836	0.27
Rajasthan	6	3689	0.16
Sikkim	0	64	0.00
Tamil Nadu	77	2617	2.94
Telangana	15	2697	0.56
Tripura	2	255	0.78
Uttar Pradesh	4	11420	0.04
Uttarakhand	1	635	0.16
West Bengal	40	4963	0.81
A & N Islands	1	102	0.98
Chandigarh	0	271	0.00
D & N Haveli	0	35	0.00
Daman & Diu	0	28	0.00
Delhi (UT)	0	9489	0.00
Lakshadweep	0	2	0.00
Puducherry	0	56	0.00
All India (Total)	293	94172	0.31

Source: Crime in India 2015, NCRB

Indicator 5.3.2: Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Years Who Were Married or in a Union Before Age 18

State/UT	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	32.90
Arunachal Pradesh	23.50
Assam	30.80
Bihar	42.40
Chhattisgarh	21.30
Goa	9.80
Gujarat	24.90
Haryana	19.40
Himachal Pradesh	8.60
Jammu & Kashmir	8.70
Jharkhand	38.00
Karnataka	21.40
Kerala	7.60
Madhya Pradesh	32.40
Maharashtra	26.30
Manipur	13.70
Meghalaya	16.90
Mizoram	10.80
Nagaland	13.30
Odisha	21.30
Punjab	7.60
Rajasthan	35.40
Sikkim	14.90
Tamil Nadu	16.20
Telangana	26.40
Tripura	33.10
Uttar Pradesh	21.10
Uttarakhand	13.80
West Bengal	41.60
A&N Islands	16.40
Chandigarh	12.70
D&N Haveli	27.50
Daman & Diu	25.40
Delhi	14.30
Lakshadweep	1.90
Puducherry	9.70
All India (Total)	26.80

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government

Part-A

Women Members Representaive in Lakh Sabha/RajyaSabha			
Year	Electoral Body	Number of Women Representatives	Percentage of women Representatives
2014	In RajyaSabha	31	12.8
2014	In LokSabha	62	11.4

Source Electoral Statistics 2017, Election Commission of India

Part -B

Seats held by women in Legislative Assembly		
State/UT	Year of last General Election to LA	Seat won by women(%)
Andhra Pradesh	2014	9.2
Arunachal Pradesh	2014	3.3
Assam	2016	6.3
Bihar	2015	11.5
Chhattisgarh	2013	11.1
Goa	2012	2.5
Gujarat	2012	8.8
Haryana	2014	10.0
Himachal Pradesh	2012	4.4
Jammu and Kashmir	2014	2.3
Jharkhand	2014	9.9
Karnataka	2013	2.7
Kerala	2016	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	2013	13.0
Maharashtra	2014	6.9
Manipur	2012	5.0
Meghalaya	2013	6.7
Mizoram	2013	0.0
Nagaland	2013	0.0
Odisha	2014	7.5
Punjab	2012	12.0
Rajasthan	2013	14.0
Sikkim	2014	9.4
Tamil Nadu	2016	9.3
Telangana		
Tripura	2013	8.3
Uttarakhand	2012	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	2012	8.1
West Bengal	2016	13.9
A&N Islands		
Chandigarh		
D&N Haveli		
Daman & Diu		
Delhi	2015	8.6
Lakshadweep		
Puducherry	2016	13.3
All India (Total)		

Note ' ' refers to data not available

Source: Election Commission of India, Electoral Pocket Book Statistics 2017

Part-C

Seats held by women in PRI			
State/UT	Elected Representatives	Elected women Representatives	Elected women Representatives (%)
Andhra Pradesh	156049	78025	50
Arunachal Pradesh	9356	3094	33.07
Assam	26844	13422	50
Bihar	136325	70400	51.64
Chhattisgarh	158776	87549	55.14
Goa	1559	514	32.97
Gujarat	132726	43670	32.9
Haryana	68152	24876	36.5
Himachal Pradesh	27832	13947	50.11
Jammu and Kashmir	33282	11169	33.56
Jharkhand	51327	30373	59.18
Karnataka	95307	50892	53.4
Kerala	19089	9897	51.85
Madhya Pradesh	396819	198409	50
Maharashtra	203203	101466	49.93
Manipur	1784	868	48.65
Meghalaya			
Mizoram			
Nagaland			
Odisha	100791	49697	49.31
Punjab	97180	33609	34.58
Rajasthan	121008	70531	58.29
Sikkim	1099	549	49.95
Tamil Nadu	119399	39975	33.48
Telangana	103468	46702	45.14
Tripura	10939	3930	35.93
Uttar Pradesh	718667	297235	41.36
Uttarakhand	61451	35537	57.83
West Bengal	59296	29579	49.88
A&N Islands			
Chandigarh			
D&N Haveli	136	47	34.56
Daman & Diu	97	28	28.87
Delhi			
Lakshadweep			
Puducherry			
All India (Total)	2911961	1345990	46.14

Note ' ' refers to data not available

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Director, in listed companies

{State/UT wise Proportion of Women in Managerial Position per 1000 Person Engaged In Managerial Position In Listed Companies during 2015-16}

State/UT	Number of Female in managerial position during 2015-16	Number of Male in managerial position during 2015-16	Total	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh	124	660	784	158
Assam	62	276	338	183
Bihar	11	53	64	172
Chhattisgarh	22	116	138	159
Goa	19	119	138	138
Gujarat	691	3386	4077	169
Haryana	137	687	824	166
Himachal Pradesh	30	167	197	152
Jammu and Kashmir	2	12	14	143
Jharkhand	10	58	68	147
Karnataka	191	1040	1231	155
Kerala	45	275	320	141
Madhya Pradesh	99	478	577	172
Maharashtra	1659	7894	9553	174
Meghalaya	2	11	13	154
Nagaland	-	8	8	-
Odisha	34	237	271	125
Punjab	131	657	788	166
Rajasthan	142	715	857	166
Tamil Nadu	402	2212	2614	154
Telangana	332	1629	1961	169
Uttar Pradesh	175	938	1113	157
Uttarakhand	12	65	77	156
West Bengal	1173	4883	6056	194
Chandigarh	30	144	174	172
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29	159	188	154
Daman and Diu	12	71	83	145
Delhi	874	3964	4838	181
Puducherry	10	26	36	278
All India (Total)	6487	31093	37580	173

Note: A total of 6063 Listed Companies have filed MGT-7 for the F.Y. 2015-16 which had a total of 44841 KMPs, of these in case of 7261 KMPs Gender field was not filed and hence a the proportion is based on the remaining 37580 KMPs.

Source: SEBI

Indicator 5.6.1: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15 – 49 Years Who Use Any Modern Method of Family Planning

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of currently married women using any modern method of family planning during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	69.40
Arunachal Pradesh	26.60
Assam	37.00
Bihar	23.20
Chhattisgarh	54.50
Goa	24.80
Gujarat	43.10
Haryana	59.40
Himachal Pradesh	52.00
Jammu & Kashmir	46.00
Jharkhand	37.40
Karnataka	51.30
Kerala	50.30
Madhya Pradesh	49.50
Maharashtra	62.50
Manipur	12.70
Meghalaya	21.90
Mizoram	35.20
Nagaland	21.20
Odisha	45.40
Punjab	66.30
Rajasthan	53.50
Sikkim	45.90
Tamil Nadu	52.60
Telangana	56.90
Tripura	42.80
Uttar Pradesh	31.70
Uttarakhand	49.30
West Bengal	57.00
A&N Islands	69.40
Chandigarh	58.20
D&N Haveli	37.90
Daman & Diu	31.60
Delhi	48.60
Lakshadweep	15.70
Puducherry	61.20
All India (Total)	47.70

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Indicator 5.6.2: Percentage of Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Years Having Unmet Need for Family Planning

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years having unmet need for family planning during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	4.60
Arunachal Pradesh	21.60
Assam	14.20
Bihar	21.20
Chhattisgarh	11.10
Goa	17.50
Gujarat	17.00
Haryana	9.30
Himachal Pradesh	15.70
Jammu & Kashmir	12.30
Jharkhand	18.40
Karnataka	10.40
Kerala	13.70
Madhya Pradesh	12.10
Maharashtra	9.70
Manipur	30.10
Meghalaya	21.20
Mizoram	20.00
Nagaland	22.30
Odisha	13.60
Punjab	6.20
Rajasthan	12.30
Sikkim	21.70
Tamil Nadu	10.10
Telangana	7.40
Tripura	10.70
Uttar Pradesh	18.00
Uttarakhand	15.50
West Bengal	7.50
A&N Islands	15.50
Chandigarh	6.30
D&N Haveli	19.30
Daman & Diu	19.70
Delhi	15.00
Lakshadweep	16.90
Puducherry	8.30
All India (Total)	12.90

Data Source: NFHS – 4, India, 2015 - 16

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA

Indicator 5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS during 2015-16	
	Women	Men
Andhra Pradesh	96.50	98.80
Arunachal Pradesh	84.80	88.50
Assam	79.10	85.80
Bihar	45.80	78.00
Chhattisgarh	84.90	92.80
Goa	99.00	96.70
Gujarat	62.30	77.70
Haryana	84.90	94.80
Himachal Pradesh	90.50	96.70
Jammu & Kashmir	93.00	96.40
Jharkhand	65.70	82.10
Karnataka	86.70	92.50
Kerala	99.20	97.60
Madhya Pradesh	64.50	76.10
Maharashtra	88.10	91.50
Manipur	98.90	99.30
Meghalaya	81.20	80.90
Mizoram	98.20	99.70
Nagaland	89.60	90.10
Odisha	91.40	94.10
Punjab	98.50	98.00
Rajasthan	70.20	86.00
Sikkim	97.00	97.80
Tamil Nadu	97.60	96.30
Telangana	94.80	97.60
Tripura	84.30	89.80
Uttar Pradesh	62.10	80.40
Uttarakhand	86.90	94.20
West Bengal	76.10	88.80
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29.30	44.00
Chandigarh	41.10	66.40
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.30	11.20
Daman & Diu	27.90	11.50
Delhi	32.70	27.40
Lakshadweep	22.00	31.20
Puducherry	25.50	18.00
All India (Total)	76.30	87.40

Source: NFHS-4, MoHFW

Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of Female Agricultural Labourers

{State/UT-wise Percentage share of female agricultural workers among female workers in usual status(ps+ss)}

(estimates in percent)

State/UT	Survey Period: July 2011 – June 2012		
	Rural	Urban	Combined(Rural + Urban)
Andhra Pradesh	76.7	8.4	66.1
Arunachal Pradesh	90.3	32.2	85
Assam	79	7.4	73.2
Bihar	76.8	22.1	72.5
Chhattisgarh	90.2	22.3	81.3
Delhi	0	0	0
Goa	7.1	2.1	5
Gujarat	85.6	8.8	67.2
Haryana	86	12.7	70.4
Himachal Pradesh	87	19.2	83.9
Jammu & Kashmir	85.1	26.5	78
Jharkhand	84.4	8.5	78
Karnataka	79.4	8.1	62.1
Kerala	38.7	10.1	31.9
Madhya Pradesh	80	17.2	71.1
Maharashtra	89.1	8.9	67.9
Manipur	24.1	11.6	21.6
Meghalaya	73.6	7.5	65.4
Mizoram	74.7	35.9	59.5
Nagaland	90.2	32.2	79
Odisha	69.3	22.7	65
Punjab	75.4	11.8	60
Rajasthan	77.4	18.7	71
Sikkim	85.6	2.5	76.8
Tamil Nadu	50.6	14.3	39.8
Tripura	19.1	4.2	17.8
Uttar Pradesh	90.3	8.3	83.2
Uttarakhand	82.6	14	73.4
West Bengal	41.7	1.6	31.8
A & N Islands	41.7	0	28.6
Chandigarh	12.5	0	0.4
Dadra & N. Haveli	53.7	4.3	36.8
Daman & Diu	11.1	4.4	6.3
Lakshadweep	42.9	30.8	37
Puducherry	44.9	5.1	24.4
all-India	74.9	10.9	62.8

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12, NSSO

Note 'PS' - principal status and 'SS' - subsidiary status

Note: Telangana was not a separate State during 2011-12

5.a.3 : Wages of casual labourers (gender wise)

State/UT-wise Average wage/ salary earnings (Rs. 0.00) per day received by casual labour of age 15-59 years engaged in
Survey Period: July 2011- June 2012 (in Rupees)

State/UT	Public works other than MGNREG public works in Rural Area			MGNREG public works in Rural Area			Works other than public works in Rural Area			Works other than public works in Urban Area		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	98.33	102.52	100.8	101.29	100.79	101.02	167.65	111.19	141.53	193.52	126.6	178.34
Arunachal Pradesh	152.2	137.02	147.09	-	-	-	223.38	172.89	209.89	234.68	96.52	207.96
Assam	169.04	181.31	171.43	168.57	-	168.57	142.63	98.37	135.65	159.4	101.68	155.38
Bihar	133.01	148.51	133.23	110	-	110	129.01	89.95	125.98	158.28	134.41	157.33
Chhattisgarh	124.06	124.86	124.44	124.94	125.48	125.17	89.53	75.44	83.85	119.48	81.87	106.16
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.77	113.77	284.85	86.26	277.27
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	205.56	127.43	166.65	181.46	218.97	186.45
Gujarat	-	130	130	-	100.56	100.56	115.77	104.96	112.84	160.64	88.84	144.52
Haryana	127.22	179.57	128.27	-	-	-	202.38	151.85	196.89	206.67	165.75	204.46
Himachal Pradesh	135.37	117.01	127.4	120.93	118.56	119.66	182.14	125.58	178.43	170.87	131.78	167.23
Jammu & Kashmir	155.09	114.29	154.44	116.31	-	116.31	209.29	219.79	209.51	216.86	178.4	210.47
Jharkhand	146.69	128.02	145.62	-	-	-	137.43	74.68	132.04	154.44	83.75	145.48
Karnataka	124.65	175	135.51	-	-	-	162.94	99.86	142.4	192.24	101.77	174.05
Kerala	110.48	149.98	147.49	150	148.67	148.74	345.14	169.61	314.88	335.76	167.56	309.9
Madhya Pradesh	103.02	93.79	100.58	119.65	122	120.89	107.63	97.19	105.22	129.9	98.13	125.89
Maharashtra	146.89	103.72	142.92	-	-	-	133.69	92.83	117.36	173.18	95.91	154.62
Manipur	107.24	116.76	112.29	119.71	112.52	115.24	210.66	180.6	202.64	168.16	170.38	168.29
Meghalaya	118.84	120.14	119.2	113.82	117.23	114.67	197.84	130.79	173.52	214.85	134.06	198.47
Mizoram	134.9	118.29	128.3	124.33	113.82	120.14	283.09	363.49	297.52	231.53	164.83	227.4
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	100	100	163.5	-	163.5	174.94	-	174.94
Odisha	130.66	133.11	131.66	121.69	134.14	125.26	123.57	87.86	117.43	165.34	91.17	150.85
Punjab	-	-	-	130	130	130	202.35	157.85	198.64	198.45	79.05	187.95
Rajasthan	131.44	105.36	116.84	94.02	87.29	90.17	167.58	118.67	159.45	180.62	131.84	173.67
Sikkim	143.87	170.19	152.82	118.1	118.14	118.11	208.58	239.28	214.97	201.62	-	201.62
Tamil Nadu	96.21	94.34	94.73	94.27	87.59	88.78	196.65	110.41	169.93	227.66	126.53	208.34
Tripura	118.83	118.63	118.76	118.72	118.29	118.47	168.01	120.03	164.21	174.09	147.54	172.05
Uttarakhand	158.23	120	148.76	100	107.54	104.69	179.25	123.51	174.4	173.26	108.26	170.41
Uttar Pradesh	133.2	120.91	132.01	117.57	115.82	117.14	136.84	95.31	133.06	145.23	116.56	143.2
West Bengal	124.42	133.44	124.93	126.45	130.95	127.27	123.92	100.46	120.92	134.58	89.56	128.24
A & N Islands	172.75	202.53	181.12	175	-	175	176.75	192.65	179.29	190.51	169.69	184.06
Chandigarh	150	-	150	-	-	-	190.15	-	190.15	197.21	-	197.21
D & N Haveli	-	92.14	92.14	-	-	-	193.03	187.69	191.83	170.01	-	170.01
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	249.59	148.38	223.61	272.39	81.29	207.95
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	120	120	370.72	125.71	354.18	289.54	-	289.54
Puducherry	-	151.92	151.92	-	102.76	102.76	219.72	119.69	187.94	215.67	157.25	205.07
All India	127.39	110.62	121.46	112.46	101.97	106.71	149.32	103.28	138.62	182.04	110.62	170.1

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12, NSSO

Note: Telangana was not a separate State during 201112

Indicator 5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank Linked SHGs

Item	Total number of SHGs saving linked with banks during 1015-16(as on 31st March, 2016)	Total number of SHGs credit linked during 2015-16	Total number of SHGs having loans outstanding as on 31 March 2016
Total number of SHGs saving linked with banks (Number in Lakh)	79.03	18.32	46.73
Out of total SHGs - exclusive Women SHGs (Number in Lakh)	67.63	16.29	40.36
Percentage of Exclusive women SHGs	85.58	88.92	86.37

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), RBI

Indicator 5.b.1: Percentage of Women Employed in IT and ITeS Industry

(inmillions)

Year/ Segment	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18(E)
IT Services & Exports	1.60	1.74	1.846	1.921	1.984
BPO Exports	.989	1.03	1.086	1.152	1.191
Domestic Market	.699	.745	.758	.790	.793
Total Employment	3.267	3.485	3.690	3.863	3.968
Net Addition	.301	.218	.203	.173	.105
Out of Total 39.68 Lakh employees for FY 2017-18, percentage of women employed is 34 %					

Source: NASSCOM SR-2018

E: Estimated

Data is provisional and under examination

Annexure-2 (SDG-6)

6.2.1 : Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban & Rural)

(in percentage)

State/union territory	percentage of household having access to toilet facility during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	61.3
Arunachal Pradesh	90.8
Assam	88.9
Bihar	33.5
Chhattisgarh	41.3
Goa	89.1
Gujarat	71
Haryana	89.8
Himachal Pradesh	85.7
Jammu & Kashmir	79.3
Jharkhand	30
Karnataka	65.8
Kerala	99.2
Madhya Pradesh	42.8
Maharashtra	71.2
Manipur	98.7
Meghalaya	92.4
Mizoram	99.1
Nagaland	98.3
Odisha	35
Punjab	92.9
Rajasthan	54
Sikkim	99.7
Tamil Nadu	61.7
Telangana	69
Tripura	97.9
Uttar Pradesh	45.8
Uttarakhand	82.9
West Bengal	74.9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	84.7
Chandigarh	97.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60.6
Daman & Diu	93.6
Delhi	96
Lakshadweep	100
Puducherry	69.1
India	61.1
Rural	45.9
Urban	89.5

Source: NFHS- 4, MoHFW

Indicator 6.2.3 : Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls
{Type of educational institutions during 2015-16}

(in percentage)

State/UT	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	All Schools
Andhra Pradesh	99.6	100	100	100	99.72
Arunachal Pradesh	94.41	100	0	100	96.56
Assam	86.39	72.66	78.04	82.95	83.94
Bihar	84.35	97.53	91.9	89.07	90.05
Chhattisgarh	99.16	99.67	86.61	100	99.16
Goa	100	100	100	100	100
Gujarat	99.95	100	99.85	99.72	99.95
Haryana	99.37	99.5	0	100	99.6
Himachal Pradesh	99.85	99.3	100	100	99.82
Jammu And Kashmir	91.66	98.43	93.94	0	95
Jharkhand	96.16	80	94.79	95.33	96.75
Karnataka	99.54	100	99.95	93.99	99.59
Kerala	98.54	100	98.68	98.46	99.15
Lakshadweep	100	100	0	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	96.2	96.01	93.53	100	96.65
Maharashtra	99.06	100	99.82	99.43	99.41
Manipur	98.27	96.83	92.5	100	98.74
Meghalaya	84.12	89.79	67.24	81.82	84.29
Mizoram	99.04	99.47	99.51	99.28	99.27
Nagaland	99.84	97.44	100	100	99.89
Odisha	97.44	91.27	93.88	92.83	97.06
Punjab	99.82	99.86	100	100	99.83
Rajasthan	99.4	100	100	0	99.67
Sikkim	99.84	100	0	0	99.83
Tamil Nadu	99.84	100	100	100	99.9
Telangana	100	0	0	100	100
Tripura	99.73	100	0	0	99.86
Uttar Pradesh	99.8	99.83	98.96	92.31	99.8
Uttarakhand	96.71	97.68	91.88	100	97.18
West Bengal	98.1	99.02	0	100	98.29
A& N Islands	100	0	0	0	100
Chandigarh	100	0	0	0	100
D & N Haveli	100	100	100	100	100
Daman & Diu	100	100	100	100	100
Delhi	100	100	0	100	100
Puducherry	100	100	0	100	100
All India	96.95	96.32	95.18	96.22	97.52

Source: Department of School Education, MHRD

Indicator 6.4.1: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability

(in percentage)

State/UT	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Draft-Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total annual withdrawal	Percentage of withdrawal
Andhra Pradesh	32.57	13.18	1.33	14.51	44.6
Arunachal Pradesh	4.06	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.1
Assam	25.79	2.86	0.64	3.49	13.5
Bihar	26.86	10.25	1.7	11.95	44.5
Chhattisgarh	11.63	3.43	0.62	4.05	34.8
Delhi	0.29	0.14	0.25	0.39	134.5
Goa	0.145	0.01	0.03	0.04	27.6
Gujarat	17.59	10.75	1.11	11.86	67.4
Haryana	9.79	12.35	0.71	13.06	133.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0.25	0.13	0.38	71.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3.83	0.2	0.61	0.81	21.1
Jharkhand	5.76	1.31	0.55	1.86	32.3
Karnataka	14.81	8.59	0.82	9.41	63.5
Kerala	6.07	1.3	1.53	2.84	46.8
Madhya Pradesh	33.29	17.48	1.35	18.83	56.6
Maharashtra	32.15	16.15	1.03	17.18	53.4
Manipur	0.4	0.0033	0.0007	0.004	1.0
Meghalaya	1.6	0.0015	0.0002	0.0017	0.1
Mizoram	0.027	0	0.001	0.001	3.7
Nagaland	0.55	0	0.03	0.03	5.5
Odisha	16.69	3.81	0.92	4.73	28.3
Punjab	20.32	34.17	0.71	34.88	171.7
Rajasthan	10.83	13.13	1.71	14.84	137.0
Sikkim	0.044	0.003	0.009	0.011	25.0
Tamil Nadu	19.38	13.17	1.76	14.93	77.0
Tripura	2.358	0.093	0.069	0.163	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	71.66	48.74	4.04	52.78	73.7
Uttarakhand	2	1.1	0.03	1.13	56.5
West Bengal	26.58	9.72	0.97	10.69	40.2
A& N Island	0.286	0.001	0.012	0.013	4.5
Chandigarh	0.019	0	0	0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.059	0.007	0.006	0.013	22.0
Daman & Diu	0.017	0.014	0.002	0.016	94.1
Lakshdweep	0.0035	0	0.0023	0.0023	65.7
Puducherry	0.17	0.124	0.029	0.153	90.0
All India(Total)	398.1585	222.3388	22.7122	245.051	61.5

Source: 'Ground Water Year Book – India 2015-16, Central Ground Water Board

Indicator 6.4.2 : Per capita storage of water(m3/person)

(Baseline Year: 2015-16)

Disaggregation levels	Unit	Value(in BCM)	Periodicity
Estimated storage of water (In BCM)	BCM	257.812	Annual
Population(In Billion)*	In Billion	1.259108	
Per Capita Storage of Water(m3/person)	m3/person	204.7576538	

Source: CWC,

**Report of the technical group on population projection constituted by NCP, May 2006*

Indicator 6.6.1: Area Under Over-exploited Blocks

(in number)

State/UT	Number of Units Assessed	Number of blocks/mandals/taluka Over-exploited
Andhra Pradesh*	1110	83
Arunachal Pradesh	11	0
Assam	27	0
Bihar	533	0
Chattisgarh	146	1
Goa	20	0
Gujarat	223	24
Haryana	116	71
Himachal Pradesh	8	1
Jammu & Kashmir	14	0
Jharkhand	210	6
Karnataka	270	63
Kerala	152	1
Madhya Pradesh	313	24
Maharashtra	353	10
Manipur	8	0
Meghalaya	7	0
Mizoram	22	0
Nagaland	8	0
Orissa	314	0
Punjab	138	110
Rajasthan	243	172
Sikkim	4	0
Tamil Nadu	1129	374
Tripura	39	0
Uttar Pradesh	820	111
Uttaranchal	18	0
West Bengal	271	0
Andaman & Nicobar	36	0
Chandigarh	1	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0
Daman & Diu	2	1
Delhi	27	18
Lakshdweep	9	0
Pondicherry	4	1
All India	6607	1071

Source: National Water Mission, MoWRRDGR

Annexure-2 (SDG-7)

Indicator 7.1.1 : Percentage of Households electrified

(in percentage)

State/UT	Percentage of households with electricity during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	98.80
Arunachal Pradesh	88.70
Assam	78.20
Bihar	58.60
Chhattisgarh	95.60
Goa	99.80
Gujarat	96.00
Haryana	98.80
Himachal Pradesh	99.50
Jammu & Kashmir	97.40
Jharkhand	80.10
Karnataka	97.80
Kerala	99.20
Madhya Pradesh	89.90
Maharashtra	92.50
Manipur	92.40
Meghalaya	91.40
Mizoram	95.90
Nagaland	96.90
Odisha	85.50
Punjab	99.60
Rajasthan	91.00
Sikkim	99.40
Tamil Nadu	98.80
Telangana	98.30
Tripura	92.70
Uttar Pradesh	70.90
Uttarakhand	97.50
West Bengal	93.70
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.00
Chandigarh	99.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.40
Daman & Diu	100.00
Delhi	99.80
Lakshadweep	99.90
Puducherry	99.60
All India (Total)	88.20

Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Indicator 7.3.1 : Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Item	During the year 2015-16
Energy Consumption (Peta Joules)	28337
Mid Year Population(Millions)	1292
Energy Consumption(Mega Joules Per Capita)	21935
GDP(Rs. Crore)	11386145
Energy Intensity(Mega Joules per Rupee)	0.2489

Source: EnergyStatistics2018, ESD, MoSPI

Annexure-2 (SDG-8)

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual Real Growth Rate of GDP (Adjusted to Price Changes) Per Capita

Per Capita GDP at constant (2011-12) prices		Percentage change during 2015-16 over 2014-15
2014-15	2015-16	
83091	88746	6.8

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Indicator 8.2.2: Total Number of Patents Issued, 2015-16

Items	Number of Patents granted
Chemical	1683
Pharmaceuticals	370
Computer & Electronics	810
Communication	414
Electrical	362
Physics	175
Mechanical	1414
Polymer Science/ Technology	279
Other fields	819
Total (All India level)	6326

Source: Annual Report 2016-17, 'Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks', DIPP,

Indicator 8.2.3: Annual Growth in Manufacturing Sector

Economic Activity	2015-16 at constant (2011-12) prices)
Manufacturing	12.8
Food products, beverages and tobacco	7.2
Textiles, apparel and leather products	20.0
Metal products	-9.1
Machinery and equipment	16.3
Other manufacturing goods	18.2
TOTAL GVA at basic prices	8.1

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Indicator 8.2.4: Annual Growth in Agriculture Sector

Economic Activity	2015-16 at constant (2011-12) prices)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6
Crops	-3.2
Livestock	7.9
Forestry and logging	1.8
Fishing and aquaculture	10.0
TOTAL GVA at basic prices	8.1

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Indicator 8.3.4: Number of MSME Units Registered under the Online UdyogAadhaar Registration

State/UT	MSME Registered during 2016-17			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total MSME
Andhra Pradesh	153518	7848	295	161661
Arunachal Pradesh	143	101	5	249
Assam	688	203	25	916
Bihar	544373	7071	502	551946
Chhattisgarh	4487	1961	64	6512
Goa	803	330	16	1149
Gujarat	158587	35038	1225	194850
Haryana	16546	6720	442	23708
Himachal Pradesh	1218	653	63	1934
Jammu And Kashmir	2221	301	17	2539
Jharkhand	47453	1991	61	49505
Karnataka	37518	9697	478	47693
Kerala	19664	3402	150	23216
Madhya Pradesh	80664	6165	243	87072
Maharashtra	175892	32007	1547	209446
Manipur	5436	1078	11	6525
Meghalaya	290	33	2	325
Mizoram	267	113	5	385
Nagaland	128	41	1	170
Odisha	38590	2483	76	41149
Punjab	15328	5432	205	20965
Rajasthan	89826	11812	431	102069
Sikkim	61	45	9	115
Tamil Nadu	233561	33143	792	267496
Telangana	42020	15440	405	57865
Tripura	1124	178	6	1308
Uttar Pradesh	381651	18770	762	401183
Uttarakhand	3470	1081	88	4639
West Bengal	75659	5684	223	81566
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	849	196	14	1059
Chandigarh	1081	311	11	1403
Dadar And Nagar Haveli	431	261	19	711
Daman And Diu	187	239	10	436
Delhi	15015	4841	194	20050
Lakshadweep	16	2	0	18
Puducherry	1329	379	23	1731
All India Total	2150094	215050	8420	2373564

Source: Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

Note: * Since the UdyogAadhaar Memorandum has been enforced from October 2015

Indicator 8.3.6: Total Number of Patents issued

Items	Number of Patents granted
Chemical	1683
Pharmaceuticals	370
Computer & Electronics	810
Communication	414
Electrical	362
Physics	175
Mechanical	1414
Polymer Science/ Technology	279
Other fields	819
Total (All India level)	6326

Source: Annual Report 2016-17, 'Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks', DIPP,

Indicator 8.3.7: Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises

State/UT	MSME Registered		Percentage Growth during 2017-18 over 2016-17
	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	
Andhra Pradesh	161661	54519	-66.28
Arunachal Pradesh	249	212	-14.86
Assam	916	1709	86.57
Bihar	551946	99171	-82.03
Chhattisgarh	6512	8255	26.77
Goa	1149	1198	4.26
Gujarat	194850	193536	-0.67
Haryana	23708	29376	23.91
Himachal Pradesh	1934	1954	1.03
Jammu And Kashmir	2539	990	-61.01
Jharkhand	49505	21383	-56.81
Karnataka	47693	56531	18.53
Kerala	23216	20567	-11.41
Madhya Pradesh	87072	206094	136.69
Maharashtra	209446	190802	-8.90
Manipur	6525	6415	-1.69
Meghalaya	325	548	68.62
Mizoram	385	799	107.53
Nagaland	170	142	-16.47
Odisha	41149	17932	-56.42
Punjab	20965	29020	38.42
Rajasthan	102069	123653	21.15
Sikkim	115	171	48.70
Tamil Nadu	267496	217964	-18.52
Telangana	57865	46185	-20.18
Tripura	1308	701	-46.41
Uttar Pradesh	401183	118608	-70.44
Uttarakhand	4639	5626	21.28
West Bengal	81566	36446	-55.32
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1059	1457	37.58
Chandigarh	1403	1553	10.69
Dadar And Nagar Haveli	711	785	10.41
Daman And Diu	436	379	-13.07
Delhi	20050	21963	9.54
Lakshadweep	18	14	-22.22
Puducherry	1731	2100	21.32
All India Total	2373564	1518758	-36.01

Source: Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

Note: * Since the UdyogAadhaar Memorandum has been enforced from October 2015

Indicator 8.5.1 : Unemployment Rate

(in percent)

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Total		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	0.5	1.2	3.9	5.4	4.3	2.3	1.4	2.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.6	8.7	4.8	2	2.3	2.1
Assam	4.3	5.7	4.5	5.4	7	5.6	4.4	5.6	4.7
Bihar	2.7	8.2	3.2	4.5	16.5	5.6	2.9	8.8	3.5
Chhattisgarh	1.1	0.3	0.8	4.1	4.7	4.3	1.8	0.8	1.5
Delhi	9.4	-	7.8	3.3	4.6	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.7
Goa	6.6	0.8	5.1	2.9	9.7	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8
Gujarat	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Haryana	2.6	1.7	2.4	4	5	4.2	3	2.1	2.8
Himachal Pradesh	1.1	0.8	1	1.9	9.9	4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Jammu & Kashmir	2.2	3	2.5	4.1	19	7	2.7	5.1	3.5
Jharkhand	1.8	2.8	2.1	4.6	8.9	5.1	2.4	3.4	2.5
Karnataka	1.2	0.4	0.9	2.4	4.4	2.9	1.6	1.2	1.6
Kerala	3.1	14.2	6.8	2.7	13.9	6.1	2.9	14.1	6.7
Madhya Pradesh	0.6	-	0.4	2.4	3.5	2.6	1.1	0.5	1
Maharashtra	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.8	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Manipur	2.4	3	2.6	5.6	10.8	7.1	3.1	4.8	3.6
Meghalaya	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.4	3.7	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Mizoram	1.3	2.7	1.8	4	6.7	5	2.5	4.5	3.1
Nagaland	14.6	15.9	15.1	19.1	36	23.8	16	20.6	17.8
Odisha	2.3	2	2.2	3.9	2	3.5	2.5	2.1	2.4
Punjab	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.4	2	2.2
Rajasthan	0.9	0.4	0.7	3.2	2.5	3.1	1.4	0.7	1.2
Sikkim	0.9	1	1	3.2	-	2.3	1.3	0.9	1.1
Tamil Nadu	2.1	1.9	2	2.1	4.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.2
Tripura	6.2	20.3	10.5	11.5	56.4	25.2	7	25.9	12.8
Uttarakhand	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	20	5.3	2.7	3.8	3.2
Uttar Pradesh	1	0.7	0.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	1.8	1.2	1.5
West Bengal	2.8	2.4	2.7	4.3	6.4	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.2
A & N Islands	1.8	12.8	5.4	4	19.7	8.6	2.6	15.3	6.5
Chandigarh	-	-	-	5.7	10.4	6.4	5.2	10.1	5.9
D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	2.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.2
Lakshadweep	7.9	43.5	16	5.3	35	11.5	6.9	38.2	13.9
Puducherry	0.6	1	0.8	2.7	3.7	2.9	2	2.2	2.2
All-India	1.7	1.7	1.7	3	5.2	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.3

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Note: Telangana was not a separate State during 2011-12,

Unemployment rates (per 1000) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

Indicator 8.5.2 : Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR)

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	60.2	44.5	52.2	55.4	17	36.4	58.6	35.6	47
Arunachal Pradesh	48.3	27.8	38.3	45.7	12.7	30.3	47.8	25	36.8
Assam	54	12.2	34.3	54.2	9	32.9	54	11.9	34.1
Bihar	47.3	5.3	27.5	42.1	4.5	25.3	46.8	5.2	27.3
Chhattisgarh	55.7	41.5	48.6	49.6	24	37.6	54.3	37.8	46.3
Delhi	49.3	14.6	34.2	53	10.4	33.7	52.7	10.7	33.7
Goa	54.7	21	37.8	51.1	15.7	33.7	52.9	18.4	35.8
Gujarat	59.9	27.8	44.7	60.3	13.3	38.4	60.1	22.1	42.2
Haryana	51.8	16.2	35.6	51.4	9.7	31.8	51.7	14.1	34.4
Himachal Pradesh	54.1	52.4	53.3	60	21.2	41.6	54.8	49.2	52
Jammu & Kashmir	54.7	25.5	40.5	53.9	11.7	33.7	54.5	22.3	38.9
Jharkhand	53.3	19.8	37	48	6.6	28.4	52.1	17	35.1
Karnataka	61.2	28.7	45	57.9	16.3	37.6	60	24.3	42.3
Kerala	56.5	22.1	38.2	55.2	19.1	36.3	56.2	21.3	37.7
Madhya Pradesh	56.1	23.9	40.5	52	11.5	32.5	55.1	20.7	38.5
Maharashtra	57.6	38.8	48.6	54.9	16.6	36.5	56.4	28.6	43.1
Manipur	51	26.2	38.9	45.6	18.2	32.2	49.6	24.1	37.2
Meghalaya	52.7	39.1	45.9	50.3	20.2	34	52.3	35.1	43.5
Mizoram	59.1	39.4	49.6	48.7	24.9	36.7	54.1	32.1	43.2
Nagaland	50.4	31.2	41	41.2	14.4	28.7	47.1	25.4	36.7
Odisha	59.2	24.6	41.7	57.9	15.5	38.1	59	23.3	41.2
Punjab	56.6	23.4	40.6	57	13.6	36.8	56.8	19.9	39.2
Rajasthan	49.5	34.7	42.4	49	14.1	32.6	49.4	29.9	40
Sikkim	58	48.7	53.4	60.9	27.3	45.2	58.5	45	51.9
Tamil Nadu	59.5	37.8	48.5	58.7	20.1	39.2	59.1	30	44.3
Tripura	56.2	22.8	40.2	52.5	11.3	31.9	55.6	20.9	38.8
Uttarakhand	45.2	30.8	38.1	50.6	8.6	30.5	46.6	25.2	36.1
Uttar Pradesh	49.1	17.7	33.8	51.1	10.2	31.7	49.5	16.1	33.3
West Bengal	58.6	18.9	39	60.2	17.4	40	59	18.5	39.2
A & N Islands	59.2	26.1	43.2	60.7	20	39.9	59.7	23.8	42
Chandigarh	56.7	4.7	34.9	54.7	12.1	35.4	54.8	11.6	35.4
D & N Haveli	48.8	16.1	32.5	57.6	11.5	36.7	52.9	14.2	34.4
Daman & Diu	69.4	3.4	42.5	59.5	14.8	35.5	66.8	7.7	40.3
Lakshadweep	54.8	10.5	32.2	55	11.6	34.7	54.9	11	33.4
Puducherry	51.7	22.1	36.3	54.8	14.7	35	53.7	17.6	35.5
All-India	54.3	24.8	39.9	54.6	14.7	35.5	54.4	21.9	38.6

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Note: Telangana was not a separate State during 2011-12, Survey Period: July 2011- June 2012; Worker Population Ratio (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

Indicator 8.5.3: Wages earned by male-female in regular/casual employment

Persons in the age group 15-59 years

State/UT	State/UT-wise average wage/ salary earnings (Rs. 0.00) per day received during 2011- 12 in																	
	Rural Area by												Urban Area by					
	Regular wage/ salaried employees			Casual labour engaged in public works other than MGNREG public works			Casual labour engaged in MGNREG public works			Casual labour engaged in works other than public works			Regular wage/ salaried employees			Casual labour engaged in works other than public works		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
Andhra Pradesh	251.28	225.01	247.08	98.33	102.52	100.8	101.29	100.79	101.02	167.65	111.19	141.53	427.82	244.3	395.35	193.52	126.6	178.34
Arunachal Pradesh	672.73	474.94	640.07	152.2	137.02	147.09	-	-	-	223.38	172.89	209.89	705.38	629.15	694.41	234.68	96.52	207.96
Assam	343.97	179.71	302.88	169.04	181.31	171.43	168.57	-	168.57	142.63	98.37	135.65	615.23	561.63	606.96	159.4	101.68	155.38
Bihar	450.49	188.42	411.82	133.01	148.51	133.23	110	-	110	129.01	89.95	125.98	417.1	369.02	412.24	158.28	134.41	157.33
Chhattisgarh	266.76	162.55	243.12	124.06	124.86	124.44	124.94	125.48	125.17	89.53	75.44	83.85	351.6	252.07	322.84	119.48	81.87	106.16
Delhi	529.74	386.91	502.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.77	113.77	569.56	683.98	589.29	284.85	86.26	277.27
Goa	372.41	255.97	345.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	205.56	127.43	166.65	459.04	435.98	452.29	181.46	218.97	186.45
Gujarat	268.69	173.13	254.42	-	130	130	-	100.56	100.56	115.77	104.96	112.84	326.34	271.86	319.71	160.64	88.84	144.52
Haryana	396.44	357.38	394.35	127.22	179.57	128.27	-	-	-	202.38	151.85	196.89	810.93	635.59	776.85	206.67	165.75	204.46
Himachal Pradesh	434.72	250.69	396.78	135.37	117.01	127.4	120.93	118.56	119.66	182.14	125.58	178.43	426.03	306.55	396.75	170.87	131.78	167.23
Jammu & Kashmir	453.56	222.37	426.76	155.09	114.29	154.44	116.31	-	116.31	209.29	219.79	209.51	497.61	484.71	494.95	216.86	178.4	210.47
Jharkhand	515.47	294.26	478.61	146.69	128.02	145.62	-	-	-	137.43	74.68	132.04	576.69	380	551.39	154.44	83.75	145.48
Karnataka	237.53	151.85	218.17	124.65	175	135.51	-	-	-	162.94	99.86	142.4	518.58	391.97	486.92	192.24	101.77	174.05
Kerala	368.44	240.45	318.09	110.48	149.98	147.49	150	148.67	148.74	345.14	169.61	314.88	519.84	412.47	480.43	335.76	167.56	309.9
Madhya Pradesh	270.94	108.56	245.25	103.02	93.79	100.58	119.65	122	120.89	107.63	97.19	105.22	459.66	320.58	436.12	129.9	98.13	125.89
Maharashtra	369.14	306.76	360.35	146.89	103.72	142.92	-	-	-	133.69	92.83	117.36	516.55	370.3	485.72	173.18	95.91	154.62
Manipur	591.97	522.57	582.67	107.24	116.76	112.29	119.71	112.52	115.24	210.66	180.6	202.64	666.55	646.92	663.17	168.16	170.38	168.29
Meghalaya	446.29	358.51	413.16	118.84	120.14	119.2	113.82	117.23	114.67	197.84	130.79	173.52	527.21	444.08	501.52	214.85	134.06	198.47
Mizoram	662.86	602.98	652.55	134.9	118.29	128.3	124.33	113.82	120.14	283.09	363.49	297.52	850.29	610.51	797.23	231.53	164.83	227.4
Nagaland	544.7	490.26	540.1	-	-	-	-	100	100	163.5	-	163.5	596.6	417.63	569.24	174.94	-	174.94
Odisha	245.3	223.23	242.12	130.66	133.11	131.66	121.69	134.14	125.26	123.57	87.86	117.43	457.66	286.42	431.66	165.34	91.17	150.85
Punjab	302.79	157.61	284.26	-	-	-	130	130	130	202.35	157.85	198.64	352.58	399.38	361.75	198.45	79.05	187.95
Rajasthan	328.61	177.86	305.59	131.44	105.36	116.84	94.02	87.29	90.17	167.58	118.67	159.45	417.14	412.89	416.54	180.62	131.84	173.67
Sikkim	573.97	547.98	569.05	143.87	170.19	152.82	118.1	118.14	118.11	208.58	239.28	214.97	541.06	418.87	510.07	201.62	-	201.62
Tamil Nadu	292.55	199.44	268.36	96.21	94.34	94.73	94.27	87.59	88.78	196.65	110.41	169.93	420.76	297.63	389.81	227.66	126.53	208.34
Tripura	319.64	218.73	290.21	118.83	118.63	118.76	118.72	118.29	118.47	168.01	120.03	164.21	409.66	301.52	380.23	174.09	147.54	172.05
Uttarakhand	457.89	392.71	450.19	158.23	120	148.76	100	107.54	104.69	179.25	123.51	174.4	447.54	445.76	447.26	173.26	108.26	170.41
Uttar Pradesh	296.51	171.27	276.13	133.2	120.91	132.01	117.57	115.82	117.14	136.84	95.31	133.06	496.53	378	482.87	145.23	116.56	143.2
West Bengal	297.35	119.76	247.99	124.42	133.44	124.93	126.45	130.95	127.27	123.92	100.46	120.92	454.61	323.56	424.85	134.58	89.56	128.24

A & N Islands	530.37	435.15	507.02	172.75	202.53	181.12	175	-	175	176.75	192.65	179.29	654.08	773.96	684.32	190.51	169.69	184.06
Chandigarh	462.73	282.78	450.02	150	-	150	-	-	-	190.15	-	190.15	568.13	654.22	582.63	197.21	-	197.21
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	188.04	155.15	181.26	-	92.14	92.14	-	-	-	193.03	187.69	191.83	324	390.06	334.28	170.01	-	170.01
Daman & Diu	282.04	267.64	281.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	249.59	148.38	223.61	459.66	423.02	454.34	272.39	81.29	207.95
Lakshadweep	730.8	290.41	672.67	-	-	-	-	120	120	370.72	125.71	354.18	690.68	591.57	669.29	289.54	-	289.54
Puducherry	316.53	126.19	268.46	-	151.92	151.92	-	102.76	102.76	219.72	119.69	187.94	409.82	224.19	364.09	215.67	157.25	205.07
all-India	322.28	201.56	298.96	127.39	110.62	121.46	112.46	101.97	106.71	149.32	103.28	138.62	469.87	366.15	449.65	182.04	110.62	170.1

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation,

Note: Telangana was not a separate State during 2011-12,

Survey Period: July 2011- June 2012;

Indicator 8.5.6 : Share of Unemployed Persons in Population Aged 15-24 (Percentage)

(in Percentage)

State/UT-wise percentage share of unemployed persons in population of age group 15 - 24 years during 2011-12

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	3.4	1	2.2	8.1	3	5.6	5.2	1.7	3.5
Arunachal Pradesh	3.8	1.7	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.8	3.5	1.9	2.7
Assam	9.5	3.3	6.6	13	2	7.3	9.9	3.2	6.7
Bihar	5.8	1.8	4	4	3.6	3.8	5.5	2	4
Chhattisgarh	2.1	0.2	1.2	6	4.3	5.3	3.1	1.2	2.2
Delhi	38.8	0	19.2	5.9	2.1	4.2	7.6	2	5
Goa	16	0.4	8.2	4.1	5	4.4	9.4	2.2	6.4
Gujarat	1.1	0.2	0.7	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.8
Haryana	3.6	0.6	2.3	4.4	1.9	3.3	3.9	0.9	2.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.7	1	1.9	2.3	5	3.7	2.7	1.6	2.1
Jammu & Kashmir	2.9	2.4	2.7	4.7	5.8	5.2	3.3	3.1	3.2
Jharkhand	4.7	0.9	2.8	5.5	2.9	4.2	4.9	1.3	3.1
Karnataka	1.9	0.7	1.3	4.9	3.4	4.2	3	1.6	2.3
Kerala	6	9.1	7.6	6.6	8.9	7.8	6.2	9	7.7
Madhya Pradesh	1.3	0	0.7	4.1	1.4	2.9	2	0.4	1.3
Maharashtra	2.1	0.7	1.5	3.3	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.2	2
Manipur	3.7	2.2	3	5.1	4.2	4.7	4	2.7	3.4
Meghalaya	0.1	0	0	1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mizoram	3	3.8	3.4	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.2
Nagaland	18.9	11.9	15	18.6	19.5	19.1	18.8	14.3	16.4
Odisha	5.8	2.4	4	6.6	0.8	3.8	6	2.2	4
Punjab	5.3	1.6	3.5	4.5	1	2.9	5	1.4	3.3
Rajasthan	1.9	0.4	1.2	3.8	0.5	2.4	2.4	0.4	1.5
Sikkim	1.3	1.8	1.6	5.7	0	3.5	2.2	1.5	1.9
Tamil Nadu	4.5	2.9	3.7	5.2	3.3	4.2	4.8	3.1	3.9
Tripura	14.1	19	16.6	23.3	23.7	23.5	15.6	19.7	17.6
Uttarakhand	5.3	3	4.2	3	4.2	3.6	4.6	3.3	4
Uttar Pradesh	2.1	0.3	1.2	6.3	1.1	3.9	3.1	0.5	1.9
West Bengal	7.1	1.4	4.2	7.4	4.3	5.9	7.1	2.1	4.7
A & N Islands	3.5	14.3	8.8	8.8	6.7	7.6	5.2	11.5	8.4
Chandigarh	0	0	0	11.8	0	6.3	10.9	0	5.9
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	2.7	1.6	0	0.8	0.4
Lakshadweep	10.3	0.5	4.9	6.8	26.4	16	8.3	13.2	10.8
Puducherry	0.2	0	0.1	4.5	0.1	2.5	2.8	0.1	1.5
All-India	3.7	1.3	2.6	5.1	2.4	3.9	4.1	1.7	2.9

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Note: Telangana was not a separate State during 2011-12; Survey Period: July 2011- June 2012; State/UT-wise share of unemployed persons in population aged 15-24 (percentage) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

Indicator 8.6.1 : Unemployment Rate among Person Aged 15-24 years

(in per cent)

State/UT	Rural Unemployment rate			Urban Unemployment			Total Unemployment		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	7.1	2.6	5.1	18	21.3	18.7	11.1	5.9	9.1
Arunachal Pradesh	12	6	9.3	19.2	35.3	25	13.1	7.9	10.6
Assam	18.6	21.8	19.3	34.3	38.2	34.7	19.8	22.5	20.3
Bihar	13.3	30.9	14.9	12.3	59.5	17.1	13.2	34	15.2
Chhattisgarh	4.2	0.5	2.7	13.2	20	15.1	6.3	3.4	5.2
Delhi	56.9	0	38.6	15.3	15.9	15.5	18.9	13.8	17.7
Goa	35.7	1.1	21.2	13.3	31	17.1	25.4	8.6	19.6
Gujarat	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.7	7.2	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.8
Haryana	7.7	5.7	7.4	12	29.2	14	8.8	10.5	9
Himachal Pradesh	7.2	2.8	5	4.9	35.5	12	6.8	4.7	5.8
Jammu & Kashmir	7.2	8.6	7.7	12.7	36.2	18.8	8.2	12	9.6
Jharkhand	8.1	5	7.3	16.5	30.6	19.6	9.3	8.4	9.1
Karnataka	3.5	3.2	3.4	11.2	21.5	13.7	5.9	8.6	6.5
Kerala	13.2	48.9	24.3	15.7	45.6	25.5	13.8	48	24.6
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	0	1.7	11.1	16.1	11.9	4	1.9	3.5
Maharashtra	4.2	2.4	3.7	7.8	11.4	8.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Manipur	12	8.6	10.6	25.6	27.6	26.6	14	11.1	12.8
Meghalaya	0.1	0	0.1	3.6	9.4	5.4	0.8	1.1	0.9
Mizoram	5	7.3	6	15.9	21	17.9	9.1	12.3	10.5
Nagaland	40.6	35.8	38.4	71.8	78	75.1	48.4	46.9	47.8
Odisha	8.8	7.9	8.5	13.1	6	11.8	9.4	7.8	8.9
Punjab	9.3	7.3	8.8	9	8.8	9	9.2	7.6	8.9
Rajasthan	4	1.2	2.8	8.8	4.1	8	5.2	1.4	3.8
Sikkim	3.2	4.7	3.9	12	0	9.8	5.1	4.3	4.8
Tamil Nadu	9.1	9.2	9.2	11.7	16.5	13.3	10.2	11.7	10.7
Tripura	23.7	59.7	36.2	47.3	75.3	58.3	26.8	62.1	39.2
Uttarakhand	17.4	11.4	14.8	7	36	12.5	13.7	14.8	14.1
Uttar Pradesh	3.7	1.9	3.4	12	7.7	11.2	5.6	3.2	5.2
West Bengal	11.5	7.1	10.4	13.2	23.3	15.5	12	11	11.7
A & N Islands	6.3	39.7	19.6	17.6	30.8	22.1	9.9	37.4	20.3
Chandigarh	0	0	0	24.9	0	21.7	22.4	0	19.7
Dadra & Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	11.1	4.8	0	5	0.8
Lakshadweep	18.2	0	16.7	20	85.7	47.1	20	75	35.7
Puducherry	0.8	0	0.6	12.8	1.5	10	8.4	1.1	6.7
All-India	6.9	5.8	6.6	11.2	16.9	12.5	8.1	8.2	8.1

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Note: Telangana was not a separate State during 2011-12 Survey Period: July 2011- June 2012; Unemployment rate (in per cent) among persons aged 15-24 (percentage) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT.

Indicator 8.7.1 : Total crimes relating to human trafficking

State/UT	Number of cases registered under human trafficking during 2015
Andhra Pradesh	274
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	1494
Bihar	381
Chhattisgarh	69
Goa	29
Gujarat	47
Haryana	275
Himachal Pradesh	9
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Jharkhand	172
Karnataka	507
Kerala	151
Madhya Pradesh	95
Maharashtra	421
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	20
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	6
Odisha	114
Punjab	86
Rajasthan	131
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	577
Telangana	561
Tripura	16
Uttar Pradesh	50
Uttarakhand	27
West Bengal	1255
A & N Islands	1
Chandigarh	13
D&N Haveli	2
Daman & Diu	1
Delhi UT	87
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	1
TOTAL ALL INDIA	6877

Source: *Crime in India - Year 2015*

Note: 1) Data for 2015 is Collected from SCRBx and for 2016 is from State Anti Human Trafficking Units

2) Data Collected under heads (Human Trafficking(sec. 370 & 370A IPC, Buying of minor girls (Sec. 373 IPC), Selling of Minors(sec. 372 IPC), Importation of girls from foreign country (sec. 366B PC), Procurement of minor girls(Sec. 366A IPC) and the Immoral Trafficking (P) Act

Indicator 8.7.2: Number of Missing Children

(in number)

State/UT	Number of Children reported as Missing during 2015		
	Girls	Boys	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1406	879	2285
Arunachal Pradesh	76	26	102
Assam	904	594	1498
Bihar	1148	909	2057
Chhattisgarh	1424	678	2102
Goa	18	23	41
Gujarat	601	491	1092
Haryana	894	842	1736
Himachal Pradesh	163	86	249
Jammu & Kashmir	216	198	414
Jharkhand	180	187	367
Karnataka	1018	1659	2677
Kerala	807	772	1579
Madhya Pradesh	5590	2329	7919
Maharashtra	2543	1907	4450
Manipur	22	12	34
Meghalaya	89	78	167
Mizoram	0	3	3
Nagaland	10	23	33
Odisha	1265	542	1807
Punjab	374	185	559
Rajasthan	1544	963	2507
Sikkim	64	55	119
Tamil Nadu	2907	1373	4280
Telangana	1808	1179	2987
Tripura	130	41	171
Uttar Pradesh	1257	1463	2720
Uttarakhand	250	281	531
West Bengal	5365	2311	7676
A & N Islands	36	11	47
Chandigarh	142	75	217
D&N Haveli	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	8	17	25
Delhi UT	4292	3636	7928
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	44	20	64
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36595	23848	60443

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Indicator 8.8.3 : Number of Accidents in Factories.

State/UT-wise number of accidents in factories during 2013

Sate/ UT Name	Number of Fatal Accidents	Number of Non-Fatal Accidents	Total Number of Accidents
Andhra Pradesh	152	562	714
Assam	4	101	105
Bihar	4	156	160
Chhattisgarh	97	59	156
Goa	10	45	55
Gujarat	NA	NA	NA
Haryana	41	37	78
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	37	93	130
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	NA	NA	NA
Kerala	NA	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	0	15	15
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
Odisha	NA	NA	NA
Punjab	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	55	706	761
Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA
Telangana	89	145	234
Tripura	2	5	7
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	NA	NA	NA
A & N Island	0	NA	NA
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	NA	NA	NA
Puducherry	3	25	28
All India	494	1951	2445

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment

NA -data not available

<https://data.gov.in/resources/state-wise-industrial-injuries-factories-2007-2013>

Indicator 8.8.4 : Employment Generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

States/UT	Employment Generated during the year 2015-2016		
	Number of Registered Persons	Number of persons who demanded employment	Number of persons to whom Employment Provided
Andhra Pradesh	18999831	6999601	6063173
Arunachal Pradesh	480019	203714	188434
Assam	8038228	2440533	2172703
Bihar	20777224	2439538	1839171
Chhattisgarh	11208033	5588742	4116784
Goa	46304	6151	6068
Gujarat	8811025	1201736	999897
Haryana	1461751	324343	260027
Himachal Pradesh	2246269	609293	541990
Jammu And Kashmir	2419530	1040952	943424
Jharkhand	7857604	1834487	1567862
Karnataka	15597297	4189166	3026777
Kerala	5020399	1895809	1693263
Madhya Pradesh	24172657	6023454	5178979
Maharashtra	19743064	2773761	2395240
Manipur	1072372	493748	484565
Meghalaya	1037100	511863	500274
Mizoram	396706	238215	238102
Nagaland	730788	536268	533275
Odisha	18119978	3727469	3147783
Punjab	2011726	677529	575788
Rajasthan	24480948	7042704	6023418
Sikkim	152709	85041	81095
Tamil Nadu	13516933	7561561	7413183
Telangana	14118198	5800962	4576056
Tripura	1209430	985604	956155
Uttar Pradesh	24689156	8201967	6853558
Uttarakhand	2077436	751449	677537
West Bengal	28358069	10234597	9157780
Andaman And Nicobar	77101	11967	11459
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12435	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	16635	151	135
Puducherry	157091	42351	35524
Total	279114046	84474726	72259479

Source: Department of Rural Development(MGNREGA)

Indicator: 8.9.1: Percentage Change in Number of Tourists (Domestic and Foreign)

(in percent)

State/UT	Number of Tourists visited during 2016	Number of Tourists visited during 2015	Percentage change during 2016 over 2015
Andhra Pradesh	153505118	121828908	26.00
Arunachal Pradesh	392473	357772	9.70
Assam	5180055	5516565	-6.10
Bihar	29526658	28952855	1.98
Chhattisgarh	16543691	18334235	-9.77
Goa	6330744	5297902	19.50
Gujarat	42596661	36573436	16.47
Haryana	7714286	7698614	0.20
Himachal Pradesh	18450520	17531153	5.24
Jammu & Kashmir	9477786	9203584	2.98
Jharkhand	33558728	33247315	0.94
Karnataka	130224352	120500444	8.07
Kerala	14210955	13443050	5.71
Madhya Pradesh	150853534	78397103	92.42
Maharashtra	121185850	107812850	12.40
Manipur	153702	149429	2.86
Meghalaya	839363	759192	10.56
Mizoram	68180	67403	1.15
Nagaland	61438	67385	-8.83
Odisha	12919127	11853088	8.99
Punjab	39363062	26038728	51.17
Rajasthan	43008844	36662884	17.31
Sikkim	813355	743502	9.40
Tamil Nadu	348534391	338143754	3.07
Tripura	407398	398058	2.35
Telangana	95327400	94642394	0.72
Uttar Pradesh	216701016	207992519	4.19
Uttarakhand	30622469	29602820	3.44
West Bengal	75988950	71682950	6.01
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	400018	311358	28.48
Chandigarh	1214053	1103380	10.03
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	590965	529579	11.59
Daman & Diu	831870	796769	4.41
Delhi	30980915	27637220	12.10
Lakshadweep	9469	18414	-48.58
Puducherry	1515726	1403345	8.01
Total	1640103122	1455299957	12.70

Source: Market Research Division, Ministry of Tourism

Indicator 8.9.2 :Direct Contribution of Tourism to Total GDP and in Growth Rate

Item	Value (in Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate during 15-16 over 2014-15
Tourism direct gross domestic product during 2014-15	375935	-3.00%
Tourism direct gross domestic product during 2015-16	364668	

Source: Market Research Division, Ministry of Tourism(collected from State Governments/ UT Administrations)

Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of Population having Bank Accounts

{Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population}

(per 1,000 population)

State/UT	Total accounts	Total Deposit Accounts	Total Credit Accounts
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1082.78	1008.60	74.18
Andhra Pradesh	1062.40	933.51	128.89
Arunachal Pradesh	999.12	936.20	62.92
Assam	1121.31	1017.39	103.92
Bihar	915.14	846.30	68.84
Chandigarh	2298.04	2181.85	116.19
Chhattisgarh	1217.84	1159.77	58.07
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1676.68	1618.06	58.62
Daman & Diu	1547.75	1505.12	42.64
Goa	2927.57	2775.56	152.01
Gujarat	1400.85	1321.35	79.50
Haryana	1672.73	1574.19	98.54
Himachal Pradesh	1730.50	1629.04	101.46
Jammu & Kashmir	1494.42	1391.23	103.19
Jharkhand	1142.09	1066.81	75.29
Karnataka	1831.56	1660.76	170.80
Kerala	1968.32	1733.36	234.97
Lakshadweep	1191.26	1119.65	71.60
Madhya Pradesh	1181.11	1100.63	80.48
Maharashtra	1621.01	1428.78	192.22
Manipur	851.06	804.44	46.61
Meghalaya	918.97	841.00	77.97
Mizoram	1138.09	1024.93	113.15
Nagaland	546.73	495.13	51.60
NCT Of Delhi	2272.14	2136.09	136.05
Odisha	1266.58	1165.99	100.59
Puducherry	1724.90	1482.85	242.04
Punjab	1916.06	1805.80	110.26
Rajasthan	1097.49	1018.40	79.09
Sikkim	1436.65	1345.79	90.86
Tamil Nadu	2169.66	1744.27	425.39
Telangana	-	-	-
Tripura	1571.85	1371.71	200.15
Uttar Pradesh	1108.97	1045.36	63.62
Uttarakhand	1651.38	1550.85	100.53
West Bengal	1398.55	1310.35	88.20
All India (Total)	1425.17	1297.22	127.96

Source: RBI

Indicator 8.10.3 : Number of Banking Outlets Per 1,00,000 Population

(as on March 31, 2016) (per 1,00,000 population)

State/UTs	Number of Functioning Branches of Commercial Banks during 2015-16*	Mid-year projected population (in '000) during 2015-16#	Indicator
Andhra Pradesh & Telengana	11,350	88361	12.85
Arunachal Pradesh	146	1313	11.12
Assam	2,490	32449	7.67
Bihar	6,640	103908	6.39
Chhattisgarh	2,386	25879	9.22
Goa	657	1977	33.23
Gujarat	7,449	62825	11.86
Haryana	4,561	27477	16.60
Himachal Pradesh	1,548	7095	21.82
Jammu & Kashmir	1,717	12419	13.83
Jharkhand	2,853	33652	8.48
Karnataka	9,636	62374	15.45
Kerala	6,186	35677	17.34
Madhya Pradesh	6,204	77875	7.97
Maharashtra	11,951	120076	9.95
Manipur	154	2592	5.94
Meghalaya	340	2773	12.26
Mizoram	175	1063	16.46
Nagaland	152	2380	6.39
Odisha	4,604	42479	10.84
Punjab	6,142	29112	21.10
Rajasthan	6,725	72948	9.22
Sikkim	134	647	20.71
Tamil Nadu	9,997	69396	14.41
Tripura	513	3826	13.41
Uttar Pradesh	16,285	218088	7.47
Uttarakhand	1,977	10632	18.59
West Bengal	8,378	93550	8.96
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65	551	11.80
Chandigarh	378	1780	21.24
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56	422	13.27
Daman & Diu	47	330	14.24
Delhi	3,421	21285	16.07
Lakshadweep	13	81	16.05
Puducherry	228	1669	13.66
Total	1,35,558	1268961	10.68

Source: '*'-Reserve Bank of India and '#'- ORGI

Indicator 8.10.4 : Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population

Items	2016
No of ATMs (as on March 31)*	199099
Mid-year projected population (in '000) as on 31stMarch#	1268961.00
Number of ATM per 1,00,000 population	15.69

Source: '' -Reserve Bank of IndiaI and '#' - ORGI*

Indicator 8.b.1: Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)

States/UT	Number Persondays provided during 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	199209803
Arunachal Pradesh	5045361
Assam	48632530
Bihar	67092301
Chhattisgarh	101396458
Goa	107292
Gujarat	22540918
Haryana	4847898
Himachal Pradesh	17770951
Jammu And Kashmir	31631926
Jharkhand	58561060
Karnataka	59838284
Kerala	74174129
Madhya Pradesh	123742411
Maharashtra	76337091
Manipur	7533302
Meghalaya	19970587
Mizoram	13125632
Nagaland	21206777
Odisha	89446286
Punjab	14434427
Rajasthan	234124549
Sikkim	4383811
Tamil Nadu	368674726
Telangana	141776329
Tripura	53875460
Uttar Pradesh	182222196
Uttarakhand	22386932
West Bengal	286497320
Andaman And Nicobar	267755
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
Daman & Diu	0
Lakshadweep	3217
Puducherry	561746
Total	2351419465

Source: Department of Rural Development (MGNREGA)

Annexure -2 (SDG-9)

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and Freight Volumes by Mode of Transport

(2015-16)

		Value (in Billions)
Road Transport*	Freight	2,026.10
	Passengers	15.415
Scheduled Indian Airlines#	Cargos	0.0009
	Passengers	0.1038
Indian Railways\$	Freight	6,55,605
	Passengers	8,107

Source: '' - Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
 '#', ATR Form 'A' Furnished By All Scheduled Airlines, passengers and cargo carrier by Scheduled Indian Airlines on scheduled domestic and foreign operation for the year 2015-16 and '\$' - Statistical summary, Indian Railways*

Indicator 9.1.3 : Gross Capital Formation by Industry of Use

Items	During the year 2015-16
	(In Rs. Crore)
Gross Capital Formation by industry of use at Current Price	41,73,023
Gross Capital Formation by industry of use at Constant Price	36,80,642

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

9.2.2 : Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment

{Percentage of workers in manufacturing sector among total workers in and usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT during 2011-12}

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Total		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
Andhra Pradesh	7	8.8	7.8	13.2	27.1	16.4	9	11.6	10
Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	0	0.8	2.8	0.5	2.3	1.5	0.1	1
Assam	5.9	3.4	5.5	9.2	11.2	9.5	6.3	4	5.9
Bihar	4.5	8.2	4.8	14.8	19.9	15.2	5.4	9.1	5.7
Chhattisgarh	3.8	2.5	3.2	12.6	10	11.9	5.6	3.5	4.8
Delhi	9.6	0	7.8	23.5	10.1	21.6	22.4	9.1	20.5
Goa	15.9	27.1	19	10.8	2.3	8.9	13.4	16.6	14.2
Gujarat	9.6	5.1	8.3	39.5	38.7	39.4	21.8	13.1	19.7
Haryana	11.3	4	9.8	24.5	8.2	22.2	15.3	4.9	13.3
Himachal Pradesh	7.2	0.9	4.1	32.7	35.1	33.3	10.4	2.5	6.6
Jammu & Kashmir	8.9	5.8	8	16.4	13.8	16	10.7	6.8	9.6
Jharkhand	7.1	7	7	10.1	14	10.5	7.7	7.6	7.7
Karnataka	9.1	10	9.4	15.8	28.2	18.4	11.5	14.4	12.3
Kerala	9.9	18	12.4	13.8	22.9	16.4	11	19.2	13.4
Madhya Pradesh	4.7	5.1	4.8	14.5	21.3	15.7	7.1	7.4	7.2
Maharashtra	7.6	3.1	5.9	21.6	24.2	22.2	13.8	8.7	12.2
Manipur	3.1	17.4	7.8	8.2	44.2	18.1	4.4	22.7	10.2
Meghalaya	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.2	6.2	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Mizoram	1.7	0.2	1.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.8
Nagaland	0.6	1.2	0.8	3.4	11.5	5.3	1.5	3.2	2.1
Odisha	7.5	14.5	9.6	9.3	16.4	10.6	7.8	14.7	9.8
Punjab	11.3	10.7	11.2	28.8	23.1	27.8	17.8	13.7	16.8
Rajasthan	7.1	2.3	5.2	23	32.8	25	10.9	5.6	9
Sikkim	3.5	1.4	2.6	9.9	5.7	8.7	4.8	1.9	3.5
Tamil Nadu	13.2	16.8	14.6	25.1	36.8	28.1	18.5	22.8	20
Tripura	4.9	10.2	6.4	6	10.5	6.8	5.1	10.2	6.4
Uttarakhand	8.1	4.8	6.8	17.2	24.4	18.2	10.7	6.5	9.3
Uttar Pradesh	8.6	8.5	8.6	25.6	46.4	28.8	12.5	13.6	12.8
West Bengal	12.3	42.2	19.5	31	32.9	31.4	17.6	39.9	22.7
A & N Islands	3.6	0.4	2.7	6.5	9.7	7.3	4.6	3.3	4.3
Chandigarh	11.5	14.3	11.7	14.3	13.1	14.1	14	13.2	13.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.2	29.5	39.1	61.9	15.3	55.3	52.2	24.6	46.8
Daman & Diu	83.2	29.2	81.4	11.4	21.7	13.7	66.5	23.8	62.8
Lakshadweep	2.6	11.9	4.2	3.2	9.8	4.2	2.9	10.9	4.2
Puducherry	18.4	16.2	17.7	15.5	24.8	17.5	16.5	20.6	17.5
All-India	8.1	9.8	8.6	22.4	28.7	23.6	12.3	13.4	12.6

Note: Telangana was not a separate State during 2011-12

Source; NSSO, MoSPI

Indicator 9.3.1 : Share of Household sector in total industry value added

(2015-16)	
Item	At current prices (in crores)
GVA by industry for Households	5467086
Total GVA by industry	12566646
Percentage Share	43.50

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Indicator 9.4.2 : Energy use intensity of manufacturing value added

Disaggregation levels	in Toe/000' rupees	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	0.0094	Annual

Source: 'Energy Statistics 2018', ESD, CSO, MoSPI

9.5.1 : Percentage share of expenditure in R&D to total GDP

(at current prices, Rs. crore)

SL	Economic Activities	2015-16
1	Total Expenditure on Intellectual Properties Products	485138
2	Gross Domestic Product	13764037
Percentage share of IPP(Research & Development) to total GDP		3.52

Statement 7.3 GFCF by type of asset, by industry

Source: National Account Statistics 2018, Nad, MoSPI

Indicator 9.5.3 : Total Number of Patents Issued

Items	Number of Patents granted
Chemical	1683
Pharmaceuticals	370
Computer & Electronics	810
Communication	414
Electrical	362
Physics	175
Mechanical	1414
Polymer Science/ Technology	279
Other fields	819
Total (All India level)	6326

Source: Annual Report 2016-17, 'Office of Controller General of Patent, Design and Trademarks', DIPP,

Indicator 9.b.1 : Share of Intellectual Property Products in Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation

(2015-16)

Item Description	(at current prices)
Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3918237
Intellectual property products	485138
Percentage share	12.38

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Indicator 9.b.3: Share of GVA of Information and Computer Related Activities in Total GVA		
		(2015-16)
Items	(at current prices)	(at constant (2011-12) prices)
Information and computer related services(GVA)	525788	477499
Total GVA at basic prices	12566646	10503348
Percentage Share of information and computer related services	4.18	4.55

Source: 'National Accounts Statistics 2018', NAD, MoSPI

Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of Population covered Mobile Network by Technology

State/UT-wise number of Internet Subscription as percentage of total population during 2015-16

Service area	Total number of Internet subscriptions during 2015-16	Population ('000) at the mid year of 2015-16	Number of Internet Subscription as percentage of total population.
Andhra Pradesh	24.87	88417	28.13
Assam	6.76	32479	20.81
Bihar	19.63	137691	14.26
Gujarat	20.59	63638	32.35
Haryana	21.1	27510	76.70
Himachal Pradesh	7.56	7100	106.48
Jammu & Kashmir	3.02	12430	24.30
Karnataka	3.65	62419	5.85
Kerala	22.63	35774	63.26
Madhya Pradesh	14.6	103871	14.06
Maharashtra	9.26	98890	9.36
North East	20.41	13960	146.20
Odisha	29.47	42506	69.33
Punjab	15.65	30920	50.61
Rajasthan	4.06	73029	5.56
Tamil Nadu	8.29	71098	11.66
Uttar Pradesh (East)	13.46	229013	5.88
Uttar Pradesh (West)	17.24		
West Bengal	28.01	78958	35.47
Kolkata	22.47	15857	141.70
Delhi	16.54	21336	77.52
Mumbai	13.38	23286	57.46
All- India	342.65	1270182	26.98

Rural-urban break up of population for Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai service areas is not available.

Source : Department of Telecommunication

**Indicator 9.c.2: No. of Broadband Subscribers per
10000 persons**

(2015-16)

Service area	<u>Numerator (In Million)</u> Total number of Broadband subscriptions during the reference year	<u>Denominator</u> Population ('000) at the mid year of the reference period.	<u>Indicator</u> Number of Broadband Subscriptions as percentage of total population
Andhra Pradesh	11.18	88417	1264.46
Assam	2.83	32479	871.33
Bihar	5.82	137691	422.69
Gujarat	11.97	63638	1880.95
Haryana	9.77	27510	3551.44
Himachal Pradesh	3.21	7100	4521.13
Jammu & Kashmir	1.19	12430	957.36
Karnataka	1.37	62419	219.48
Kerala	12.18	35774	3404.71
Madhya Pradesh	8.14	103871	783.66
Maharashtra	4.4	98890	444.94
North East	7.83	13960	5608.88
Odisha	13.81	42506	3248.95
Punjab	8.89	30920	2875.16
Rajasthan	1.6	73029	219.09
Tamil Nadu	2.9	71098	407.89
Uttar Pradesh (East)	5.18		
Uttar Pradesh (West)	5.72	229013	226.19
West Bengal	14.88	78958	1884.55
Kolkata	5.8	15857	3657.69
Delhi	5.34	21336	2502.81
Mumbai	5.72	23286	2456.41
All- India	149.73	1270182	1178.81

Rural-urban break up of population for Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai service areas is not available.

Source : Department of
Telecommunication

Annexure-2 (SDG-10)

10.2.2 : Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government

Part-A

Women Members Representative in Lakh Sabha/RajyaSabha			
Year	Electoral Body	Number of Women Representatives	Percentage of women Representatives
2014	In RajyaSabha	31	12.8
2014	In LokSabha	62	11.4

Source Electoral Statistics 2017, Election Commission of India

Part -B

Seats held by women in Legislative Assembly		
State/UT	Year of last General Election to LA	Seat won by women(%)
Andhra Pradesh	2014	9.2
Arunachal Pradesh	2014	3.3
Assam	2016	6.3
Bihar	2015	11.5
Chhattisgarh	2013	11.1
Goa	2012	2.5
Gujarat	2012	8.8
Haryana	2014	10.0
Himachal Pradesh	2012	4.4
Jammu and Kashmir	2014	2.3
Jharkhand	2014	9.9
Karnataka	2013	2.7
Kerala	2016	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	2013	13.0
Maharashtra	2014	6.9
Manipur	2012	5.0
Meghalaya	2013	6.7
Mizoram	2013	0.0
Nagaland	2013	0.0
Odisha	2014	7.5
Punjab	2012	12.0
Rajasthan	2013	14.0
Sikkim	2014	9.4
Tamil Nadu	2016	9.3
Telangana		
Tripura	2013	8.3
Uttarakhand	2012	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	2012	8.1
West Bengal	2016	13.9
A&N Islands		
Chandigarh		
D&N Haveli		
Daman & Diu		
Delhi	2015	8.6
Lakshadweep		
Puducherry	2016	13.3
All India (Total)		

Note ' ' refers to data not available,

Source: Election Commission of India, Electoral Pocket Book Statistics 2017

Part-C

Seats held by women in PRI			
State/UT	Elected Representatives	Elected women Representatives	Elected women Representatives (%)
Andhra Pradesh	156049	78025	50
Arunachal Pradesh	9356	3094	33.07
Assam	26844	13422	50
Bihar	136325	70400	51.64
Chhattisgarh	158776	87549	55.14
Goa	1559	514	32.97
Gujarat	132726	43670	32.9
Haryana	68152	24876	36.5
Himachal Pradesh	27832	13947	50.11
Jammu and Kashmir	33282	11169	33.56
Jharkhand	51327	30373	59.18
Karnataka	95307	50892	53.4
Kerala	19089	9897	51.85
Madhya Pradesh	396819	198409	50
Maharashtra	203203	101466	49.93
Manipur	1784	868	48.65
Meghalaya			
Mizoram			
Nagaland			
Odisha	100791	49697	49.31
Punjab	97180	33609	34.58
Rajasthan	121008	70531	58.29
Sikkim	1099	549	49.95
Tamil Nadu	119399	39975	33.48
Telangana	103468	46702	45.14
Tripura	10939	3930	35.93
Uttar Pradesh	718667	297235	41.36
Uttarakhand	61451	35537	57.83
West Bengal	59296	29579	49.88
A&N Islands			
Chandigarh			
D&N Haveli	136	47	34.56
Daman & Diu	97	28	28.87
Delhi			
Lakshadweep			
Puducherry			
All India (Total)	2911961	1345990	46.14

Note ' ' refers to data not available

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Indicator 10.2.3 Proportion of SC/ST person in elected bodies

{Persons Belonging to SCs/STs in Lok Sabha, 2014}

Items	Number	Percent
Seat reserved for SCs	84	15.5
Seat reserved for STs	47	8.7
Total Seat reserved for SCs and STs	543	

Source : - *“Electoral Statistics Pocket Book”, Election Commission of India*

Annexure-2 (SDG-11)

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 2015-2031

Disaggregation level	Baseline			
	Unit	Value	Reference Year	Periodicity
Total (All India level)	Yes/No	Yes	since 2009	Annual

Source: National Disaster Management Authority, MHA

Annexure-2 (SDG-12)

Indicator 12.3.1 : Per capita food availability

(Kg/Year)

Category	Per capita food availability during 2015
Rice	67.9
Wheat	61.3
Other Cereals	28.4
Cereals	153.8
Gram	5.1
Pulses	16
Food Grains	169.8

Source :*Directorate of Economics and Statistics, DAC&FW*

Indicator 12.3.2 : Post Harvest Storage and Distribution Losses of Central/States Pool Stocks of Wheat and Rice

STORAGE LOSSES FOR THE YEAR 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 &2018-19						
Year	Wheat		Rice		Total (Wheat+ Rice)	
	% of loss	Value of loss (in Rs. Crores)	% of loss	Value of loss (in Rs. Crores)	% of loss	Value of loss (in Rs. Crores)
2015-16*	-0.31	-264.08	0.18	205.00	-0.08	-59.08
2016-17*	-0.13	-365.81	0.23	279.78	-0.11	-86.03
2017-18**	-0.46	-357.76	0.23	280.71	-0.09	-77.05
2018-19** (upto Nov' 18)	-0.41	-205.05	0.26	190.64	-0.07	-14.41
TRANSIT LOSSES FOR THE YEAR 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 &2018-19						
Year	Wheat		Rice		Total (Wheat+ Rice)	
	% of loss	Value of loss (in Rs. Crores)	% of loss	Value of loss (in Rs. Crores)	% of loss	Value of loss (in Rs. Crores)
2015-16*	0.23	84.72	0.36	214.14	0.30	298.86
2016-17*	0.27	106.43	0.33	207.47	0.30	313.90
2017-18**	0.25	73.45	0.38	212.12	0.32	285.57
2018-19** (upto Nov' 18)	0.25	38.20	0.40	131.01	0.40	169.21

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution

Notes: (-) indicates Gain, * indicates Audited Figures, ** indicates Provisional Figures

Annexure-2 (SDG-13)

Indicator 14.1.3 : Percentage Change in use of Nitrogen Fertilizers in the Coastal States

Per Hectare Fertilizer
Consumption in KG

States	Nitrogen Consumption 2014- 15	Nitrogen Consumption 2015-16	Percentage Change during 2015-16 over 2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	146.88	135.96	-7.43
Karnataka	96.31	96.5	0.20
Kerala	20.23	21.25	5.04
Tamil Nadu	96.98	104.52	7.77
Gujarat	96	90.45	-5.78
Maharashtra	68.76	65.2	-5.18
Goa	26.12	24.04	-7.96
Odisha	36.14	39.43	9.10
West Bengal	77.86	90.23	15.89
Total Costal States	665.28	667.58	0.35

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

Indicator 14.2.1 and Indicator 14.5.2 : Percentage change in area under mangroves

States/UT's	Area (in Sq km) during 2013	Area (in Sq km) during 2015	Percentage change in area during 2015 over 2013
Andhra Pradesh	352	367	4.26
Goa	22	26	18.18
Gujarat	1103	1107	0.36
Karnataka	3	3	0.00
Maharashtra	186	222	19.35
Odisha	213	231	8.45
Tamil Nadu	39	47	20.51
West Bengal	2097	2103	0.29
Andaman & Nicobar	604	617	2.15
Puducherry	1	2	100.00
Kerala	6	9	50.00
Daman & Diu	1.63	3	84.05
Total	4627.63	4740	2.43

Source: *Forest Survey of India*

Annexure-2 (SDG-14)

Indicator 15.3.3: Percentage Increase in Net area sown
(in thousand hectares)

State/UT	Net Area Sown in 2013-14	Net Area Sown in 2014-15	Percentage change in Net Area Sown
Andhra Pradesh	6448	6236	-3.29
Arunachal Pradesh	225	225	0.07
Assam	2820	2827	0.28
Bihar	5252	5278	0.5
Chhattisgarh	4686	4681	-0.11
Goa	129	129	0.03
Gujarat	10302	10302	0
Haryana	3497	3522	0.7
Himachal Pradesh	550	550	0
Jammu & Kashmir	741	758	2.33
Jharkhand	1384	1385	0.07
Karnataka	9923	10044	1.21
Kerala	2051	2043	-0.4
Madhya Pradesh	15422	15351	-0.46
Maharashtra	17368	17345	-0.14
Manipur	377	383	1.63
Meghalaya	286	286	0.19
Mizoram	114	145	27.07
Nagaland	380	384	0.89
Odisha	4495	4474	-0.47
Punjab	4145	4119	-0.64
Rajasthan	18268	17521	-4.08
Sikkim	77	77	0
Tamil Nadu	4714	4819	2.23
Telangana	4961	4377	-11.78
Tripura	255	255	0.11
Uttar Pradesh	16546	16598	0.32
Uttarakhand	701	700	-0.12
West Bengal	5234	5238	0.09
A & N Islands	15	15	0
Chandigarh	1	1	6.2
D & N Haveli	19	19	0.05
Daman & Diu	3	3	0
Delhi (Ut)	22	22	0
Lakshadweep	2	2	0
Puducherry	15	16	2.8
Total (All India)	141427	140130	-0.92

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, DAC&FW, MoAFW

Indicator 15.b.1:Percentage of Fund Utilized for Environmental Conservation

**{Percentage of government spending on environmental
Protection during 2015-16}**

(in percentage)

Item	Environment Protection (At current prices) during 2015-16 (in Rs. crore)	Total (At current prices) during 2015-16 (in Rs. crore)	Percentage Share
Current expenditure	1204	2462844	0.05
Capital Expenditure	586	611928	0.10
Net Investment in Stock	0	174274	0.00
Loans and Advances	1	135985	0.00
Total expenditure	1791	3385030	0.05

Source : *National Account Statistics 2017-18, NAD, MoSPI*

*Expenditure excludes expenditure of local bodies and CFC.

Annexure-2 (SDG-15)

Indicator 16.1.1 : Number of Victims of Intentional Homicide Per 100,000 Population

State/UT	Mid-Year Projected Population(in Lakhs) ⁺			Number of victims reported during 2015			Crime Rate during 2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	257.8	255.6	513.4	693	451	1144	2.7	1.8	2.2
Arunachal Pradesh	6.8	6.2	13	51	10	61	7.5	1.6	4.7
Assam	165	157	322	1167	185	1352	7.1	1.2	4.2
Bihar	533	498.4	1031.4	2814	369	3183	5.3	0.7	3.1
Chhattisgarh	128.8	127.8	256.6	614	345	959	4.8	2.7	3.7
Goa	10.5	9.2	19.7	22	13	35	2.1	1.4	1.8
Gujarat	328.6	294.7	623.3	922	306	1228	2.8	1.0	2.0
Haryana	147.5	124.7	272.2	822	202	1024	5.6	1.6	3.8
Himachal Pradesh	36.2	34.4	70.6	84	25	109	2.3	0.7	1.5
Jammu & Kashmir	64.4	59	123.4	150	19	169	2.3	0.3	1.4
Jharkhand	171.5	162	333.5	1405	146	1551	8.2	0.9	4.7
Karnataka	314.2	305.7	619.9	1027	637	1664	3.3	2.1	2.7
Kerala	173.8	181.7	355.5	243	112	355	1.4	0.6	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	402.7	368.6	771.3	1707	674	2381	4.2	1.8	3.1
Maharashtra	623.4	568	1191.4	1722	877	2599	2.8	1.5	2.2
Manipur	12.9	12.8	25.7	80	22	102	6.2	1.7	4.0
Meghalaya	13.9	13.6	27.5	129	23	152	9.3	1.7	5.5
Mizoram	5.5	5.1	10.6	37	13	50	6.7	2.5	4.7
Nagaland	12.4	11.2	23.6	46	12	58	3.7	1.1	2.5
Odisha	213.3	209.2	422.5	808	682	1490	3.8	3.3	3.5
Punjab	156.2	133.2	289.4	529	214	743	3.4	1.6	2.6
Rajasthan	377.5	345.6	723.1	1347	242	1589	3.6	0.7	2.2
Sikkim	3.4	3	6.4	13	4	17	3.8	1.3	2.7
Tamil Nadu	346.8	344.8	691.6	1279	556	1835	3.7	1.6	2.7
Telangana	183.5	182.1	365.6	743	466	1209	4.0	2.6	3.3
Tripura	19.4	18.6	38	84	66	150	4.3	3.5	3.9
Uttar Pradesh	1137.2	1021.2	2158.4	3666	1194	4860	3.2	1.2	2.3
Uttarakhand	53.8	51.6	105.4	136	56	192	2.5	1.1	1.8
West Bengal	477.5	452.5	930	1390	743	2133	2.9	1.6	2.3
A & N Islands	2.8	2.7	5.5	11	8	19	3.9	3.0	3.5
Chandigarh	10.3	7.1	17.4	21	3	24	2.0	0.4	1.4
D&N Haveli	2.3	1.9	4.2	7	3	10	3.0	1.6	2.4
Daman & Diu	2.1	1.1	3.2	3	1	4	1.4	0.9	1.3
Delhi UT	116	92.8	208.8	459	139	598	4.0	1.5	2.9
Lakshadweep	0.4	0.4	0.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	9.1	7.4	16.5	23	10	33	2.5	1.4	2.0
Total (All India)	6520.3	6070.8	12591.1	24254	8828	33082	3.7	1.5	2.6

Source: Crime in India, NCRB ⁺ Source-RGI/Census Commissioner, MHA(published by NCRB)

Indicator 16.1.2 : Proportion of Population Subject to Physical, Psychological or Sexual Violence* in the Previous 12 months

State/UT	Mid-Year Projected Population (In Lakhs) ⁺			Number of victims reported during 2015			Rate per 1,00,000 population during 2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	257.8	255.6	513.4	3682	16505	20187	14.3	64.6	39.3
Arunachal Pradesh	6.8	6.2	13	446	434	880	65.6	70.0	67.7
Assam	165	157	322	13490	24763	38253	81.8	157.7	118.8
Bihar	533	498.4	1031.4	24003	16240	40243	45.0	32.6	39.0
Chhattisgarh	128.8	127.8	256.6	3884	6478	10362	30.2	50.7	40.4
Goa	10.5	9.2	19.7	190	491	681	18.1	53.4	34.6
Gujarat	328.6	294.7	623.3	5639	8357	13996	17.2	28.4	22.5
Haryana	147.5	124.7	272.2	5020	9976	14996	34.0	80.0	55.1
Himachal Pradesh	36.2	34.4	70.6	709	1364	2073	19.6	39.7	29.4
Jammu & Kashmir	64.4	59	123.4	958	3398	4356	14.9	57.6	35.3
Jharkhand	171.5	162	333.5	6216	7163	13379	36.2	44.2	40.1
Karnataka	314.2	305.7	619.9	7231	14293	21524	23.0	46.8	34.7
Kerala	173.8	181.7	355.5	5524	10368	15892	31.8	57.1	44.7
Madhya Pradesh	402.7	368.6	771.3	11529	25707	37236	28.6	69.7	48.3
Maharashtra	623.4	568	1191.4	15281	33146	48427	24.5	58.4	40.6
Manipur	12.9	12.8	25.7	573	328	901	44.4	25.6	35.1
Meghalaya	13.9	13.6	27.5	510	395	905	36.7	29.0	32.9
Mizoram	5.5	5.1	10.6	158	235	393	28.7	46.1	37.1
Nagaland	12.4	11.2	23.6	185	112	297	14.9	10.0	12.6
Odisha	213.3	209.2	422.5	7785	18596	26381	36.5	88.9	62.4
Punjab	156.2	133.2	289.4	4351	5841	10192	27.9	43.9	35.2
Rajasthan	377.5	345.6	723.1	6989	28287	35276	18.5	81.8	48.8
Sikkim	3.4	3	6.4	79	84	163	23.2	28.0	25.5
Tamil Nadu	346.8	344.8	691.6	5836	6621	12457	16.8	19.2	18.0
Telangana	183.5	182.1	365.6	3755	15472	19227	20.5	85.0	52.6
Tripura	19.4	18.6	38	1341	1371	2712	69.1	73.7	71.4
Uttar Pradesh	1137.2	1021.2	2158.4	23276	38242	61518	20.5	37.4	28.5

Uttarakhand	53.8	51.6	105.4	908	1566	2474	16.9	30.3	23.5
West Bengal	477.5	452.5	930	28943	39547	68490	60.6	87.4	73.6
A & N Islands	2.8	2.7	5.5	47	158	205	16.8	58.5	37.3
Chandigarh	10.3	7.1	17.4	214	481	695	20.8	67.7	39.9
D&N Haveli	2.3	1.9	4.2	31	29	60	13.5	15.3	14.3
Daman & Diu	2.1	1.1	3.2	40	37	77	19.0	33.6	24.1
Delhi UT	116	92.8	208.8	6970	17984	24954	60.1	193.8	119.5
Lakshadweep	0.4	0.4	0.8	0	10	10	0.0	25.0	12.5
Puducherry	9.1	7.4	16.5	78	108	186	8.6	14.6	11.3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6520.3	6070.8	12591.1	195871	354187	550058	30.0	58.3	43.7

Source: *Crime in India*

*+ Source-RGI/Census Commissioner, MHA (published by NCRB)

Notes:

1) female also include transgender

2) Adjusted figures of population were used due to absence of projected population for newly created states namely 'Telangana' and 'Andhra Pradesh'

*: Includes Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide, Rape, Attempt to Commit Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Grievous Hurt, Dowry Deaths, Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, Insult to the Modesty of Women, Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives, Importation of Girls from Foreign Country, Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370A IPC), Unnatural Offences (sec. 377 IPC), Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Reg and Prev of Misuse) Act, 1994

16.2.1 : Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

State/UT	Victims reported as rescued from trafficking			Mid-Year Projected Population(in Lakhs) +			Rate per 1,00,000 population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	28	970	998	257.8	255.6	513.4	0.11	3.79	1.94
Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	5	6.8	6.2	13	0.44	0.32	0.38
Assam	38	137	175	165	157	322	0.23	0.87	0.54
Bihar	195	50	245	533	498.4	1031.4	0.37	0.10	0.24
Chhattisgarh	132	97	229	128.8	127.8	256.6	1.02	0.76	0.89
Goa	456	5964	6420	10.5	9.2	19.7	43.43	648.26	325.89
Gujarat	114	334	448	328.6	294.7	623.3	0.35	1.13	0.72
Haryana	58	67	125	147.5	124.7	272.2	0.39	0.54	0.46
Himachal Pradesh	23	108	131	36.2	34.4	70.6	0.64	3.14	1.86
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	2	64.4	59	123.4	0.03	0.00	0.02
Jharkhand	71	111	182	171.5	162	333.5	0.41	0.69	0.55
Karnataka	157	643	800	314.2	305.7	619.9	0.50	2.10	1.29
Kerala	68	14	82	173.8	181.7	355.5	0.39	0.08	0.23
Madhya Pradesh	1069	2374	3443	402.7	368.6	771.3	2.65	6.44	4.46
Maharashtra	93	1428	1521	623.4	568	1191.4	0.15	2.51	1.28
Manipur	3	0	3	12.9	12.8	25.7	0.23	0.00	0.12
Meghalaya	0	1	1	13.9	13.6	27.5	0.00	0.07	0.04
Mizoram	0	0	0	5.5	5.1	10.6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0	2	2	12.4	11.2	23.6	0.00	0.18	0.08
Odisha	144	122	266	213.3	209.2	422.5	0.68	0.58	0.63
Punjab	103	1	104	156.2	133.2	289.4	0.66	0.01	0.36
Rajasthan	4675	504	5179	377.5	345.6	723.1	12.38	1.46	7.16
Sikkim	0	0	0	3.4	3	6.4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	208	1139	1347	346.8	344.8	691.6	0.60	3.30	1.95
Telangana	147	738	885	183.5	182.1	365.6	0.80	4.05	2.42
Tripura	4	1	5	19.4	18.6	38	0.21	0.05	0.13
Uttar Pradesh	17	19	36	1137.2	1021.2	2158.4	0.01	0.02	0.02
Uttarakhand	1	36	37	53.8	51.6	105.4	0.02	0.70	0.35
West Bengal	280	1533	1813	477.5	452.5	930	0.59	3.39	1.95
A & N Islands	0	0	0	2.8	2.7	5.5	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	23	5	28	10.3	7.1	17.4	2.23	0.70	1.61
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	2.3	1.9	4.2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0	2	2	2.1	1.1	3.2	0.00	1.82	0.63
Delhi UT	404	165	569	116	92.8	208.8	3.48	1.78	2.73
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0	1	1	9.1	7.4	16.5	0.00	0.14	0.06
Total	8516	16568	25084	6520.3	6070.8	12591.1	1.31	2.73	1.99

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, '+' Source-RGI/Census Commissioner, MHA(published by NCRB)Note: Adjusted figures of population were used due to absence of projected population for newly created states namely 'Telangana' and 'Andhra Pradesh'

Indicator 16.2.2 : Proportion of Crime Committed against Children During the Year (per lakh children)

State/UT	Estimated Mid-Year Children Population ⁺ (in Lakhs)	Total Children victims under Crimes against Children during 2015	Rate per 1,00,000 children population
Andhra Pradesh*	156.7	2047	13.1
Arunachal Pradesh	4.7	202	43.0
Assam	118.9	2855	24.0
Bihar	447.8	2010	4.5
Chhattisgarh	100.5	4567	45.4
Goa	5.2	256	49.2
Gujarat	206.8	3730	18.0
Haryana	92.8	3388	36.5
Himachal Pradesh	21.6	500	23.1
Jammu & Kashmir	45	312	6.9
Jharkhand	131.5	409	3.1
Karnataka	195.9	4267	21.8
Kerala	93.4	2464	26.4
Madhya Pradesh	300.8	13083	43.5
Maharashtra	378.5	14480	38.3
Manipur	9.6	120	12.5
Meghalaya	10	259	25.9
Mizoram	3.7	215	58.1
Nagaland	6.7	63	9.4
Odisha	140.4	2609	18.6
Punjab	87.7	1899	21.7
Rajasthan	285.4	4411	15.5
Sikkim	2	67	33.5
Tamil Nadu	202	2880	14.3
Telangana*	111.7	3065	27.4
Tripura	12.4	261	21.0
Uttar Pradesh	885.8	11462	12.9
Uttarakhand	38.5	663	17.2
West Bengal	293.7	5083	17.3
A & N Islands	1.4	104	74.3
Chandigarh	4	296	74.0
D&N Haveli	1.3	35	26.9
Daman & Diu	0.9	32	35.6
Delhi UT	56	10202	182.2
Lakshadweep	0.2	2	10.0
Puducherry	4.7	57	12.1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	4458	98355	22.1

Source: *Crime in India, NCRB*; '+' **Source:** *ORGI*

*' Adjusted Estimated Mid-year Population of Children (Below 18 Years) for newly created States Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as estimated population for these States were not available

Indicator 16.2.3 : Number of Missing Children

State/UT	Number of Children reported as Missing during 2015		
	Girls	Boys	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1406	879	2285
Arunachal Pradesh	76	26	102
Assam	904	594	1498
Bihar	1148	909	2057
Chhattisgarh	1424	678	2102
Goa	18	23	41
Gujarat	601	491	1092
Haryana	894	842	1736
Himachal Pradesh	163	86	249
Jammu & Kashmir	216	198	414
Jharkhand	180	187	367
Karnataka	1018	1659	2677
Kerala	807	772	1579
Madhya Pradesh	5590	2329	7919
Maharashtra	2543	1907	4450
Manipur	22	12	34
Meghalaya	89	78	167
Mizoram	0	3	3
Nagaland	10	23	33
Odisha	1265	542	1807
Punjab	374	185	559
Rajasthan	1544	963	2507
Sikkim	64	55	119
Tamil Nadu	2907	1373	4280
Telangana	1808	1179	2987
Tripura	130	41	171
Uttar Pradesh	1257	1463	2720
Uttarakhand	250	281	531
West Bengal	5365	2311	7676
A & N Islands	36	11	47
Chandigarh	142	75	217
D&N Haveli	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	8	17	25
Delhi UT	4292	3636	7928
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	44	20	64
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36595	23848	60443

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Indicator 16.4.1 : Number of Cases under the Arms Act (2015)

State/UT	Cases Reported under the Arms Act during 2015
Andhra Pradesh	96
Arunachal Pradesh	7
Assam	470
Bihar	1700
Chhattisgarh	543
Goa	3
Gujarat	514
Haryana	1741
Himachal Pradesh	16
Jammu & Kashmir	122
Jharkhand	332
Karnataka	116
Kerala	170
Madhya Pradesh	8946
Maharashtra	1192
Manipur	16
Meghalaya	38
Mizoram	30
Nagaland	145
Odisha	335
Punjab	442
Rajasthan	5894
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	219
Telangana	77
Tripura	4
Uttar Pradesh	24609
Uttarakhand	317
West Bengal	2365
A & N Islands	0
Chandigarh	11
D&N Haveli	0
Daman & Diu	1
Delhi UT	685
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	51158

Source: *Crime in India*

Indicator 16.4.2 : Value of Property Stolen & Recovered and Percentage Recovery

State/UT	Value of Property (in Crores)		Percentage Recovery of Stolen Property during 2015
	Stolen during 2015	Recovered during 2015	
Andhra Pradesh	121.1	55.2	45.6
Arunachal Pradesh	16.3	6.8	41.5
Assam	81.7	11.1	13.6
Bihar	120.3	17.0	14.2
Chhattisgarh	46.3	18.6	40.2
Goa	7.6	1.5	19.8
Gujarat	271.9	54.4	20.0
Haryana	169.2	61.8	36.5
Himachal Pradesh	15.0	5.7	38.1
Jammu & Kashmir	25.6	9.7	37.7
Jharkhand	33.8	7.9	23.3
Karnataka	267.7	104.0	38.9
Kerala	96.3	25.5	26.5
Madhya Pradesh	287.5	73.5	25.6
Maharashtra	4533.9	232.0	5.1
Manipur	10.8	1.5	14.3
Meghalaya	56.5	3.0	5.3
Mizoram	11.8	3.9	32.9
Nagaland	13.0	2.5	18.8
Odisha	111.4	35.0	31.4
Punjab	105.7	59.4	56.2
Rajasthan	259.4	136.3	52.5
Sikkim	2.5	0.9	35.1
Tamil Nadu	131.2	85.8	65.4
Telangana	98.3	56.8	57.8
Tripura	65.0	1.0	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	296.4	104.5	35.3
Uttarakhand	11.3	5.4	47.8
West Bengal	199.9	31.9	16.0
A & N Islands	2.2	1.7	77.0
Chandigarh	9.1	4.6	51.2
D&N Haveli	5.1	2.6	51.3
Daman & Diu	2.3	0.5	20.9
Delhi UT	719.9	126.0	17.5
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	4.3	2.2	51.3
Total (All India)	8210.4	1350.2	16.4

Source: Crime in India - Year 2015, NCRB

Indicator 16.5.1 : Persons Arrested In Total Cognizable Crime Cases under Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act and Related Sections of Indian Penal Code(IPC)

Section	Persons Arrested/Noticed During the Year (PAR),Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS),Persons Convicted (PCV),Persons Acquitted (PAQ) Under Various Crimeheads (Prevention of Corruption Act)During2015			
	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
Prevention of Corruption Act	5583	5773	898	1618
Section 409 of IPC	607	487	91	185
Section 120B of IPC connecting PC Act	33	61	19	70
Section 109 of IPC connecting PC Act	0	0	0	0
Total Crimes under PCA & IPC	6223	6321	1008	1873

Source: *Crime in India, NCRB*

Indicator 16.6.1 : Number of Government Services Provided Online to Citizens

State/UT	Number of Services during 2015-16	Number of Transaction during 2015-16	e-transaction per services during 2015-16	Percentage e-transaction Share during 2015-16
Aand N Island	32	42,372	1324.13	0
Andhra Pradesh	262	1,17,35,27,703	4479113.37	14.44
Arunachal Pradesh	38	79,911	2102.92	0
Assam	66	54,20,903	82134.89	0.07
Bihar	58	99,60,581	171734.16	0.12
Chandigarh	56	26,13,234	46664.89	0.03
Chhattisgarh	130	8,49,71,104	653623.88	1.05
D and N Haveli	37	16,11,126	43543.95	0.02
Daman and Diu	63	2,57,022	4079.71	0
Delhi	84	4,18,95,668	498757.95	0.52
Goa	31	5,76,947	18611.19	0.01
Gujarat	211	48,14,37,355	2281693.63	5.93
Haryana	101	2,82,28,862	279493.68	0.35
Himachal Pradesh	94	3,82,76,674	407198.66	0.47
Jammu and Kashmir	58	15,71,369	27092.57	0.02
Jharkhand	89	1,18,31,886	132942.54	0.15
Karnataka	93	7,68,90,126	826775.55	0.95
Kerala	192	68,30,85,125	3557735.03	8.41
Lakshadweep	34	14,56,822	42847.71	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	215	32,98,28,651	1534086.75	4.06
Maharashtra	138	4,53,52,017	328637.8	0.56
Manipur	61	5,08,221	8331.49	0.01
Meghalaya	61	64,30,992	105426.1	0.08
Mizoram	49	9,18,322	18741.27	0.01
Nagaland	60	3,83,681	6394.68	0
Odisha	105	3,00,60,459	286290.09	0.37
Puducherry	67	16,86,546	25172.33	0.02
Punjab	174	96,12,793	55245.94	0.12
Rajasthan	118	7,05,93,399	598249.14	0.87
Sikkim	32	32,580	1018.13	0
Tamil Nadu	115	21,32,99,126	1854775.01	2.63
Telangana	228	1,03,45,69,060	4537583.6	12.73
Tripura	69	12,08,780	17518.55	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	165	40,67,13,303	2464929.11	5.01
Uttarakhand	76	60,74,199	79923.67	0.07
West Bengal	115	8,28,48,208	720419.2	1.02
Total	3,577	4,88,38,55,127	26200213.27	

Source: e-Taal, Ministry of Electronic and IT

Indicator 16.7.1: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament, State Legislation and Local Self Government

Part-A

Women Members Representative in Lakh Sabha/Rajya Sabha			
Year	Electoral Body	Number of Women Representatives	Percentage of women Representatives
2014	In Rajya Sabha	31	12.8
2014	In Lok Sabha	62	11.4

Source Electoral Statistics 2017, Election Commission of India

Part -B

Seats held by women in Legislative Assembly		
State/UT	Year of last General Election to LA	Seat won by women(%)
Andhra Pradesh	2014	9.2
Arunachal Pradesh	2014	3.3
Assam	2016	6.3
Bihar	2015	11.5
Chhattisgarh	2013	11.1
Goa	2012	2.5
Gujarat	2012	8.8
Haryana	2014	10.0
Himachal Pradesh	2012	4.4
Jammu and Kashmir	2014	2.3
Jharkhand	2014	9.9
Karnataka	2013	2.7
Kerala	2016	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	2013	13.0
Maharashtra	2014	6.9
Manipur	2012	5.0
Meghalaya	2013	6.7
Mizoram	2013	0.0
Nagaland	2013	0.0
Odisha	2014	7.5
Punjab	2012	12.0
Rajasthan	2013	14.0
Sikkim	2014	9.4
Tamil Nadu	2016	9.3
Telangana		
Tripura	2013	8.3
Uttarakhand	2012	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	2012	8.1
West Bengal	2016	13.9
A&N Islands		
Chandigarh		
D&N Haveli		
Daman & Diu		
Delhi	2015	8.6
Lakshadweep		
Puducherry	2016	13.3
All India (Total)		

Note ' ' refers to data not available,

Source: Election Commission of India, Electoral Pocket Book Statistics 2017

Part-C

Seats held by women in PRI			
State/UT	Elected Representatives	Elected women Representatives	Elected women Representatives (%)
Andhra Pradesh	156049	78025	50
Arunachal Pradesh	9356	3094	33.07
Assam	26844	13422	50
Bihar	136325	70400	51.64
Chhattisgarh	158776	87549	55.14
Goa	1559	514	32.97
Gujarat	132726	43670	32.9
Haryana	68152	24876	36.5
Himachal Pradesh	27832	13947	50.11
Jammu and Kashmir	33282	11169	33.56
Jharkhand	51327	30373	59.18
Karnataka	95307	50892	53.4
Kerala	19089	9897	51.85
Madhya Pradesh	396819	198409	50
Maharashtra	203203	101466	49.93
Manipur	1784	868	48.65
Meghalaya			
Mizoram			
Nagaland			
Odisha	100791	49697	49.31
Punjab	97180	33609	34.58
Rajasthan	121008	70531	58.29
Sikkim	1099	549	49.95
Tamil Nadu	119399	39975	33.48
Telangana	103468	46702	45.14
Tripura	10939	3930	35.93
Uttar Pradesh	718667	297235	41.36
Uttarakhand	61451	35537	57.83
West Bengal	59296	29579	49.88
A&N Islands			
Chandigarh			
D&N Haveli	136	47	34.56
Daman & Diu	97	28	28.87
Delhi			
Lakshadweep			
Puducherry			
All India (Total)	2911961	1345990	46.14

Note ' ' refers to data not available

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Indicator 16.7.2 : Proportion of SC/ST Persons in the Elected Bodies

Persons Belonging to SCs/STs in Lok Sabha, 2014

Items	Number	Percent
Seat reserved for SCs	84	15.5
Seat reserved for STs	47	8.7
Total Seat reserved for SCs and STs	543	

Source : - *“Electoral Statistics Pocket Book”, Election Commission of India*

Indicator 16.9.1: Percentage of Births Registered.**(in percent)**

State/UT	Percentage of level of Registration of Births during 2015
Andhra Pradesh	98.4
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0
Assam	100.0
Bihar	64.8
Chhattisgarh	100.0
Goa	87.1
Gujarat	98.7
Haryana	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	76.3
Jharkhand	88.3
Karnataka	94.9
Kerala	98.1
Madhya Pradesh	77.3
Maharashtra	100.0
Manipur	100.0
Meghalaya	100.0
Mizoram	100.0
Nagaland	100.0
Odisha	96.1
Punjab	99.2
Rajasthan	98.7
Sikkim	72.2
Tamil Nadu	100.0
Telangana	94.6
Tripura	93.0
Uttar Pradesh	67.4
Uttarakhand	100.0
West Bengal	92.8
A&N Islands	79.3
Chandigarh	100.0
D&N Haveli	73.7
Daman & Diu	78.8
Delhi	100.0
Lakshadweep	69.6
Puducherry	100.0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	88.3

Source: Vital Statistics of India based on CRS 2016, ORGI

Indicator16.9.2 : Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar

State/UT.s	Aadhaar saturation (as on 31 Aug 2016)		
	Total Population (Census 2011)	Number of Aadhaar assigned	Number of Aadhaar holders expressed as percentage of population
Andhra Pradesh	49378776	49911752	101.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	824214	59.6
Assam	31169272	1046307	3.4
Bihar	103804637	67180594	64.7
Chhattisgarh	25540196	24929404	97.6
Goa	1457723	1419877	97.4
Gujarat	60383628	47703539	79.0
Haryana	25353081	26082753	102.9
Himachal Pradesh	6856509	6956134	101.5
Jammu Kashmir	12548926	7914783	63.1
Jharkhand	32966238	30098691	91.3
Karnataka	61130704	54577819	89.3
Kerala	33387677	33415390	100.1
Madhya Pradesh	72597565	64430309	88.7
Maharashtra	112372972	105409654	93.8
Manipur	2721756	1660897	61.0
Meghalaya	2964007	110655	3.7
Mizoram	1091014	452512	41.5
Nagaland	1980602	1039568	52.5
Odisha	41947358	33386852	79.6
Punjab	27704236	2823907	10.2
Rajasthan	68621012	57588889	83.9
Sikkim	607688	578325	95.2
Tamil Nadu	72138958	61826793	85.7
Telangana	35220187	37397590	106.2
Tripura	3671032	3554859	96.8
Uttar Pradesh	199581477	146659568	73.5
Uttarakhand	10116752	8382338	82.9
West Bengal	91347736	73761610	80.7
A&N Islands	379944	358673	94.4
Chandigarh	1054686	1055728	100.1
D&N Haveli	342853	304052	88.7
Daman & Diu	242911	194192	79.9
Delhi	16753235	19528195	116.6
Lakshadweep	64429	63134	98.0
Puducherry	1244464	1246902	100.2
GRAND TOTAL	1210126852	999276459	82.6

Source: UIDAI

Feedback Form

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

Sender(s) Name & Full Address

For improvement in the Report we solicit your views.

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

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Reply to : The Deputy Director General, SSD, CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, West Block 8, Wing 6, R.K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066, India, e-mail : ddg-sdg-mospi@gov.in, ddg3.ssdiv@mospi.gov.in , Ph: +91-11- 26183397