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NITI Aayog

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UNDP

Jammu and Kashmir SDG Progress Report 2022-23















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Planning Development & Monitoring Department
Government of Jammu and Kashmir
Civil Secretariat, Jammu
Jammu & Kashmir – 180001, India

https://jkplanning.gov.in/
jtdirsdg.2020@gmail.com

Designed by:
Info@banyantreedesigns.com

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NITI Aayog

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SDG Progress Report
JAMMU & KASHMIR
2022-23


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17

मनोज सिन्हा
उपराज्यपाल
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर
MANOJ SINHA
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JAMMU & KASHMIR

राजभवन
जम्मू – 180001/श्रीनगर – 190001
RAJ BHAVAN
JAMMU-180001/SRINAGAR-190001



I am delighted to release the '**UT Progress Report Jammu & Kashmir 2022- 23,'** on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the UT of J&K. This report based on UT and District Indicator Framework is aligned with the National Indicator Framework developed by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI) of the Government of India and offers insights into J&K's progress on SDGs targets.

As envisioned by our Hon'ble Prime Minister during his address at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York on September 25th, 2015, India remains resolutely committed to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. The National Development Agenda stands as a powerful illustration of this dedication, outlining impactful initiatives addressing poverty, sustainable growth, health, and various other crucial aspects of equality and justice.

Jammu & Kashmir is dedicated to fostering sustainable and inclusive economic growth and social development to achieve the SDGs. We are actively implementing a range of collective measures aimed at realizing these goals. These measures include increased investment, enhancement of development infrastructure, promotion of industrialization and private partnerships, strengthening social security, ensuring access to basic services, protecting the environment, and improving safety and security. These concerted efforts are aimed at creating a prosperous and sustainable future for the generations to come.

I encourage stakeholders to utilize this report as a crucial reference document. Implementing schemes and programmes to ensure that development benefits reach every corner of our society is imperative. Our collective goal is to provide essential services such as food security, employment guarantee, income security, health and nutrition, education, water and power, connectivity, safety and security, and environmental protection, aligning with the aim of the SDGs.

I congratulate Sh. Atal Dulloo (IAS), Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir (Chairperson, HLC on SDGs) for leadership, Mr. Talat Parvez Rohella (IAS), Secretary to Government, Planning Development & Monitoring Department, his team, along with the SDG experts from UNDP, for the timely preparation of this progress report.

Together, we are embarking on a transformative journey towards a sustainable and inclusive future for Jammu & Kashmir.

Manoj Sinha
(Manoj Sinha)


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15
16
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CHIEF MINISTER
Jammu & Kashmir

MESSAGE

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a transformative framework for addressing complex development challenges in a rapidly changing world. At its core, this agenda is not just about meeting targets but about fostering a shared responsibility to create a future rooted in equity, sustainability, and human dignity. Jammu and Kashmir remains steadfast in its commitment to aligning its policies and programs with the SDGs, ensuring that the global vision translates into meaningful progress at the local level.

Our government has taken concrete steps to localize the SDGs, embedding them into regional strategies. Significant progress has been made in reducing multidimensional poverty, improving healthcare, education, and nutrition, and expanding access to clean energy. These efforts underscore our focus on low-carbon development, good governance, and socio-economic equity.

Data-driven policymaking remains central to this progress, enabling evidence-based decisions and bridging gaps in planning and implementation. This report reflects our commitment to measurable outcomes and provides a strategic direction for achieving SDG targets.

I congratulate Shri Atal Dulloo, IAS, Chief Secretary of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Talat Parvez Rohella, IAS, and the Planning, Development & Monitoring Department team, as well as UNDP, for their efforts in preparing this report. Their dedication exemplifies the spirit of collaboration needed to achieve sustainable development.

Omar Abdullah


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ATAL DULLOO
IAS
Chief Secretary
Jammu & Kashmir

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the actionable core of the new development agenda of the United Nations which envisages a world where no one will be left behind. The SDGS stimulate, align, and lay out the action points in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. Achieving SDGs is a marathon where success can only be secured through evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring, and continuous improvement.

2. Union Territory of J&K has shown a 7 points improvement in composite SDG Index Score and has moved to 66 score Points in SDG Index 2020-21 as compared to 59 score Points in SGD Index 2019-20. Consistent progress is being made to achieve the SDG agenda by 2030. Jammu and Kashmir have been ranked 6th among the 8 Union Territories and 20th among the overall 36 (28 States and 8 UTs). 14 States & 5 UTS are ahead of Jammu & Kashmir.
3. The Jammu & Kashmir UT Indicator Framework is a monitoring framework by the Planning Development & Monitoring Department in consultation with all the Departments of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. It not only aligns with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) but also incorporates the State's own localized, specific indicators. Thus, it can capture not only the impact of centrally sponsored schemes but also of state schemes with a view to tracking budgets and critical intervention over periods of time. This is a dynamic framework that has scope for modification and change as required over the 10-year SDG span of achieving SDGs by 2030.
4. I would like to commend the efforts of Mr. Talat Parvez Rohella (IAS), Secretary to Government, Planning Development & Monitoring Department, J&K, and his team for leading the unit of PD&MD. I also convey my compliments to the persistent efforts made by the UNDP-Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) team and the Director General Economics & Statistics J&K for developing this framework document, and publication of the report.
5. I hope that all the departments adopt and institutionalize this document for their data flow and utilize it as a guidepost to achieve the SDG targets and make Jammu & Kashmir the best performer UT in the country.

(Atal Dulloo)

Jammu : 0191-2546773, 254338, 2546188 (F) **Srinagar : 0194-2506033, 2506233, 2506133 (F)**
email : cs-jandk@nic.in


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Secretary to Government
Planning Development and Monitoring Department
Civil Secretariat Jammu/Srinagar

Talat Parvez, IAS

MESSAGE



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were designed around 5 P's (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships) of 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development to epitomize a comprehensive framework of development by integrating economic, social, onmental dimensions of development. As we are in the second half of the 2015 2030, it is critical at departmental and district level to achieve the targets set for the Union Territory.

With the aim of achieving the targets well in time, the release of the UT Indicator Framework (UTIF) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Report for Jammu and Kashmir, is a significant milestone in our ongoing commitment to sustainable development in the region. This comprehensive report, a culmination of dedicated efforts and collaborative endeavours, encapsulates a detailed localization efforts of the UT to incorporate the guidelines laid down by MoSPI and further to include UT's own localized, specific indicators which makes it complete and customized in every respect. This is is a dynamic framework that has scope for modification and change as required over the 10-year SDG span of achieving SDGs by 2030.

The indicator framework will act as a base for monitoring and review of performance of different departments and districts on the bases of data collected for the select indicators and display of the same on the dashboard. SDG Progress report will be based on the said report which in turn will serve as a valuable tool for policy makers, planners, and other stakeholders.

The report has come in its final shape due to the concerted efforts and active participation of all the Departments of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. The said activity was anchored at the Planning Development & Monitoring Department and with the technical expertise of UNDP, the UTIF have been developed by Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC). In the final draft, 265 indicators for UTIF are developed to make it concise and manageable. It is expected that with the new developments and endeavours, the UTIF shall be refined to add or delete the framed indicators to make it crisper and more applicable.

I extend my sincere gratitude to all stakeholders, including government officers and officials and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) who have played a pivotal role in the development and compilation of this report. It is only with their continuous efforts, commitment and dedication which have been instrumental in shaping the narrative of sustainable development in our region.

(Talat Parvez) IAS
Secretary to Government


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Jammu and Kashmir Government Team

Ms. Satvir Kour Sudan
Director General

Mr. Shahzada Bilal Ahmad
Director General

Mr. Suneel Pandita
Director

Mr. Munish Dutta
Joint Director

Ms. Suman Bala
Statistical Officer

Mr. Pawan Sharma
Junior Statistical Assistant

UNDP – SDGCC Team

Mr. Jaimon C. Uthup
Policy Specialist

Ms. Upasana Sikri
Technical Expert

Mr. Ratan Ranjan
Public Policy Analyst

Ms. Mehak Jan
Data Analyst

Ms. Mrinalika Charak
Project Assistant

Mr. Intekhab Uddin
Research Associate

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing	**MPCE**	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	**MPNG**	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
ANC	Ante-Natal Care	**MSME**	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
ANER	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio	**MSY**	Maximum Sustainable Yield
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy	**MW**	Mega Watts
ATR	Form Air Transport Reporting Form	**NABARD**	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
Ayush	Ministry of Ayush	**NBAGR**	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources
BCM	Billion Cubic Meter	**NBPGR**	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand	**NCCR**	National Centre for Coastal Research
BMI	Body Mass Index	**NCDC**	National Centre for Disease Control
BSR	Banking Statistics Returns	**NCRB**	National Crime Records Bureau
CBHI	Central Bureau of Health Intelligence	**NDMA**	National Disaster Management Authority
CEA	Central Electricity Authority	**NDMP**	National Disaster Management Plan
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	**NER**	Net Enrolment Ratio
CES	Consumer Expenditure Surveys	**NFHS**	National Family Health Survey

CFR	Case Fatality Ratio	**NFSA**	National Food Security Act
CIC	Central Information Commission	**NHRC**	National Human Right Commission
CIS	Change in Stocks	**NIF**	National Indicator Framework
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board	**NITI**	National Institution for Transforming India
CRS	Civil Registration System	**NMR**	Neo-natal Mortality Rate
DBP	Diastolic Blood Pressure	**NPOP**	National Programme for Organic Production
DARE	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	**NRLM**	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics	**NSO**	National Statistical Office
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services	**NULM**	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
DMD	Disaster Management Division	**ODF**	Open Defecation Free
DoAC&FW	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	**ORGI**	Office of the Registrar General, India
DoF&PD	Department of Food and Public Distribution	**PGR**	Poverty Gap Ratio
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	**PHH**	Priority Households
DWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	**PMMVY**	Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana
ECI	Election Commission of India	**PNG**	Piped Natural Gas
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	**PRI**	Panchayati Raj Institutions
FSI	Forest Survey of India	**PWS**	Pipe Water Supply

GBC	Gender Budget Cells	**R&D**	Research and Development
GCF	Gross Capital Formation	**RBI**	Reserve Bank of India
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	**RF**	Reserved Forests
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio	**RFA**	Recorded Forest Area
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**RGI**	Registrar General of India
GNI	Gross National Income	**RNTCP**	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program
GPI	Gender Parity Index	**RRBs**	Regional Rural Banks
GVA	Gross Value Added	**RTI**	Right to Information
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	**SBLP**	SHG-Bank Linkage Programme
HRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development	**SBP**	Systolic Blood Pressure
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	**SCs**	Scheduled Castes
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	**SCBs**	Scheduled Commercial Banks
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme	**SCP**	Sustainable Consumption and Production
IPC	Indian Penal Code	**SDGs**	Sustainable Development Goals
IPP	Intellectual Property Products	**SFDRR**	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
IRCA	Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts	**SGSY**	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	**SHGs**	Self Help Groups

MEA	Ministry of External Affairs	**SIF**	State Indicator Framework
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	**SJSRY**	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs	**SRS**	Sample Registration System
MHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	**SSD**	Social Statistics Division
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewal Energy	**STs**	Scheduled Tribes
MoA&FW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	**SWIFT**	Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	**TB**	Tuberculosis
MoCAF&PD	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	**TOF**	Tree Outside Forest
MoES	Ministry of Earth Sciences	**TPDS**	Targeted Public Distribution System
MoH&FW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	**TPP**	Twenty Point Programme
MoJS	Ministry of Jal Shakti	**TRAI**	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment	**TRIPS**	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
MoSJ&E	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	**TSA**	Tourism Satellite Account
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	**UAM**	Udyog Aadhar Memorandum

CONTENT

Message from the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor	3
Message from the Hon'ble Chief Minister	5
Message from Chief Secretary	7
Message from Administrative Secretary Planning, Development and Monitoring Department (PDMD)	9
Acknowledgements	11
Abbreviations And Acronyms	12
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	19
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW	36
CHAPTER 2: JAMMU AND KASHMIR PROGRESS FOR PROSPERITY	41
1. Introduction	42
2. Sectoral Progress at a Glance	43
a. Economic Growth	43
b. Agriculture	45
c. Tourism	46
d. Infrastructure	47
e. Health	48
f. Education	49
g. Rural Development	50
h. Urban Development	51

i. Social Welfare	52
j. Governance	53
3. Way Forward	54
4. Conclusion	55
CHAPTER 3: SDG PROGRESS	57
SDG 1: No Poverty	58
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	64
SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being	70
SDG 4: Quality Education	78
SDG5: Gender Equality	86
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	92
SDG 7: Clean and Affordable Energy	96
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	100
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	106
SDG 10: Reducing Inequality	112
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	116
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	120
SDG 13: Climate Action	126
SDG 15: Life on Land	130
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	134
CHAPTER 4: DATA SNAPSHOT	139
CHAPTER 5: META DATA	241

Executive Summary Union Territory Indicator Framework Progress Report 2022 - 23



Executive Summary

In 2015, the United Nations introduced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 interconnected objectives designed to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, and peace. These goals emerged from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and were formulated through extensive deliberations among 193 countries, aiming to inspire worldwide action on human and environmental challenges.

The primary objectives of the SDGs include eradicating poverty and hunger, ensuring quality education and healthcare for all, promoting gender equality, providing access to clean water and sanitation, fostering affordable and clean energy, and combating climate change. The backdrop of the SDGs is rooted in the recognition that sustainable development is essential for the well-being of both people and the planet, necessitating a balanced approach that integrates economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection.

India has demonstrated a strong commitment to the SDGs, aligning national development initiatives with the 2030 Agenda. The country has made significant strides in areas like poverty reduction, healthcare, education, and clean energy. The SDG India Index, developed by NITI Aayog, serves as a comprehensive tool to monitor and rank the progress of states and union territories toward achieving these goals. Achieving the Agenda 2030 targets is crucial for India, as it would lead to improved living standards, sustainable economic growth, and environmental sustainability, thereby enhancing the nation's global standing and ensuring a prosperous future for its citizens.

Achieving the Agenda 2030 targets is crucial for fostering inclusive and sustainable development, ensuring that no one is left behind. For Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), embracing the SDGs is vital to address unique regional challenges, promote economic growth, enhance social equity, and ensure environmental sustainability. The Union Territory has recognized the importance of localizing the SDGs to address specific regional challenges and to ensure inclusive and sustainable development. By focusing on SDGs, J&K aims to improve socio-economic conditions, promote peace and stability, and protect its rich natural resources, which is vital for the overall progress and prosperity of the region.

Jammu and Kashmir has adopted a structured approach to localize the SDGs, including goal setting, target prioritization, and the development of a J&K Indicator Framework aligned with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The NIF serves as the backbone for tracking SDGs at the national level, offering valuable guidance to various governments, policymakers and implementing agencies.

Jammu and Kashmir has made remarkable progress in advancing the SDG agenda. In the latest published SDG India Index 2023-24, the Union Territory is ranked 2nd among Union Territories and 10th overall, with a composite score of 74. This represents an 8-point increase compared to

the previous index, reflecting significant improvements in various sectors and categorizing it as a 'Front Runner' in SDG achievement. The SDG India Index evaluates performance across 16 goals using 113 indicators aligned with MoSPI's National Indicator Framework (NIF).

Jammu and Kashmir's advancement in the SDG India Index underscores the effectiveness of its development policies and initiatives. The region's focus on areas such as poverty reduction, quality education, healthcare, and infrastructure development has contributed to this upward trajectory. Continued emphasis on these areas, along with sustained efforts to address challenges unique to the region, will be essential in maintaining and accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Jammu and Kashmir's proactive adoption and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals have positioned it as a leading region in India's journey towards sustainable development. The significant improvement in the SDG India Index score reflects the Union Territory's dedication to creating a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future for its people.

Synopsis - Union Territory Framework (UTIF)

The Union Territory Indicator Framework (UTIF) developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Sustainable Development Coordination Centre (SDGCC) unit comprises of 265 indicators, with 88 Jammu and Kashmir specific indicators that address regional priorities and challenges. This localized approach enables more effective monitoring and implementation of strategies to achieve the SDGs. These indicators are meticulously aligned with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), ensuring consistency and coherence in monitoring progress.

The UT Progress Report 2022-23 for Jammu and Kashmir encapsulates the transformative strides made in aligning the region's development initiatives with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Structured across six comprehensive chapters, the report offers a detailed narrative of the UT's journey toward sustainable development:

1. **Overview:** This section provides a foundational understanding of the SDGs and the localized efforts in Jammu and Kashmir to align with Agenda 2030.
2. **Jammu and Kashmir** - Progress and Prosperity: It captures the socio-economic and infrastructural advancements, highlighting the UT's potential as a frontrunner in sustainable development.
3. **SDG Progress Goal-wise:** This chapter presents a granular analysis of the achievements across all 17 SDGs, offering goal-wise data and insights.
4. **Data Snapshot:** A statistical compendium, this section visualizes progress through key performance indicators and aligned benchmarks.
5. **Meta Data:** Detailed methodological insights into data collection, evaluation, and standardization practices used in the report.

6. **Alignment of SDGs with Departments of Jammu and Kashmir:** This chapter underscores the synergy between administrative departments and the SDGs, mapping departmental responsibilities with the respective goals.

This report signifies the UT's commitment to inclusive development and sustainable prosperity, aiming to serve as a benchmark for progress among Union Territories.

Summary of Chapter 1: Overview

The year 2015 marked a transformative moment in global development efforts with the adoption of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** by the United Nations General Assembly. This agenda encapsulates 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, designed to address critical global challenges spanning social, economic, and environmental domains. The SDGs provide a universal blueprint, emphasizing inclusivity, interconnectedness, and a commitment to ensuring that "no one is left behind."

In this global and national endeavor, **Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)** stands out as a progressive Union Territory (UT), integrating the SDGs into its developmental framework and aligning its policies and programs with the national and global sustainability agendas.

J&K's active embrace of the SDGs reflects its recognition of these goals as pivotal to fostering inclusive and sustainable development. The Planning, Development & Monitoring Department (PD&MD) has been designated as the nodal agency, ensuring effective coordination and monitoring of SDG implementation across the UT. Guided by the **Union Territory Indicator Framework (UTIF),** J&K has developed localized strategies to address its unique developmental challenges while contributing to the national and global sustainability agenda.

Commitment and Institutional Framework:

To operationalize the SDGs effectively:

1. **High-Level Coordination:**
   - A high-level committee chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established, comprising administrative secretaries from key departments.
2. **Data-Driven Monitoring:**
   - The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is tasked with compiling data and formulating an action plan.
3. **Decentralized Implementation:**
   - District Development Commissioners and administrative departments have been instructed to develop area-specific strategies, ensuring ground-level impact.
4. **Community-Centric Governance:**
   - Initiatives emphasize the active participation of local communities, fostering ownership and sustainability in developmental efforts.

National and Regional Alignment:

At the national level, NITI Aayog serves as the principal agency for coordinating SDG efforts, with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) guiding progress measurement. In J&K, the UTIF aligns closely with the NIF. This approach allows J&K to:

- Address its distinctive geographical, socio-economic, and cultural challenges.
- Monitor progress on a granular level, ensuring data-driven policymaking.

The Evolutionary Nature of the UTIF:

The UTIF is dynamic, evolving in tandem with global and national developments. Over the years, the number of indicators under the NIF has been refined to ensure precision in monitoring and alignment with evolving priorities. For instance:

- SDG 1 (No Poverty) expanded from 14 to 27 indicators in 2023.
- SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) has seen indicators consistently updated to reflect new challenges and opportunities.

Jammu and Kashmir's progress in integrating the SDGs within its development agenda is a testament to its vision of inclusive and sustainable growth. By localizing global goals and fostering collaborative governance, J&K has positioned itself as a model of innovation, resilience, and adaptability. Its continued focus on data-driven decision-making, stakeholder engagement, and equitable development underscores its commitment to achieving Agenda 2030 and setting benchmarks for other regions in India.

Summary of Chapter 2: Jammu and Kashmir- Progress and Prosperity

The chapter, Jammu and Kashmir - Progress and Prosperity, illustrates the multi-sectoral achievements that have positioned the UT as a transformative development model in India. Highlighting key areas of growth, the chapter provides a compelling narrative backed by statistical insights and graphical representations. Below are the highlights across critical sectors:

- **Economic Growth:**
  - The UT recorded an impressive **annual growth rate of 8.7%** in 2022-23, outpacing the national average of 7%.
  - **Handloom and handicraft** exports doubled from ₹563 crores in 2021-22 to **₹1,116.37** crores in 2022-23.
  - Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased by **40.3%** from 2018-19 to 2022-23.
- **Agriculture:**
  - The area under high-density apple plantations expanded by **2.5 (454 Hectare)** times since 2019.
  - Direct benefits amounting to **₹2,876 crores** were transferred to **12.68 lakh eligible** farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme.

- Initiatives under the Holistic Agriculture Development Program (HADP) involve projects worth ₹5,013 crores.

- **Tourism:**
  - Tourist footfall surged to a record **2.11** crore in 2023.
  - **102 films and web series** were shot in the UT, positioning it as a premier filming destination.
- **Infrastructure:**
  - **Over 17,248 km of roads** blacktopped between 2020-23, significantly improving connectivity.
  - **Rural electrification** achieved **universal coverage**, with significant investments in renewable energy infrastructure.
- **Health:**
  - The number of **medical colleges** increased from 4 in 2019 to **11** in 2022-23.
  - Under Ayushman Bharat, **83.55 lakh e-cards** were issued, ensuring universal health coverage.
- **Education:**
  - J&K recorded substantial improvements in **National Achievement Survey (NAS)** rankings, moving from 17th in 2017 to **6th in 2022.**
  - **51 new degree colleges** were established, improving access to higher education.
- **Rural and Urban Development:**
  - Over **76% of rural households** now have functional tap water connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission.
  - Urban areas achieved **100% door-to-door waste collection**, and eco-friendly transportation initiatives introduced **166 e-buses**.
- **Social Welfare:**
  - Comprehensive digitization of welfare programs ensured transparency and coverage for over **98.14 lakh beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act (NFSA).**
- **Governance:**
  - Integration of over **1,120 citizen services online**, achieving **97% grievance redressal** under the JKIGRAMS system.

The Progress Report reflects Jammu and Kashmir's steadfast commitment to achieving the SDGs and highlights its potential as a transformative region. With focused interventions across key sectors, J&K has emerged as a frontrunner among Union Territories in the SDG India Index.

To sustain this momentum, the J&K must:

- Enhance investments in key growth sectors.
- Strengthen data-driven decision-making.
- Foster public-private partnerships and community involvement.
- Bridge development disparities and regional inequalities.

This transformative journey positions Jammu and Kashmir as a model for inclusive and sustainable development, reinforcing its commitment to the Agenda 2030 vision.

Summary of Chapter 3: SDG Overview

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) form the backbone of global efforts to achieve a sustainable and inclusive future Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), in alignment with Agenda 2030, has demonstrated exceptional commitment to localizing and achieving these goals. The following is a comprehensive overview of J&K's progress across each SDG goal, highlighting data points that underscore its role as a model in sustainable development.

SDG 1: No Poverty

- **Achievement Highlights:**
  - **Multidimensional poverty headcount ratio** reduced from 12.56% in 2015-16 to **4.80% in 2019-21,** lifting over 10 lakh people out of poverty.
  - **Universal health insurance coverage** reached 100% of the eligible population.
  - Social protection programs like **MGNREGA** demonstrated significant success, with **96.69%** of employment demanded being met.

Impact: These strides emphasize J&K's commitment to eradicating poverty and ensuring equitable access to opportunities.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- **Achievement Highlights:**
  - **Increase in wheat productivity** from 1933.12 kg/hectare in 2015-16 to **2062.48 kg/hectare** in 2022-23.
  - **100% farmer coverage** under the Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme.
  - Progress in sustainable agriculture with a steady rise **in organic farming**, now covering 0.71% of total agricultural.

Impact: The focus on food security and sustainable agriculture is pivotal for enhancing nutritional outcomes and reducing hunger.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

- Achievement Highlights:
  - Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) reduced from 97 per lakh live births in 2015-16 to 77 in 2018-19.
  - Health worker density increased from 15.85 per 10,000 population in 2015-16 to 57.27 in 2022-23.
  - Institutional deliveries rose to 92.4% in 2019-21 from 85.6% in 2018-19, showcasing strengthened maternal and child health initiatives.

Impact: These developments mark significant progress in building resilient healthcare systems.

SDG 4: Quality Education

- **Achievement Highlights:**
  - **Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)** for primary education increased to **88.65%** in 2022-23 as compared to 71.73 in 2015-16
  - **Electrification of schools** grew from 29.34% in 2015-16 to **73.36%** in 2022-23.
  - Gender Parity Index (GPI) reflects improvements across all educational levels.

Impact: These initiatives are vital for fostering an equitable and skilled future generation.

SDG 5: Gender Equality

- **Achievement Highlights:**
  - Crimes against women per lakh population reduced significantly to 46.9 in 2023.
  - **Women's representation in local governance** increased to 33.56% in 2020 as compared to 2.3% in 2014
  - **Sex ratio at birth** improved to 921 females per 1000 males in 2022-23.

Impact: Progress in gender equity highlights J&K's strides toward inclusive governance and social justice.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

- **Achievement Highlights:**
  - 58.7% of rural households now have adequate drinking water access, up from 45.95%.
  - Under Swacch Bharat Mission (SBM) **100% villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).**
  - Functional toilets in all rural households.

Impact: Improved water and sanitation facilities significantly enhance public health outcomes.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

- **Achievement Highlights:**
  - **100%** electrification of households.
  - **Renewable energy** constitutes **100%** of the installed electricity generation capacity in 2022-2023.

Impact: These efforts solidify J&K's position as a renewable energy leader.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- **Achievement Highlights:**
  - Recognized startups have surged from 63 in 2017–18 to **482 in 2022–23**.
  - Outstanding credit to MSMEs increased from ₹9,207.83 crore in 2015–16 to ₹16,354.21 crore in 2020–21.
  - Registered MSMEs under the Udyam portal rose from 2,539 in 2016–17 to **74,457 in 2021–22.**
  - Banking outlets per lakh population grew from **42 in 2018–19 to 45 in 2022–23.**

Impact: Economic growth is further bolstered by inclusive employment and financial inclusion initiatives.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

- **Achievement Highlights:**
  - Infrastructure coverage has improved remarkably, with **98.46% of habitations connected via all-weather roads** in 2022 -2023.
  - Manufacturing employment has grown from 7.41% in 2017-18 to **9.2% of the total workforce in 2020-21,** bolstering industrial growth.
  - Internet penetration doubled from 24.3% in 2015-16 to **47.81% in 2021-22**, alongside a surge in broadband connectivity.

Impact: These advancements underscore J&K's focus on fostering innovation, resilient infrastructure, and inclusive industrialization, aligning with national schemes like the "Industrial Development Scheme for J&K" and "Smart Cities Mission." Enhanced connectivity, industrial growth, and digital inclusion are driving sustainable economic progress in Jammu and Kashmir.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

- Achievement Hig hlights:
  - Initiatives like the **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** and **Tribal Sub Plans** have targeted marginalized communities, enhancing social justice.
  - A **33.56% representation of women in legislative assemblies in 2022-2023** highlights progress in gender equity.
  - Financial inclusion efforts, such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), are bridging economic disparities.

Impact: Targeted initiatives are bridging socio-economic disparities and fostering an inclusive society in Jammu and Kashmir.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Achievement Highlights:
  - Urban transformation has been a priority, with **43.94% of cities now evolving per master plans** in 2022 -2023.

- Waste management systems show considerable progress with 85% in 2016 to **100% door-to-door waste collection** and a rise in waste processing from 2% in 2016 to **20% in 2023.**

Impact: Urban transformation through sustainable planning and waste management is making J&K's cities inclusive and resilient.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

◈ **Achievement Highlights:**

- Forest cover increased significantly from 10.34% in 2015-16 to **39.15% in 2022-23,** underscoring environmental stewardship.
- Cold storage capacity rose from 13.45% in 2018-19 to **74% in 2022-23,** enhancing resource utilization.
- The focus on sustainable agricultural practices and waste reduction supports the region's commitment to responsible consumption.

Impact: Increased forest cover and resource efficiency are reinforcing environmental sustainability and economic prosperity.

SDG 13: Climate Action

◈ **Achievement Highlights:**

- J&K achieved **100% renewable energy share in total installed electricity generation** by 2022-23, compared to 77.25% in 2015-16.
- Disaster risk reduction strategies have been scaled up, emphasizing resilience against climate shocks.

Impact: Achieving 100% renewable energy and robust disaster resilience exemplifies J&K's leadership in climate adaptation and mitigation

SDG 15: Life on Land

◈ **Achievement Highlights:**

- Forest conservation efforts are notable, with a substantial increase in **protected wetland areas under Ramsar sites,** from 8.33% in 2018-19 to **24% in 2022-23**.
- Investments in biodiversity conservation and afforestation highlight a commitment to sustainable ecosystem management.

Impact: Enhanced forest conservation and biodiversity protection efforts underscore a commitment to sustainable ecosystem management.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

◈ **Achievement Highlights:**

- Increased access to justice with **2.44 courts per lakh population in 2022,** up from 1.99 in 2016.

- Aadhaar coverage has expanded to **90.47% of the population in 2022-23,** from **73.4 % in 2017-2018,** ensuring transparency and accountability.
- Reduction in missing child cases, alongside enhanced digital service delivery, reflects stronger institutional frameworks.

Impact: Strengthened justice systems and digital governance are fostering peace, accountability, and inclusivity in J&K.

Jammu and Kashmir's progress in these goals underscores its holistic approach to sustainable development. The Union Territory has leveraged innovation, community engagement, and policy alignment to address systemic challenges. From building resilient infrastructure to enhancing social justice and environmental conservation, these initiatives position J&K as a leader in the national and global sustainable development arena.

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir has made commendable strides in achieving the SDGs, demonstrating a balanced focus on economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. However, continued efforts in innovation, equitable resource distribution, and evidence-based policymaking will be pivotal to sustaining this trajectory.

By embracing a proactive approach, J&K is well on its way to becoming a role model in achieving Agenda 2030, setting benchmarks for inclusive and sustainable development across the nation.

Summary of Chapter 4: Data Snapshot

Data serves as the cornerstone of informed decision-making and effective governance. In Chapter 4 of the report, titled "Data Snapshot," the Government of Jammu and Kashmir provides a detailed analysis of data captured across 265 indicators. These indicators span critical sectors, reflecting the progress and challenges faced by the Union Territory (UT) in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The data, sourced from 29 aligned departments and credible sources such as the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), and other recognized platforms, offers a granular view of development metrics.

This comprehensive data snapshot not only underpins the achievements of Jammu and Kashmir in its SDG journey but also highlights the gaps that require immediate attention. Below is an elaboration on the importance of capturing data and its role in shaping evidence-based policies.

- The inclusion of **265 indicators,** meticulously aligned with the National Indicator Framework, ensures that every aspect of sustainable development is monitored and evaluated.
- Collaboration with **29 departments** and integration of data from sources like NFHS, MPI, NCRB, and PLFS underscore a holistic approach to capturing diverse datasets, reflecting socio-economic, health, environmental, and governance parameters.

- By compiling data over multiple years, the snapshot provides a longitudinal view of progress. For instance, trends in poverty reduction, gender equality, crime rates, health outcomes, and employment statistics reveal the effectiveness of implemented policies and programs.
- The utilization of well-recognized sources such as NFHS, MPI, NCRB, and PLFS ensures that the data is accurate, credible, and robust, forming a dependable foundation for analysis and planning.
- Data plays a pivotal role in pinpointing areas where interventions are most needed. For example, NFHS data highlights gaps in healthcare access, nutrition, and maternal health, while MPI data sheds light on multidimensional poverty, including education, sanitation, and housing deficits.
- The insights derived from the data enable policymakers to design targeted interventions.
- The SDG framework emphasizes measurable outcomes. Regular data collection ensures that progress toward achieving the **2030 Agenda** is systematically monitored.
- Indicators provide a benchmark for assessing advancements in goals such as poverty alleviation, quality education, gender equality, and environmental sustainability.
- Data enables the government to prioritize interventions, allocate resources effectively, and address regional disparities. For instance, healthcare metrics from NFHS can prioritize maternal and child health initiatives in underserved areas.
- Data disaggregation by districts or demographics allows for localized solutions, catering to the unique needs of specific regions or communities.
- Data-driven approaches encourage innovation in governance. For example, predictive analytics using employment data from PLFS can guide the development of future job market strategies.
- Efficient resource utilization becomes possible by identifying sectors with the greatest impact potential.

The “Data Snapshot” chapter serves as a testament to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir’s commitment to data-driven governance. By capturing insights across 265 indicators, the UT has established a strong foundation for monitoring progress, addressing gaps, and formulating impactful policies. The integration of data from diverse, credible sources such as NFHS, MPI, NCRB, and PLFS ensures that policy decisions are informed by ground realities, fostering inclusive and sustainable development.

As Jammu and Kashmir continues its journey toward achieving Agenda 2030, the reliance on accurate, comprehensive data will remain indispensable. It is not merely a tool for tracking progress but a catalyst for change—illuminating the path toward a prosperous and equitable future for all citizens of the Union Territory.

Summary of Chapter 5: Meta Data

The “Metadata Snapshot” chapter provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the methodology and calculations underlying the 265 indicators used to assess progress toward 15 applicable Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Metadata refers to the detailed information about each indicator, including its definition, methodology, data sources, and the roles of various departments or ministries responsible for its calculation. This foundational information is pivotal for ensuring transparency, consistency, and reliability in data analysis and reporting.

The chapter meticulously outlines how each indicator is measured, specifying the numerator, denominator, and multiplier, as well as the sources and departments involved in its computation. Below is an extensive elaboration on the significance of metadata in understanding the data collection process and its critical role in policymaking and governance.

Key Features of Metadata for SDG Indicators

- Each of the 265 indicators is accompanied by a detailed methodology specifying:
  - **Numerator:** The specific data point or subset being measured (e.g., the number of households with access to electricity).
  - **Denominator:** The population or baseline against which the measurement is calculated (e.g., total households).
  - **Multiplier:** A factor (e.g., 100 or 1,000) used to express the data in a standardized format, such as percentages or rates.
- Each indicator is accompanied by a descriptive note explaining its relevance, scope, and alignment with the broader SDG framework.
- The metadata provides clarity on the origin of data, ensuring transparency and reliability.
- Data sources include recognized surveys and records such as:
  - **National Family Health Survey (NFHS):** For health and nutrition indicators.
  - **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS):** For employment and workforce data.
  - **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB):** For safety and justice metrics.
  - **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** For insights into poverty and deprivation.
- The metadata assigns responsibility for data collection and calculation to specific departments or ministries. For example: Health indicators may fall under the purview of the Health Department.
- By outlining the methodology for each indicator, the metadata ensures that the data is both transparent and credible.
- The standardized approach allows for comparability across time periods, regions, and even countries.

- Metadata highlights areas where data may be incomplete or where new methodologies need to be developed. For instance, if a denominator is based on outdated census data, this can be flagged and updated in subsequent reporting cycles.
- By clarifying what each indicator measures, metadata enables the government to design more targeted and effective interventions. For example, knowing the precise formula for maternal mortality rates allows health departments to identify regions or groups at higher risk.
- The metadata ensures that all departments follow a unified methodology, reducing discrepancies in data reporting and interpretation. This consistency is vital for achieving inter-departmental collaboration on SDG targets.
- The detailed documentation of methodologies helps train officials and researchers in best practices for data collection and analysis, strengthening the UT's overall data ecosystem.

The "Metadata Snapshot" chapter is an indispensable component of Jammu and Kashmir's SDG framework. By elucidating the methodologies and processes behind the 265 indicators, it fosters transparency, consistency, and reliability in data analysis. This clarity enables policymakers to better understand each indicator, identify gaps, and design targeted interventions, thereby ensuring effective governance and sustainable development.

As Jammu and Kashmir strives to achieve Agenda 2030, the metadata serves as a guiding document for all stakeholders involved in the development journey. It not only simplifies complex data for practical use but also lays the foundation for a data-driven approach to policymaking, ensuring a prosperous and equitable future for all.

Summary of Chapter 6: SDG Alignment with Departments

The "SDG Alignment with Departments" chapter outlines the crucial linkage between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the respective nodal departments responsible for their implementation. This alignment is essential for ensuring accountability, tracking progress, and fostering an integrated approach to achieving the SDG targets. As depicted in the provided table, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has distributed responsibility for 265 indicators across 15 applicable goals and 29 nodal departments. This structured approach underscores the commitment to achieving the Agenda 2030 targets through an organized and transparent mechanism.

Distribution of Indicators Across SDGs

The table highlights the number of indicators under each SDG goal, ensuring a comprehensive monitoring framework. Below is the breakdown of indicators per goal:

1. **Goal 1 (No Poverty):** 27 indicators
2. **Goal 2 (Zero Hunger):** 25 indicators

3. **Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being):** 34 indicators
4. **Goal 4 (Quality Education):** 27 indicators
5. **Goal 5 (Gender Equality):** 22 indicators
6. **Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):** 12 indicators
7. **Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):** 11 indicators
8. **Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth):** 29 indicators
9. **Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure):** 7 indicators
10. **Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities):** 12 indicators
11. **Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities):** 13 indicators
12. **Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production):** 12 ihndicators
13. **Goal 13 (Climate Action):** 5 indicators
14. **Goal 15 (Life on Land):** 13 indicators
15. **Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions):** 16 indicators

This holistic coverage ensures that all dimensions of sustainable development—social, economic, and environmental—are adequately addressed.

Department-Wise Distribution of Indicators

The table highlights how the responsibility for these 265 indicators is distributed across 29 nodal departments, each contributing to specific SDG goals. Below is a summary:

1. **Agriculture Production and Farmers Welfare Department:** 9 indicators (Goal 2, 5 and 15).
2. **Department of Culture:** 1 indicator (Goal 11).
3. **Department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction:** 11 indicators (Goal 1, 11 and 13).
4. **Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs:** 6 indicators (Goal 1, 2, 7, 8 and 12).
5. **Department of Health and Medical Education:** 41 indicators (Goals 1, 2, 3, and 5).
6. **Department of Higher Education:** 5 indicators (Goal 4).
7. **Department of Horticulture:** 7 indicators (Goal 2 and 12).
8. **Department of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs:** 2 indicators (Goal 16).
9. **Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj:** 8 indicators (Goal 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8).
10. **Department of Science and Technology:** 6 indicators (Goal 7 and 12).
11. **Department of Social Welfare:** 13 indicators (Goal 1, 2 and 4).
12. **Directorate of Economics and Statistics:** 20 indicators (Goal 1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 15 and 16).
13. **Directorate of Tourism Jammu and Kashmir:** 1 indicator (Goal 8).

14. **Finance Department:** 8 indicators (Goal 1, 8 and 10).
15. **Forest Department:** 18 indicators (Goal 3, 6, 8, 12, and 15).
16. **Home Department:** 23 indicators (Goal 3, 5, 8, 11 and 16).
17. **Housing and Urban Development Department:** 8 indicators (Goal 6, 11 and 12).
18. **Industry and Commerce Department:** 8 indicators (Goal 5 and 8).
19. **Information Technology Department:** 6 indicators (Goal 1, 9 and 16).
20. **Jal Shakti Department:** 9 indicators (Goal 1, 6 and 12).
21. **Labour and Employment Department:** 12 indicators (Goal 5, 8 and 9).
22. **Office of Chief Electoral Officer:** 6 indicators (Goal 5, 10 and 16).
23. **Planning Development & Monitoring Department:** 1 indicator (Goal 10).
24. **Pollution Control Committee:** 1 indicator (Goal 12).
25. **Power Development Department:** 6 indicators (Goal 1, 7 and 13).
26. **Public Works Department (R&B):** 3 indicators (Goal 9).
27. **School Education Department:** 18 indicators (Goal 1, 4 and 6).
28. **Tribal Affairs Department:** 6 indicators (Goal 1, 4 and 10).
29. **Transport Department:** 2 indicators (Goal 3 and 11).

Significance of Departmental Alignment with SDGs

1. **Accountability and Ownership:**
   - Assigning specific indicators to departments ensures that each ministry has a clear mandate to address its respective SDG targets.
   - This alignment fosters ownership and accountability among departments, driving focused and coordinated efforts.
2. **Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development:**
   - With multiple departments contributing to specific goals, the approach ensures that interrelated dimensions of SDGs, such as poverty, education, and health, are addressed holistically.
3. **Effective Resource Allocation:**
   - Departmental alignment helps optimize resource allocation by identifying high-priority areas for investment and intervention.
4. **Enhanced Monitoring and Reporting**:
   - By distributing indicators among departments, progress tracking becomes more streamlined, enabling better reporting for the SDG India Index and global SDG monitoring.
5. **Localized Solutions:**
   - Departments can design region-specific interventions based on their unique mandates, ensuring inclusive development across Jammu and Kashmir.

The alignment of SDGs with nodal departments is a critical step in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The structured distribution of 265 indicators across 29 departments ensures that each goal is addressed with precision, accountability, and a collaborative spirit. This strategic approach positions Jammu and Kashmir as a model UT in integrating sustainable development into governance frameworks, ensuring a prosperous future for all its citizens.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a universal call to action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. Jammu and Kashmir's (J&K) proactive embrace of the SDGs underscores its commitment to inclusive, sustainable development and positions it as a national frontrunner in achieving Agenda 2030. The 2022-23 SDG Progress Report of Jammu and Kashmir is a testament to the Union Territory's remarkable strides across all dimensions of sustainable development.

Guided by a vision of prosperity, inclusivity, and sustainability, the Union Territory has successfully localized the global SDG framework to address its unique developmental challenges and opportunities. Through an intricate alignment of SDGs with departmental mandates and a robust Union Territory Indicator Framework (UTIF), J&K has demonstrated a structured, data-driven, and transparent approach to sustainable development.

Jammu and Kashmir's journey towards achieving the SDGs is an inspiring narrative of resilience, vision, and transformation. The UT's achievements underscore its commitment to a sustainable future, serving as a benchmark for Union Territories and states across India. By aligning global aspirations with regional priorities, J&K has not only advanced its developmental goals but also strengthened its identity as a model of inclusive growth and environmental stewardship.

Jammu and Kashmir is poised to achieve unparalleled heights in sustainable development. This report reflects not just past accomplishments but also a roadmap for a prosperous, equitable, and resilient future. Together, we can ensure that Jammu and Kashmir stands as a beacon of hope and progress, embodying the spirit of Agenda 2030 for all its citizens.





Chapter 1:
Overview

Background

With the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in its 70th Session 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 are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic, and environmental dimensions of development. Further, the SDGs are universal (for all nations - developed, developing and underdeveloped), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level till 2030.

The Agenda 2030 came into effect from 1st January 2016. A set of 231 distinct global indicators were identified by the United Nations for monitoring the progress of SDGs and associated targets. The SDGs are not legally binding but have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries during the next 15 years. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscores the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring 'No One is Left Behind'.

India is committed to implementing the SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. In this effort, towards integrating SDGs into country's on-going national and sub-national policies and programmes, at national level, NITI Aayog has mapped the SDGs with centrally sponsored programmes of concerned Central Ministries/ Departments. Further, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting originally of 306 national indictors along with identified data sources and periodicity following a consultative process with concerned Ministries/ Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders.



NIF is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes. The NIF is the culmination of a series of interaction with data source Ministries/Departments together with UN organizations for adopting/adapting more global indicators and modifying a few national indicators.

Keeping in view the localisation of SDGs, States/UTs are also carrying out similar exercises at states/ UT and District level. Apart from the national targets, states and Union Territories have additional priorities depending on their local context, situations, and priority areas. To meet the global, national, and state/UT level expectations, the State/UT Governments are delegated the task of developing the State/UT Indicator Framework in tune with the NIF.

The UTIF is pertinent towards monitoring UT Government's priorities, schemes, strategy and action plan towards achieving Agenda 2030. Significant progress has been made in the states/ UT of Jammu & Kashmir in recent years with respect to work on SDGs, however it needs to be captured in the form of well-defined indicators. The UT Indicator Framework is evolutionary in nature akin to the National Indicator Framework, where the number and type of indicators have evolved over time. Following a vigorous process , the Jammu & Kashmir UTIF has been developed as a comprehensive framework to align to all the guidelines laid out by the MoSPI. The goal wise detail of indicators, over the years, is given below:



TABLE 1: VARIOUS VERSIONS OF NIF WITH NUMBER OF INDICATORS SOURCE: MOSPI

SDGs	Number of Indicators in National Indicator Framework					
	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	24-Jun
SDG 1 No Poverty	19	21	17	17	17	18
SDG 2 Zero Hunger	19	19	18	19	19	19
SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being	41	42	41	39	39	38
SDG 4 Quality Education	20	19	19	19	19	19
SDG 5 Gender Equality	29	29	29	29	29	31
SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	19	16	16	13	13	13
SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	5	5	5	5	5	5
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	40	32	26	24	24	26
SDG 9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	18	16	17	17	17	16
SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities	7	9	11	11	11	12
SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	16	15	14	13	13	13
SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	17	15	15	15	14	14
SDG 13 Climate Action	4	5	6	6	6	7
SDG 14 Life Below Water	13	11	11	11	11	11
SDG 15 Life on Land	21	16	16	14	14	15
SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18	19	21	21	21	21
SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals	0	13	13	13	12	12
Total Number of Indicators	306	302	295	286	284	290

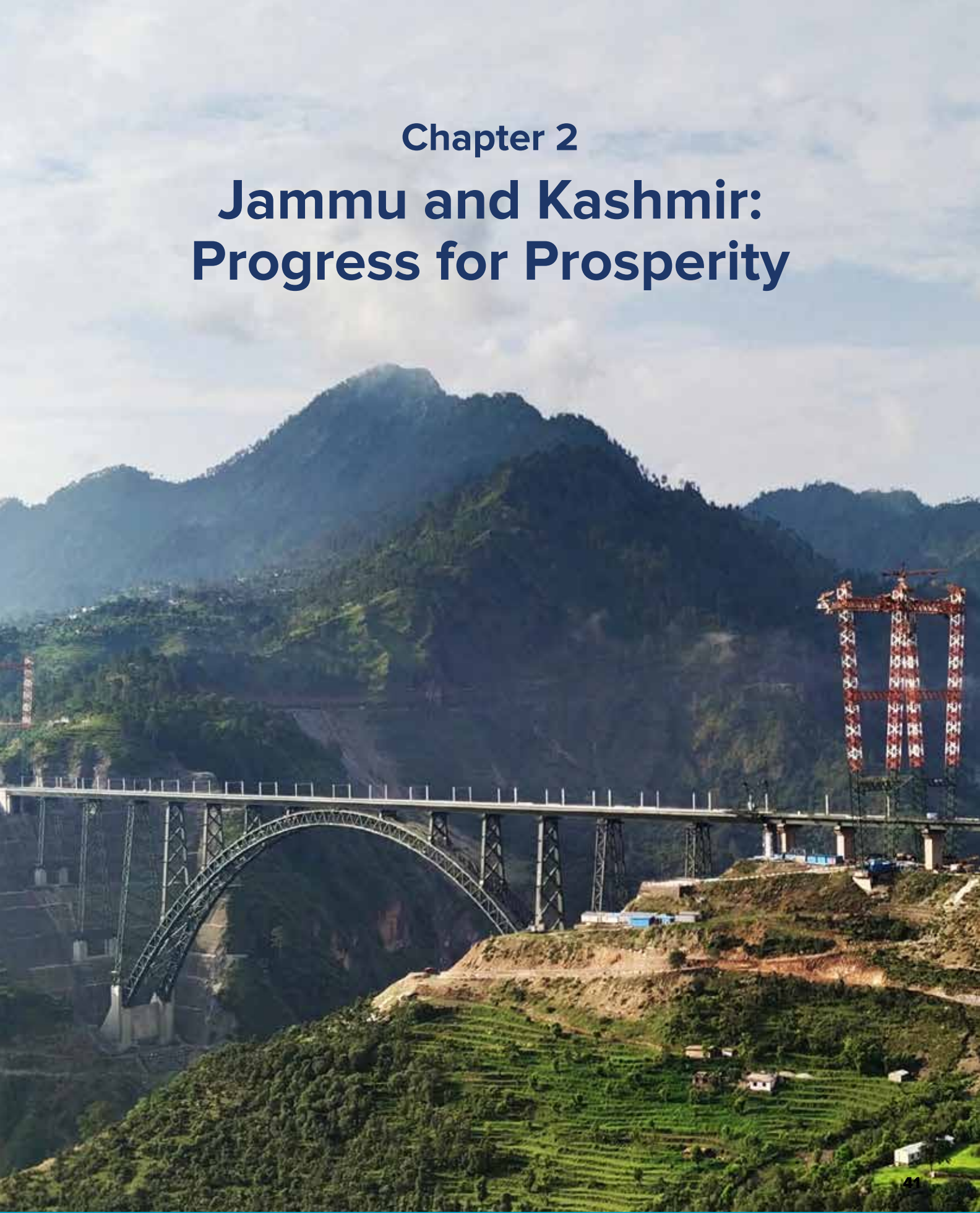
Table 2: Total number of Targets & Indicators in UTIF

SDGs	SDG Name	2020		2022		2023	
		No. of Indicators	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators	No. of Targets
SDG 1	No Poverty	18	5	14 (2)	6	27 (5)	6
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	18 (5)	6	18 (4)	6	25 (12)	6
SDG 3	Health & Well-being	35 (2)	11	34 (4)	12	34 (7)	12
SDG 4	Quality Education	16 (2)	6	19 (3)	7	27 (11)	6
SDG 5	Gender Equality	22 (2)	6	24 (4)	6	22 (4)	6
SDG 6	Water & Sanitation	10	5	10	5	12 (3)	6
SDG 7	Clean Energy	3	2	4	3	11 (5)	3
SDG 8	Economic Growth	26 (2)	11	25 (6)	10	29 (10)	10
SDG 9	Innovation & Infrastructure	5 (1)	3	5 (2)	3	7 (4)	5
SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities	7 (2)	3	7 (3)	3	12 (8)	3
SDG 11	Cities & Communities	8 (1)	5	12 (2)	8	13 (4)	8
SDG 12	Consumption & Production	9 (5)	3	12 (5)	5	12 (6)	5
SDG 13	Climate Action	2 (1)	1	5 (2)	1	5 (2)	2
SDG 15	Life on Land	11	6	11 (3)	6	13 (6)	6
SDG 16	Strong Institutions	16	8	16 (1)	9	16 (1)	8
Total Number of Indicators		**206 (23)**	**81**	**219 (41)**	**90**	**265 (88)**	**92**

Figures in Brackets are UT/State Specific Indicators.

Chapter 2

Jammu and Kashmir: Progress for Prosperity



Introduction

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir captivates with its awe-inspiring landscapes and diverse cultural tapestry. Encompassing the formidable Himalayas, fertile valleys, and tranquil lakes, it holds a distinctive place within the nation's geographical and cultural landscape. It showcases a varied topography, embracing towering mountains, lush valleys, productive plains, and high-altitude deserts, where the grand Himalayas serve as a natural northern boundary, and the Pir Panjal range delineates the demarcation between Jammu region and Kashmir Valley. With a rich and intricate history spanning over a millennia, the region has been witnessing the ebb and flow of numerous empires on its cultural and architectural heritage. Boasting a population of more than 1.2 crore with a literacy rate of 68.31% and a sex ratio of 883 females per 1000 males as per the 2011 census, the Union Territory comprises of diverse ethnicities and religions, including Kashmiris, Dogras, Gujjars, and Bakarwalas, contributing significantly to its cultural tapestry.

Divided into 20 districts under two divisions known as Jammu region and Kashmir valley, the regions exhibits linguistic diversity with languages like Kashmiri, Hindi, Dogri, and Urdu being widely spoken, reflecting the cultural richness of this territory. Agriculture stands as a cornerstone of the economy, with major crops include as rice, wheat, maize, apple, walnuts, saffron, and zaffran.

The captivating beauty and rich historical and cultural heritage of Jammu and Kashmir are complemented by its significant potential for sustainable development. Recognizing this potential, the region has embarked on a dedicated pursuit of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Planning Development & Monitoring Department (PD&MD) of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been designated as the nodal department responsible for monitoring SDG progress within the Union Territory (UT). The UNDP - SDGCC Unit within PD&MD acts as a central hub, coordinating with relevant government departments to ensure effective implementation of the SDG framework. Furthermore, the Government of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir has established a high-level committee for SDG implementation and monitoring. This committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary, comprises administrative secretaries from key departments. Additionally, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been designated as the central agency for compiling data, coordinating efforts, and formulating an action plan to achieve the SDGs. To ensure further coordination within the government, a Nodal Officer has been appointed within the Civil Secretariat specifically for SDG-related matters. Additionally, all administrative departments and district development commissioners have been instructed to develop their own strategies and action plans tailored to their specific areas of responsibility. These plans will guide implementation, monitoring, and ultimately, the successful attainment of the SDGs at all levels.

SDG India Index 2023-24, the fourth edition of the country's principal tool for measuring national and subnational progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) was released on 12 July 2024 by NITI Aayog. As per the SDG India Index 4.0, the UT of Jammu & Kashmir is ranked 2nd among all the Union Territories (UT) in the SDG India Index 2023-2024 with a score of 74 and falls under Frontrunner category. The score is a 8-point increase viz-e-viz 2020-21 which was 66 and has thus retained its "Frontrunner" status. This achievement demonstrates UT's dedication to enhancing its performance and fulfilling the five pillars of the SDGs: people, peace, planet, prosperity, and partnership.

The Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed a significant transformation over the past ten years. This progress has been driven by a steadfast commitment to resident well-being and creation of an enabling environment that empowers individuals to achieve their aspirations. This multi-faceted development has positioned the UT as a key player in India's national development narrative.

The UT has demonstrably delivered on a broad range of goals, encompassing economic growth and social progress. These advancements have propelled Jammu and Kashmir towards becoming a key player in India's overall development trajectory. To gain a deeper understanding of how the UT is continuously evolving as a vital contributor in fulfilling India's Agenda 2030 commitments, a closer examination of specific sectoral development initiatives is necessary as these initiatives have targeted multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) simultaneously thereby contributing significantly towards transformation of Jammu and Kashmir into a prosperous UT.

SECTORAL PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

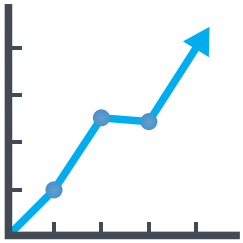
ECONOMIC GROWTH

The Union Territory boasts an estimated GSDP of **Rs. 224226 crore** in 2022-23.





J&K Industrial Policy (2021-30) was notified for encouraging Private Investment and to boost industrial sector in the J&K with an outlay of **Rs 28,400 crores.**



Annual growth rate of **8.7%** as against National Average of **7%** in the year 2022-23.

28%

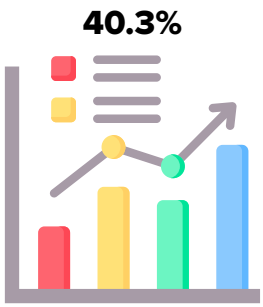


2018-19 to 2022-23.

Tax revenue has **recorded growth** of **28%** from 2018-19 to 2022-23



Under **Ease of doing Business, 341** reform points **(97%)** have been approved by DPIIT. **3226** compliances have been reduced.

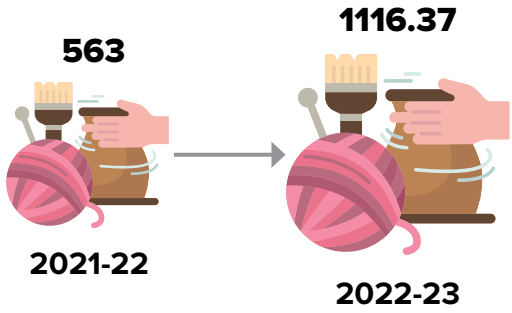


2018-19 to 2022-23

GSDP at current prices has recorded a growth of **40.3%** between 2018-19 to 2022-23.



The existing industrial estates were upgraded, and **46 new industrial** estates are being developed to attract industries and enhance **job opportunities.**



Handloom and Handicraft Exports have increased from Rs. 563 crores in 2021-22 to Rs. 1116.37 Crore in 2022-23.

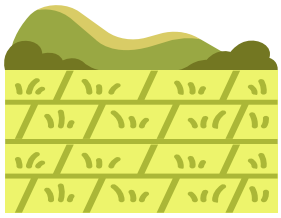


In year **2022-23, 11,091 direct employment** and **5582 indirect employment** were generated



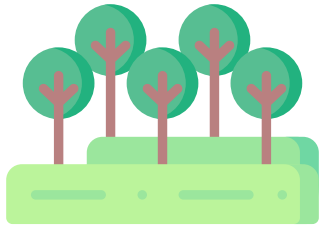
J&K Govt. has received **6528** proposals with expected investment of about **Rs.94,493 Crore** having employment potential of **4.16 lakhs** persons.

AGRICULTURE



Under the **'Holistic Agriculture Development Program (HADP)', 29 projects** focusing on agriculture, horticulture, livestock etc. with an estimated cost of **Rs. 5013 Crores** are being implemented.

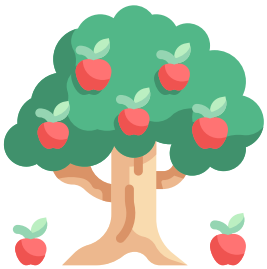
14,374



2019

Area under High/ modified high density **plantation has been increased** by 14,374 Ha since 2019.

2.5 times (454 Ha)



2019

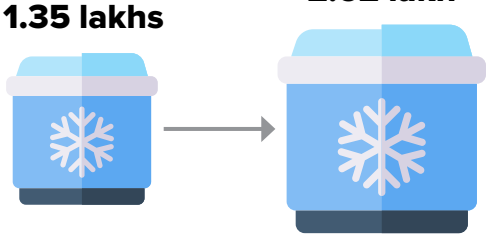
Area under high density **apple plantation has been increased** by 2.5 times (454 Ha) since 2019.

Rs. 2876 crore has been credited directly into bank accounts of **12.68 lakh** eligible farmers under the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)** scheme.



PM Fasal Bima Yojana has been extended from **4 districts** in **2019** to all **20 districts**

1.35 lakhs **2.62 lakh**

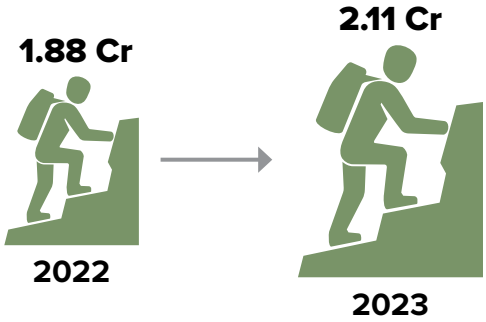


Cold storage capacity enhanced from 1.35 lakhs MTs to 2.62 lakh MTs, to ensure better remuneration to growers.

TOURISM



Tourism sector has been given the status of Industry to attract investment. **Tourism Policy** & **Film Policy** have been operationalised.



Record **1.88 crore tourists visited** the Union Territory in 2022 and **2.11 Cr** recorded during 2023.

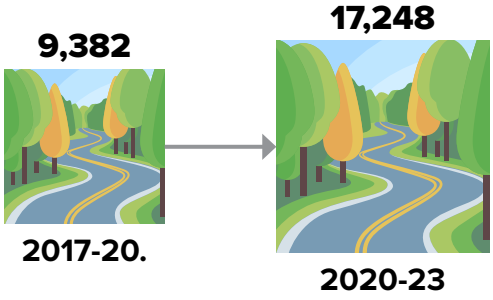


More than **1801 Homestays** with the **bed capacity of 13,130** have been registered.



102 Films/Web series etc shot in **J&K in 2023** under J&K Film Policy.

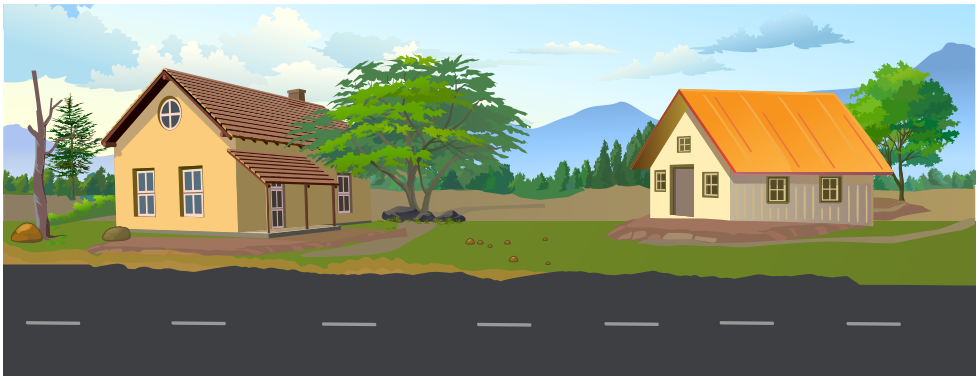
INFRASTRUCTURE



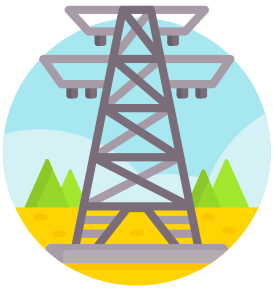
17,248 kms of **road blacktopped** from 2020-23 as against 9,382 kms from 2017-20.



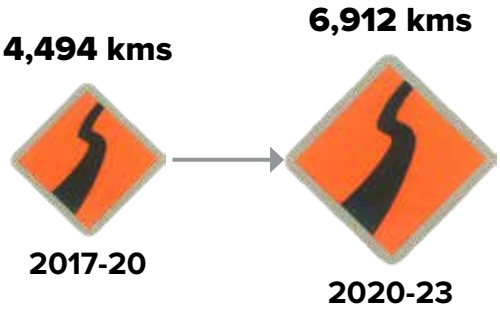
Air passenger movement/Traffic footfall has more than doubled **(2 million to 4.4 million per annum)** at Srinagar Airport.



99% (2118) eligible rural habitations with population over **250 as per 2001** census have been connected under **PMGSY** while the coverage was **86% (1,849) in 2019.**

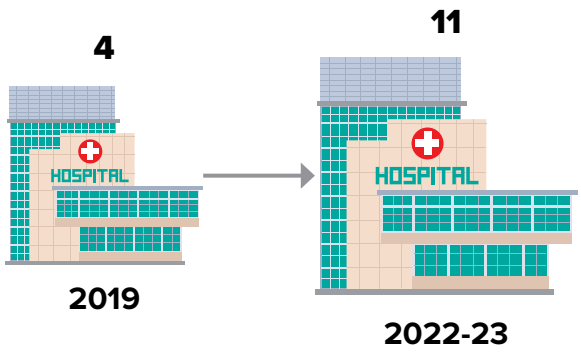


18 Transmission projects and **175 Distribution** projects have been completed.



6,912 kms of road length constructed under **PMGSY** from **2020-23** as against **4,494 kms** in **2017-20.**

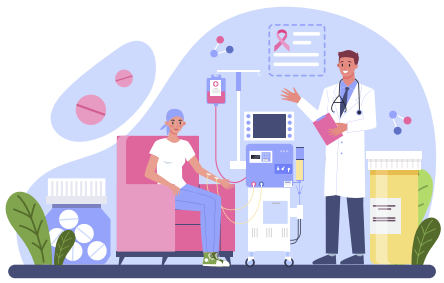
HEALTH



Medical college increased
from 4 in 2019 to 11 in 2022-23.

Under **AB-PMJAY SEHAT, 83.55 lakh e-cards** have been generated and **11.18 lakh** treatments have been provided.

3008 Health and Wellness Centre besides **270 Jan Ashudi Kendras** have been established.



2 State Cancer Institutions
have been made operationalised
since 2019

EDUCATION

233 schools approved for upgradation in phase-I under **PM SHRI SCHEME.**



51 new degree colleges have been established for providing access to un-served areas with focus to improve **GER/ GPI.**



46,000 (48%) out of school children mainstreamed into schooling system



1.21 lakh students from class **9th to 12th** enrolled invocational course from 2022 - 23.

J&K has recorded improvement in **National Achievement Survey (NAS)** on learning outcomes, from ranking of **17th in 2017 to 6th in 2022**



Atal Tinkering Labs have been provided in **127 schools** of the **UT after 2019.**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Government is covering **18.70 lakhs** Rural households by providing **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under JJM.**

76% (14.34 lakh) Rural households have been provided functional tap connections till March 2024. The Coverage has been increased from **5.78 lakh** tap connections in **2019.**

प्रधान मंत्री
आवास योजना-ग्रामीण
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

3.37 lakh houses sanctioned under **PMAY(G), 1.87 lakhs (56%) houses** have been completed. as compared to **17,300 (5 %) houses** were completed prior to 2019.

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

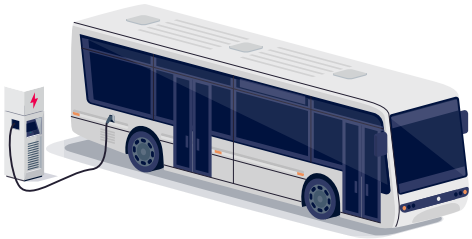
Under **Swachh Bharat Mission, 100% villages** have obtained ODF plus status including **45% plastic free** Panchayats.

3336 Amrit Serovars have been completed under the Amrit Serovar Mission.

HimaYat
Helping Youth Achieve

Under **Mission HIMAYAT, 32,530 youths** have been trained, out of which **16,039 youths** have been placed.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT



166 e-buses have been delivered. **34 more** are being operationalised.

प्रधान मंत्री
आवास योजना-ग्रामीण
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

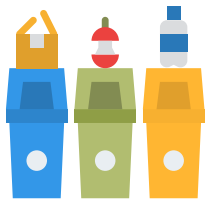
47,060 houses have been Geo tagged under **PMAY(U)** against which **20,596 (44%) houses** have been completed.



100% wards are covered for **door-to-door** waste collection under **SBM-U.**



J&K has **achieved 100 % ODF plus** status which was **50-60% in 2019.**



23 Waste Management Centres are functional in the UT.

SOCIAL WELFARE

25 lakh families (98.14 lakh beneficiaries) are currently covered under **NFSA.**

Free ration is being distributed under **PMGKAY to 16.62 lakh** households covering **66.51 lakh** beneficiaries



8.44 lakhs eligible beneficiaries are provided with pensionary benefits **(old age, widow, disability)**



4,472 scooties have been distributed to persons with locomotor disability during **last 2 year.**

Data of 8.06 lakh beneficiaries have been uploaded on **POSHAN Tracker** including **7.86 lakh Aadhaar verified.**

GOVERNANCE



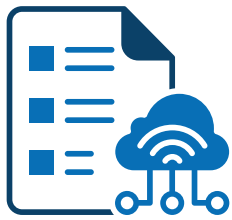
100% Digitization and **Aadhar Seeding of Ration Cards** has been achieved.



From **65 to 1120** services have been **made online,** integrated with various platforms.



J&K has put in place Integrated Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System **(JKIGRAMS) -** achieving **97%** disposal rate**.**



Digitization of Revenue Records and Maps is in finalization stage.

- Scanning of Legacy has acheived **100% (8.51 Crore** Documents & **55216 Maps).**
- **96.63%** achievement in digitization of Jamabandi records as **6623** villages out of **6854** is completed.
- **92.70% = 6328/6826** the total geographical maps have been digitized.

WAY FORWARD

1

Prioritize attracting investments in key sectors like tourism, MSME, rural development, promote industrial growth, and invest in research and development.

2

Integrate technological solutions across various sectors and prioritize infrastructural development in transportation, energy, and communication.

3

Address development disparities among various regions within J&K through focused interventions.

4

Foster and promote multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector to achieve desired results in areas of key importance and develop comprehensive strategies and robust policy frameworks for each of the key area.

5

Continuously monitor progress, identify gaps, and adapt strategies based on current data and ground feedback.

6

Promote public awareness and community engagement to ensure ownership, achievement, and sustainability of SDG initiatives.

CONCLUSION

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir has demonstrably undertaken a significant transformation journey over the past decade. This progress is underpinned by a steadfast commitment to well being of the citizens and creation of an enabling environment that empowers individuals to achieve their aspirations. This multi-pronged development strategy has positioned Jammu and Kashmir as a front runner in India's national development narrative.

The UT's achievements encompasses a broad range of economic and social development goals, including robust economic growth, improved agricultural productivity, a flourishing tourism sector, and enhanced infrastructure development. Furthermore, the UT has made significant strides in social welfare initiatives, educational access, and governance reforms.

Going forward, the focus should be on attracting further investment in key sectors, fostering technological advancements, and prioritizing infrastructural development. Addressing regional disparities within J&K and promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships will be critical in achieving long-term sustainability. Continuous monitoring, data-driven decision making, and community engagement will ensure the continued success of Jammu and Kashmir's development trajectory.

By effectively implementing these strategies, Jammu and Kashmir is well-positioned to not only achieve the SDGs but also emerge as a model for inclusive and sustainable development within India.






भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान जम्मू
JAMMU



Chapter 3
SDG PROGRESS







SDG 1
No Poverty,
End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.



SDG 1 'No Poverty', is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The goal is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030. Poverty has many dimensions, but its causes include unemployment, social exclusion, and high vulnerability of certain populations to disasters, diseases and other phenomena which prevent them from being productive. Poverty also affects access to basic services, such as food, water, sanitation, health, education, and social protection. Poverty is a challenge which is often linked to inequality and social exclusion.

Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges before the mankind. One should not forget that the extreme deprivation is not just about wellbeing and opportunity, it is a question of survival also.

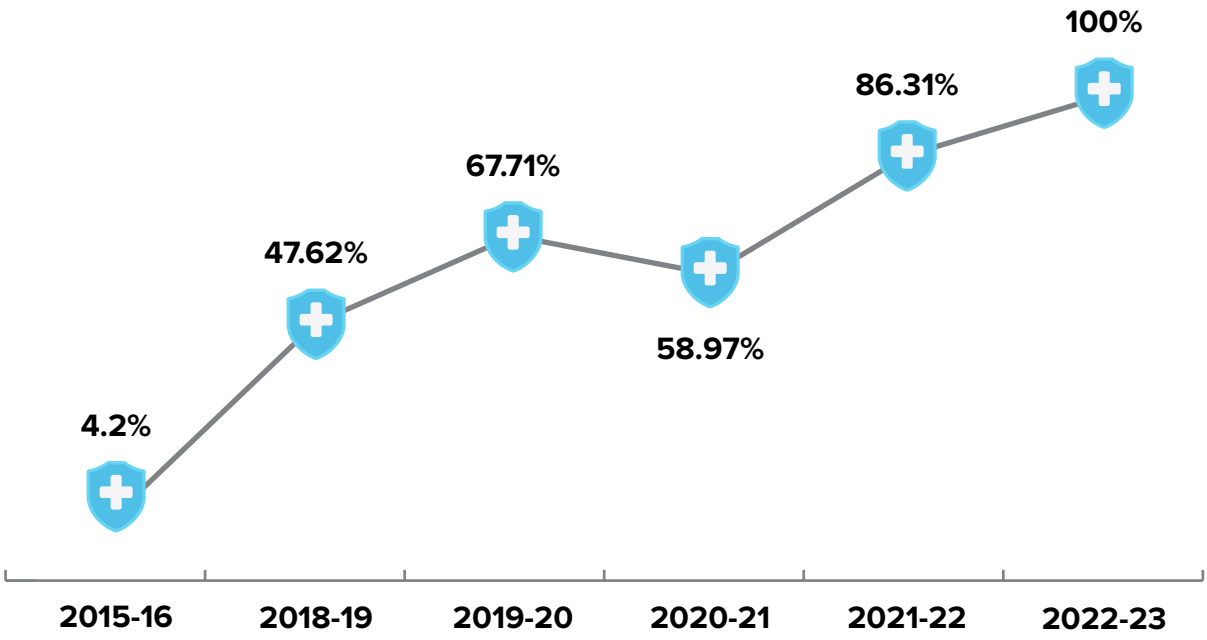
Government of India has launched a multi-pronged strategy to eradicate poverty in all its forms. Due to multidimensional nature of poverty, the government is implementing a number of welfare schemes in the area of nutrition, health, education, housing, drinking water, sanitation, skill development, social protection etc. The schemes such as NREGA, MGNREGA, PMAY, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY), Ujjwala Yojna, Swatch Bharat Abhiyan are few to mention which are being effectively implemented in the UT of J&K. The sustained economic growth has been instrumental in reducing the poverty over the years.

The UN has defined 6 targets for SDG 1. A total of 27 indicators, including 5 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

The fulfilment of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) necessitates the active participation of citizens. This involves heeding the call to prioritize local businesses and products ('Vocal for Local') and actively supporting measures that foster inclusive economic growth and the reduction of multidimensional poverty. To assess Jammu and Kashmir's progress towards SDG 1, the following graphs and charts provide an indicative overview of the region's performance.

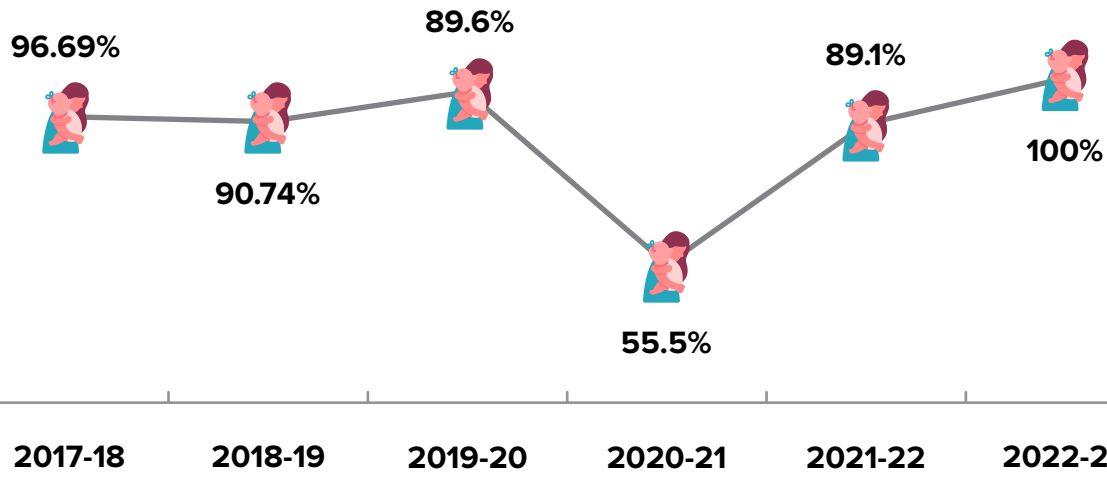
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 1

There has been a substantial increase in the percentage of households with any usual member covered under any health insurance from 4.2% in 2015-16 to 100% in 2022-23.



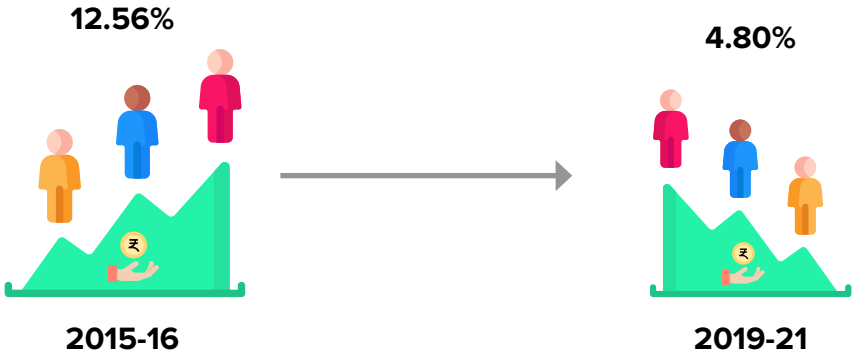
Percentage of Households with any usual member covered by a Health Insurance.

The coverage and delivery of benefits under PMMVY have reached 100% of the eligible population as depicted in the graph below.



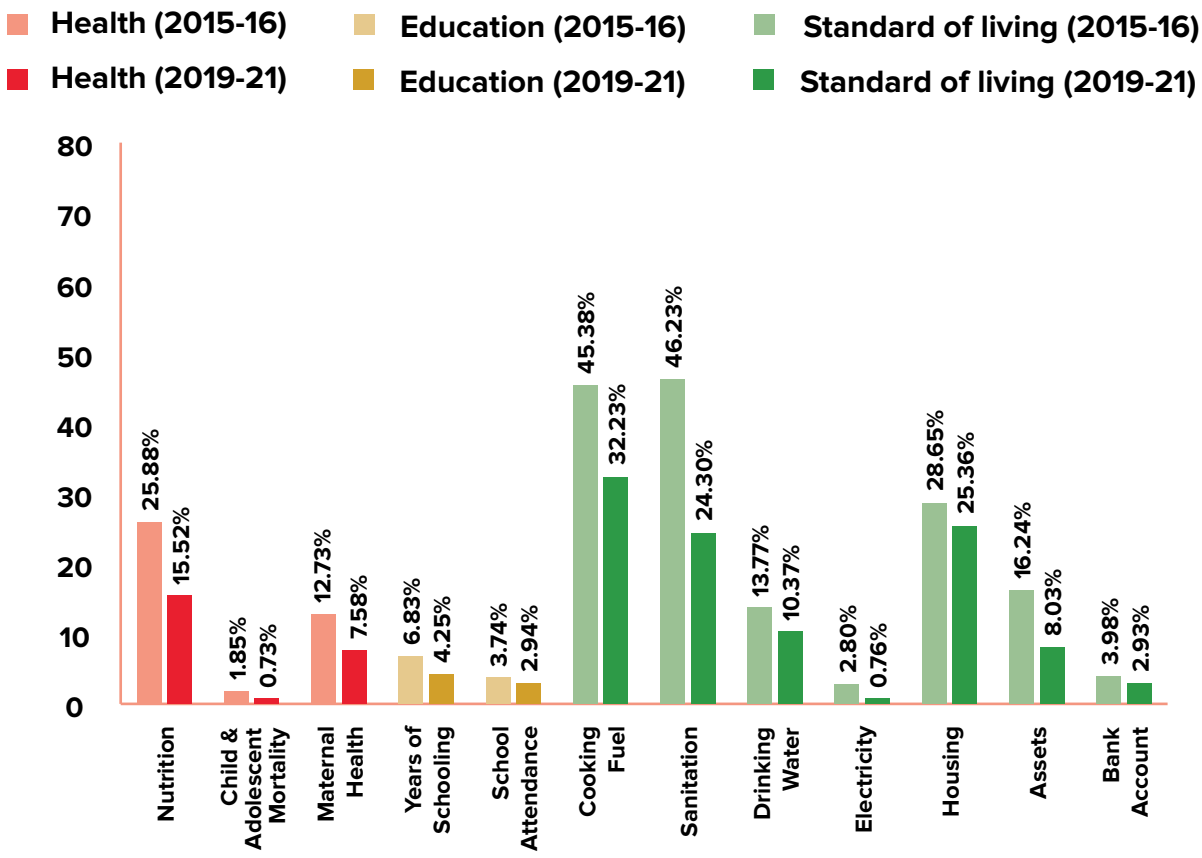
Out of total eligible population receiving Social Protection Benefits under PMMVY

Jammu and Kashmir's Multidimensional poverty Headcount ratio reduced from 12.56% in 2015-16 to 4.80% in 2019-21 indicated in the chart below.



Jammu & Kashmir's MPI Headcount Ratio

The below graph shows how Jammu and Kashmir has performed in several indicators of MPI over the years



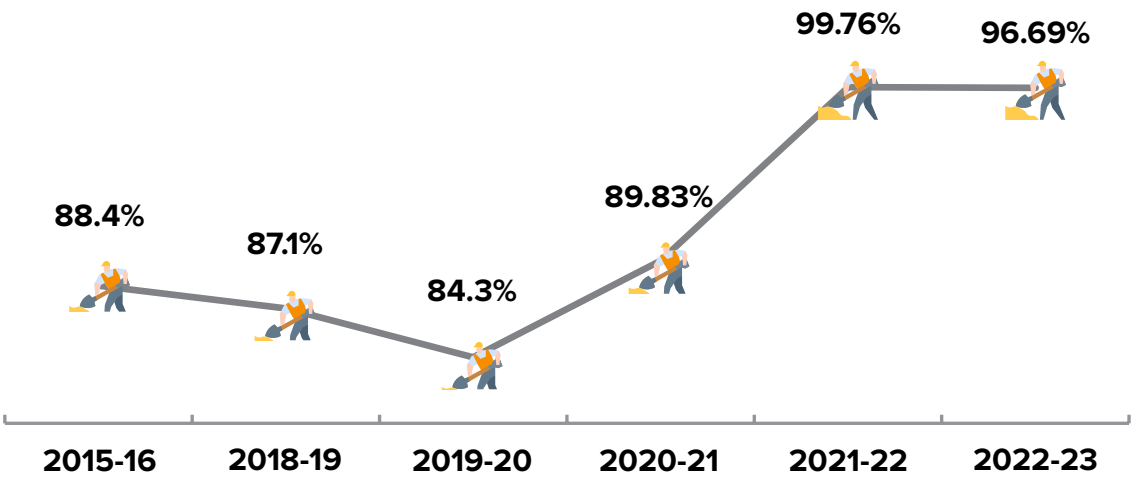
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator

10,44,860

number of people lifted out of poverty.

The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has shown a steadfast commitment in lifting people from Multidimensional poverty or extreme poverty as a result 10,44,860 people have come out of extreme poverty.

There has been a substantial growth in the percentage of employment offered against demanded as depicted in the graph below.



Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has demonstrably achieved significant progress towards the critical objective of eradicating poverty in all its forms. The substantial increase in health insurance coverage, full delivery of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) benefits, and a notable reduction in multidimensional poverty paint a promising picture. However, sustained efforts are necessary to ensure this progress continues and reaches all segments of the population. Continued focus on fostering inclusive economic growth through initiatives like 'Vocal for Local', supporting local businesses, and strategically implementing targeted social welfare schemes will be crucial in further alleviating poverty and ensuring the well-being of all citizens in the region. By prioritizing these actions, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 1 and creating a more equitable and prosperous future for its people.





SDG 2
Zero Hunger

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



SDG 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, ensuring that all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, have sufficient nutritious food throughout the year. The goal is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. Hunger and malnutrition are major challenges for human development and well-being, as they affect health, education, productivity, equality and social justice.

It also aims to double agricultural productivity by 2030 and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment. The role of measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers, and creating equal access to land, technology and markets is central to eradication of hunger and food security. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity.

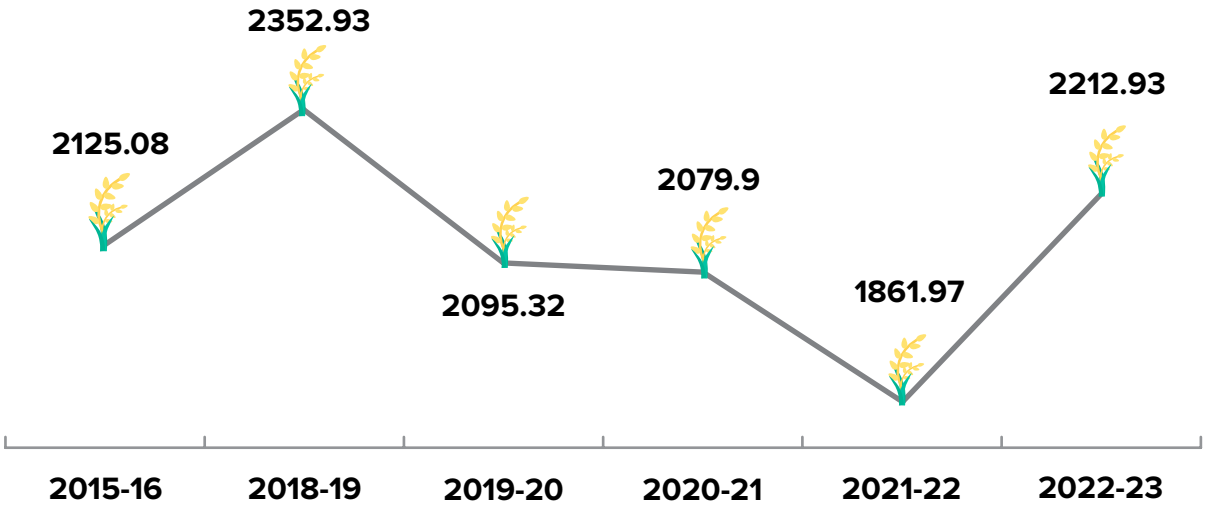
A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government of India to ensure food for all including the largest food security program in the world namely the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. The stress on sustainable agriculture may be observed from the fact that one of the missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). In the UT, NFSA, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme; have been well implemented to achieve the target of Zero Hunger.

This Goal has 6 targets to measure the availability of food, improvement in nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture. A total of 25 indicators, including 12 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified to measure and monitor the progress on these targets at UT level.

Addressing hunger and ensuring food security for all is a crucial aspect of achieving SDG 2. In the context of Jammu and Kashmir, minimizing food waste, enhancing agricultural productivity, improving soil quality, and prioritizing farmer well-being are critical strategies to realize this goal. The following graphs and charts provide an overview of Jammu and Kashmir's performance in SDG 2, offering insights into the region's progress towards achieving food security and sustainable agricultural practices.

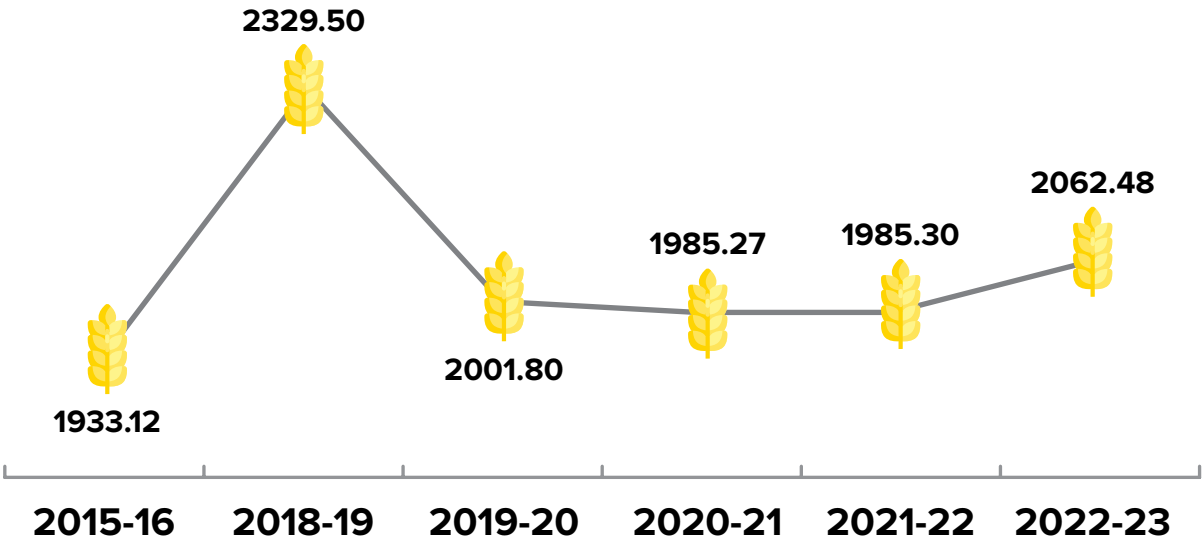
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 2

There has been a gradual increase in the production of wheat in the UT from 2125.08 kg/hectare in 2015-16 to 2212.93 kg/hectare in 2022-23 with productivity of rice peaking in the year 2018-19 at 2352.93 kg/hectare.



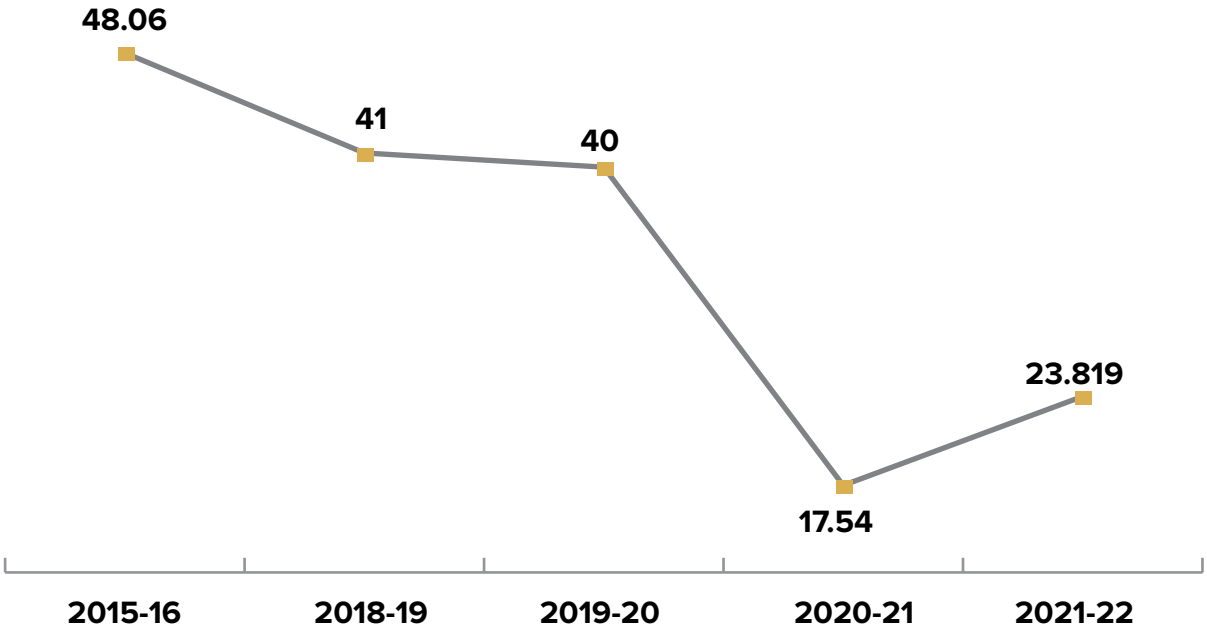
Agriculture Productivity (in kg per Hectare) – Rice

There has been a gradual increase in the production of wheat in the UT from 1933.12 kg/hectare in 2015-16 to 2062.48 kg/hectare in 2022-23 with productivity peaking in the year 2018-19 at 2329.5 kg/hectare.



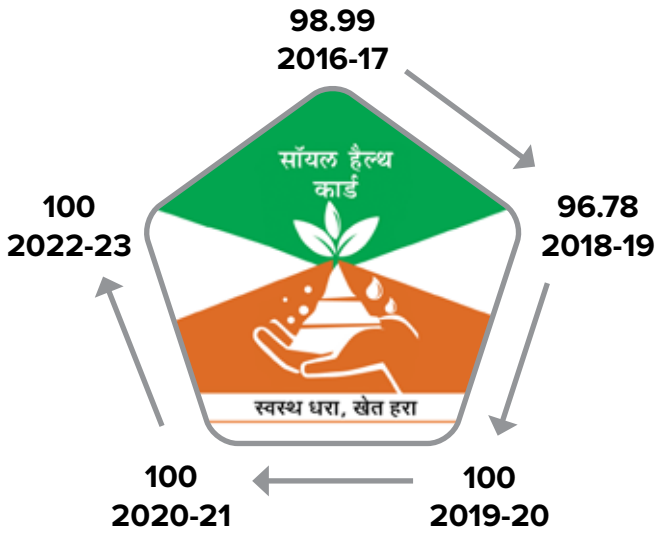
Agricultural productivity (in kg per Hectare) – Wheat

With 48.06 quintal of saffron production in 2015-16, UT achieved its highest production of saffron but subsequently witnessed a fall in productivity, UT registered 23.819 quintal of saffron production in 2022 – 23.



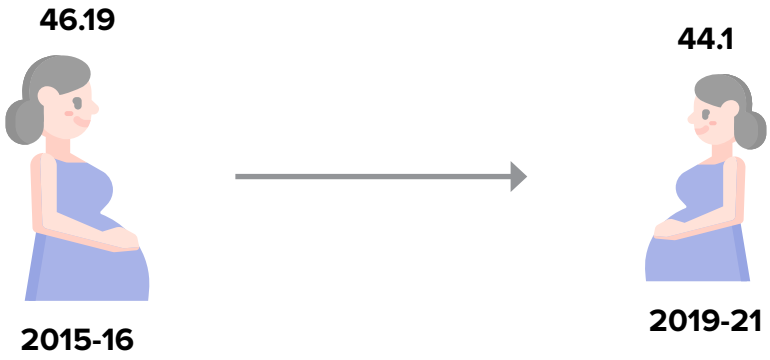
Saffron production in the UT in Quintal (CWT)

The UT has achieved 100% coverage under the Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme thereby issuing soil health card to 100% farmers.



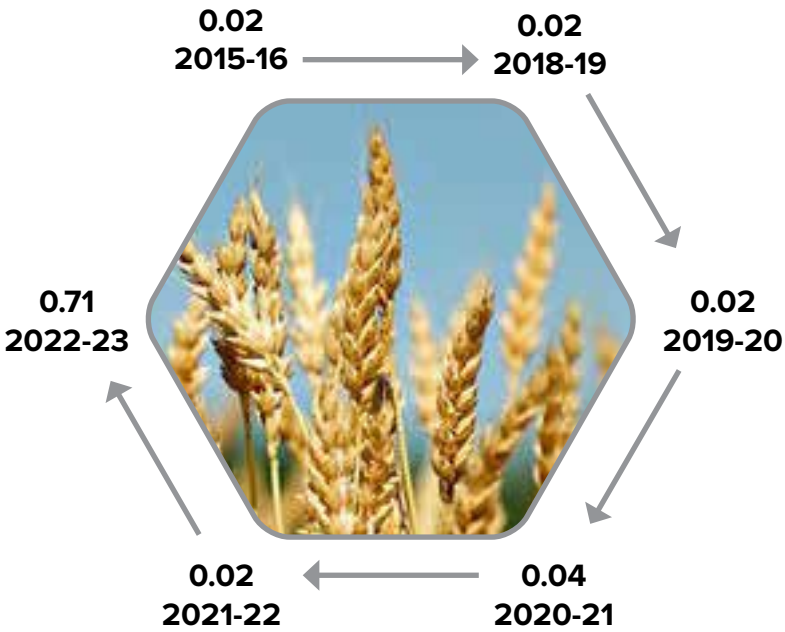
Percentage of Farmers Issued Soil Health Card

The UT has witnessed a gradual decline in prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women in the age group of 15 – 49 years, from 46.19% in 2015 – 16 to 44.1% in 2019 – 21.



Reduction in percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11g/dl)

The share of organic farming in total agriculture in the UT is continuously increasing and currently stands at 0.71%.



Net Area Under Organic Farming in percentage

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has demonstrated a commitment towards achieving SDG 2 through various initiatives. The gradual increase in agricultural productivity, particularly in wheat and rice, alongside 100% coverage under the Soil Health Card scheme, signifies a focus on sustainable agricultural practices. The UT's efforts in tackling hunger are also evident in the successful implementation of schemes like NFSA, ICDS, and Mid-Day Meal. However, challenges remain, as evident by the decline in saffron production and the continued prevalence of anemia among pregnant women. To ensure long-term success in achieving SDG 2, Jammu and Kashmir should prioritize further improvements in saffron cultivation, strengthen its focus on promoting balanced nutrition, and explore avenues to expand organic farming practices. By addressing these areas and fostering continued collaboration with the central government, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards a future free from hunger and malnutrition.





SDG 3

Good Health and Well Being

Ensure healthy life and promote well-being for all at all ages.



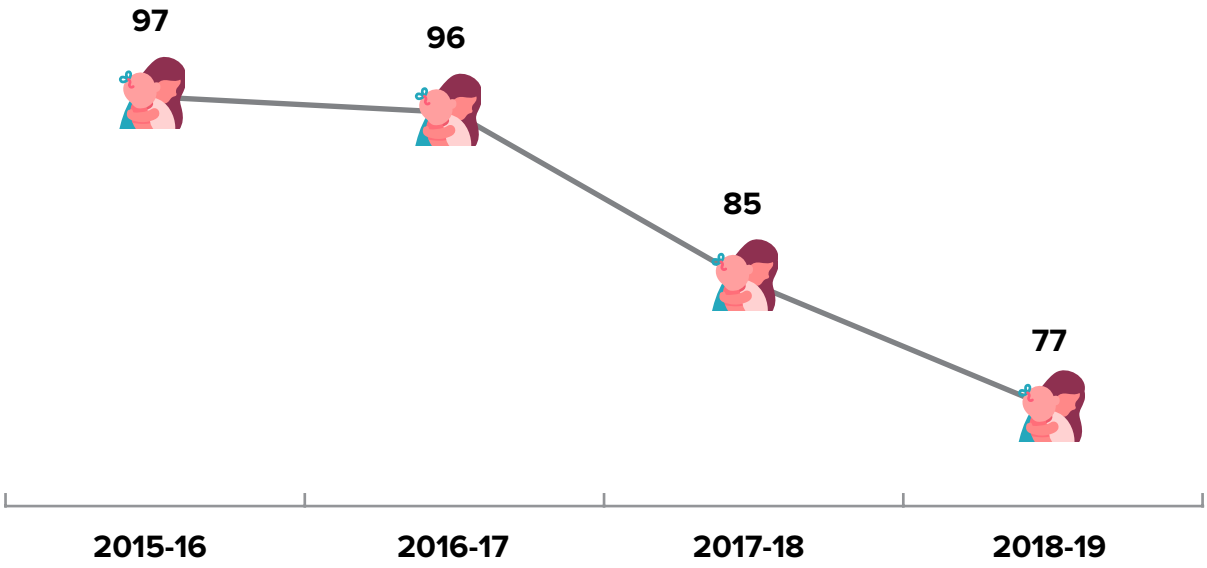
SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. Good health and well-being are essential for leading a fulfilling and productive life. It addresses all major health priorities, including communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; reproductive, maternal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

The policies of Government of India on health sector aim to provide universal health services at affordable prices. Government interventions have led to reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality as well as under-five mortality. Government health policies and infrastructure have shown remarkable resilience in handling of the pandemic. In fighting with COVID-19, the technology driven initiatives like Aarogya Setu app have been very helpful in contact tracing, syndromic mapping and self-assessment. In the UT of J&K, some initiatives have really performed well such as, Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), NHM, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyaan).

This Goal has 12 targets to measure various health parameters like Infant Mortality Rate, immunization coverage, performance of ICDS and overall well being of the population. A total of 34 indicators, including 7 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified to measure and monitor the progress on these targets at UT level. In the changing landscape of health challenges and in aftermath of COVID-19, it has increasingly become important for the Governments to focus on the health and well being of its denizens. Infographics reflect on the progress of Jammu and Kashmir with respect to SDG 3.

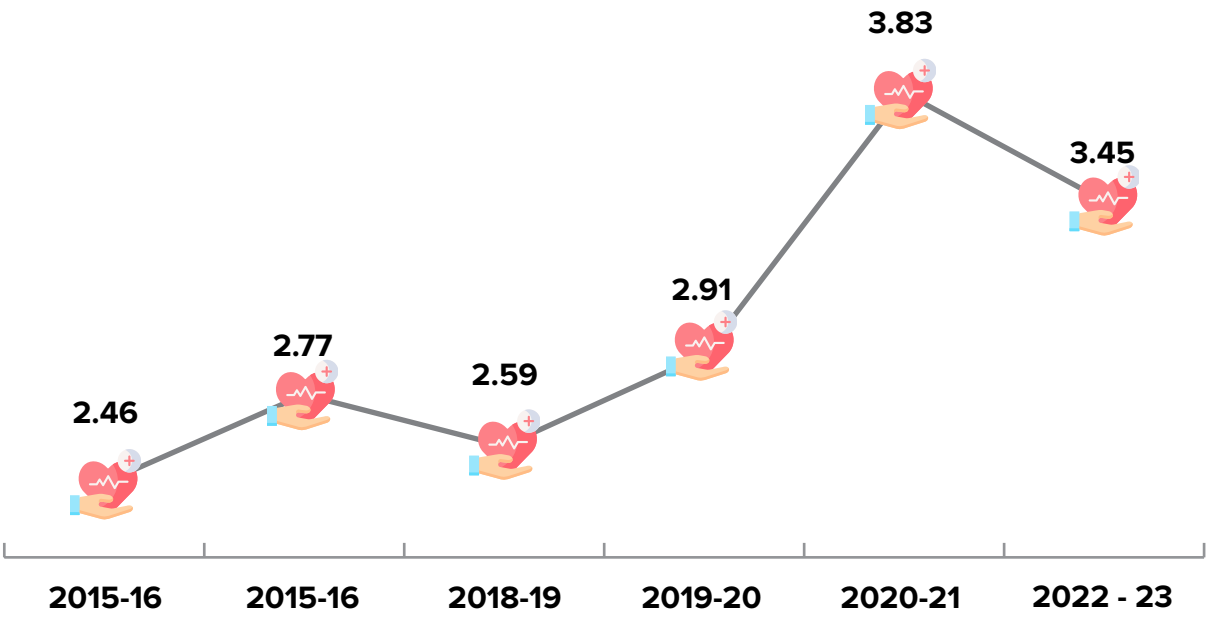
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 3

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has reduced significantly from 97 per lakh population in 2015 – 16 to 77 per lakh population in 2018 – 19.



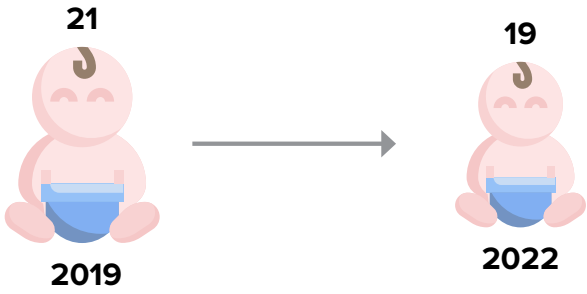
Maternal Mortality Ratio

The percentage of Government spending on health sector in the GDP of UT has gradually increased from 2.46 in 2015 – 16 to 3.45 in 2022 – 23.



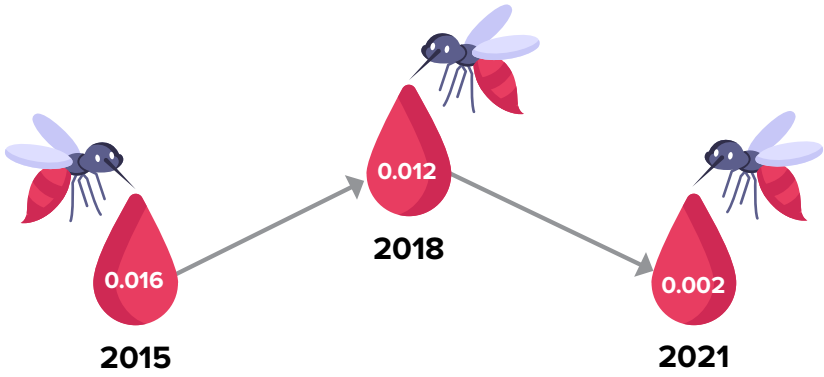
Percentage of government spending in health sector to GDP

Under-Five mortality rate has marginally reduced from 21 per lakh infant population in 2019 to 19 per lakh infant population in 2022.



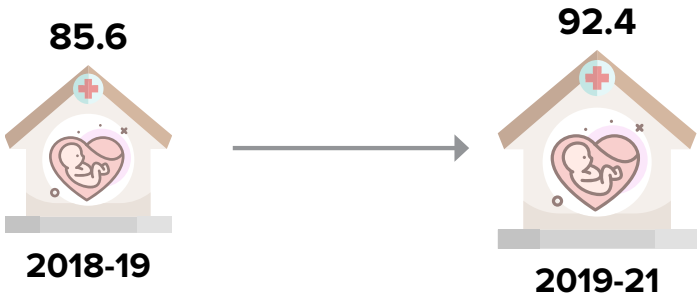
Under-Five Mortality Rate

The prevalence of malaria in the UT has reduced over the years and now stands at a negligible 0.002%.



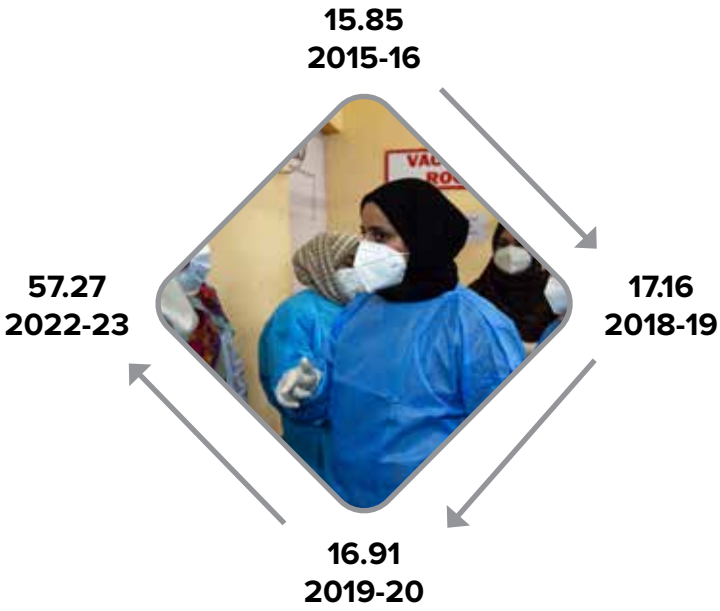
Rate of incidence of Malaria

In 2019 - 2021 institutional delivery accounted for 92.4% of the total deliveries as compared to 85.6% in 2018 – 19.



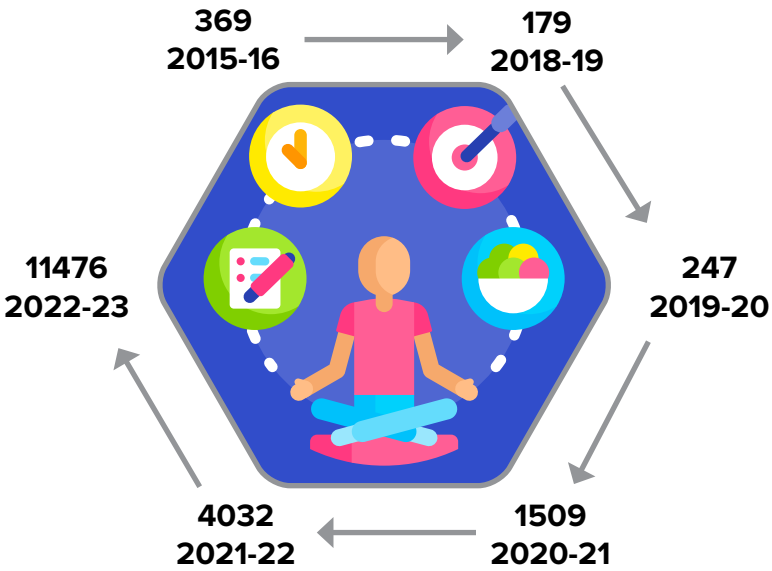
Percentage of institutional deliveries/birth

The UT has witnessed a surge in density of health workers per 10,000 population from 15.85 in 2015 – 16 to 57.27 in 2022-23.



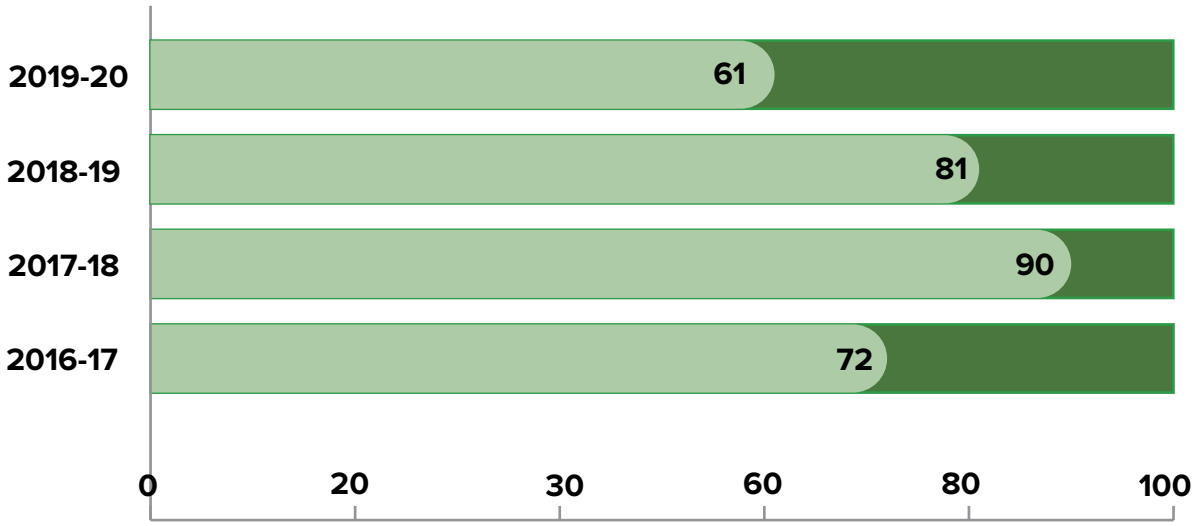
Health Worker Density

The Deaddiction drive in the UT has seen significant progress with treatment of 11,476 cases in the year 2022 – 23 as compared to 369 cases in the year 2015 – 16.



Number of persons who have undergone treatment in de-addiction centers

The UT is progressing towards achieving the goal of eliminating TB by 2025 by drastically bringing the cases down from 72 per lakh in 2016 - 17 to 61 per lakh in 2019 - 20



Tuberculosis Incidence Per 1,00,000 Population

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has demonstrated a resolute commitment to achieving SDG 3, ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages. Initiatives like Ayushman Bharat and Janani Suraksha Yojana have demonstrably improved maternal health outcomes, with significant reductions in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and a rise in institutional deliveries. The UT's focus on expanding healthcare infrastructure is evident in the increased density of health workers and government spending on health. Furthermore, the impressive progress made in tackling public health challenges like malaria and TB indicates a robust healthcare system.

However, the battle for good health is continuous. While Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has shown a marginal decline, further efforts are needed to ensure every child reaches their full potential. Additionally, the rise in de-addiction cases highlights the need for continued focus on preventive measures and promoting healthy lifestyles.

By prioritizing evidence-based interventions, fostering community engagement in healthcare initiatives, and leveraging technology for improved service delivery, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 3. This will not only ensure a healthier population but also contribute to a more productive and prosperous future for the UT.




GOVT. EMERGEN
VIJAYP
BLOCK RAMGARH
VEHICLEADES
Hi-Choice
Royal Choice


ICY HOSPITAL
PUR
H, DISTT. SAMBA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

SDG 4
Quality Education

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



SDG 4 refers to the educational system and approach that provides students with the knowledge, skills and competencies which are essential for their personal development, future careers, and active participation in society. Affording the opportunity of quality education is basic to improving people's lives and their sustainable development. SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

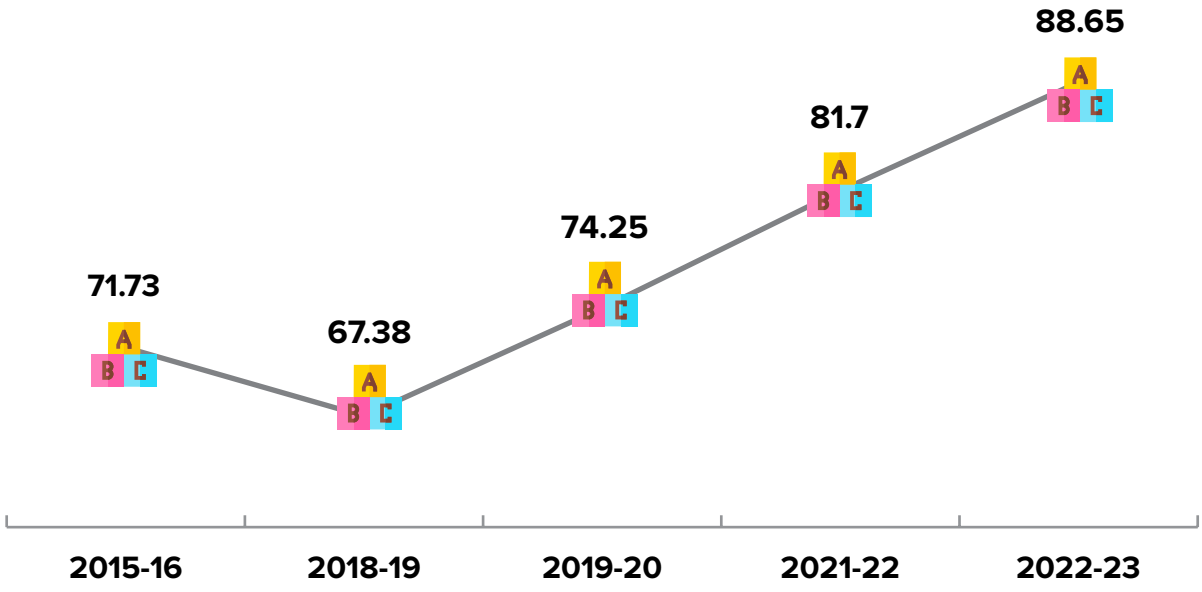
India has made significant progress in improving school infrastructure, increasing enrolment of students, and improving the level of gender parity. The Right to Education (RTE) Act makes education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 years and ensures free and compulsory education. The coverage of education is constantly increasing across the country. A lot of emphasis has also been given to the skill development initiative and vocational education. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Scholarship Portal (NSP) and Mid-Day Meal Prgramme are some of the initiatives which are doing well for the UT of J&K.

This goal has 6 targets to measure the inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities. A total of 27 indicators, including 11 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to monitor the progress on these targets.

Education is the cornerstone of a progressive society and the most important tool in eradicating poverty and inequality. An educated society paves the way for an equitable future. In the ever changing landscape of education with digitization playing a pivotal role in attaining the desired outcomes it is imperative to create a balance between the just use of technology and learning methodologies. The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has made a significant progress towards attaining the targets of SDG 4 as depicted in the snapshot below

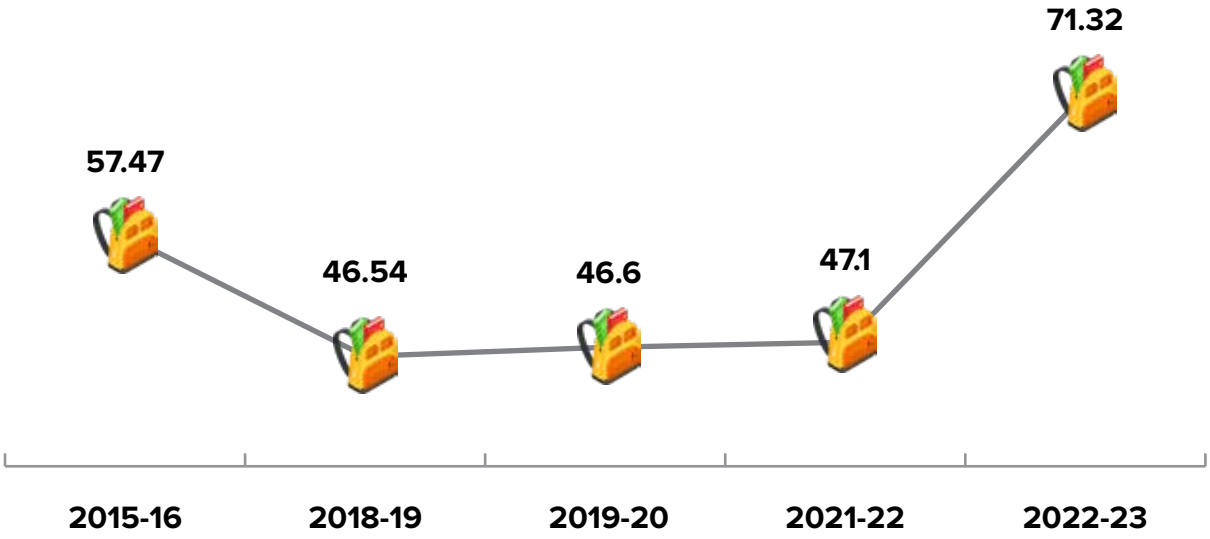
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 4

The UT has registered a NER of 88.65 in primary education in 2022-23 as compared to 71.73 in 2015 – 16.



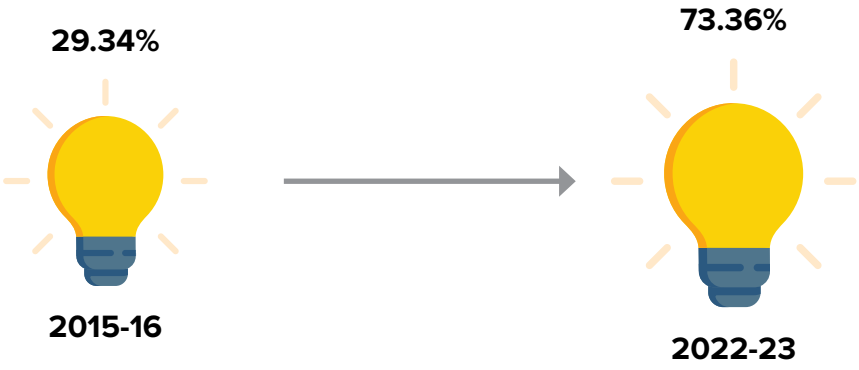
Primary Education Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

The UT has registered a NER of 71.32 in upper primary education in 2022 – 23 as compared to 57.47 in 2015 – 16.



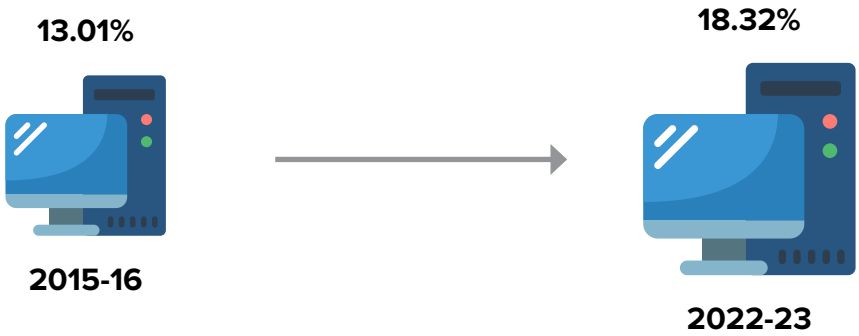
Upper primary education net enrolment ratio (NER)

In 2022 – 23, 73.36% of the total schools have been electrified as compared to 29.34% in 2015 – 16.



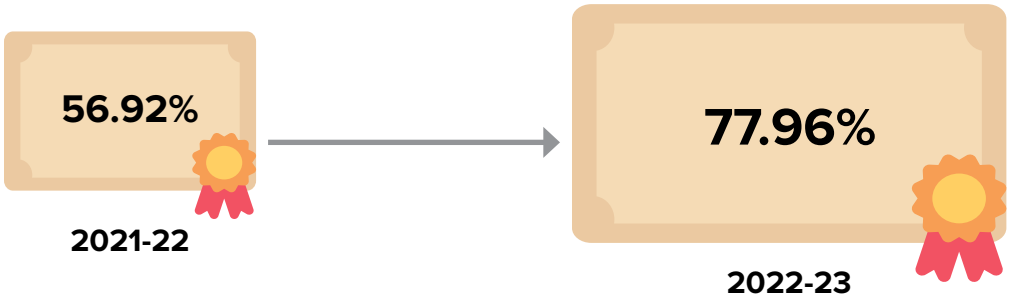
Schools with access to electricity

The UT has witnessed a gradual increase in access to computers in schools from 13.01% in 2015 – 16 to 18.32% in 2022 – 23.



Schools with access to computers for pedagogical purpose

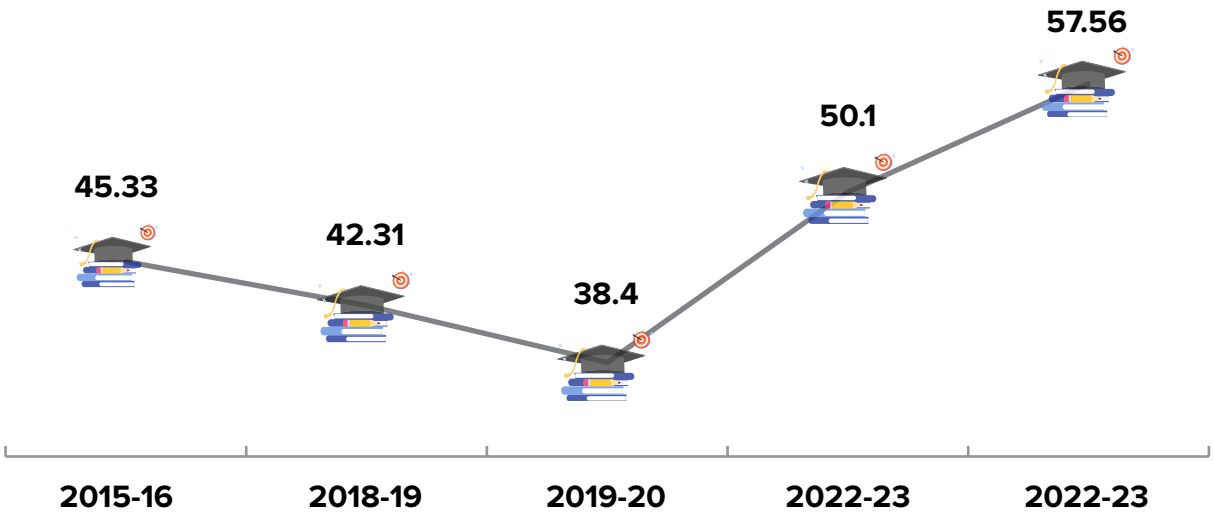
The UT has been able to achieve a completion rate of 77.96% at graduation level for non-professional courses as compared to 56.92% in 2021 – 22.



Completion Rate at Graduation level for non-professional courses

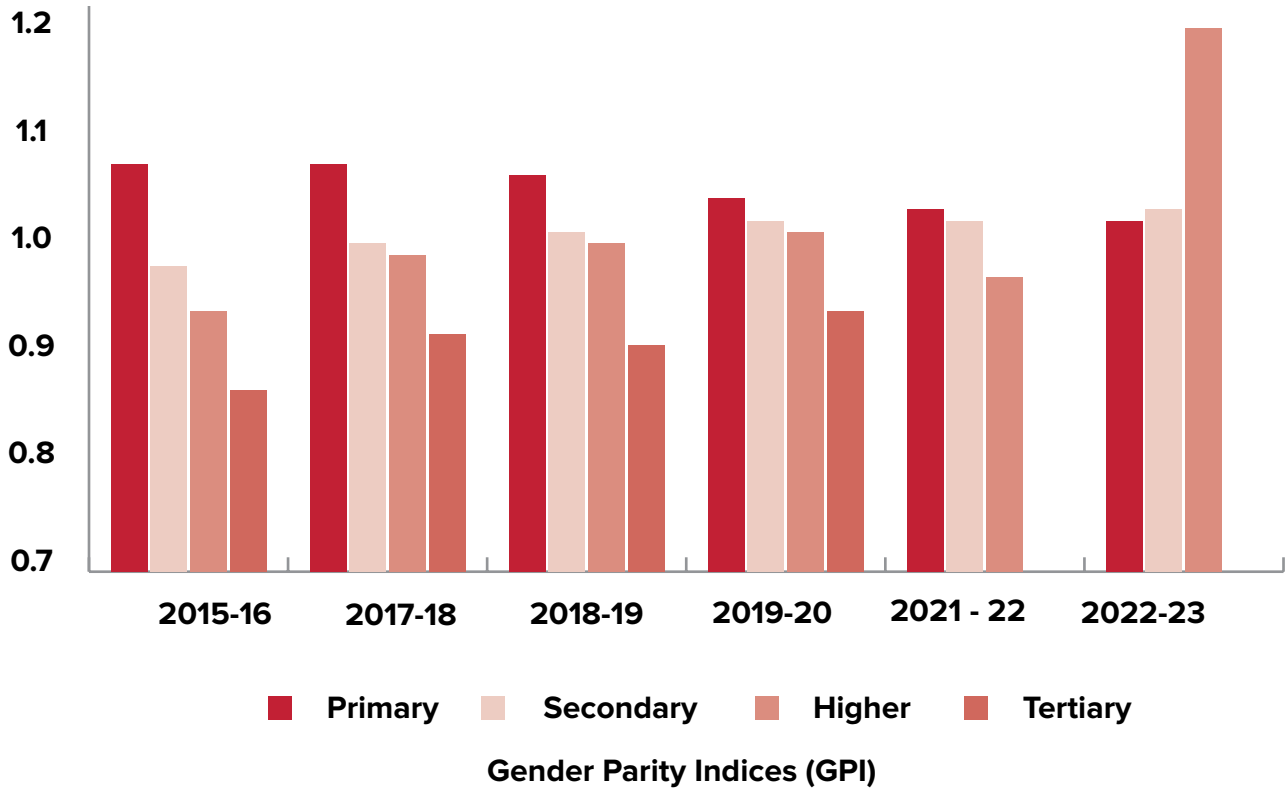
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The UT has been able to achieve GER of 57.56% in 2022 - 23 as compared to 45.33% in 2015 – 16.



Higher Education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The chart depicts the improvement in gender parity index of the UT.



CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has exhibited commendable progress towards achieving SDG 4, which focuses on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all. The UT has demonstrably improved access to education, as evidenced by the significant rise in Net Enrollment Rates (NER) across primary and upper primary sections. Furthermore, the substantial increase in the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) indicates a growing commitment to higher education.

However, ensuring educational equity remains an ongoing pursuit. While the Gender Parity Index has shown improvement, continued efforts are necessary to bridge the gap completely. Additionally, increasing access to technology within schools holds the potential to further enhance learning outcomes.

By prioritizing initiatives that address these remaining challenges, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 4. This will not only empower individuals but also contribute to the UT's long-term social and economic development. A well-educated populace is essential for building a more inclusive, prosperous, and knowledge-based society.




GOVT SECONDARY SCHOOL ZEHAMPORA
ZONE. BONIYAR
DISTRICT BARAMULLA
ESTT. 1944



SDG 5
Gender Equality
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.



SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. It ensures equal rights, opportunities, and treatment for all individuals, irrespective of their gender. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but also is crucial for sustainable future of societies. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will achieve sustainable economies and will benefit societies and humanity at large. SDG 5 intents to ensure end to all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere. It is vital to give women equal rights on land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and to technology and the internet.

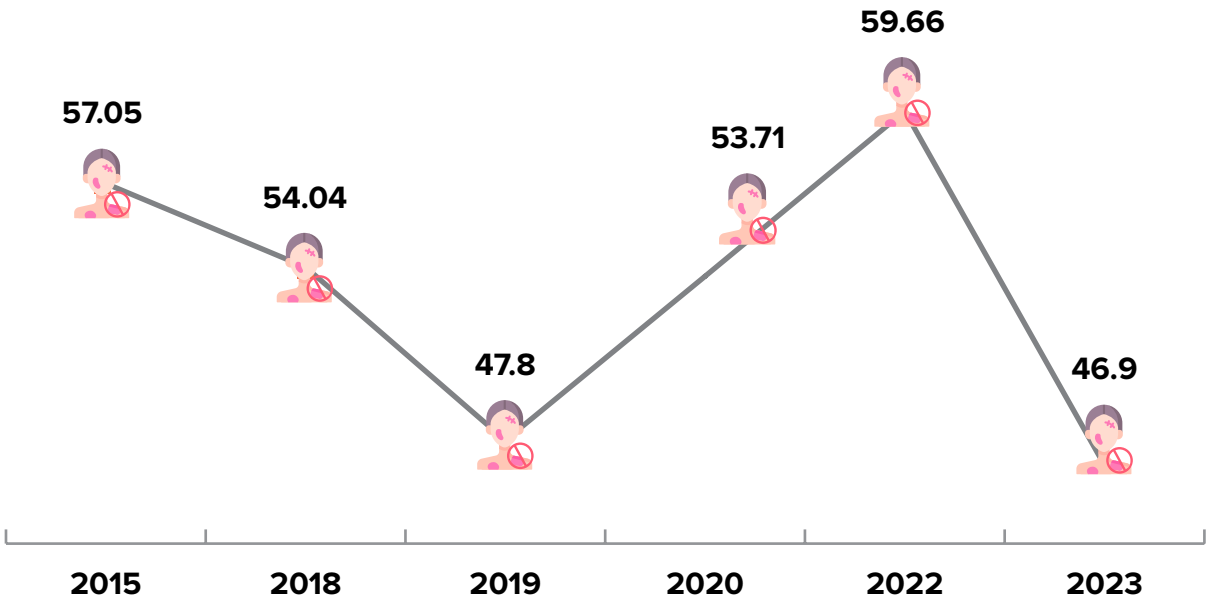
Government has initiated several social protection and financial inclusion programs focusing on women. Such type of initiatives have ensured increased women participation. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, created awareness and improved the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls. The Sukanya Smaridhi Yojana, Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) and National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) have been instrumental in providing social protection benefits to women in the UT of J&K.

This Goal has 6 targets to monitor gender equality and ensure empowerment of women and girls. A total of 22 indicators, including 4 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to monitor the progress on these targets.

The realization of a just society necessitates the empowerment of women and the eradication of all forms of discrimination. Such that a society fosters an environment where women can freely express their convictions and make informed decisions aligned with their well-being. Progress, at the national, state, or local level, is intrinsically linked to the empowerment of women. As a cornerstone of sustainable development, reducing inequality and establishing a gender-sensitive society that offers equal opportunities for all is paramount. Jammu and Kashmir has made major progress in attaining the targets of SDG 5 as reflected in the infographics below:

Indicative overview of SDG 5

The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has seen a significant drop in the rate of crime against women per lakh population from 57.05 in 2015 to 46.9 in 2023.



Rate of Crimes Against Women

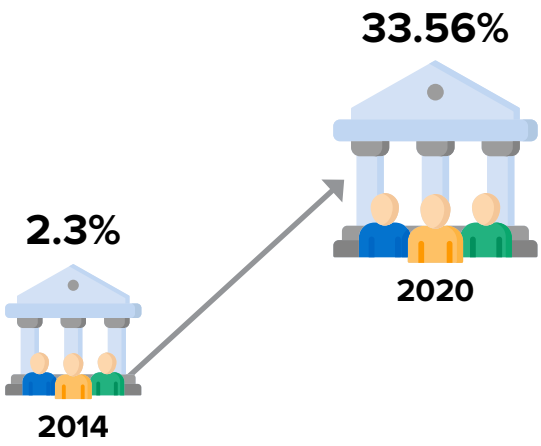
In the year 2022 out of the total candidates contesting elections 3.8% were women candidates.

3.8%
2022



Women Candidates Contesting Elections

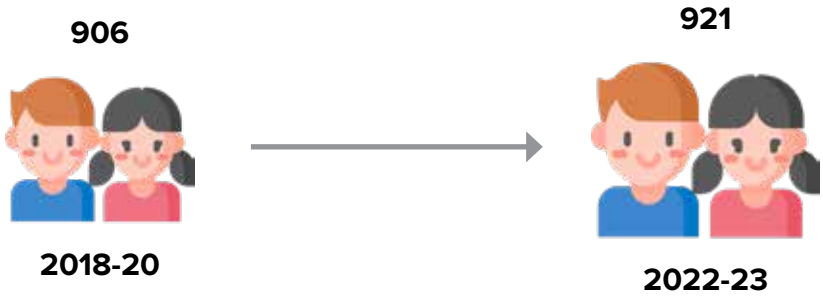
The representation of women in state assembly and local self-governments have increased from 2.3% in 2014 to 33.56% in 2020.



Seats held by women in Legislative Assembly and Local Self Government

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The sex ratio in the UT has significantly improved from 906 in 2018 – 20 to 921 in 2022 - 23.



Sex ratio at Birth

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has demonstrated a positive trajectory towards achieving SDG 5, aiming for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. The UT has made significant progress in reducing violence against women, evidenced by the decline in crime rates. Furthermore, the rise in women's representation in local governance and a narrowing gender wage gap are encouraging signs of increased participation in public and economic spheres.

Despite this progress, challenges remain. While female political participation has improved, there is still room to increase the number of women candidates contesting elections. Continued efforts are also needed to fully eliminate the gender pay gap and ensure equal opportunities for all women in Jammu and Kashmir.

By prioritizing initiatives that promote women's education and economic empowerment, fostering a culture of gender equality within institutions, and providing robust legal frameworks to protect women's rights, the UT can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 5. This will not only create a more just and equitable society but also unlock the full potential of all its citizens, leading to a brighter future for Jammu and Kashmir.







SDG 6
Clean Water and Sanitation

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



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

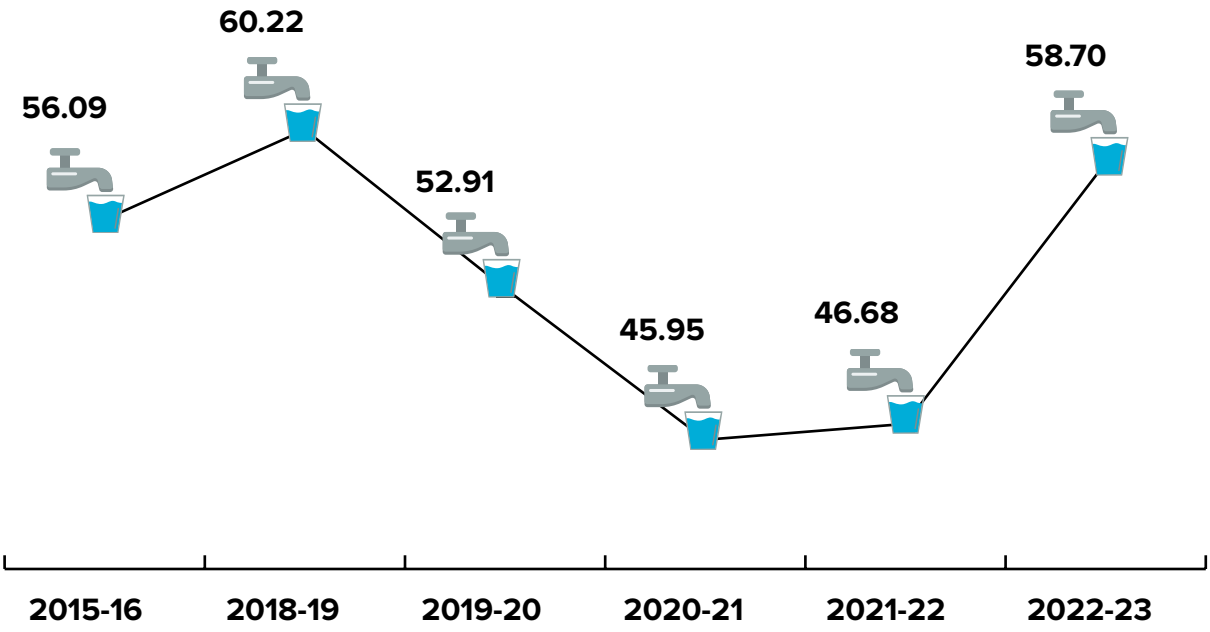
Despite having a huge demand, with limited water resources, India has committed to provide the population safe and adequate drinking water. Jal Jeevan Mission has played a significant role in ensuring adequate water and sanitation. In addition, all districts in India have achieved the target of Open Defecation Free (ODF) under the Swachh Bharat Mission. UT of Jammu & Kashmir has been focusing on the following programmes to ensure sustainable water & sanitation for all, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

This Goal has 6 targets to ensure the availability and sustainable management on water and sanitation for all. A sum of 12 indicators, including 3 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

Safe sanitation practices and universal access to clean drinking water are fundamental prerequisites for a healthy life. Therefore, significant emphasis must be placed on ensuring these critical elements are available to the entire population. The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has taken considerable leaps in realizing the targets of SDG 6 as reflected below:

INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 6

Under the JJM the UT has achieved a coverage of 58.70% in rural areas in 2022 – 23 thereby providing clean drinking water to the rural population.



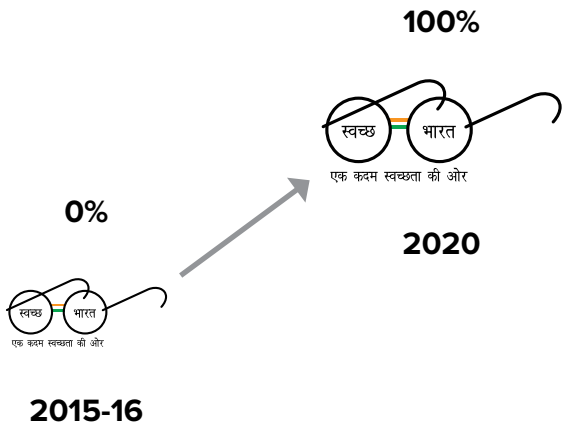
Percentage of households with adequate drinking water in rural area

Under SBM 100% households have been provided with functional toilets in rural areas.



Toilet facilities in rural households

Under SBM 100% districts have been declared ODF.



Districts that are Open defecation free

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has made significant strides towards achieving SDG 6, ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Initiatives like Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission have demonstrably improved access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities in rural areas. The UT's achievement of 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages and near-universal household toilet coverage are particularly noteworthy.

However, challenges remain. The declining availability of underground water highlights the need for stricter water management practices and exploring alternative water sources. Focusing on water conservation, promoting rainwater harvesting, and ensuring equitable distribution of water resources will be crucial for long-term water security.

By prioritizing sustainable water management practices, fostering community engagement in water conservation initiatives, and investing in infrastructure development, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 6. This will not only ensure the well-being of its citizens but also contribute to a more resilient and environmentally sustainable future for the UT.





SDG 7
Affordable and Clean Energy

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



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

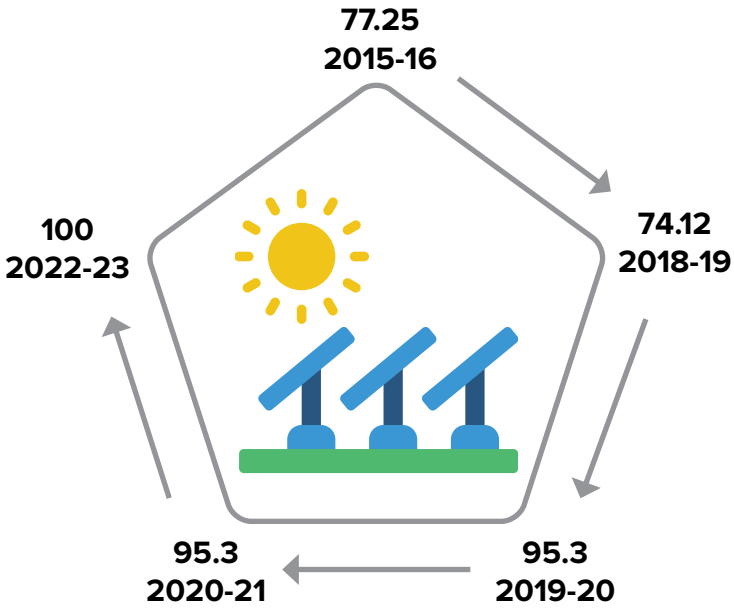
Government of India has launched various initiatives to achieve the targets of SDG7. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya was launched to provide electricity to all households. The scheme has ensured access to power with a special focus on renewable energy to lower the carbon emissions and reduce air pollution. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has successfully taken cooking gas to rural households to meet the energy requirements and contribute towards improvement to women's health and reduced CO2 emission. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Saubhagya Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), National Solar Mission (NSM), UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All), BharatNet Project have been instrumental in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir.

This Goal has 3 targets to ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean and affordable energy for all. A sum of 11 indicators, including 5 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

The accelerating depletion of natural resources necessitates a strategic shift towards renewable energy sources. These sources offer the dual advantage of environmental sustainability and economic viability by providing clean, affordable, and readily available energy. Moreover, the widespread adoption of clean and affordable energy contributes significantly to mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fostering a cleaner environment. The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has taken substantive measures in providing its denizens with clean and affordable energy as demonstrated below:

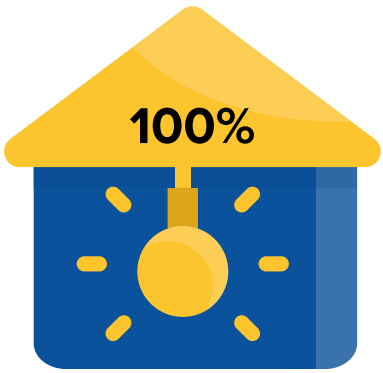
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 7

Renewable energy accounts for 100% share in the total installed electricity generation in the UT.



Total installed renewable electricity generation

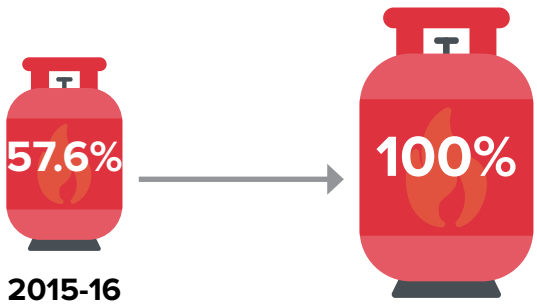
100% houses in the UT have been electrified.



2018-19

Households electrified

100% households have access to clean cooking fuel as compared to 57.6% in 2015 – 16.



2015-16 **2022-23**

Percentage of clean cooking fuel

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has emerged as a leader in achieving SDG 7, ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. The UT's unwavering commitment to renewable energy is evident in its 100% reliance on clean sources for electricity generation. Furthermore, the successful implementation of Saubhagya Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has ensured universal access to electricity and clean cooking fuel, respectively. These initiatives not only improve the lives of residents but also contribute significantly to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fostering environmental sustainability.

Despite this remarkable progress, continued vigilance is necessary. Ensuring the long-term viability of renewable energy infrastructure and exploring opportunities for energy storage will be crucial for a sustainable future. Additionally, focusing on energy efficiency measures will further reduce dependence on energy consumption.

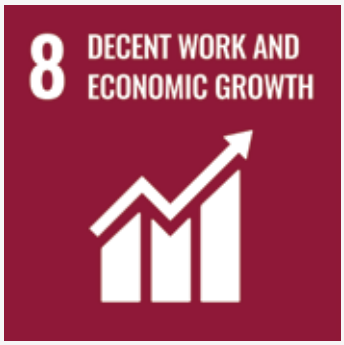
By prioritizing research and development in clean energy technologies, fostering public-private partnerships in the renewable energy sector, and promoting energy-efficient practices, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its position as a leader in sustainable energy and serve as a model for other regions. This will not only ensure energy security for its residents but also contribute to a cleaner and more prosperous future for all.





SDG 8
Decent Work and Economic Growth

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



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

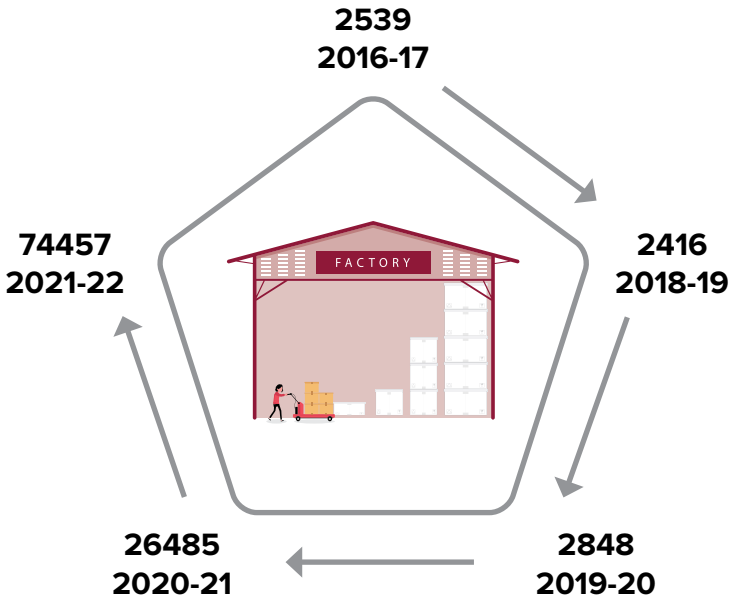
The Government of India's initiative, Startup India, aims to help Indian entrepreneurs through funding support and incentives and Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) ensures loans at low rates proving helpful in providing credit to MSMEs so as to ensure growing employment and economic growth. Several structural reforms have been taken for sustainable economic growth and productive employment such as Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Skill India Mission like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The number of patents granted has been regularly increasing.

There are 10 targets under this Goal to ensure decent work for all and economic growth of the societies. A total of 29 indicators have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress of the goal.

Sustained economic growth, fueled by the creation of new employment opportunities, is critical to achieving economic targets, improving living standards, and raising per capita income. In this endeavor, skilling the workforce plays a pivotal role in overall economic development. Additionally, fostering technological innovation and research & development-focused startups are key drivers of economic progress. Recognizing this, the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is implementing initiatives to strengthen its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as outlined below:

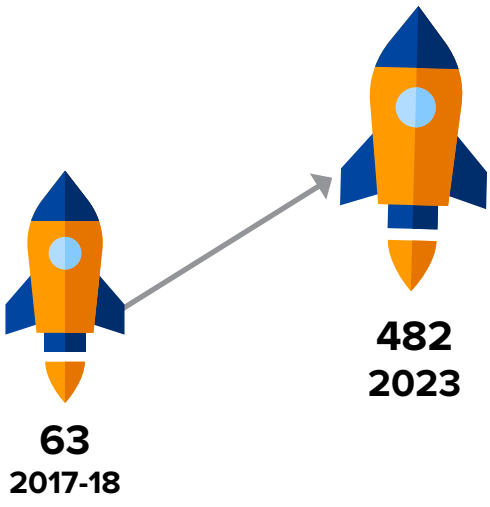
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 8

The number of MSMEs that are registered on the Udyam portal has increased to 74,457 in 2021 – 22 from 2,539 in 2016 – 17.



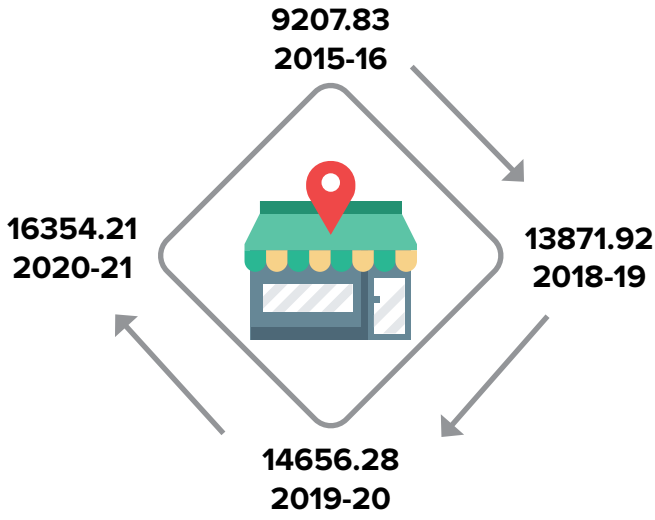
MSME registered under the online udyam registration portal

In year 2022 – 23, 482 startups have been recognized under the Start-Up India scheme as compared to 63 in 2017 – 18.



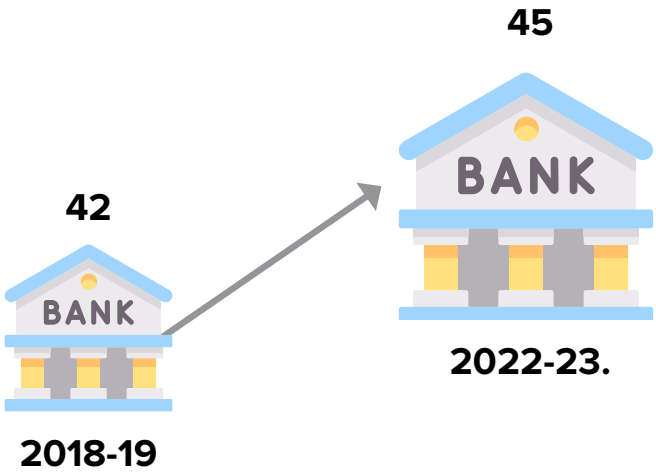
Start-ups recognized under Start-Up India

Outstanding credit to MSMEs have increased from 9,207.83 crore in 2015 – 16 to 16,354.21 in 2020 – 21.



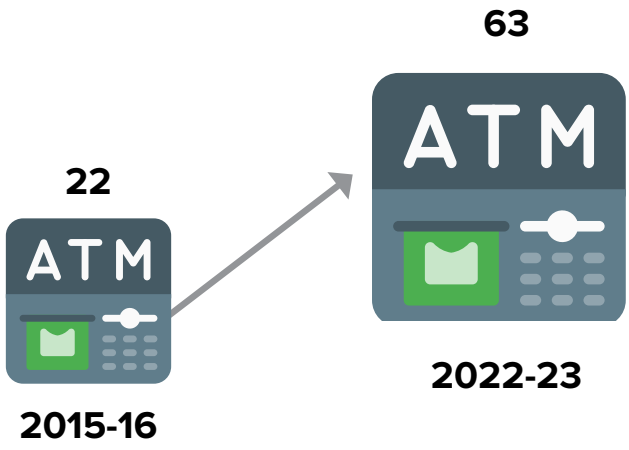
Outstanding Credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

Banking outlets per lakh population have increased from 42 in 2018 – 19 to 45 in 2022 – 23.



Banking outlets

ATMs per lakh population have increased from 18 in 2015 – 16 to 22 in 2022 – 23.



ATMs

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has demonstrated a commendable commitment towards achieving SDG 8, promoting sustained economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. The UT has made significant strides in fostering entrepreneurship, with a sharp rise in the number of registered MSMEs and recognized startups. Furthermore, increased access to credit for MSMEs, coupled with an expanding banking network, indicates a supportive financial ecosystem for business growth.

Despite this progress, challenges remain. Focusing on skilling the workforce to align with evolving industry needs and fostering a culture of innovation will be crucial for continued economic development. Additionally, the UT can further enhance employment opportunities by promoting gender equality in the workplace and bridging the skill gap.

By prioritizing initiatives that promote inclusive economic growth, invest in skill development, and foster a robust innovation ecosystem, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 8. This will not only create a more prosperous future for its residents but also serve as a model for other regions seeking to achieve sustainable economic development.




SAMSUNG
JioMart
digital
WILDCRAFT
GEECO


U&I
LIBERTY
ZERO POINT

SDG 9
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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



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

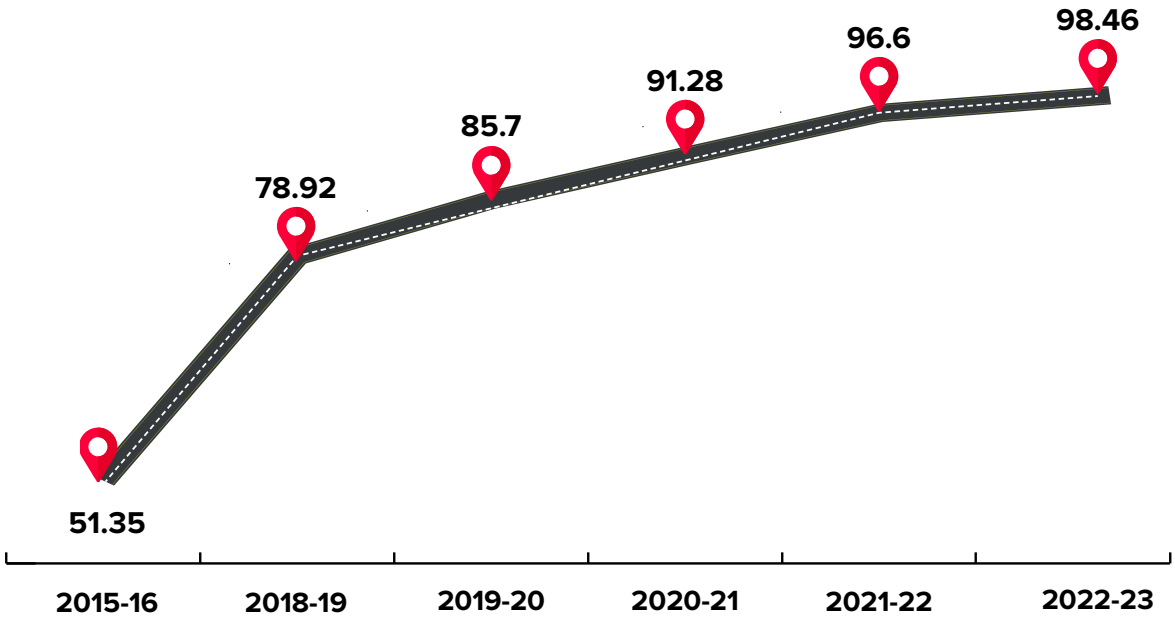
Government of India's initiative like Dedicated Freight Corridor, Dedicated Industrial Corridor etc. have been instrumental in the sustainable industrialization. These initiatives are applicable nationwide, including in Jammu and Kashmir. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), Industrial Development Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir (IDSJ&K), Smart Cities Mission are some of them. The measures taken towards upgradation of infrastructure have resulted in significant progress of the country in the Global Innovation index.

This Goal has 5 targets to measure its progress. A total of 7 indicators, including 4 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

Industry, innovation, and infrastructure are recognized as the interdependent pillars of robust economic growth. In today's dynamic environment, innovation serves as a key driver of industrial advancement, while resilient infrastructure facilitates inclusive economic participation. The Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir has implemented strategic initiatives to maximize its innovation potential, thereby positioning itself well to achieve the targets enshrined in SDG 9. A detailed overview of these initiatives is provided below:

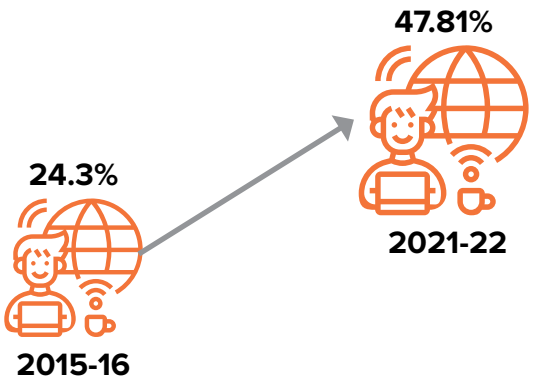
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 9

98.46% of the UT's inhabitants have access to all weather roads throughout the year.



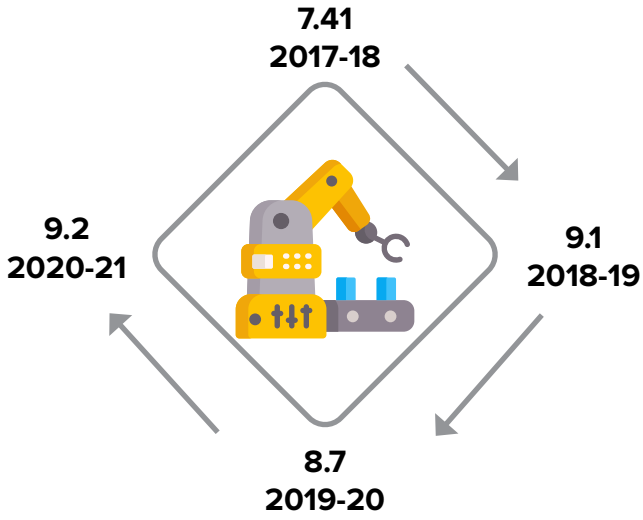
Percentage of habitations covered by all weather/season roads

47.81% of the population have subscribed to internet in 2021 – 22 as compared to 24.3% 2015 – 16.



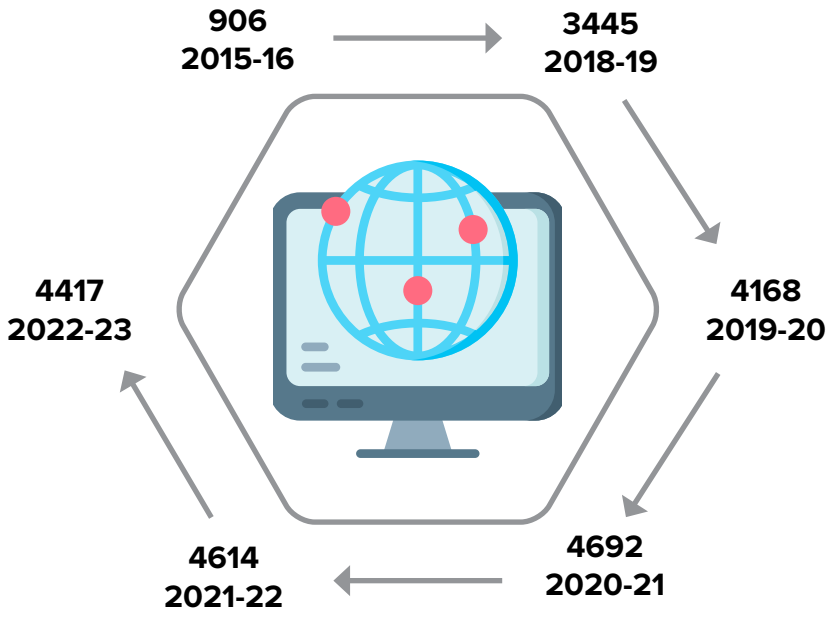
Population subscribed to the internet

Manufacturing sector employs 9.2% of the total workforce in 2020 – 21 as compared to 7.41% in 2017 – 18.



Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

For every 10,000 population 4417 people have access to broadband connectivity in 2022 – 23 as compared to 906 in 2015 – 16.



Number of Broadband Subscribers

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has made significant progress towards achieving SDG 9, highlighting the importance of industry, innovation, and infrastructure for sustainable development. The UT has demonstrably improved infrastructure access, with nearly all residents having access to all-weather roads. Furthermore, a growing manufacturing sector and an expanding digital landscape indicate a focus on fostering industrial development and technological advancement.

However, continuous improvement is necessary. Enhancing broadband connectivity, particularly in underserved areas, will further bridge the digital divide. Additionally, the UT can strengthen its innovation ecosystem by fostering collaboration between research institutions, industry leaders, and entrepreneurs.

By prioritizing infrastructure development in both traditional and digital spheres, promoting a culture of innovation, and fostering inclusive industrial growth, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 9. This will not only create a more robust and resilient economy but also position the UT for a brighter and more sustainable future.






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Dr. SYAMA PRA

SDG 10
Reduced Inequalities
Reduce inequalities within and among countries.



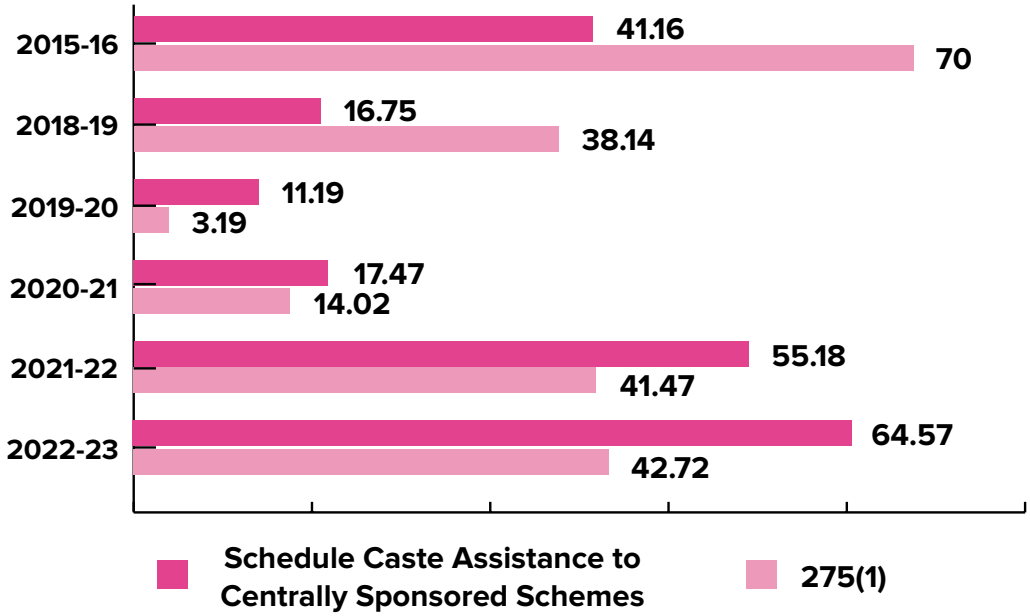
The inequalities in income and wealth are severe and have been widening globally. SDG 10 is all about Reduced Inequalities, which targets to reduce inequality within and among countries. It is crucial in promoting social justice, sustainable development, and human rights. SDG 10 aims to reduce income inequality based on age, gender, disability, religion and economic or other status within the country, as well as among countries. Inequality is not only a barrier to progress but also deprives people from opportunities and ultimately leads to the conditions of extreme poverty.

Government is committed to reduce economic inequality through various policies and programs. In this direction, numerous initiatives have been taken. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi are some such interventions. Some of the instrumental initiatives in Jammu & Kashmir are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Jna Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Matritav Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Goal has 3 targets to reduce the inequality mainly by providing access to financial institutions, livelihood generations and social assistance. A total of 12 indicators, including 8 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

The reduction and ultimate elimination of all forms of inequality are fundamental prerequisites for societal progress. This necessitates the eradication of disparities based on wealth, income, caste, race, and religion. A just and prosperous society thrives on inclusivity and cohesion, grounded in the principles of equality. The Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir has undertaken initiatives to address these issues, demonstrating continuous progress towards achieving the targets of SDG 10, as detailed below:

The chart showcases the utilization of Tribal Sub Plans over the years



PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN FUNDS UTILISED

The proportion of seats held **by women** in the **Legislative Assembly** **33.56%** Seats in **2022-23**



Women in Legislative Assembly

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has acknowledged the importance of addressing inequality within its borders, as highlighted by its efforts towards achieving SDG 10. The UT's initiatives demonstrate a commitment to reducing disparities across various demographics. The decline in Border Area Development Fund utilization suggests a potential decrease in regional disparities, and the focus on Tribal Sub Plans indicates targeted efforts to uplift disadvantaged communities.

However, the path towards a more equitable society requires continued focus. Collecting and analyzing data on income inequality will be crucial for identifying and addressing the root causes of disparity. Additionally, the UT can further strengthen its efforts by promoting equal opportunities in education, employment, and healthcare access for all residents.

By prioritizing evidence-based policymaking, investing in social welfare programs, and fostering inclusive economic growth, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 10. This will not only create a more just and equitable society but also unlock the full potential of all its citizens, leading to a brighter future for the UT.





SDG 11
Sustainable Cities and Communities

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



The sustainable development of cities plays a vital role in development of nations as these offer opportunities for people to prosper economically and socially. SDG 11 focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Sustainable cities and communities are built on the principles of social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Urbanization has resulted in creation of new jobs & opportunities and reduction in poverty. Urban spaces can overcome challenges of rapid growth by improving resource use and focusing on reducing pollution and poverty including provisions to provide access to basic services, energy, housing and simultaneously reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

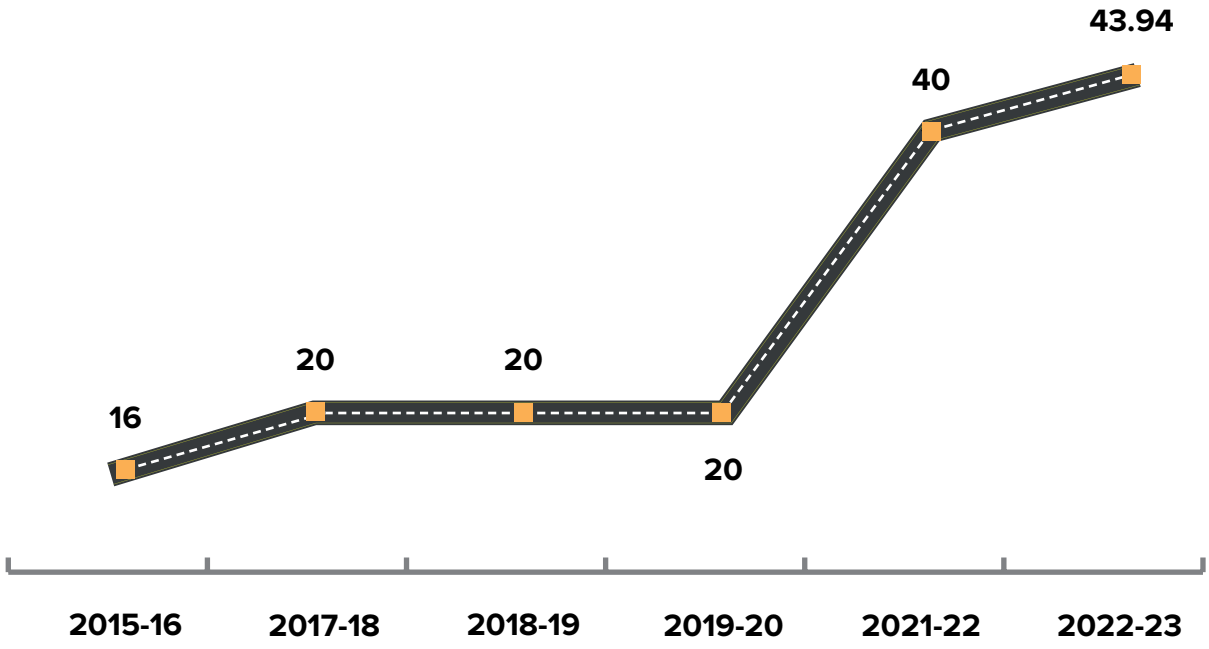
Rapid urbanization has posed several challenges on infrastructure, for example, pressure of resources like water, energy, transport etc. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is focused to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewage networks and water supply for urban transformation. The Government launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) to provide affordable housing to all. National Smart Cities Mission, the urban renewal and retrofitting program has been launched to develop smart cities across the country. Solid waste management is one of the challenges that UT is facing but the UT has shown progress by ensuring 100% door to door waste collection in all municipal wards and management of solid waste by registering a substantial increase in the treatment of solid waste

SDG 11 has 8 targets to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. A total of 13 indicators, including 4 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

The accelerating pace of urbanization necessitates the development of sustainable and livable cities that cater to the needs of all residents. Sustainable development principles, coupled with high-quality and resilient infrastructure, effective waste management systems, ample green spaces, and a digitally empowered citizenry, are essential for achieving this objective. The Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir is actively pursuing initiatives to achieve the targets of SDG 11, as detailed below.

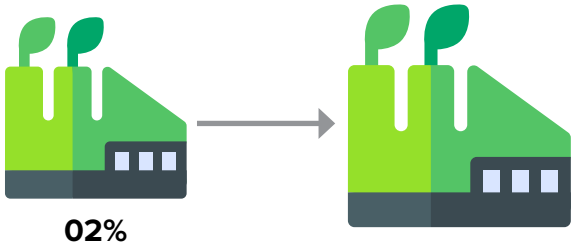
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 11

Out of the total cities 43.94% of the cities are evolving as per the master plan as of now in 2022 – 23.



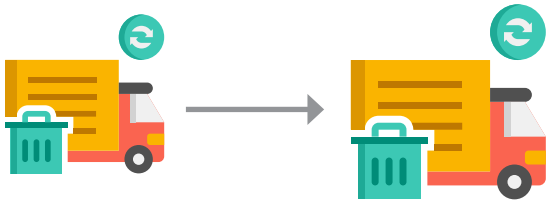
Percentage of cities evolving as per master plans

Out of the total waste generated 20% of the wastes is being processed in 2023 as compared 2% in 2016.



Total waste processed

100% door to door waste collection service in 2023



Waste Collection in Wards

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir recognizes the critical role that sustainable cities play in overall development, as evidenced by its efforts towards achieving SDG 11. The UT has made progress in urban planning, with a significant portion of its cities adhering to master plans. Additionally, there has been a substantial increase in waste processing, indicating a growing focus on environmental sustainability.

However, challenges remain. Further enhancing waste processing capacity and exploring innovative waste management solutions will be crucial for long-term environmental health. Investing in green infrastructure, promoting energy efficiency, and fostering a culture of responsible waste disposal among citizens are also essential considerations.

By prioritizing sustainable urban planning practices, investing in smart and resilient infrastructure, and promoting a circular economy approach to waste management, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 11. This will not only create cleaner, healthier, and more livable cities for its residents but also contribute to a more sustainable future for the UT.




GULAM MOHIDIN & SON
GULAM MOHIDIN & SON
GULAM MOHIDIN & SON
GULAMMOHIDIN
TAPESTRIES

SDG 12
Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.



Goal 12 on Responsible consumption and production is about promoting efficient use of natural resource, energy efficiency and sustainable infrastructure. The approach aims to promote economic development by way of minimizing the negative impact of human activities on the environment while promoting social equity and economic prosperity.

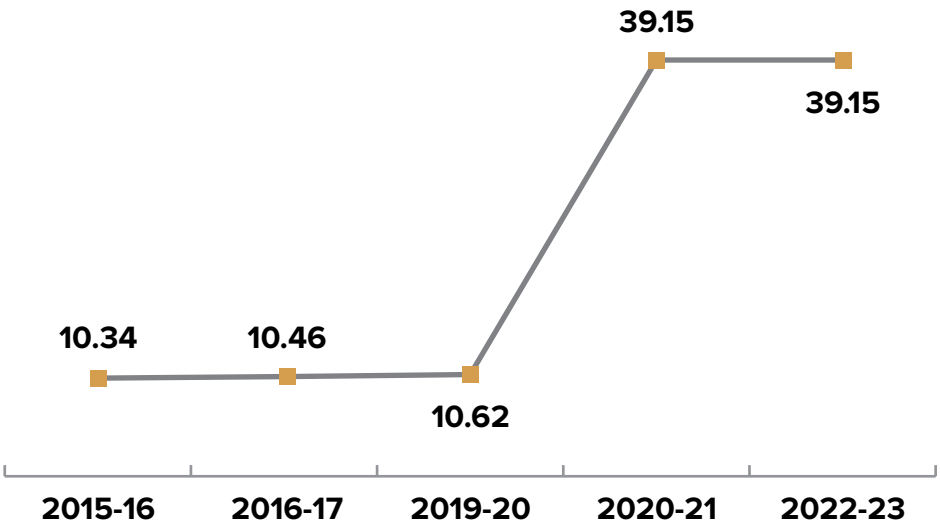
India is a part of international initiatives and agreements on Sustainable Consumption and Production including the 10 Years Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns (10YFP). The Government of J&K has given special consideration on renewable energy, organic agriculture, bio fertilizers, reduced emission etc. to ensure responsible consumption and production.

There are 5 targets in Goal 12 to measure the responsible consumption and production patterns. A total of 12 indicators, including 6 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

Societies that prioritize resource efficiency and responsible consumption patterns are demonstrably better equipped to prepare for the future. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 underscores the importance of optimizing resource utilization while minimizing the environmental impact of human activities. This goal fosters economic development alongside social equity and prosperity. The Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir is demonstrating progress towards achieving the targets of SDG 12, as detailed below:

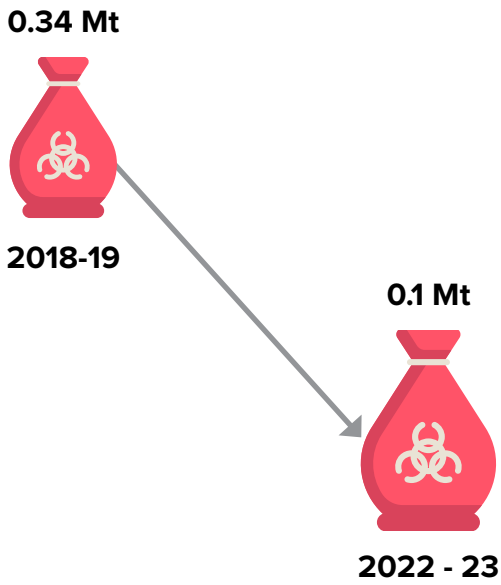
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 12

Out of the total land area of UT 39.15% is under forest cover in 2022 – 23 as compared to 10.34% in 2015 – 16.



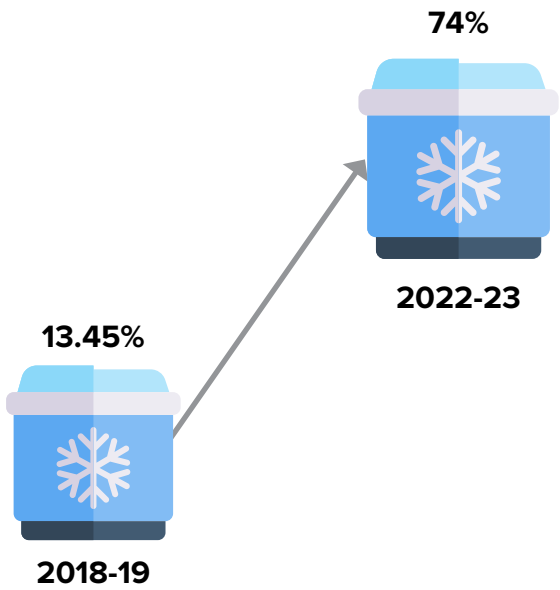
Forest Area as a Proportion Of Total Land Area

Waste generated has significantly reduced from 0.34 Mt in 2018 – 19 to 0.1 Mt in 2022 – 23.



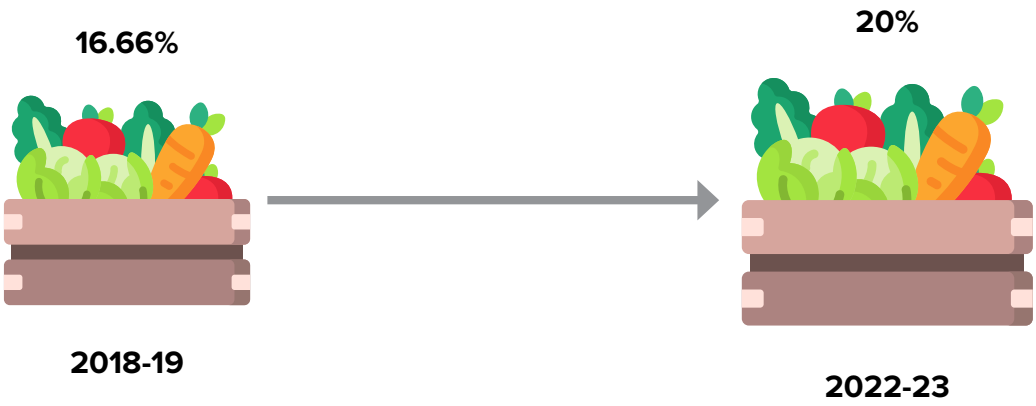
Total waste generated

There has been a substantial increase in cold storage facility from 13.45% in 2018 – 19 to 74% in 2022 – 23.



Cold storage capacity

Out of the total fruits produced 20% are processed in 2022 – 23 as compared to 16.66% in 2018 – 19.



Total fruit processed

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has made commendable strides towards achieving SDG 12, promoting responsible consumption and production patterns. The UT's significant increase in forest cover highlights a commitment to environmental stewardship. Furthermore, a reduction in waste generation and a rise in cold storage facilities and fruit processing indicate a focus on minimizing resource waste and optimizing resource utilization.

These achievements demonstrate a positive trajectory towards a more sustainable future. However, continued efforts are necessary. Promoting resource efficiency across all sectors, fostering innovation in waste management, and raising public awareness about sustainable consumption practices will be crucial for long-term success.

By prioritizing a circular economy approach, investing in green technologies, and fostering a culture of environmental responsibility, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 12. This will not only ensure a more sustainable future for the UT's environment but also contribute to a more resilient and prosperous economy for its residents.




OPEN
THIS SIDE UP
KASHMIR
Apple
An Apple A Day Keeps The Doctor Away
Crisp & Crunchy


HARSHNA
KASHMIR
Apple

SDG 13
Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.



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

India's National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC), with 8 sub-missions is a programme to mitigate and adapt to the adverse impact of climate change. The plan aims at fulfilling India's developmental objectives with focus on reducing emission intensity of its economy. Government strives to make disaster resilient societies and the efforts like National Disaster Management Framework, Early Warning Systems, Community Engagement and Education, Infrastructure Development, Insurance and Financial Instruments, Climate Change Adaptation, Post disaster Recovery Planning etc. have considerably reduced the causalities from disastrous events over the years.

There are 2 targets in Goal 13 to measure the changing impacts of climate related hazards. A total of 5 indicators, including 2 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at the UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

Combating climate change and its associated challenges is a core objective of sustainable development. This encompasses achieving net-zero emissions, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir is implementing measures to address these critical issues, as illustrated by its progress towards achieving the targets of SDG 13, as detailed below:

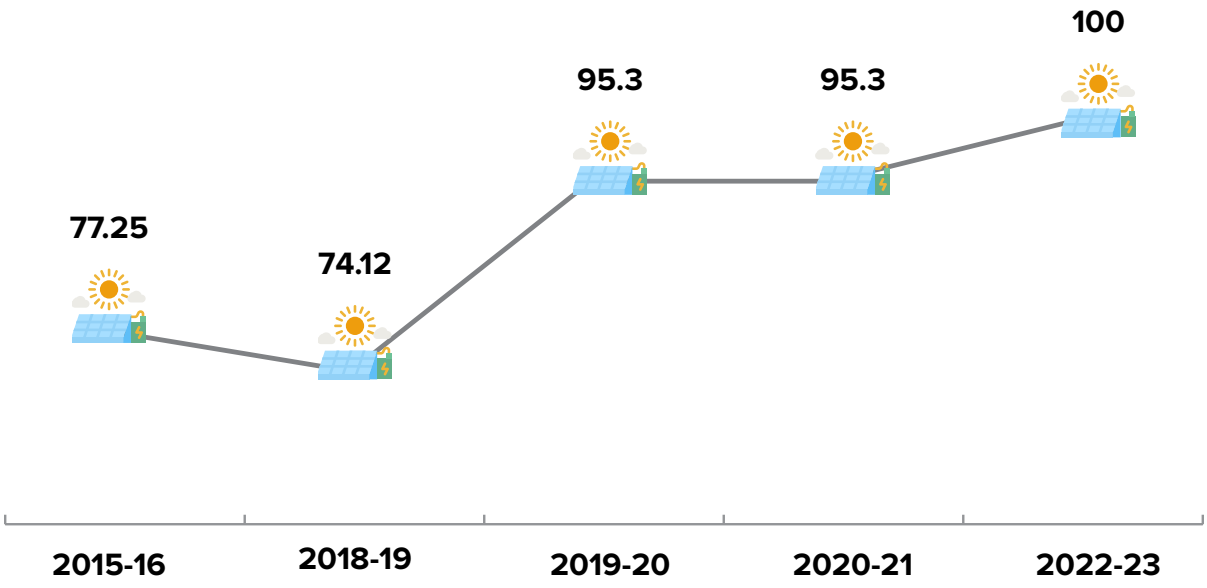
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 13



Scaled Up Efforts by Local Governments to Adopt and Implement Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in line with the National DRR Strategies

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The share of renewable energy in total installed energy generation accounts 100% in 2022 – 23 as compared to 77.25 in 2015 – 16.



Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir acknowledges the urgency of addressing climate change, as evidenced by its efforts towards achieving SDG 13.

The UT can strengthen its climate response by focusing on mitigation strategies such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energy sources. Adaptation strategies, including improved disaster preparedness and early warning systems, are also crucial for building resilience to climate shocks.

By prioritizing evidence-based policymaking, investing in climate-smart infrastructure, and fostering community-based adaptation initiatives, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 13. This will not only safeguard its citizens from the adverse impacts of climate change but also contribute to a more sustainable future for the UT.





SDG 15
Life on Land

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



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

Goal 15 highlights how these systems contribute to reducing risks of natural disasters such as floods and landslides, maintain productivity of agricultural systems while also regulating climate. It also highlights that concerted action is needed to protect, restore, and promote terrestrial ecosystems. National level government schemes in India that contribute to improving life on land and conservation and ecosystem management have been adopted in the country with Jammu & Kashmir as no exception. These schemes include National Mission for a Green India (GIM), National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Soil Health Card Scheme, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH), National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

There are 6 targets in Goal 15 to measure the changing health and status of terrestrial ecosystems. A total of 13 indicators, including 6 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

A fundamental principle of sustainable development is maintaining a harmonious balance between resource availability and societal needs. This necessitates the coexistence of various ecosystems alongside humankind. Effective disaster risk mitigation, improved soil quality, water flow regulation, and erosion control are all crucial aspects of achieving this balance. The Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir is demonstrating gradual improvement in its performance across various indicators of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15, as detailed below:

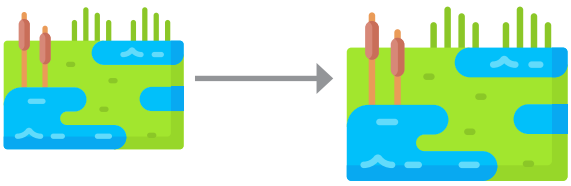
INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 15

4.8% protected area as percentage of total **geographical area** in **2023** as compared to **6.38 in 2018**



Total Protected Area

The total wetland area declared as Ramasar site has increased from 8.33% in 2018 – 19 to 24% in 2022 – 23.

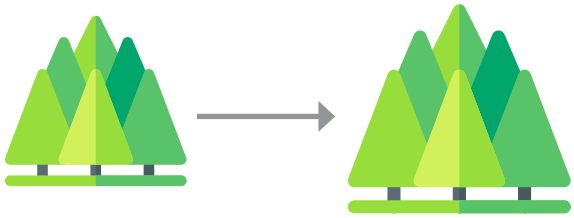


8.33%
2018-19

24%
2022-23

Wetland area declared as ramsar sites

The forest cover of UT has increased from 10.34% in 2015 – 16 to 39.15% in 2022 – 23.



10.34%
2015-16

39.15%
2022-23

Total forest cover

CONCLUSION

Jammu and Kashmir has made significant progress towards achieving SDG 15, highlighting the importance of protecting and restoring terrestrial ecosystems. The UT has demonstrably increased its forest cover and designated a larger area as Ramsar site, indicating a commitment to biodiversity conservation and habitat protection.

These achievements are commendable steps towards a more sustainable future. However, continued vigilance is necessary to ensure the long-term health of these ecosystems. Combating land degradation, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and fostering community engagement in conservation efforts are all crucial considerations.

By prioritizing evidence-based land management strategies, investing in ecological restoration projects, and promoting public awareness about the importance of healthy ecosystems, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 15. This will not only safeguard its natural environment for future generations but also contribute to a more resilient and prosperous UT.





SDG 16
Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

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



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

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

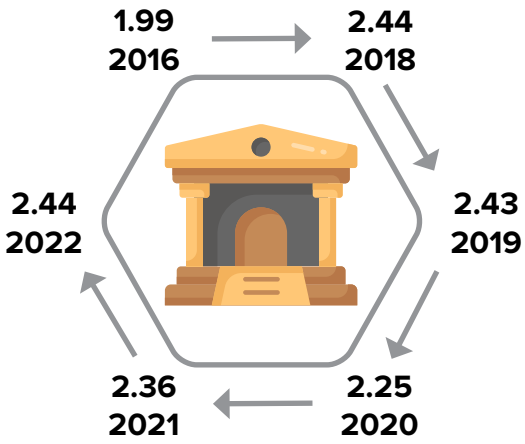
The Government of India is implementing schemes to contribute to fostering peace, justice and strong institutions, including in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY), Nirbhaya Fund, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, Prisons Modernization, Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) are some of the schemes to mention.

There are 8 targets in Goal 16 to ensure peaceful and just societies. A total of 16 indicators, including 1 unique UT specific indicators, have been identified at UT level to measure and monitor the progress on these targets.

Robust institutions serve as the foundation for a progressive state and society. They play a critical role in fostering a just and peaceful environment, as peace and justice are mutually reinforcing. Delivering effective justice, mitigating conflict, promoting equality, and safeguarding citizens' rights are all cornerstones of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16. The Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir has implemented several initiatives to enhance its performance in SDG 16 across various targets of this goal, as detailed below.

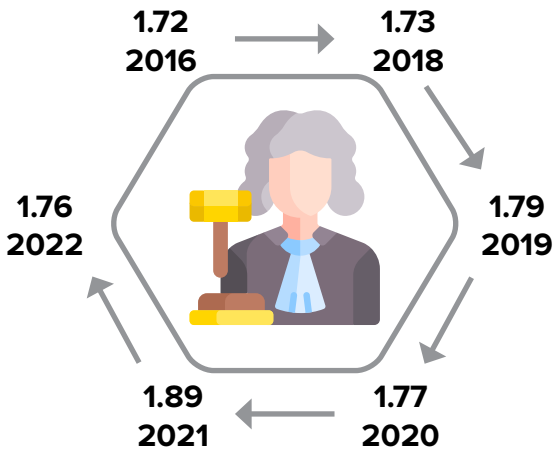
Indicative overview of SDG 16

The number of courts per lakh population has increased from 1.99 in 2016 to 2.44 in 2022.



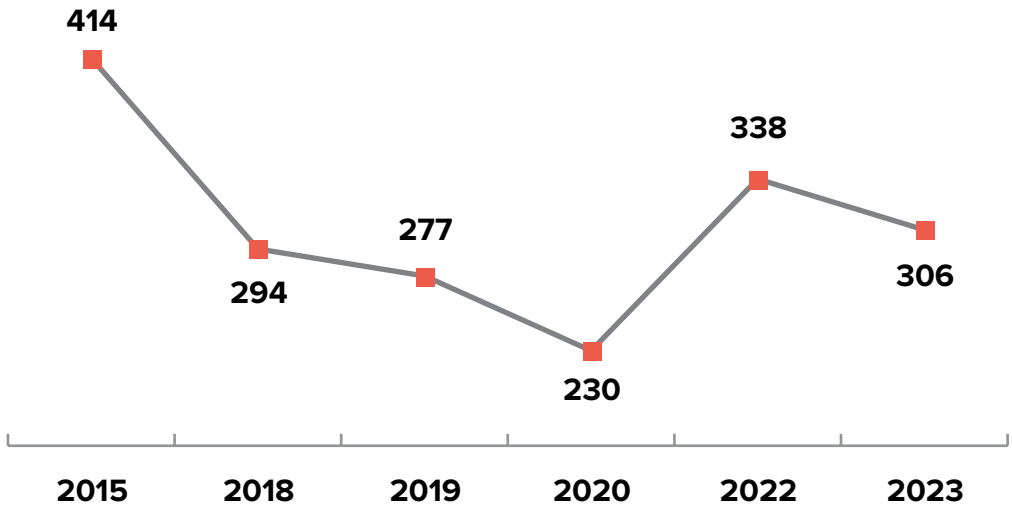
Number of Courts per lakh population

The total number of judges per lakh population has increased from 1.72 in 2016 to 1.76 in 2022.



Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population

Number of registered cases of missing children have reduced from 414 in 2015 to 306 in 2023.



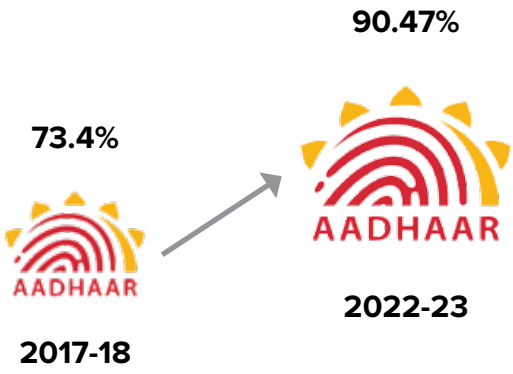
Number of missing children

183 Number of Government services provided online to citizens in 2021-22



Govt. Services

90.4% of the total population have been issued aadhar card in 2022–23 as compared to 73.4% in 2017–18.



Total population covered under Aadhaar

CONCLUSION

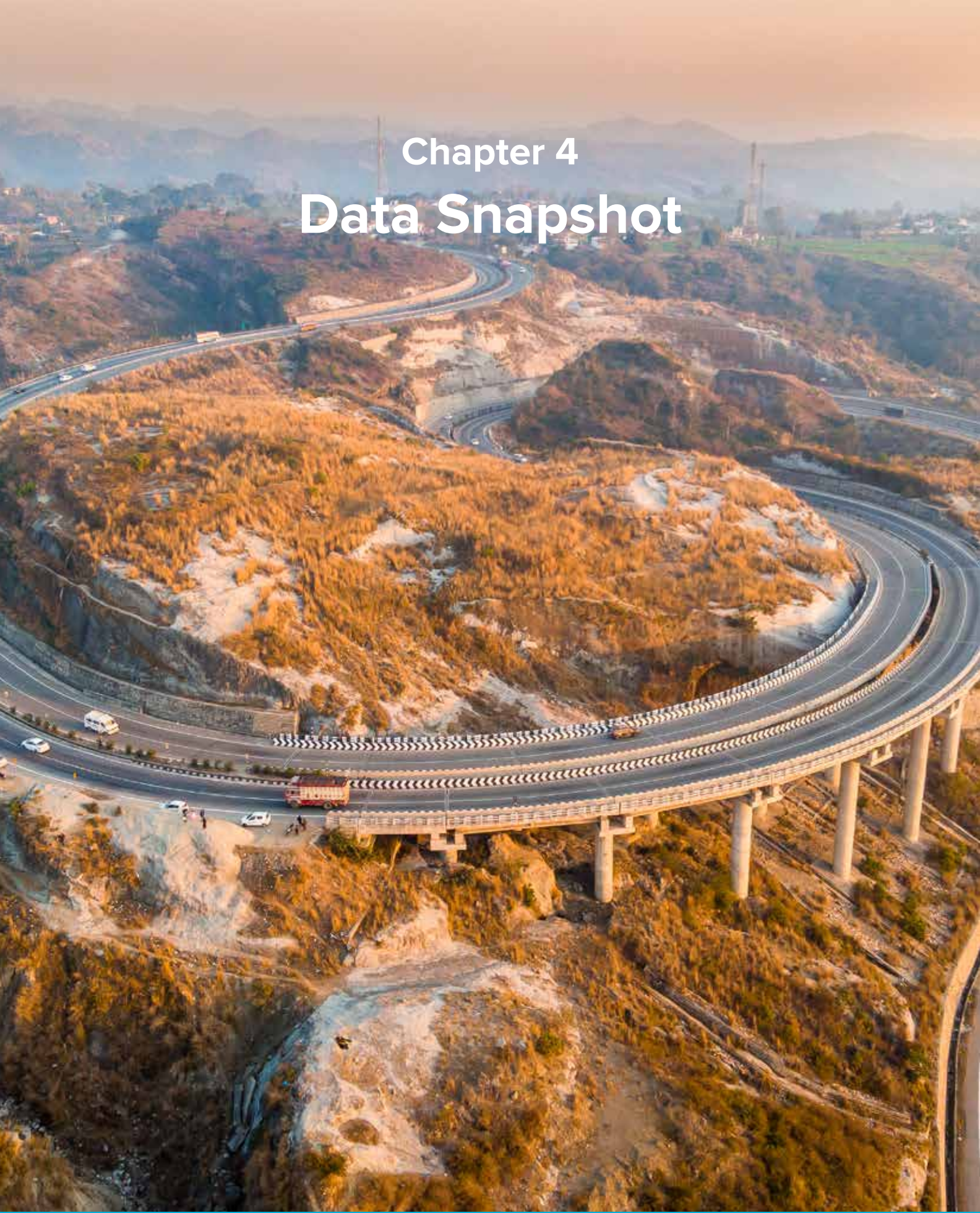
Jammu and Kashmir has undertaken steps to strengthen its justice system and promote a more peaceful society, as evidenced by its efforts towards achieving SDG 16. The UT has increased the number of courts and judges, indicating a focus on improving access to justice. Additionally, a reduction in registered cases of missing children suggests a potential improvement in child protection measures. The UT's progress in Aadhaar card issuance highlights its efforts to promote transparency and good governance.

However, ensuring lasting peace and social justice requires continuous effort. Investing in conflict resolution initiatives, promoting community policing models, and fostering social harmony are all crucial considerations. The UT can further strengthen its position by strengthening legal aid services, particularly in underserved areas.

By prioritizing judicial reforms, fostering a culture of lawfulness, and promoting reconciliation and social inclusion, Jammu and Kashmir can solidify its path towards achieving SDG 16. This will not only create a more just and peaceful society for its residents but also contribute to a brighter future for the UT.




CIVIL SECRETARIAT



Chapter 4
Data Snapshot

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day					
1	1.1.1.(i): Poverty Gap Ratio **(Rural)** *Source: NITI Aayog [Tendulkar Committee Estimates]*	Ratio	**2011-12**	1.91	5.05
2	1.1.1.(ii): Poverty Gap Ratio **(Urban)** *Source: NITI Aayog [Tendulkar Committee Estimates]*	Ratio	**2011-12**	0.95	2.7
3	1.1.1.a.(i): Multi Dimensional Poverty Index **(Total)** *Source: MPI Index 2023*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.055	0.117
			2019-21	0.020	0.066
4	1.1.1.a.(ii): Multi Dimensional Poverty Index **(Rural)** *Source: MPI Index 2023*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.073	0.154
			2019-21	0.026	0.086
5	1.1.1.a.(iii): Multi Dimensional Poverty Index **(Urban)** *Source: MPI Index 2023*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.015	0.039
			2019-21	0.004	0.023
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					
6	1.2.1.(i): Proportion of population living below the national poverty line **(Total)** *Source: NITI Aayog*	Percentage	**2011-12**	10.35	21.92
7	1.2.1.(ii): Proportion of population living below the national poverty line **(Rural)** *Source: NITI Aayog*	Percentage	**2011-12**	11.54	25.7
8	1.2.1.(iii): Proportion of population living below the national poverty line **(Urban)** *Source: NITI Aayog*	Percentage	**2011-12**	7.2	13.7

9	1.2.1.a.i: Headcount Ratio as per the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index **(Total)** *Source: MPI Index 2023*	Ratio	**2015-16**	12.56	24.85
			2019-21	4.8	14.96
10	1.2.1.a.ii: Headcount Ratio as per the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index **(Rural)** *Source: MPI Index 2023*	Ratio	**2015-16**	16.37	32.59
			2019-21	6.1	19.28
11	1.2.1.a.iii: Headcount Ratio as per the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index **(Urban)** *Source: MPI Index 2023*	Ratio	**2015-16**	3.51	8.65
			2019-21	1.09	5.27
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					
12	1.3.1.i: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance **(Overall)** *Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRD&A NFHS) Health Department JK* ***State Data** ****NFHS 5**	Percentage	**2015-16**	4.2	28.7
			2018-19	47.62*	NA
			2019-20	67.71*	41
			2020-21	100*	41
			2021-22	100*	NA
			2022-23	100*	NA
13	1.3.1.ii: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance **(Rural)** *Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRD&A NFHS) Health Department JK* ***State Data** ****NFHS 5**	Percentage	**2015-16**	3.4	28.9
			2019-20	28	42.4
			2020-21	100	42.4
			2022-23	100*	NA
14	1.3.1.iii: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance **(Urban)** *Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRD&A NFHS) Health Department JK* ***State Data** ****NFHS 5**	Percentage	**2015-16**	5.9	28.2
			2019-20	32	38.1
			2020-21	100*	38.1
			2022-23	100*	NA

15	1.3.2.i: Number of beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS **(Overall)** *Source: ICDS Annual Report of MoWCD*	Number in Lakhs	**2015-16**	3.87	1021.31
			2018-19	9.58	875.61
			2019-20	4.45	855.05
			2020-21	7.71	831.83
			2021-22	8.34	950.19
			2022-23	8.62	957.61
16	1.3.2.ii: Number of beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS **(Children)** *Source: ICDS Annual Report of MoWCD*	Number in Lakhs	**2015-16**	2.95	828.79
			2018-19	7.98	703.74
			2019-20	3.59	686.3
			2020-21	6.15	675.1
			2021-22	6.88	769.84
			2022-23	7.43	843.27
17	1.3.2.iii: Number of beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS **(P&L Mother)** *Source: ICDS Annual Report of MoWCD*	Number in Lakhs	**2015-16**	0.92	192.52
			2018-19	1.6	171.87
			2019-20	0.86	168.75
			2020-21	1.55	156.73
			2021-22	1.47	180.35
			2022-23	0.519	114.34
18	1.3.3: Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act **(MGNREGA)** *Source: RD & PRI (MGNREGA Portal)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	88.4	85.5
			2018-19	87.1	85.2
			2019-20	84.3	84.4
			2020-21	89.83	83.94
			2021-22	99.76	99.31

19	1.3.4: Number of Self Help Groups **(SHGs)** provided bank credit linkage *Source: Finance Department. (NABARD MICROFINANCING IN INDIA)*	Number of SHGs (All India figures in lakhs)	**2015-16**	NA	18.32
			2016-17	3389	18.98
			2018-19	1937	26.98
			2019-20	2196	31.46
			2020-21	1883	28.87
			2021-22	NA	33.98
20	1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (**PMMVY)** *Source: WCD & Social Welfare Department (Annual Report of PMMVY)*	Percentage	**2017-18**	90.74	91.66
			2018-19	89.6	92.17
			2019-20	96.69	91.38
			2020-21	55.5	71.5
			2021-22	89.1	62.6
			2022-23	112	80.01
21	1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government *Source: Social Welfare Department (Social Justice and Empowerment)*	Number	**2015-16**	NA	23095
			2018-19	NA	34920
			2019-20	NA	109085
			2020-21	NA	136440
			2021-22	NA	139385
			2022-23	415	120105
22	1.3.7.a: Percentage of population above 60 years getting Geriatric service *Source: Department of Health and Medical Education*	Percentage	**2022-23**	Data NA	NA
23	1.3.7.b: Percentage of population above 60 years getting palliative service *Source: Department of Health and Medical Education*	Percentage	**2022-23**	Data NA	NA

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					
24	1.4.1.a: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (Indicator 3.7.1) *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey) / Periodicity: 3 years*	Percentage	**2015-16**	NA	71.9
			2019-21	77.7	74.1
			2022-23	NA	NA
25	1.4.1.b.(i): Percentage of students in **grade 3** achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Language)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 4.1.1.(i).a) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	88.5	90.29
			2021	77	71
26	1.4.1.b.(ii): Percentage of students in **grade 3** achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Mathematics)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 4.1.1.(i).b) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	85.1	88.69
			2021	83	77

27	1.4.1.b.(iii): Percentage of students in **grade 5** achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Language)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 4.1.1.(ii).a) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	83.1	85.5
			2021	86	79
28	1.4.1.b.(iv): Percentage of students in **grade 5** achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Mathematics)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 4.1.1.(ii).b) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	81.4	79.81
			2021	76	66
29	1.4.1.b.(v): Percentage of students in **grade 8** achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Language)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 4.1.1.(iii).a) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	64.3	82.82
			2021	82	79

30	1.4.1.b.(vi): Percentage of students in **grade 8** achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Mathematics)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 4.1.1.(iii).b) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	55.2	60.93
			2021	79	73
31	1.4.1.c: Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) **(Rural)** (Indicator 6.1.1) *Source: PHE, I&FC (Ministry of Jal Shakti) (Aug 2022 figures are as per Jal Jeevan Dashboard*	Percentage	**2015-16**	56.09	35.76
			2018-19	60.22	40.58
			2019-20	52.91	50.66
			2020-21	45.95	55.23
			2021-22	46.98	61.52
			2022-23	58.7	NA
32	1.4.1.d.(i): Proportion of households having access to toilet facility **(Overall)** *Source: H&UDD, RDD (Ministry of Jal Shakti 2015-16, MoSPI & SBM Dashboard 2019-20)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	32.84	50.9
			2018-19	100	99.03
			2019-20	100	100
			2020-21	100	100
			2021-22	100	100
			2022-23	100	100
33	1.4.1.d.(ii): Proportion of households having access to toilet facility **(Rural)** (Indicator 6.2.1(i)) *Source: H&UDD, RDD (Ministry of Jal Shakti 2015-16, MoSPI & SBM Dashboard 2019-20)*	Percentage	**2022-23**	100	100

34	1.4.1.d.(iii): Proportion of households having access to toilet facility **(Urban)** (Indicator 6.2.1(ii)) *Source: H&UDD, RDD (Ministry of Jal Shakti 2015-16, MoSPI & SBM Dashboard 2019-20)*	Percentage	**2022-23**	100	100
35	1.4.1.e: Percentage of households electrified (Indicator 7.1.1) *Source: PDD (SAUBHAGYA DASHBOARD / Ministry of Power)*	Percentage	**2016-17**	84.57	88.34
			2018-19	100	99.99
			2019-20	100	99.77
			2020-21	100	100
			2021-22	100	100
			2022-23	100	NA
36	1.4.1.f: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel (Indicator 7.1.2) *Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / CAPD, JK Periodicity: Annual*	Percentage	**2015-16**	57.6	62.83
			2018-19	100	97.95
			2019-20	100	97.94
			2020-21	100	98.1
			2021-22	100	99.35
			2022-23	100	99.8
37	1.4.2: Number of telephone subscriptions as percentage of total population *Source: IT Department (DoT/ TRAI)* ***Data from NIF for 2022-23**	Percentage	**2015-16**	75.75	82.48
			2018-19	85.02	89.1
			2019-20	88.38	87.65
			2020-21	89.35	88.5
			2021-22	88.87	85.15
			2022-23	90.81*	84.59

38	1.4.3.a.i: Proportion of homeless population to total population (Homeless Households) **(Total) (UT Specific)** *Source: H&UDD, RDD (CENSUS - ORGI)*	Percentage	**2011-12**	0.15	0.15
			2022-23	0.05	NA
39	1.4.3.a.ii: Proportion of homeless population to total population (Homeless Households) **(Rural) (UT Specific)** *Source: H&UDD, RDD (CENSUS - ORGI)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	NA	NA
			2019-20	NA	NA
			2022-23	NA	NA
40	1.4.3.a.iii: Proportion of homeless population to total population (Homeless Households) **(Urban) (UT Specific)** *Source: H&UDD, RDD (CENSUS - ORGI)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	1.66	NA
			2019-20	NA	NA
			2022-23	0.05	NA
41	1.4.3.b (i): Proportion of households living in Katcha Houses **(Rural) (UT Specific)** *Source: Rural Development Department & H&UDD*	Percentage	**2015-16**	10.68	NA
			2019-20	9.31	NA
			2022-23	4	NA
42	1.4.3.b (ii): Proportion of households living in Katcha Houses **(Urban) (UT Specific)** *Source: Rural Development Department & H&UDD* *SEC 2011 data has been accounted for calculation*	Percentage	**2015-16**	1.66	NA
			2019-20	NA	NA
			2022-23	NA	NA

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					
43	1.5.1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 1,00,000 population (Indicator 13.1.1 and 11.5.1.b) *Source: DMRRR, JK/ Revenue/ Disaster Management Div, MoHA (Annual Reports)*	Number per lakh	**2015-16**	NA	14743.14
			2016-17	23.56	13706.39
			2017-18	27.11	13381.24
			2018-19	2787.57	10738.97
			2019-20	4850.37	NA
			2020-21	37.89	NA
			2022-23	51.103	NA
44	1.5.2: Whether the UT has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction (Indicator 11.b.1 and 13.2.1) *Source: DMRRR, JK/Revenue/ Disaster Management Div, MoHA (Annual Report, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Proportion	**2015**	NA	0.25
			2018	NA	0.93
			2019	1	1
			2020	1	1
			2021	1	1
			2022	1	1
			2023	1	1

45	1.5.4.a: Number of transit shelter-sheds constructed for tribal population en-route nomadic routes *Source: Tribal Affairs Department*	Number	**2020-21**	NA	NA
			2021-22	NA	NA
			2022-23	6	NA
Target 1.6 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					
46	1.a.2 (i): Proportion of total government spending on essential services **(Education)** *Source: DES, J&K, / NAD, NSSO*	Percentage	**2015-16**	14.11	17.93
			2018-19	16.85	18.05
			2019-20	15.29	18.14
			2020-21	16.92	15.26
			2021-22	16.23	15.75
			2022-23	14.61	NA
47	1.a.2 (ii): Proportion of total government spending on essential services **(Health)** *Source: DES, J&K, / NAD, NSSO*	Percentage	**2015-16**	5.87	4.82
			2018-19	6.86	5.2
			2019-20	6.75	5.21
			2020-21	7.85	5.09
			2021-22	7.98	6.01
			2022-23	8.34	NA

48	1.a.2 (iii): Proportion of total government spending on essential services **(Social Protection)** *Source: DES, J&K, / NAD, NSSO*	Percentage	**2015-16**	2.69	7.12
			2018-19	3.26	7.08
			2019-20	3.76	7.59
			2020-21	4.24	6.95
			2021-22	4.49	6.77
			2022-23	4.69	NA
49	1.a.2 (iv): Proportion of total government spending on essential services **(Health, Education & Social Protection)** *Source: DES, J&K, / NAD, NSSO*	Percentage	**2015-16**	22.67	29.87
			2018-19	26.96	30.33
			2019-20	25.8	30.94
			2020-21	29.01	27.3
			2021-22	28.69	28.54
			2022-23	27.64	NA

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture					
S.no	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	Jk Value	India 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.i: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight **(Overall)** **(UT Specific)** *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (NFHS)* **Poshan Tracker of J&K*	Percentage	**2015-16**	16.6	35.7
			2019-21	21	32.1
			2022-23	5.03*	NA
2	2.1.1.ii: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight **(Rural)** **(UT Specific)** *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (NFHS)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	16.5	38.3
			2019-21	21.5	33.8
3	2.1.1.iii: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight **(Urban)** **(UT Specific)** *Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (NFHS)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	17	29.1
			2019-21	19.4	27.3
4	2.1.2: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013 *Source: Food, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution And Ministry Consumer Affairs, Food Distribution, GoI* **The figure 75% has been derived as in calculation the department has accounted total population, instead of eligible population*	Percentage	**2015-16**	100	95.18
			2016-17	NA	99.01
			2017-18	NA	99.34
			2018-19	100	97.62
			2019-20	97.01	99.51
			2020-21	99.61	97.99
			2021-22	99.61	98
			2022-23	75*	98.48

5	2.1.3.a: Percentage of children aged 0-6 years enrolled in Anganwadi centres who are underweight *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*Poshan Tracker of J&K*	Percentage	**2022-23**	10.01*	NA
6	2.1.3.b: Percentage of children aged 0-6 years enrolled in ICDS who are stunted *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5 Poshan Tracker of J&K*	Percentage	**2022-23**	24.38*	NA
7	2.1.3.c: Percentage of children aged 0-6 years enrolled in ICDS who are wasted *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5 Poshan Tracker of J&K*	Percentage	**2022-23**	1.71*	NA
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					
8	2.2.1.i: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted **(Overall)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5 *Poshan Tracker of J&K*	Percentage	**2015-16**	27.4	38.4
			2019-21	26.9	35.5
			2022-23	14.91*	NA
9	2.2.1.ii: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted **(Rural)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	28.8	41.2
			2019-21	25.9	37.3
10	2.2.1.iii: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted **(Urban)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	23	31
			2019-21	30.1	30.1
11	2.2.2.i: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, who are wasted **(Overall)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5 *Poshan Tracker of J&K*	Percentage	**2015-16**	12.2	21
			2019-21	19	19.3
			2022-23	1.71*	NA

12	2.2.2.ii: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, who are wasted **(Rural)** *Source: Poshan Tracker of J&K And NFHS*	Percentage	**2015-16**	11	21.5
			2019-21	19.4	19.5
13	2.2.2.iii: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, who are wasted **(Urban)** *Source: Poshan Tracker of J&K And NFHS*	Percentage	**2015-16**	16.1	20
			2019-21	17.6	18.5
14	2.2.2.a: Proportion of Low Birth Weight babies among new born in the district *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5 *HMIS*	Percentage	**2022-23**	5.14*	NA
15	2.2.3.i: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11g/dl) **(Overall)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	47.5	50.4
			2019-21	44.1	52.2
16	2.2.3.ii: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11g/dl) **(Rural)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	49	52.2
			2019-21	44.1	54.3
17	2.2.3.iii: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11g/dl) **(Urban)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	43.6	45.8
			2019-21	44.1	45.7
18	2.2.3.a: Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who are severely anaemic **(<7g/dl)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5* ***HMIS**	Percentage	**2022-23**	17.21*	NA
19	2.2.3.b: Percentage of women age 15-49 who are severely anaemic **(<7g/dl)** *Source: HMIS*	Percentage	**2022-23**	Data NA	NA

20	2.2.4.i: Percentage of Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2) **(Overall)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	12.1	22.9
			2019-21	5.2	18.7
21	2.2.4.ii: Percentage of Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2) **(Rural)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	14.1	26.7
			2019-21	5.8	21.2
22	2.2.4.iii: Percentage of Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2) **(Urban)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	7.7	15.5
			2019-21	3.7	13.2
23	2.2.5.i: Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl) **(Overall)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	54.5	58.5
			2019-21	72.7	67.1
24	2.2.5.ii: Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl) **(Rural)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	55.6	59.5
			2019-21	73.5	68.3
25	2.2.5.iii: Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl) **(Urban)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	51	56
			2019-21	70.1	64.2
Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment					
26	2.3.1 (i): Agriculture productivity of **rice** (yield in kg/hectare) *Source: Agriculture Prod. Department / DES*	kg/hectare	**2015-16**	2125.08	2124
			2018-19	2352.93	2351
			2019-20	2095.32	2094
			2020-21	2079.90	2174
			2021-22	1861.97	1835
			2022-23	2212.93	2203

27	2.3.1 (ii): Agriculture productivity of **wheat** (yield in kg/hectare) *Source: Agriculture Prod. Department / DES*	kg/hectare	**2015-16**	1933.12	1933
			2018-19	2329.5	2330
			2019-20	2001.8	2002
			2020-21	1985.27	1985
			2021-22	1985.3	2066
			2022-23	2062.48	2062
28	2.3.1.a.: Percentage increase in Horticulture Produce (Fresh Fruits + Dry Fruits) **(UT Specific)** *Source: Horticulture Department / DES*	Percentage	**2015-16**	9.31	61.24
			2018-19	0.59	2.13
			2019-20	5.21	5.62
			2020-21	-12.25	-12.25
			2021-22	8.5	9.01
			2022-23	13.05	11.96
29	2.3.1.b.: Percentage increase in Value of Horticulture Produce (Fresh Fruits + Dry Fruits) (**UT Specific)** *Source: Horticulture Department / DES*	Percentage	**2015-16**	8.58	0.33
			2018-19	0.82	1.54
			2019-20	-0.97	2.28
			2020-21	-5.34	NA
			2022-23	9.47	NA
30	2.3.1.c: Contribution of Horticulture Produce in the Agriculture sector **(UT Specific)** *Source: DES*	Percentage	**2015-16**	54.24	12.64
			2018-19	49.71	11.83
			2019-20	53.25	10.41
			2020-21	57.35	NA
			2021-22	58.53	NA
			2022-23	NA	NA

31	2.3.1.d: Saffron production in the State **(UT Specific)** *Source: Agriculture Prod. Department / DES*	Quintal (Cwt)	**2015-16**	48.06	NA
			2018-19	41	NA
			2019-20	40	NA
			2020-21	17.54	NA
			2021-22	26	NA
			2022-23	23.819	NA
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					
32	2.4.1: Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land *Source: DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture &Farmers Welfare & DES, J&K*	Percentage	**2015-16**	70.01	65.07
			2016-17	70.35	64.31
			2017-18	69.56	64.57
			2018-19	65.11	63.45
			2019-20	67.22	66.06
			2020-21	68.46	66.17
			2021-22	NA	64.60
33	2.4.2: Percentage of farmers issued Soil Health Card *Source: Agriculture Prod. Department (Soil Health Card Portal, GoI)*	Percentage	**2022-23**	65.00	64.69
			2017-19	70.24	96.78
			2019-20	100	88.16
			2020-21	100	NA
			2022-23	100	NA
34	2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming *Source: Agriculture Prod. Department (DES, DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.0209	0.974
			2018-19	0.0217	1.5892
			2019-20	0.0236	2.022
			2020-21	0.0432	2.3843
			2021-22	0.0223	2.4522
			2022-23	0.717	NA

35	2.4.4: Percentage increase in the production of millets in UT *Since this data is being collected for the first time , we are not able to give percentage increase in production of Millets. *Source: FC Revenue, J&K*	Percentage	**2022-23**	1857* (Kg/Hectare)	NA
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					
36	2.a.2: Percentage share of expenditure in Intellectual Property Product (R&D) in agriculture to GVA agriculture *Source: DES J&K / NAD, CSO*	Percentage	**2015-16**	1.52	0.044
			2018-19	2.07	0.041
			2019-20	2.29	0.04
			2020-21	2.25	0.028
			2021-22	2.1	0.024
			2022-23	NA	NA
Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility					
37	2.c.1: Percentage of Agriculture Mandis enrolled in e-market *Source: Agriculture Prod. Department Horticulture Department (National Agriculture Market e-NAM National Portal for e-trading, GoI)*	Percentage	**2016-17**	NA	6.49
			2017-18	NA	3.1
			2020-21	8	15.1
			2021-22	41	15.35
38	2.c.2: Ratio of available cold storage capacity to fruit production in the UT *Source: Department of Horticulture*	Ratio	**2022-23**	50	NA
			2022-23	01:10	NA

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births					
1	3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), (per 1,00,000 live births) *Source: SRS ORGI (The states having low MMR have been clubbed into the category "Other States" which include J&K also)*	Ratio	**2014-16**	97	130
			2015-17	96	122
			2016-18	85	113
			2017-19	77	103
			2018-20	77	97
2	3.1.2.i: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years) **(Overall)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	87.5	81.4
			2019-21	95.1	89.4
3	3.1.2.ii: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years) **(Rural)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	84.3	78
			2019-21	94	87.8
4	3.1.2.iii: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years) **(Urban)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	97.7	90
			2019-21	98.8	94
5	3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 1 years) *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5* **HMIS 2022-23*	Percentage	**2015-16**	90.1	84.4
			2019-21	95.8	90.9
			2022-23	97.39*	NA

6	3.1.4.i: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more **(Overall)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	81.3	51.2
			2019-21	80.9	58.1
7	3.1.4.ii: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more **(Rural)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	78.7	44.8
			2019-21	80.2	54.2
8	3.1.4.iii: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more **(Urban)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	89.2	66.4
			2019-21	83.1	68.1
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					
9	3.2.1.i: Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 birth) **(Overall)** *Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5 *SRS 2020*	Rate	**2015**	28	43
			2018	23	36
			2019	21	35
			2022	17*	32*
10	3.2.1.ii: Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 birth) **(Rural)** *Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5 *SRS 2020*	Rate	**2015**	28	48
			2018	24	40
			2019	23	39
			2022	18*	36*
11	3.2.1.iii: Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 birth) **(Urban)** *Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5 *SRS 2020*	Rate	**2015**	24	28
			2018	20	26
			2019	17	23
			2022	14*	21*

12	3.2.2.i: Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 birth) **(Overall)** *Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5 *SRS 2020*	Rate	**2015**	20	25
			2018	17	23
			2019	15	22
			2022	12*	20*
13	3.2.2.ii: Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 birth) **(Rural)** *Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5 *SRS 2020*	Rate	**2015**	21	29
			2018	18	27
			2019	15	25
			2022	12*	23*
14	3.2.2.iii: Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 birth) **(Urban)** *Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5 *SRS 2020*	Rate	**2015**	16	15
			2018	14	14
			2019	13	13
			2022	10*	12*
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases					
15	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population *Source: NACO Report MoHFW*	Number / 1000	**2015**	0.03	0.06
			2018	0.03	0.06
			2019	0.03	0.05
			2020	0.02	0.05
			2021	0.02	0.05
			2022	0.02	0.05
16	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population *Source: Annual Status Report on TB, MoHFW Ni-kshay portal*	Number / Lakh	**2016**	72	217
			2018	90	199
			2019	81	193
			2020	61	188
			2022	69*	NA

17	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population *Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme; MoHFW*	Number / 1000	**2015**	0.016	0.92
			2018	0.012	0.32
			2019	0.007	0.25
			2020	0.002	0.14
			2021	0.002	0.12
			2022	0.01	0.13
18	3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio **(CFR)** *Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme; MoHFW*	Percentage	**2015**	0	0.22
			2018	0	0.21
			2019	0	0.09
			2020	0	0.15
			2021	0.38	0.16
			2022	0.22	0.12
19	3.3.6: The proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy **(per million population)** *Source: NLEP Annual Report (MoH&FW)*	Rate per Million	**2015-16**	0.71	4.46
			2019-20	0.07	1.96
			2021-22	0	1.36
			2022-23	0.05	1.7
20	**3.3.6.a: HIV Prevalence Rate (in percentage)** (UT Specific) *Source: NLEP Annual Report (MoH&FW)*	Percentage	**2015**	0.03	0.23
			2017	0.03	0.22
			2019	0.06	0.22
			2020	0.06	0.22
			2022	0.06	NA

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					
21	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population) *Source: Home Affairs (NCRB)*	Rate Per 1 Lakh	**2015**	3	10.6
			2018	2.5	10.2
			2019	2.1	10.4
			2020	2.2	11.3
			2021	1.8	12
			2022	2.38	NA
			2023	2.68	NA
Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol					
22	3.5.1: Number of persons who have undergone treatment in de-addiction centers (in the reference FY) *Source: (Social Welfare Department/ MOSJE)* **Refe Digest Data 2022-23*	Number	**2015-16**	369	146124
			2018-19	179	77479
			2019-20	247	93364
			2020-21	1509	208415
			2021-22	4032	285559
			2022-23	11476*	339588
Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents					
23	3.6.1.i: People killed in road accidents per one lakh population (Indicator to 11.2.2) *Source: Transport/Home (NCRB)*	Number per Lakh Population	**2015**	7.48	11.81
			2018	7.34	11.54
			2019	7.46	11.57
			2020	5.48	9.84
			2021	5.98	11.38
			2022	6.36	NA

24	3.6.1.ii: People injured in road accidents per one lakh population (Indicator to 11.2.2) *Source: Transport/Home (NCRB)*	Number per Lakh Population	**2015**	66.84	38.31
			2018	58.49	33.74
			2019	55.56	32.84
			2020	44.41	24.76
			2021	51.01	27.2
			2022	64.23	NA
Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including forfamily planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into nationalstrategies and programmes					
25	3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (Indicator 1.4.1.a) *Source: MoHFW / NFHS*	Percentage	**2015-16**	NA	71.9
			2019-21	77.7	74.1
			2022-23	NA	NA
26	3.7.1.a.: Total Fertility Rate (UT Specific) *Source: SRS*	Rate	**2015**	1.6	2.3
			2018	1.6	2.2
			2020	1.5	2
27	3.7.2.i: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group **(Overall)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periocicty: Annual*	Per 1000 Women	**2015**	2.8	11.1
			2018	3.1	12.2
			2019	2.9	10.6
			2020	3.2	11.3
28	3.7.2.ii: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group **(Rural)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periocicty: Annual*	Per 1000 Women	**2015**	3	12.3
			2018	3.7	13.5
			2019	3.6	12.3
			2020	4.2	13.2

29	3.7.2.iii: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group **(Urban)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periocicty: Annual*	Per 1000 Women	**2015**	2.2	8.3
			2018	1.6	8.4
			2019	0.7	6.5
			2020	0.2	6.6
30	3.7.3.i: Percentage of institutional deliveries/birth (Period 5 year) *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	85.6	78.9
			2019-21	92.4	88.6
31	3.7.3.ii: Percentage of institutional deliveries/birth (Period 1 year) *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5* **HMIS 2022-23*	Percentage	**2015-16**	89.1	82.6
			2019-20	93.9	90.6
			2022-23	97.15*	NA
32	3.7.4.i: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods **(Overall)** (Indicator 3.8.1, 5.6.1.a) *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	46.1	47.8
			2019-21	52.5	56.5
33	3.7.4.ii: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods **(Rural)** (Indicator 3.8.1) *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	42.1	46
			2019-21	52.1	55.5
34	3.7.4.iii: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods **(Urban)** (Indicator 3.8.1) *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	56	51.2
			2019-21	53.5	58.5

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					
35	3.8.1.i: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (Indicator 3.7.4, 5.6.1.a) **(Overall)** *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	46.1	47.8
			2019-21	52.5	56.5
36	3.8.1.ii: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (Indicator 3.7.4) **(Rural)** *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	42.1	46
			2019-21	52.1	55.5
37	3.8.1.iii: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (Indicator 3.7.4) **(Urban)** *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	56	51.2
			2019-21	53.5	58.5
38	3.8.3: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV *Source: NACO Report MoHFW*	Percentage	**2015-16**	63	62
			2018-19	77	82
			2019-20	74	84
			2020-21	77	83
			2021-22	80	84
			2022-23	93.45	86

39	3.8.4.i: Prevalence of hypertension among men age 15 years and above *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	9.7	11
			2019-21	18.9	24
40	3.8.4.ii: Prevalence of hypertension among women age 15 years and above *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	12.3	14.8
			2019-21	20	21.3
41	3.8.6.i: Percentage of women aged 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer **(Overall)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2019-21**	0.5	1.9
42	3.8.6.ii: Percentage of women aged 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer **(Rural)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2019-21**	0.6	1.7
43	3.8.6.iii: Percentage of women aged 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer **(Urban)** *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2019-21**	0.3	2.2
44	3.8.7: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period *Source: Annual Status Report on TB, MoHFW*	Percentage	**2015**	83	67
			2018	85	81
			2019	85	81
			2020	85	82
			2021	83	83
			2022	78.5	86

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination					
45	3.9.2.i: Proportion of men reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	1.3	1.2
			2019-21	0.6	1.2
46	3.9.2.ii: Proportion of women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.9	1.9
			2019-21	0.4	1.6
47	3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per lakh population *Source: NCRB / ORGI*	Rate	**2015**	0.58	2.08
			2018	0.19	1.64
			2019	0.36	1.58
			2020	0.46	1.64
			2021	0.29	1.72
48	3.9.4: Percentage of hazardous waste treated by type of treatment i) Incinerated ii) Landfill iii) Recycled (Indicator 12.4.1) *Source: Forest Department*	Percentage	**2020-21**	NIL	NA
			2021-22	NIL	NA
			2022-23	NIL	NA
49	3.9.5.a: Number of days in the FY with PM2.5 above the safe threshold level - **(Jammu)** *Source: Forest Department*	Number	**2020-21**	1	NA
			2021-22	13	NA
			2022-23	6	NA
50	3.9.5.b: Number of days in the FY with PM2.5 above the safe threshold level - **(Srinagar)** *Source: Forest Department*	Number	**2020-21**	10	NA
			2021-22	16	NA
			2022-23	25	NA
51	3.9.6.a: Number of days in the FY with PM10 above the safe threshold level - **(Jammu)** *Source: Forest Department*	Number	**2020-21**	126	NA
			2021-22	184	NA
			2022-23	47	NA

52	3.9.6.b: Number of days in the FY with PM10 above the safe threshold level - **(Srinagar)** *Source: Forest Department*	Number	**2020-21**	57	NA
			2021-22	148	NA
			2022-23	120	NA
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention onTobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate					
53	3.a.1.i: Percentage of men aged 15-49 years with use of any kind of tobacco **(smoking and smokeless) (UT Specific**) *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	38.2	44.5
			2019-21	38.3	38
54	3.a.1.ii: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with use of any kind of tobacco **(smoking and smokeless) (UT Specific)** *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	2.8	6.8
			2019-21	3.6	8.9
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					
55	3.b.1: Percentage of children in the age group 12-23 months fully immunized *Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5* **HMIS 2022-23*	Percentage	**2015-16**	84.4	77.9
			2019-21	96.5	83.8
			2022-23	100*	NA
Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention ofthe health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States					
56	3.c.1: Health worker density *Source: MoHFW Annual Report* **Refe Digest Data 2022-23*	Per 10,000 Population	**2015**	15.85	40.41
			2018	17.16	48.8
			2019	16.91	49.95
			2023	57.27*	NA

57	3.c.2: Percentage of government spending (including current and capital expenditure) in health sector to GDP *Source: DES / MoSPI *Current Price*	Percentage	**2015-16**	2.46	1.19
			2018-19	2.77	1.26
			2019-20	2.59	1.31
			2020-21	2.95	1.55
			2021-22	2.90	1.74
			2022-23	3.78	NA
58	3.c.2.a: Percentage of government spending (Current & Capital expenditure) in health sector to total spending *Source: DES / MoSPI * Current Price*	Percentage	**2015-16**	5.87	4.82
			2018-19	6.86	4.91
			2019-20	6.75	NA
			2020-21	7.85	NA
			2021-22	7.98	NA
			2022-23	8.34	NA

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India 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.(i).a: Percentage of students in grade 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Language)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 1.4.1.b.(i)) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	88.5	90.29
			2021	77	71
2	4.1.1.(i).b: Percentage of students in grade 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Mathematics)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 1.4.1.b.(ii)) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	85.1	88.69
			2021	83	77

3	4.1.1.(ii).a: Percentage of students in grade 5 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Language**) in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 1.4.1.b.(iii)) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	83.1	85.55
			2021	86	79
4	4.1.1.(ii).b: Percentage of students in grade 5 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Mathematics)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 1.4.1.b.(iv)) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	81.4	79.81
			2021	76	66
5	4.1.1.(iii).a: Percentage of students in grade 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Language)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 1.4.1.b.(v)) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	64.3	82.82
			2021	82	79

6	4.1.1.(iii).b: Percentage of students in grade 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level **(Mathematics)** in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade (Indicator 1.4.1.b.(vi)) *Source: NAS Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2017**	55.2	60.93
			2021	79	73
7	4.1.2. (i): Completion rate for grade 5 *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	94.58	97.59
			2017-18	98.58	96.85
			2018-19	94.58	96.53
			2019-20	88.91	97.16
			2020-21	88.9	94.16
			2022-23	97.94	NA
8	4.1.2.(ii): Completion rate for grade 8 *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	98.34	98.58
			2017-18	97.48	97.64
			2018-19	95.66	97.18
			2019-20	96.66	97.62
			2020-21	96.97	95.22
			2022-23	99.56	NA

9	4.1.2.(iii): Completion rate for grade 10 *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	65.71	80.44
			2017-18	70.94	75.33
			2018-19	64.76	77.58
			2019-20	69.18	80.73
			2020-21	66.94	84.86
			2022-23	97.85	NA
10	4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio **(GER)** in higher secondary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	45.33	48.32
			2018-19	42.31	50.14
			2019-20	38.4	51.42
			2020-21	50.1	53.8
			2022-23	57.56	NA
11	4.1.4.(i): Net Enrolment Ratio **(NER)** in primary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	71.73	94.11
			2018-19	67.38	89.14
			2019-20	74.25	91.4
			2020-21	81.7	92.7
			2022-23	88.6	NA
12	4.1.4.(ii): Net Enrolment Ratio **(NER)** in upper primary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	57.47	72.02
			2018-19	46.54	68.99
			2019-20	46.61	71.14
			2020-21	47.1	74.1
			2022-23	71.32	NA
13	4.1.5.(i): Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio **(ANER)** in primary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Ratio	**2015-16**	77.81	98.79
			2018-19	75.67	93.6
			2019-20	85.16	97.31
			2020-21	93.5	98.6
			2022-23	99.07	NA

14	4.1.5.(ii): Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio **(ANER)** in upper primary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Ratio	**2015-16**	67.09	81.29
			2018-19	56.27	76.97
			2019-20	56.19	79.55
			2020-21	58.3	84.4
			2022-23	87.25	NA
15	4.1.5.(iii): Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio **(ANER)** in secondary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Ratio	**2015-16**	49.16	58.35
			2018-19	39.53	55.64
			2019-20	40.9	59.98
			2020-21	44.1	61.8
			2022-23	64.71	NA
16	4.1.6.(i): Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches primary **(Retention rate**) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	75.77	84.21
			2017-18	73.78	86.58
			2018-19	71.71	86.78
			2019-20	69.55	86.97
			2020-21	86.2	95.3
			2022-23	95.43	NA
17	4.1.6.(ii): Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches upper primary grade **(Retention rate)** *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	70.68	70.7
			2017-18	62.4	71.41
			2018-19	63.63	71.58
			2019-20	64.37	74.59
			2020-21	67.5	80.9
			2022-23	81.24	NA

18	4.1.6.(iii): Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches secondary grade **(Retention rate)** *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	68.03	57.42
			2017-18	55.4	59.38
			2018-19	52.79	59.9
			2019-20	50.13	59.55
			2020-21	58.6	61.5
			2022-23	64.71	NA
19	4.1.7.a.(i): Out of School Children Ratio (Primary) *Source: School Education Department. / Survey Report (NATIONAL SURVEY ON ESTIMATION OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN - 2014*	Ratio	**2018-19**	0.79	NA
			2022-23	0.86	NA
20	4.1.7.a.(ii): Out of School Children Ratio (Upper Primary) (UT Specific) *Source: School Education Department. / Survey Report (NATIONAL SURVEY ON ESTIMATION OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN - 2014*	Ratio	**2018-19**	1.2	NA
			2022-23	1.89	NA
21	4.1.7.b: Average Annual Drop Out Rate in Secondary Education (UT Specific) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2014-15**	17.28	17.06
			2019-20	16.7	16.1
			2020-21	3.5	14.6
			2022-23	5.96	NA
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					
22	4.2.1.(i): Gross Enrolment Ratio in Anganwadi centres *Source: Department of School Education and literacy, ministry* **Data as per APIP*	Percentage	**2022-23**	3.91219*	NA

23	4.2.1.(ii): Gross Early Childhood Education in pre-primary education *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2022-23**	3.17	NA
24	4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) *Source: Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education*	Percentage	**2018-19**	NA	41.34
			2019-20	NA	51.03
			2020-21	55.03	51
			2022-23	45.37	NA
Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university.					
25	4.3.2: Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational *Source: Higher Education Department. (AISHE Report - HRD)*	Ratio	**2015-16**	1.04	0.86
			2018-19	1.02	0.95
			2019-20	0.98	0.96
			2022-23	1.06	NA
26	4.3.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio for higher education *Source: Higher Education Department. (AISHE Report - HRD)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	24.8	24.5
			2018-19	30.9	26.3
			2019-20	32.42	27.1
			2022-23	25	NA
27	4.3.4: Completion Rate at graduation level in non-professional course *Source: Department of Higher Education*	Rate	**2020-21**	NA	NA
			2021-22	56.92	NA
			2022-23	77.96	NA

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					
28	4.5.1.(i): Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for primary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE) / Higher Education Department. (AISHE Report - HRD)/*	Percentage	**2015-16**	1.06	1.01
			2017-18	1.06	1
			2018-19	1.05	1.01
			2019-20	1.03	1.02
			2020-21	1.02	1.02
			2022-23	1.01	NA
29	4.5.1.(ii): Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for secondary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE) / Higher Education Department. (AISHE Report - HRD)/*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.97	1
			2017-18	0.99	0.99
			2018-19	1	1
			2019-20	1.01	1
			2020-21	1.01	0.99
			2022-23	1.02	NA
30	4.5.1.(iii): Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for higher education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE) / Higher Education Department. (AISHE Report - HRD)/*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.93	1
			2017-18	0.98	1.01
			2018-19	0.99	1.03
			2019-20	1	1.04
			2020-21	0.96	1.03
			2022-23	1.18	NA
31	4.5.1.(iv): Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for tertiary education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE) / Higher Education Department. (AISHE Report - HRD)/*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.86	0.92
			2017-18	0.91	0.97
			2018-19	0.9	1
			2019-20	0.93	1.01

32	4.5.2.(ia): Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in Schools (Primary) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	1.39	1.18
			2018-19	1.38	0.95
			2019-20	1.15	0.98
			2020-21	1.04	0.91
			2022-23	0.85	NA
33	4.5.2.(ib): Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in Schools (Upper Primary) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	1.27	1.13
			2018-19	1.4	1.01
			2019-20	1.23	1.09
			2020-21	1.13	1.05
			2022-23	0.95	NA
34	4.5.2.(ic): Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in Schools (Elementary) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	1.35	1.16
			2018-19	1.39	0.97
			2019-20	1.18	1.02
			2020-21	1.07	0.96
			2022-23	0.88	NA
35	4.5.2.(id): Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in Schools (Secondary) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.68	0.56
			2018-19	1.05	0.65
			2019-20	0.9	0.68
			2020-21	0.73	0.71
			2022-23	0.65	NA
36	4.5.2.(ie): Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in Schools (Higher Secondary) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0.35	0.25
			2018-19	0.46	0.31
			2019-20	0.5	0.32
			2020-21	0.34	0.32
			2022-23	0.29	NA

37	4.5.2.(iia): Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in Higher Education *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2020-21**	NA	0
			2022-23	NA	NA
38	4.5.3: No. of pre and post matric scholarship to SC students as a proportion of total SC students in that age group *Source: Department of Social Welfare*	Number	**2022-23**	9106 Post matric SC students and 54446 Pre Matric SC students (1st-10th) provided scholarship	NA
39	4.5.4.a: Number of Scheduled Tribe Boys hostels in the UT *Source: Tribal Affairs Department*	Number	**2020-21**	19	NA
			2021-22	19	NA
			2022-23	24	NA
40	4.5.4.b: Number of Scheduled Tribe Girls hostels in the UT *Source: Tribal Affairs Department*	Number	**2020-21**	6	NA
			2021-22	6	NA
			2022-23	7	NA
41	4.5.4.c: Number of students enrolled in ST hostels in UT *Source: Tribal Affairs Department*	Number	**2020-21**	2595	NA
			2021-22	2595	NA
			2022-23	3100	NA
42	4.5.5.a: Number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) operational in UT *Source: Tribal Affairs Department* *Eklavya schools have started in the year 2022*	Number	**2020-21**	0	NA
			2021-22	0	NA
			2022-23	6	NA
43	4.5.5.b: Number of students enrolled in Eklavya Model Residential Schools **(EMRS)** in UT *Source: Tribal Affairs Department* *Eklavya schools have started in the year 2022*	Number	**2020-21**	0	NA
			2021-22	0	NA
			2022-23	720	NA

44	4.5.5.c: Number of male students enrolled in Eklavya Model Residential Schools **(EMRS)** in UT *Source: Tribal Affairs Department* *Eklavya schools have started in the year 2022*	Number	**2020-21**	NA	NA
			2021-22	NA	NA
			2022-23	380	NA
45	4.5.5.d: Number of female students enrolled in Eklavya Model Residential Schools **(EMRS)** in UT *Source: Tribal Affairs Department* *Eklavya schools have started in the year 2022*	Number	**2020-21**	NA	NA
			2021-22	NA	NA
			2022-23	340	NA
46	4.5.5.e: Number of ST students availing Post-Matric Scholarships *Source: Tribal Affairs Department*	Number	**2020-21**	4316	NA
			2021-22	8335	NA
			2022-23	11277	NA
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					
47	4.a.1.a: Proportion of schools with access to electricity *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	29.34	58.55
			2018-19	64.47	73.86
			2019-20	70.46	83.43
			2020-21	73.78	86.9
			2022-23	73.76	NA
49	4.a.1.c.(i): Proportion of schools with access to disabled friendly ramps for students with disabilities *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	21.47	61
			2018-19	34.06	63.71
			2019-20	36.08	67.65
			2020-21	37.94	70.75
			2022-23	44.12	NA

50	4.a.1.c.(ii): Proportion of schools with access to disabled friendly toilet for students with disabilities *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	3.58	19.79
			2018-19	3.4	17.54
			2019-20	3.56	21.65
			2020-21	3.83	25.25
			2022-23	2.87	NA
51	4.a.1.d.: Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	78.58	86.62
			2018-19	95.8	95.68
			2019-20	96.47	97.15
			2020-21	97.13	97.45
			2022-23	96.82	NA
52	4.a.1.e.(i): Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (boys toilets) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	90.87	95.65
			2018-19	87.11	92.63
			2019-20	88.33	95.83
			2020-21	88.82	96.2
			2022-23	92	NA
53	4.a.1.e.(ii): Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (girls toilets) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	94.43	96.9
			2018-19	88.29	94.38
			2019-20	89.23	96.88
			2020-21	89.71	97.32
			2022-23	93	NA
54	4.a.1.f: Proportion of primary schools with access to basic hand washing facilities (asper the WASH indicator definitions) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	44.52	51.6
			2018-19	91.97	88.18
			2019-20	93.84	90.24
			2020-21	95.7	91.99
			2022-23	83.19	NA

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					
55	4.c.1.(i): Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (Primary) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	41.7	67.82
			2018-19	47.79	71.68
			2019-20	44.3	76.72
			2020-21	67.46	89.51
			2021-22	79.35	NA
			2022-23	81.77	NA
56	4.c.1.(ii): Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (Upper Primary) *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	58.92	74.56
			2018-19	61.46	72.27
			2019-20	55.12	76.78
			2020-21	71.02	88.31
			2021-22	87.65	NA
			2022-23	91.07	NA
57	4.c.1.(iv): Proportion of trained teacher, by education level **(Secondary)** *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	78.72	81.6
			2018-19	80.09	82.62
			2019-20	78.79	78.03
			2020-21	87.3	91.59
			2021-22	94.72	NA
			2022-23	96.64	NA

58	4.c.1.(v): Proportion of trained teacher, by education level **(Higher Secondary)** *Source: School Education Department. (Ministry of HRD) (U-DISE)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	77.08	64.45
			2018-19	77.58	77.96
			2019-20	79.58	78.17
			2020-21	88.15	90.66
			2021-22	87.33	NA
			2022-23	90.5	NA
59	4.c.1.a: Percentage of government spending **(Current & Capital expenditure)** in Education Sector to Total Spending (UT Specific) *Source: DES / MoSPI*	Percentage	**2015-16**	14.11	17.93
			2018-19	16.83	18.05
			2019-20	15.27	18.14
			2020-21	16.92	15.41
			2021-22	16.23	NA
			2022-23	14.61	NA

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere					
1	5.1.2: Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year *Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Number Per Lakh Women	**2015**	0.12	2.9
			2018	0.14	3.19
			2019	0.12	3.21
			2020	0.17	2.67
			2022	0.14	NA
			2023	0.18	NA
2	5.1.3.(i): Sex Ratio at Birth **(Overall)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, SRS*	Females per 1000 males	**2014-16**	906	898
			2015-17	917	896
			2016-18	927	899
			2017-19	918	904
			2018-20	921	907
3	5.1.3.(ii): Sex Ratio at Birth **(Rural)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, SRS*	Females per 1000 males	**2014-16**	903	902
			2015-17	919	898
			2016-18	930	900
			2017-19	920	904
			2018-20	918	907

4	5.1.3.(iii): Sex Ratio at Birth **(Urban)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, SRS*	Females per 1000 males	**2014-16**	919	888
			2015-17	910	890
			2016-18	917	897
			2017-19	915	906
			2018-20	930	910
5	5.1.4: Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 1,00,000 Female Population *Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Ratio	**2015**	57.05	54.23
			2018	54.04	58.78
			2019	47.8	62.39
			2020	53.71	56.49
			2022	59.66	NA
			2023	46.9	NA
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					
6	5.2.1: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months *Source: Health & Medical Education Department (SRS Report, ORGI) & NFHS 5* **Women's age 15-49*	Percentage	**2015-16**	9.3*	30.9*
			2019-21	11.2	26.8
			2021-22	13.65	NA
			2022-23	12.61	NA
7	5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the calendar year *Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Number Per Lakh Women	**2015**	31.2	22.2
			2018	27.7	NA
			2019	28	28.1
			2020	35.7	26.7
			2022	35.12	NA
			2023	25.56	NA

8	5.2.3.a: Per lakh women (number of women) who have experienced cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative during the calendar year (UT Specific) *Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Number Per Lakh Women	**2015**	6.78	18.78
			2018	5.3	16.28
			2019	5.42	19.54
			2020	5.5	17
			2022	7.78	NA
			2023	7.12	NA
9	5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year *Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Percentage	**2015**	12.5	46.98
			2018	23.86	49.94
			2019	30.71	46.7
			2020	44.62	49.59
			2022	8.99	NA
			2023	7.82	NA
10	5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year *Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)* *This survey started in year 2016*	Percentage	**2015**	NA*	49.64
			2018	1	38.46
			2019	0	39.29
			2020	50	38.03
			2022	80	NA
			2023	60	NA
11	5.2.6: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the UT during the calendar year *Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Percentage	**2015**	13.3	6.99
			2018	12.6	7.45
			2019	12.08	7.87
			2020	11.78	5.63
			2022	12.7	NA
			2023	11.82	NA

12	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) **(Total)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodically: 10 Years & NFHS data*	Females per 1000 males	**2011-12**	862	918
13	5.2.7.(i): Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) **(Rural)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodically: 10 Years & NFHS data*	Females per 1000 males	**2011-12**	865	923
14	5.2.7.(ii): Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) **(Urban)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs / Periodically: 10 Years & NFHS data*	Females per 1000 males	**2011-12**	850	905
Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation					
15	5.3.2: Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act to total crime against children *Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Percentage	**2015**	0	0.31
			2018	0	0.35
			2019	0.21	0.35
			2020	0.17	0.61
			2022	0.2	NA
			2023	0.28	NA

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					
16	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament, State Legislative and Local Self Government (Indicator 10.2.2 and 16.7.1) *Source: CEG Inda/J&K, Raj Sabha Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayat Raj*	Percentage	**2014**	J&K State Legislative Assembly: 2.3 PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 11.42 Rajya Sabha: 12.76 PRIs: 46.14
			2019	J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 14.36 Rajya Sabha: 11.48 PRIs: 44.37 ULBs: 43.16
			2020	J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 14.36 Rajya Sabha: 10.33 PRIs: 44.37 ULBs: 43.16
17	5.5.1.a.(i): Female Labour Force Participation Rate **(Overall)** (UT Specific) *Source: Labour & Employment Department (Periodic Labour Force Survey PLFS)*	Ratio	**2015-16**	NA	NA
			2017-18	30.3	23.3
			2018-19	33.8	24.5
			2019-20	37.4	30
			2020-21	43.4	32.5
			2022-23	34.1	NA
18	5.5.1.a.(ii): Female Labour Force Participation Rate **(Rural)** (UT Specific) *Source: Labour & Employment Department (Periodic Labour Force Survey PLFS)*	Ratio	**2015-16**	NA	NA
			2017-18	32.3	24.6
			2018-19	37.6	26.4
			2019-20	40.2	33
			2020-21	47.6	35.5
			2022-23	36.6	NA

19	5.5.1.a.(iii): Female Labour Force Participation Rate **(Urban)** (UT Specific) *Source: Labour & Employment Department (Periodic Labour Force Survey PLFS)*	Ratio	**2015-16**	NA	NA
			2017-18	22.9	20.4
			2018-19	20.5	20.4
			2019-20	27	23.3
			2020-21	27.3	23.2
			2022-23	23.9	NA
20	5.5.1.b: Female to Male Ratio of average wage/ salary earnings during the preceding calendar month among the regular wage salaried employees(R+U) (UT Specific) *Source: Labour & Employment Department (Periodic Labour Force Survey PLFS)*	Ratio	**2017-18**	0.91	0.79
			2018-19	0.72	0.73
			2019-20	0.96	0.76
			2020-21	0.83	0.7
			2022-23	NA	NA
21	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions *Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs*	Percentage	**2015-16**	14.3	17.3
			2018-19	10	19
			2019-20	9.2	18.7
			2022-23	10	20.36
22	5.5.3: Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections (in percentage) *Source: Election commission of India*	Percentage	**2019**	3.8	9.01
			2022	3.8	NA

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					
23	5.6.1.a.(i): Percentage of currently married woman (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods **(Overall)** (Indicator 3.7.4, 3.8.1) (UT Specific) *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	46.1	47.8
			2019-21	52.5	56.5
24	5.6.1.a.(ii): Percentage of currently married woman (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods **(Rural)** (Indicator 3.7.4, 3.8.1) (UT Specific) *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	42.1	46
			2019-21	52.1	55.5
25	5.6.1.a.(iii): Percentage of currently married woman (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods **(Urban)** (Indicator 3.7.4, 3.8.1) (UT Specific) *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	56	51.2
			2019-21	53.5	58.5
26	5.6.3.(i): Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS (Male) *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	23.8	31.5
			2019-21	33.8	28.5
			2022-23	46 (State Data)	NA
27	5.6.3.(ii): Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS (Female) *Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*	Percentage	**2015-16**	20	21.7
			2019-21	17.2	20.1
			2022-23	45 (State Data)	NA

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and naturalresources, in accordance with national laws					
28	5.a.1: Operational land holdings - (female operated operational holding) *Source: Agriculture Prod. Department*	Percentage	2015-16	7.6	13.96
			2022-23	0.46	NA
29	5.a.3.(i): Wages of casual labourers (gender-wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day) **(Overall)** *Source: Labour& Employment Department*	Rs. per day	(Jan-Mar) 2018	373	258
			(Jan-Mar) 2019	415	279
			(Jan-Mar) 2020	442	301
			(Jan-Mar) 2021	462	322
			2022	501.26	NA
30	5.a.3.(ii): Wages of casual labourers (gender-wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day) (Male) *Source: Labour& Employment Department*	Rs. per day	**(Jan-Mar) 2018**	375	280
			(Jan-Mar) 2019	415	299
			(Jan-Mar) 2020	444	328
			(Jan-Mar) 2021	462	352
			2022	500.55	NA

31	5.a.3.(iii): Wages of casual labourers (gender-wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day) (Female) *Source: Labour& Employment Department*	Rs. per day	**(Jan-Mar) 2018**	282	177
			(Jan-Mar) 2019	368	193
			(Jan-Mar) 2020	406	211
			(Jan-Mar) 2021	483	229
			2022	415.32	NA
32	5.a.4.(i): Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day) **(Overall)** *Source: Labour& Employment Department*	Rs. per day	**(Jan-Mar) 2018**	333	214
			(Jan-Mar) 2019	397	227
			(Jan-Mar) 2020	519	240
			(Jan-Mar) 2021	544	262
			2022	NA	NA
33	5.a.4.(ii): Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day) (Male) *Source: Labour& Employment Department*	Rs. per day	**(Jan-Mar) 2018**	366	240
			(Jan-Mar) 2019	397	250
			(Jan-Mar) 2020	519	267
			(Jan-Mar) 2021	544	295
			2022	NA	NA

34	5.a.4.(iii): Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day) (Female) *Source: Labour& Employment Department*	Rs. per day	**(Jan-Mar) 2018**	200	168
			(Jan-Mar) 2019	NA	185
			(Jan-Mar) 2020	NA	199
			(Jan-Mar) 2021	NA	213
			2022	NA	NA
35	5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage) **(Rural)** *Source: NABARD*	Percentage	**2015-16**	95.37	88.92
			2018-19	71.3	87.66
			2019-20	95.99	91.67
			2020-21	93.36	89.71
			2022-23	53.04	NA

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India 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 getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) **(Rural)** (Indicator 1.4.1.c) *Source: PHE, I&FC JAL Shakti*	Percentage	**2015-16**	56.09	35.76
			2018-19	60.22	40.58
			2019-20	52.91	50.66
			2020-21	45.95	55.23
			2021-22	46.68	61.52
			2022-23	58.70	NA
2	*6.1.2: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source* **(Rural)** *Source: PHE, I&FC JAL Shakti*	Percentage	**2015-16**	99.92	94.57
			2018-19	99.74	95.98
			2019-20	99.89	96.96
			2020-21	100	98.56
			2021-22	99.99	98.64
			2022-23	99.66	99.25

Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations					
3	6.2.1.(i): Proportion of households having access to toilet facility **(Rural)** (Indicator 1.4.1.d.(i)) *Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti DWS for Rural*	Percentage	**2015-16**	32.84	50.9
			2018-19	100	99.03
			2019-20	100	100
			2020-21	100	100
			2021-22	100	100
			2022-23	100	100
4	6.2.1.(ii): Proportion of households having access to toilet facility **(Urban)** (Indicator 1.4.1.d. (ii) *Source: MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation for Urban*	Percentage	**2022-23**	100	100
5	6.2.2: Percentage of Districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target *Source: H&UDD & RDD (SBM Dashboard) / Jal Shakti*	Percentage	**2015-16**	0	0.72
			2018-19	100	88.13
			2019-20	100	100
			2020-21	100	100
			2021-22	100	100
			2022-23	100	100
6	6.2.3.(i): Proportion of Primary schools with separate toilet facility for girls (in percentage) *Source: H&UDD & RDD (SBM Dashboard) / Jal Shakti*	Percentage	**2022-23**	81.05	NA

7	6.2.3.(ii): Proportion of Secondary schools with separate toilet facility for girls (in percentage) *Source: H&UDD & RDD (SBM Dashboard) / Jal Shakti*	Percentage	**2022-23**	95.35	NA
Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally					
8	6.3.1: Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies *Source: H&UDD / CPCB Bulletin MOEF&CC*	Percentage	**2015**	NA	NA
			2020	7.37	27.96
			2022	16.96	47.96
			2023	Srinagar = 22.03% Jammu=55%	NA
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					
9	6.4.1: Per capita storage of water, (in m3/person) *Source: PHEI & RFC MoWR, RD & GR (Central Water Commission 2015, Ministy of Jalshakti)*	(m3/person)	**2015-16**	2.157	198.02
			2017-18	2.062	196.93
			2020-21	2.16	185.02
			2022-23	0.252	NA
10	6.4.2: Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability (Indicator 12.2.1.a) *Source: PHEI & RFC MoWR, RD & GR (Ground Water Commission 2015, Ministy of Jalshakti)*	Percentage	**2013**	24.48	61.53
			2017	29.47	63.33
			2020	21.03	61.6
			2022	24.18	60.08
			2023	24.18	60.08
11	6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (in m3/erson)	(m3/person)	**2015**	324	1508
			2021	318	1486
			2023	0.055	1461

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands,rivers, aquifers and lakes					
12	6.6.2: Percentage of blocks/ mandals/taluka over-exploited *Source: PHE, I&FC/ Mo Jal Shakti*	Percentage	**2013**	0	15.7
			2017	0	17
			2020	0	16
13	6.6.3: Number of Sarovars protected under Amrit Sarovar Scheme *Source: Department of RD PR*	Number	**2022-23**	177	NA
Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management					
14	6.b.1: Percentage of Panchayats having Pani Samittees *Source: Jal Shakti Department*	Percentage	**2022-23**	97.95	NA

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services					
15	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified (Indicator 1.4.1.e) **(Overall)** *Source: Ministry of Power / PDD (Subhaya Portal) (Similar to 1.4.1.E)*	Percentage	**2016-17**	84.57	88.34
			2018-19	100	99.99
			2019-20	100	99.77
			2020-21	100	100
			2021-22	100	100
			2022-23	100	NA
16	7.1.1.(i): Percentage of households electrified (Indicator 1.4.1.e) **(Rural)** *Source: Ministry of Power / PDD (Subhaya Portal) (Similar to 1.4.1.E)*	Percentage	**2016-17**	80.67	85.92
			2018-19	100	99.99
			2022-23	100	NA
17	7.1.1.(ii): Percentage of households electrified (Indicator 1.4.1.e) **(Urban)** *Source: Ministry of Power / PDD (Subhaya Portal) (Similar to 1.4.1.E)z*	Percentage	**2016-17**	97.17	97.88
			2018-19	100	100
			2022-23	100	NA
18	7.1.2: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel (Indicator 1.4.1.f) *Source: CAPD/NFHS 4 (*NFHS 4), (#State CAPD) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Similar to 1.4.1.F)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	57.6	62.83
			2018-19	100	97.95
			2019-20	100	97.94
			2020-21	100	98.1
			2021-22	100	99.35
			2022-23	100	99.8

19	7.1.3: Per capita energy consumption in the UT *Source: Power Development Department*	kilowatt-hours (kWh)	**2020-21**	1191.758	NA
			2021-22	1249.926	NA
			2022-23	1515	NA
20	*7.1.4: Average hours of Power outage in a day in the financial year* *Source: Power Development Department*	Hours	**2020-21**	NA	NA
			2021-22	NA	NA
			2022-23	NA	NA
21	7.1.5: AT&C losses (transmission losses) *Source: Power Development Department*	Percentage	**2020-21**	56.03	NA
			2021-22	52.4	NA
			2022-23	51	NA
22	7.1.6: Number of Units Installed under Govardhan - Bio gas project *Source: Department of RD PR*	Number	**2022-23**	2	NA
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix					
23	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation (Indicator 13.1.2.a) *Source: MNRE- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (PDD Science & Technology Department)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	77.25	25.5
			2018-19	74.12	29.26
			2019-20	95.3	30.77
			2020-21	95.3	31.64
			2022-23	100	22.5
24	7.2.2: Installed solar energy capacity in the UT *Source: Department of Science and Technology*	Megawatt (MW)	**2021-22**	NA	NA
			2022-23	60	NA
25	7.2.2.a: Percentage share of Solar energy in the total installed renewable energy share *Source: Department of Science and Technology*	Percentage	**2021-22**	NA	NA
			2022-23	1.63	NA

26	7.2.2.b: Year on Year % growth in installed solar energy capacity *Source: Department of Science and Technology*	Percentage	**2022-23**	20	NA
Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support					
27	7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Indicator 12.a.1) *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy*	(in watts per capita)	**2015-16**	NA	70.18
			2018-19	258	95.02
			2019-20	255.12	102.09
			2020-21	245.56	107.07
			2022-23	264.18	124.38

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, atleast 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries					
1	8.1.1.(i): Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita (Constant price) *Source: DES*	Percentage	**2015-16**	5.7	6.6
			2018-19	7.07	5.4
			2019-20	0.45	2.7
			2020-21	-2.09	-6.8
			2021-22	5.24	8
			2022-23	7.95	6.1
2	8.1.1.(i): Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita (Current price) *Source: DES*	Percentage	**2015-16**	9.61	9.08
			2018-19	13.53	9.87
			2019-20	4.15	NA
			2020-21	1.47	NA
			2021-22	14.38	NA
			2022-23	15.14	NA
3	8.1.1.a.(i): Annual growth rate of NSDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita (Constant price)(UT Specific) *Source: DES*	Percentage	**2015-16**	5.85	6.67
			2018-19	5.43	5.17
			2019-20	-1.05	2.19
			2020-21	-4.23	-9.25
			2021-22	5.03	NA
			2022-23	8.02	NA

4	8.1.1.a.(ii): Annual growth rate of NSDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita (Current price) (UT Specific) *Source: DES*	Percentage	**2015-16**	10.03	9.37
			2018-19	12.57	9.29
			2019-20	3.19	4.77
			2020-21	-0.22	-3.54
			2021-22	14.64	NA
			2022-23	14.77	NA
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					
5	8.2.3: Annual growth in **manufacturing** sector at constant prices *Source: DES/MoSPI*	Percentage	**2015-16**	9.22	13.1
			2018-19	-1.83	5.4
			2019-20	-6.34	-2.9
			2020-21	29.17	2.9
			2021-22	8.88	11.1
			2022-23	4.77	NA
6	8.2.4: Annual growth in **agriculture** sector at constant prices *Source: DES/MoSPI*	Percentage	**2015-16**	5.75	0.6
			2018-19	7.5	2.1
			2019-20	-2.41	5.5
			2020-21	-1.65	4.1
			2021-22	2.77	3.5
			2022-23	7.03	NA

7	8.2.4.a: Annual growth in **tourism** sector at constant prices (UT Specific) *Source: DES/MoSPI/PD&MD*	Rate	**2015-16**	10.3	-3
			2018-19	8.76	11.6 (2017-18)
			2019-20	-4.71	NA
			2020-21	NA	NA
			2021-22	NA	NA
			2022-23	NA	NA
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					
8	8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non- agriculture sector *Source: Labour and Employment, PLRS/MoSFI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	67.1	68.2
			2018-19	71.8	68.4
			2019-20	72.3	69.5
			2020-21	72.1	71.4
			2022-23	NA	NA
9	8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME (in Rs crore) *Source: MSME*	Rs. In Crore	**2015-16**	9207.83	1216007.09
			2018-19	13871.92	1510650.54
			2019-20	14656.28	1613582.17
			2020-21	16354.21	1783924.8
			2021-22	16694.63	2011056.98
			2022-23	NA	NA

10	8.3.4: Number of MSME units registered under the online Udyam registration Portal *Source: Ins& Commerce Department (MSME,Udyog/ Aadhar Portal)*	Number	**2016-17**	2539	23.73 Lakh
			2018-19	2416	21.23 Lakh
			2019-20	2848	25.64 Lakh
			2020-21	26485	28.57 Lakh
			2021-22	74457	51.59 Lakh
			2022-23	206000	72.58 Lakh
11	8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India *Source: Commerce and Industry Department./DIPT*	Number	**2016**	NA	428
			2017	NA	5052
			2018	63	8576
			2019	34	11216
			2020	16	14454
			2021	19	19989
			2022	482	26522
12	8.3.5.a: Average revenue generated by co-operatives in the UT *Source: Industry and Commerce Department*	Crores	**2022-23**	14.6	NA
13	8.3.6: Percentage Increase in export of Handicrafts & Handloom sector *Source: Industry and Commerce Department*	Percentage	**2022-23**	98.29	NA
14	8.3.7 (i): Number of MSME units registered *Source: Industry and Commerce Department*	Number	**2022-23**	5294	NA
15	8.3.7 (ii): Employment generated from MSME *Source: Industry and Commerce Department*	Number in lakhs	**2022-23**	1.09	NA
16	*8*.3.7 (iii): Investment realized in MSME units *Source: Industry and Commerce Department*	Crores	**2022-23**	2153.43	NA

Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead					
17	8.4.1: Proportion of hazardous waste recycled vs. waste generated *Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change*	Percentage	**2017-18**	9.34	0.51
			2018-19	31.18	0.56
			2019-20	50.76	0.6
			2020-21	28.89	0.61
			2022-23	131.67	NA
18	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption, (in Kg.) *Source: Mistry of Petroleum and Natural Gas*	KG Per Capita	**2015-16**	106.9	136.9
			2018-19	119.7	157.3
			2019-20	119.5	157.5
			2020-21	106	142.7
			2021-22	58.3	148.7
			2022-23	119	161.6
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					
19	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees by occupation category (in Rs) **(Overall)** *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*	Ratio	**2017-18**	76	50
			2018-19	83	53
			2019-20	86	56
			2020-21	92	59
20	8.5.1.(i): Average hourly earnings of female employees by occupation category (in Rs) *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*	Ratio	**2017-18**	84	42
			2018-19	83	45
			2019-20	94	47
			2020-21	97	48
			2022-23	51.62	NA

21	8.5.1.(ii): Average hourly earnings of male employees by occupation category (in Rs) *Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*	Ratio	**2017-18**	76	52
			2018-19	83	55
			2019-20	85	58
			2020-21	91	62
			2022-23	62.28	NA
22	8.5.2: Unemployment rate **(Overall)** *Source: Labour Employment Department (PLFS)/MoSPI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	5.3	6.1
			2018-19	5.1	5.8
			2019-20	6.7	4.8
			2020-21	3.1	4.2
			2022-23	5.2	3.2
23	8.5.2.(i): Unemployment rate **(Rural)** *Source: Labour Employment Department (PLFS)/MoSPI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	4.2	5.3
			2018-19	3.9	5
			2019-20	5.2	4
			2020-21	1.8	3.3
			2022-23	NA	2.4
24	8.5.2.(ii): Unemployment rate **(Urban)** *Source: Labour Employment Department (PLFS)/MoSPI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	10	7.8
			2018-19	10.1	7.7
			2019-20	13.2	7
			2020-21	9.3	6.7
			2022-23	NA	5.4
25	8.5.2.a.(i): Workforce Participation Ratio (All) (PS+SS) (in rate per 100) (Overall) *(UT Specific)Source: MOSPI-PLFS/ MoSPI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	38.6	34.7
			2018-19	40.7	35.5
			2019-20	39.2	38.2
			2020-21	42	39.8
			2022-23	NA	NA

26	8.5.2.a.(ii): Workforce Participation Ratio (All) (PS+SS) (in rate per 100) **(Rural)** (UT Specific) *Source: MOSPI- PLFS/ MoSPI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	39.9	35
			2018-19	42.7	35.8
			2019-20	40.3	39.2
			2020-21	43.5	41.3
			2022-23	NA	NA
27	8.5.2.a.(iii): Workforce Participation Ratio (All) (PS+SS) (in rate per 100) **(Urban)** (UT Specific) *Source: MOSPI- PLFS/ MoSPI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	34	33.9
			2018-19	33.2	34.1
			2019-20	34.6	35.9
			2020-21	35.5	36.3
			2022-23	NA	NA
28	8.5.2.b.(i): Wage earned by male-female in regular wage/salaried employment (Overall) *Source: MOSPI- PLFS/ MoSPI*	Per month in Rupees	**2017-18 (Jan-March)**	20520	16850
			2018-19 (Jan-March)	22710	15827
			2019-20 (Jan-March)	21417	16759
			2020-21 (Jan-March)	21166	17594
			2022-23	25011.8	NA
29	8.5.2.b.(ii): Wage earned by male-female in regular wage/salaried employment (Male) *Source: MOSPI- PLFS/ MoSPI*	Per month in Rupees	**2017-18 (Jan-March)**	20851	17663
			2018-19 (Jan-March)	23620	16842
			2019-20 (Jan-March)	21581	17764
			2020-21 (Jan-March)	21712	19004
			2022-23	25290.2	NA

30	8.5.2.b.(iii): Wage earned by male-female in regular wage/salaried employment (Female) *Source: MOSPI- PLFS/ MoSPI*	Per month in Rupees	**2017-18 (Jan-March)**	19005	13976
			2018-19 (Jan-March)	16956	12285
			2019-20 (Jan-March)	20761	13533
			2020-21 (Jan-March)	18066	13248
			2022-23	23488.03	NA
Target 8.6: By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training					
31	8.6.1.a: Unemployment rate (15-29 years) in rate per 100 (UT Specific) *Source: MOSPI- PLFS/ MoSPI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	15	17.8
			2018-19	13.8	17.3
			2019-20	18.3	15
			2020-21	18.3	12.9
			2022-23	14.4	NA
Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and humantrafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms					
32	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population. *Source: NCRB*	Per Ten Lakh population	**2015**	0.16	5.46
			2018	0.07	1.72
			2019	NA	1.65
			2020	0.15	1.27
			2022	0.06	NA
			2023	0.06	NA

33	8.7.2: Number of Missing Children (Indicator 16.2.2.a) (Overall) *Source: NCRB*	Number	**2015**	414	60443
			2018	294	67134
			2019	277	73138
			2020	230	59262
			2022	338	NA
			2023	306	NA
34	8.7.2.(i): Number of Missing Children (Boys) *Source: NCRB*	Number	**2015**	198	23848
			2018	94	19784
			2019	103	20951
			2020	63	13566
			2022	91	NA
			2023	94	NA
35	8.7.2.(ii): Number of Missing Children (Girls) *Source: NCRB*	Number	**2015**	216	36595
			2018	200	47191
			2019	174	52919
			2020	167	45687
			2022	247	NA
			2023	212	NA
36	8.7.2.(iii): Number of Missing Children (Trans) *Source: NCRB*	Number	**2018**	0	159
			2019	0	15
			2020	0	9
			2022	0	NA
			2023	0	NA

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					
37	8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers. *Source: Industries & Commerce Department (Accidents & Suicides in India) (Injuries-Fatal & Non Fatal)*	Number	**2016**	4.33	37.73
			2018	1.42	30.34
			2019	9.96	27.24
			2020	4.36	19.12
			2023	4	NA
38	8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers, (in percentage) **(Overall)** *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs*	Percentage	**2011-12**	36.3	42.6
			2022-23	NA	NA
39	8.8.2.(i): Percentage of migrant workers, (in percentage) (Male) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs*	Percentage	**2011-12**	56.9	56.6
			2022-23	NA	NA
40	8.8.2.(ii): Percentage of migrant workers, (in percentage) (Female) *Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs*	Percentage	**2011-12**	27.7	34.5
			2022-23	NA	NA
41	8.8.3: Percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA (UT Specific) *Source: Rural Development (MGNAREGA PORTAL)Y/ MoRural dev.*	Percentage	**2015-16**	50.25	36.72
			2018-19	53.16	39.46
			2019-20	50.1	39.05
			2020-21	59.17	48.82
			2022-23	68	NA

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products					
42	8.9.1.(i): Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP/ GSDP *Source: DES/ MoSPI (The estimates for tourism, sector has been indirectly worked out from sectors of hotels and restaurants, Trade, transport (Road— Air-Railway and Industries)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	3.89	2.65
			2016-17	3.92	2.62
			2018-19	4.09	2.6
			2019-20	3.94	2.68
			2020-21	NA	NA
			2021-22	NA	NA
			2022-23	NA	NA
43	8.9.1.(ii): Direct contribution of Tourism to Growth Rate *Source: DES/ MoSPI (The estimates for tourism, sector has been indirectly worked out from sectors of hotels and restaurants, Trade, transport (Road— Air-Railway and Industries)*	Percentage	**2015-16**	10.3	-3
			2016-17	3.98	-10.68
			2018-19	8.76	10.12
			2019-20	-4.71	10.92
			2020-21	NA	NA
			2021-22	NA	NA
			2022-23	NA	NA

44	8.9.2: Percentage change in number of visits by tourists (domestic and foreign) over previous years *Source: Tourism Department (Ministry of Tourism)* **Upto Nov 2023*	Percentage	**2016**	3	12.7
			2018	20.3	11.8
			2019	-5.8	25
			2020	-84.4	-73.8
			2021	348.2	9.9
			2023	9.53*	156.3
45	8.9.3: Number of Home Stays registered with Department of Tourism during the reference year *Source: Tourism Department (Ministry of Tourism)*	Number	**2022-23**	1501	NA
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all					
46	8.10.1.(a): Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population *Source: Numerator: Reserve Bank of India and Denominator: Registrar General of Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs*	Number	**2015-16**	73	59.9
			2018-19	42	85.4
			2019-20	34.7	98.8
			2020-21	39.8	132
			2021-22	39.8	132
			2022-23	45	NA

47	8.10.1.(b): Number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population *Source: Numerator: Reserve Bank of India and Denominator: Registrar General of* *Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs*	Number	**2015-16**	18	16.5
			2018-19	19.4	16.7
			2019-20	19.3	17.5
			2020-21	19.8	17.6
			2021-22	20	18.2
			2022-23	22	18.7
48	8.10.2: Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population *Source: Finance Department (RBI)/RBI*	Number	**2015-16**	1413	1408
			2018-19	1133	1660
			2019-20	1821	1744
			2020-21	1868	1803
			2021-22	NA	1880
			2022-23	2345	NA

Goal 9 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
S.no	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	Jk Value	India 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.a: Percentage of habitations covered by all weather/season roads (UT Specific) *Source: PWD, JK*	Percentage	**2015-16**	51.35	NA
			2018-19	78.92	NA
			2019-20	85.73	NA
			2020-21	91.28	NA
			2021-22	96.6	NA
			2022-23	98.46	NA
2	9.1.1.b: Percentage coverage of unconnected population with population >250 (Census:2011) *Source: PWD, JK*	Percentage	**2022-23**	63.66	NA
3	9.1.1.c: Ratio of surfaced road length to total road length *Source: PWD, JK*	Percentage	**2022-23**	NA	NA
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					
4	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment *Source: Labour & Employment PLFS/NSSO/MoSPI*	Percentage	**2017-18**	7.41	12.13
			2018-19	9.1	12.07
			2019-20	8.7	11.2
			2020-21	9.2	10.9
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					

5	9.c.1: Number of Internet Subscription as percentage of total population *Source: IT Dept DoT/ TRAI *Data from NIF for 2022-23*	Percentage	**2015-16**	24.3	26.98
			2018-19	38.41	47.94
			2019-20	44.26	55.35
			2020-21	49.19	60.82
			2021-22	62.7	60.2
			2022-23 (Sep 2022)	67.76*	59.97
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					
6	9.c.2: No. of Broadband Subscribers per 10,000 persons *Source: IT Dept DoT/ TRAI *Data from NIF for 2022-23*	Subscribers / 10000 Pop	**2015-16**	906	1166
			2018-19	3445	4241
			2019-20	4168	5120
			2020-21	4692	5734
			2021-22	4432	5753
			2022-23 (Sep 2022)	4417*	5900
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 2022					
7	9.C.2.a: Percentage of Gram Panchayat covered under Bharat Net (UT Specific) *Source: IT Dept DoT/TRAI*	Percentage	**2015-16**	NA	NA
			2018-19	NA	NA
			2022-23	16	NA

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India 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.(i): Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population **(Rural)** *Source: NSO-MOSPI*	Percentage	**2011-12**	7.27	13.61
			2022-23	NA	NA
2	10.1.1.(ii): Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population **(Urban)** *Source: NSO-MOSPI*	Percentage	**2011-12**	11.82	13.35
			2022-23	NA	NA
3	10.1.2.(i): Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure **(Rural)** *Source: NSO-MOSPI*	Co-efficient (Ratio)	**2011-12**	0.235	0.283
			2022-23	NA	NA
4	10.1.2.(ii): Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure **(Urban)** *Source: NSO-MOSPI*	Co-efficient (Ratio)	**2011-12**	0.301	0.363
			2022-23	NA	NA
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					
5	10.2.1.(i): Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita **(Rural)** *Source: NSO-MOSPI*	Percentage	**2011-12**	3.51	4.28
			2022-23	NA	NA
6	10.2.1.(ii): Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita **(Urban)** *Source: NSO-MOSPI*	Percentage	**2011-12**	7.21	10.89
			2022-23	NA	NA

7	10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament, State Legislative and Local Self Government (Indicator 5.5.1 and 16.7.1) *Source: Chief Election Office, India/ J&K, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj*	Percentage	**2014**	J&K State Legislative Assembly: 2.3 PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 11.42 Rajya Sabha: 12.76 PRIs: 46.14
			2019	J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 14.36 Rajya Sabha: 11.48 PRIs: 44.37 ULBs: 43.16
			2020	J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 14.36 Rajya Sabha: 10.33 PRIs: 44.37 ULBs: 43.16
8	10.2.3: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies in Lok Sabha (Indicator 16.7.2) *Source: Chief Election Office, India/ J&K*	Percentage	**2014**	SC/ST: 0	SC: 15.50 ST: 8.70
			2019	SC/ST: 0	SC: 15.50 ST: 8.67
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality					
9	10.4.1.a: Percentage of funds utilised under Border Area Development Programme *(UT Specific)* *Source: PD&MD*	Percentage	**2015-16**	87	NA
			2018-19	66	NA
			2019-20	53	NA
			2020-21	45	NA
			2021-22	35	NA
			2022-23	43.94	NA

10	10.4.1.b: Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan Funds utilised (SCA to TSS) (UT Specific) *Source: Tribal Affairs Department*	Percentage	**2015-16**	41.16	NA
			2018-19	16.75	NA
			2019-20	11.19	NA
			2020-21	17.47	NA
			2021-22	55.18	NA
			2022-23	64.57	NA
11	10.4.1.c: Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan Funds utilised 275(1) *(UT Specific)* *Source: Tribal Affairs Department*	Percentage	**2015-16**	70	NA
			2018-19	38.14	NA
			2019-20	3.19	NA
			2020-21	14.02	NA
			2021-22	41.47	NA
			2022-23	42.72	NA
12	10.4.2: Fiscal Deficit in the financial year *Source: Finance Department*	Rs (in crores)	**2022-23**	9570	NA
13	10.4.3: Percentage Growth in government spending in the Financial Year *Source: Finance Department*	Percentage	**2022-23**	4.9	NA
14	10.4.4: Primary Deficit in the Financial Year *Source: Finance Department*	Rs (in crores)	**2022-23**	494	NA
15	*10.4.5: Debt to GSDP ratio of the UT* *Source: Finance Department*	Percentage	**2022-23**	49	NA
16	*10.4.6: Total government revenue as a proportion to GSDP* *Source: Finance Department*	Percentage	**2022-23**	16.1	NA

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums					
1	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing *Source: Housing & Urban Development Department/ MoSPI*	Percentage	**2011-12**	19.28	17.42
			2022-23	22.93	NA
2	11.1.2.a: Houses completed under PMAY as a percentage of Net Demand Assessment of Houses **(Rural)** *Source: Housing & Urban Development Department (PMAY Progress Report & Department Value)*	Percentage	**2021-22**	40.26	71.75
			2022-23	45	NA
3	11.1.2.b: Houses completed under PMAY as a percentage of Net Demand Assessment of Houses **(Urban)** *Source: Housing & Urban Development Department* **(PMAY Progress Report & Department Value)**	Percentage	**2017-18**	1.26	NA
			2019-20	12.22	31.87
			2021-22	26.99	48.07
			2022-23	43	NA

Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons					
4	11.2.2.(i): People killed/death in road accidents (Indicator 3.6.1) *Source: Transport/Home (NCRB)*	Persons per lakh population	**2015**	7.48	11.81
			2018	7.34	11.54
			2019	7.46	11.57
			2020	5.48	9.84
			2021	5.98	11.38
			2022	6.36	NA
5	*11.2.2.(ii): People injured in road accidents (Indicator 3.6.1)* *Source: Transport/Home (NCRB)*	Persons per lakh population	**2015**	66.84	38.31
			2018	58.49	33.74
			2019	55.56	32.84
			2020	44.41	24.76
			2021	51.01	27.2
			2022	64.23	NA
6	*11.2.3: Proportion of Electric Buses as a proportion of total buses operated by JK Transport Undertaking* *Source: Transport Department*	Percentage	**2022-23**	NA	NA
Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries					
7	11.3.1: Proportion of Cities with Master Plan (Indicator 11.a.1) *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs*	Percentage	**2015**	16	25.61
			2018	20	34.93
			2019	20	34.93
			2020	20	35.84
			2023	40	NA

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage					
8	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural *Source: Department of Culture/ MoH&UDD*As per estimated population for 2022*	Rs. per capita	**2016-17**	1.05	2.32
			2018-19	1.82	3.05
			2019-20	1.31	3.03
			2020-21	0.75	1.93
			2021-22	1.89	1.84
			2022-23	143.46*	NA
Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations					
9	11.5.1.a: Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 100,000 population (Indicator 13.1.1.a) *Source: Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Number per lakh population	**2015-16**	NA	0.56
			2016-17	0.23	0.66
			2017-18	0.46	0.43
			2018-19	0.79	0.36
			2019-20	0.75	NA
			2020-21	0.22	NA
			2022-23	0.42	NA
10	11.5.1.b: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters (Indicator 1.5.1 and 13.1.1) *(UT Specific)* *Source: Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Number per lakh population	**2015**	NA	14743.14
			2016-17	23.56	13706.39
			2017-18	27.11	13381.24
			2018-19	2787.57	10738.97
			2019-20	4850.37	NA
			2020-21	37.89	NA
			2022-23	51.10	NA

11	11.5.2: Number of personnels trained under Aapda Mitra Scheme in the UT *Source: Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Number	**2020-21**	NA	NA
			2021-22	NA	NA
			2022-23	2100	NA
Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management					
12	11.6.1: Percentage of Waste processed *Source: H&UDD (Swacch Bharat Mission Urban Dashboard) (CPCB BULLETIN SBM DASH BOARD) (* SBM Portal)*	Percentage	**2016**	2	17.97
			2017	2	23.14
			2018	8.43	28.57
			2019	9	53
			2020	16	65
			2021	17	68.18
			2022	36	73
			2023	20	76
13	11.6.2: Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection *Source: H&UDD (Swacch Bharat Mission Urban Dashboard) (CPCB BULLETIN SBM DASH BOARD) (* SBM Portal)*	Percentage	**2016**	85	43
			2017	85	53
			2018	48	74
			2019	57	74
			2020	85	96
			2021	85	97
			2022	84	98
			2023	100	95

Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.					
14	11.a.1: Proportion of Cities with Master Plan (Indicator 11.3.1) *Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs*	Percentage	**2015**	16	25.61
			2018	20	34.93
			2019	20	34.93
			2020	20	35.84
			2023	40	NA
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					
15	11.b.1: Whether the UT has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction (Indicator 1.5.2 and 13.2.1) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs*	Proportion	**2015**	NA	0.25
			2018	NA	0.93
			2019	1	1
			2020	1	1
			2021	1	1
			2022	1	1
			2023	1	1
16	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (Indicator 13.1.3) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs*	Proportion	**2015**	NA	0.901
			2018	NA	0.932
			2019	1	0.931
			2020	1	0.919
			2021	1	NA
			2022	1	NA
			2023	1	NA

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources					
1	12.2.1.a: Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability (Indicator 6.4.2) (UT Specific) *Source: PHE, I&FC MoWR, RD& GR (Ground Water Year Book)*	Percentage	**2016-17**	29.47	61.53
			2019-20	21.03	61.6
			2022-23	24.18	60.08
2	12.2.1.b: Forest area as a proportion of total land area *Source: State of Forest Report 2017 (MOEF&CC)*	Percentage	**2015**	10.34	21.35
			2017	10.46	21.54
			2019	10.62	21.67
			2021	39.15	21.71
			2023	39.15	NA
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	12.3.1: Per capita food availability *Source: (Ministry of Agriculture)/ Agriculture/CAPD*	Kgs/year	**2015-16**	165	169.8
			2017-18	170	180.1
			2018-19	NA	176
			2019-20	NA	183.1
			2020-21	NA	185.4
			2022-23	NA	NA

4	12.3.2.a: Percentage of fresh fruit processed to total production in the State (UT Specific) *Source: Horticulture Department*	Percentage	**2015-16**	NA	NA
			2018-19	16.66	NA
			2020-21	20	NA
			2022-23	2.2	NA
5	12.3.2.b: Percentage increase in cold storage capacity (UT Specific) *Source: Horticulture / Agriculture Production Department*	Percentage	**2015-16**	NA	NA
			2018-19	13.45	NA
			2019-20	61	NA
			2020-21	69	NA
			2021-22	74	NA
			2022-23	16.87	NA
6	12.3.2.c: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice (Storage) *Source: CAPD*	Percentage loss	**2015-16**	0.02	-0.08
			2018-19	0.03	-0.14
			2019-20	0.06	-0.14
			2020-21	0.03	-0.12
			2021-22	0.05	-0.22
			2022-23	0	-0.12
7	12.3.2.d: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice (T&D) *Source: CAPD* *No wastage is allowed or made in respect of lifted stocks. So distribution losses as such are 0.*	Percentage loss	**2015-16**	0.18	0.3
			2018-19	0.2	0.25
			2019-20	0.14	0.23
			2020-21	0.1	0.24
			2021-22	0.05	0.23
			2022-23	0	0.23

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment					
8	12.4.1.a: Hazardous waste generated per capita *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change*	MT/ person thousand person (Kg/ Person)	**2017-18**	0.34	7.19
			2018-19	0.08	6.5
			2019-20	0.09	6.54
			2020-21	0.1	6.81
			2022-23	0.480 gm/person	NA
9	12.4.1.b: Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by incineration (Indicator 3.9.4) *Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change*	Percentage	**2017-18**	9.34	0.51
			2018-19	31.18	0.56
			2019-20	61.68	NA
			2020-21	78.7	NA
			2022-23	6.64	NA
10	12.4.1.c: Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by recycling (Indicator 3.9.4) *Source: Forest Department*	Percentage	**2020-21**	72.43	NA
			2021-22	65.2	NA
			2022-23	93.56	NA
11	12.4.2.d: Proportion of hazardous waste treated, in Landfills (Indicator 3.9.4) *Source: Forest Department*	Percentage	**2020-21**	NIL	NA
			2021-22	NIL	NA
			2022-23	NIL	NA
Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse					
12	12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed during the reference year *Source: H&UD, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs*	Number	**2015**	NA	NA
			2020	NA	829
			2021	1	2028
			2023	0	2057

13	12.5.2: Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation *Source: H&UDD*	Percentage	**2015**	NA	NA
			2029	9	63
			2020	12	76
			2021	16	79
			2022	41	89
			2023	55.6	89
14	12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic *Source: H&UDD*	Number	**2015-16**	2/2	NA
			2018-19	2/2	NA
			2020-21	2/2	NA
			2021-22	2/2	NA
			2022-23	2/2	NA
15	12.5.3.a: Quantity of single use plastic seized/ confiscated in a year (in MT) *Source: Forest Department*	Million Tonnes	**2020-21**	Polythene/SUP seizure 21.52	NA
			2021-22	Polythene/SUP seizure 28.98	NA
			2022-23	Polythene/SUP seizure 33.44	NA
Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production					
16	12.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Indicator 7.b.1) *Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy*	watts per capita	**2015-16**	NA	70.18
			2018-19	258	95.02
			2019-20	255.12	102.29
			2020-21	245.56	107.07
			2022-23	264.18	124.38

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries					
1	13.1.1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (Indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1.b) *Source: Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Number per lakh population	**2015-16**	NA	14743.14
			2016-17	23.56	13706.39
			2017-18	27.11	13381.24
			2018-19	2787.57	10738.97
			2019-20	4850.37	NA
			2020-21	37.89	NA
			2022-23	51.10	NA
2	13.1.1.a: Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1 lakh population (Indicator 11.5.1.a) *Source: Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Number per lakh population	**2015-16**	NA	0.56
			2016-17	0.23	0.66
			2017-18	0.46	0.43
			2018-19	0.79	0.36
			2019-20	0.75	NA
			2020-21	0.22	NA
			2022-23	0.42	NA
3	13.1.2.a: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation (Indicator 7.2.1) *Source: MNRE/ PDD /Science & Technology Department*	Percentage	**2015-16**	77.25	25.5
			2018-19	74.12	29.26
			2019-20	95.3	30.77
			2020-21	95.3	31.64
			2022-23	100	NA

4	13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (Indicator 11.b.2) *Source: Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Proportion	**2015**	NA	0.901
			2018	NA	0.932
			2019	1	0.931
			2020	1	0.919
			2021	1	NA
			2022	1	NA
			2023	1	NA
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning					
5	13.2.1: Whether the UTs has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Indicator 1.5.2 and 11.b.1) *Source: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs)*	Proportion	**2015**	NA	0.25
			2018	NA	0.93
			2019	1	1
			2020	1	1
			2021	1	1
			2022	1	1
			2023	1	1

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss					
S.No	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	JK Value	India Value
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					
1	15.1.1: Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area *Source: Forest Department (State of Forest Report (MOEF&CC))*	Percentage	**2015**	10.34	21.35
			2017	10.46	21.54
			2019	10.62	21.67
			2021	39.15	21.71
			2023	39.15	NA
2	15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area *Source: Forest Department (State of Forest Report (MOEF&CC))*	Area in the Sq. Km	**2015**	NA	5.07
			2018	6.38	5.17
			2019	7.16	5.23
			2020	NA	5.23
			2021	8.74	5.26
			2023	4.8	NA
3	15.1.3: Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage to the total wetland area *Source: Envistat 2020 & Ramsar Area MoEF&CC*	Percentage	**2016**	NA	4.15
			2018	NA	4.15
			2019	8.33	7
			2020	8.33	7.09
			2021	8.33	7.14
			2022	8.33	8.69
			2023	24	NA

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					
4	15.2.1.a: Percent change in forest cover (UT Specific) *Source: Forest Department (State of Forest Report (MOEF&CC))*	Percentage	**2013-15**	2	0.54
			2015-17	1.1	0.97
			2017-19	1.68	0.56
			2019-21	0.14	0.22
			2022-23	0.14	NA
5	15.2.1.b: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes (UT Specific) *Source: Forest Department (Annual Report of TPP, MoSPI)*	Hectares	**2015-16**	10863	1300000.82
			2017-18	11371	1600000.9
			2018-19	13500	1300000.15
			2022-23	13564	NA
6	15.2.1.c: Tree cover as percentage of total geographical area *(UT Specific)* *Source: Forest Department, State of Forest Report*	Percentage	**2015**	3.76	2.82
			2019	3.57	2.89
			2021	6.43	2.91
			2023	6.43	NA
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					
7	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area *Source: Agriculture Production Department*	Percentage	**2011-13**	19.67	29.32
			2015-16	NA	27.77
			2018-19	20.86	29.77
			2022-23	29	NA
Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development					
8	15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts *Source: Forest Department(State of Forest Report (MOEF&CC))*	Percentage Change	**2020-21**	NA	NA
			2022-23	0.14	NA

9	15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita income of Himalayan States over previous year *Source: Ministry of Statistics, NAD*	Percentage	**2015-16**	20.25	10.71
			2017-18	11.08	14.97
			2018-19	12.57	7.75
			2019-20	-0.22	8.57
			2020-21	14.64	2.77
			2022-23	14.77	NA
10	15.4.3: Number of incidences of forest fire in the UT *Source: Forest Department*	Number	**2020-21**	509	NA
			2021-22	496	NA
			2022-23	1271	NA
11	15.4.3.a: Area impacted by forest fire as a percentage of forest cover *Source: Forest Department*	Percentage	**2022-23**	0.12	NA
Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products					
12	15.7.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (Indicator 15.c.1) *Source: Forest Department (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)*	Number	**2015**	1	698
			2018	NA	207
			2019	NA	296
			2020	7	406
			2021	4	632
			2022	26	NA
13	15.7.2: Number of Incidences of Man-wild animal conflict (Human injury and death) *Source: Forest Department (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)*	Number	**2020-21**	Death=7 & Injured=86	NA
			2021-22	Death=14 & Injured=132	NA
			2022-23	Death=15 & Injured=80	NA

Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities					
14	15.c.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (Indicator 15.7.1) *Source: Forest Department (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)*	Number	**2015**	1	698
			2018	NA	207
			2019	NA	296
			2020	7	406
			2021	4	632
			2022	26	NA

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					
S.no	Indicator	Value of the Indicator			
		Unit	Year	Jk Value	India 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 1,00,000 population. *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Number per lakh	**2015**	1.37	2.63
			2018	1.58	2.28
			2019	1.01	2.24
			2020	1.37	2.23
			2021	0.18	NA
			2022	0.14	NA
2	16.1.2: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Number per lakh	**2015**	42.93	58.62
			2018	72.44	96.89
			2019	59.39	95.75
			2020	66.11	93.33
			2022	20.37	NA
			2023	13.94	NA
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children					
3	16.2.1: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, (rate per 1,00,000 children) *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Rate per lakh children	**2015**	6.93	22.06
			2018	11.47	33.74
			2019	11	35.15
			2020	13.54	30.34
			2022	19.51	NA
			2023	14.84	NA

4	16.2.2: Number of children rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population (8.7.1 /10 as 8.7.1 is in per 10,00,000 population) *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Number per lakh	**2015**	0.02	1.99
			2018	0.01	0.41
			2019	NA	0.49
			2020	0.5	0.3
			2022	0.21	NA
			2023	0.15	NA
5	16.2.2.a: Number of missing children (Indicator 8.7.2) *(UT Specific)* *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Number	**2015**	414	60443
			2018	294	67134
			2019	277	73138
			2020	230	59262
			2022	338	NA
			2023	306	NA
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					
6	16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population *Source: Law Department (Ministry of Law & Justice)*	Number per lakh population	**2016**	1.99	1.89
			2018	2.44	1.79
			2019	2.43	1.82
			2020	2.25	1.86
			2021	2.36	1.84
			2022	2.44	1.91
7	16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Proportion	**2015**	81.5	67.2
			2018	83.2	69.4
			2019	83.4	69.2
			2020	90.5	76.1
			2021	86	77.1
			2022	83	NA

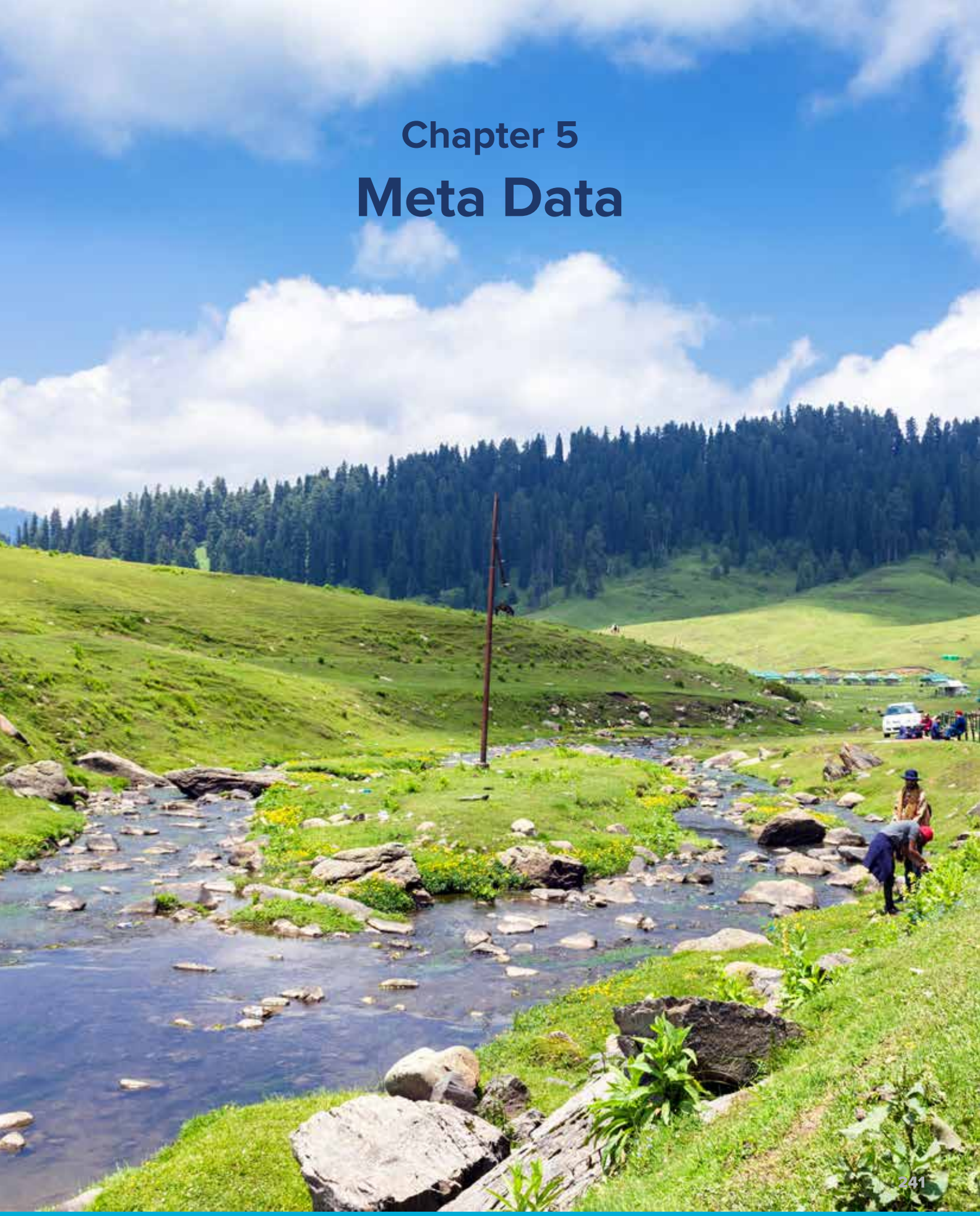
8	16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population *Source: Law Department (Ministry of Law & Justice)*	Number per lakh population	**2016**	1.72	1.32
			2018	1.73	1.37
			2019	1.79	1.38
			2020	1.77	1.47
			2021	1.89	1.47
			2022	1.76	1.49
Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime					
9	16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA*	Number	**2015**	146	53300
			2018	332	66305
			2019	254	73122
			2020	269	68463
			2021	237	74482
			2022	107	NA
10	16.4.2. (i): Value of Property Stolen *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Rupees in crore	**2015**	25.6	8210.4
			2018	33.4	5211.9
			2019	30	4710.5
			2020	30.3	3678.1
			2021	43.95	5173.2
			2022	31.36	NA
11	16.4.2. (ii): Value of Property Stolen and Recovered *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Rupees in crore	**2015**	9.7	1350.2
			2018	11.1	1827.7
			2019	10.8	1448.6
			2020	12.7	1185
			2021	19.7	1561
			2022	12.06	NA

12	16.4.2. (iii): Value of Percentage Property Recovered *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Rupees in crore/ Percentage	2015	37.9	16.4
			2018	33.3	35.1
			2019	35.9	30.8
			2020	41.9	32.2
			2021	44.83	30.2
			2022	38.44	NA
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.					
13	16.5.1: Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per *Source: Home Department (National Crime Records Bureau MHA)*	Number per lakh population	2015	0.79	0.42
			2018	0.61	0.31
			2019	0.61	0.32
			2020	0.53	0.23
			2022	0.28	NA
			2023	0.16	NA
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels					
14	16.6.3: Number of Government services provided online to citizens *Source: Ministry of Electronic & IT*	Number	2015-16	NA	968
			2018-19	NA	2925
			2019-20	NA	3868
			2020-21	NA	3870
			2021-22	183	4671
			2022-23	1102	NA

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels					
15	16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament, State Legislative and Local Self Government (Indicator 5.5.1 and 10.2.2) *Source: Chief Election Office, India/ J&K, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj*	Percentage	2014	J&K State Legislative Assembly: 2.3 PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 11.42 Rajya Sabha: 12.76 PRIs: 46.14
			2019	J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 14.36 Rajya Sabha: 11.48 PRIs: 44.37 ULBs: 43.16
			2020	J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE PRIs: 33.56	Lok Sabha: 14.36 Rajya Sabha: 10.33 PRIs: 44.37 ULBs: 43.16
16	16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies in Lok Sabha(Indicator 10.2.3) *Source: Chief Election Office, India/ J&K, Rajya* *Sabha Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj*	Percentage	2014	SC/ST: 0	SC: 15.50 ST: 8.70
			2019	SC/ST: 0	SC: 15.50 ST: 8.67
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration					
17	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered *Source: DES*	Percentage	2015	76.3	88.3
			2018	78.5	89.3
			2019	74.6	92.7
			2022	88.86	NA

18	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar, (in percentage) *Source: UIDAI, JK*	Percentage	2018	73.4	89.6
			2019	77.1	90.4
			2020	78.1	90.3
			2021	81.61	90.97
			2022	84.64	92.35
			2023	90.47	93.33

Chapter 5
Meta Data



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

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.1.1.a	
Goal	**1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
Target	1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day
Indicator	1.1.1.a: Multi Dimensional Poverty Index
Data Source Ministry	NITI Aayog
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The MPI, therefore, is the share of weighted deprivations faced by multidimensionally poor individuals divided by the total population. The MPI is therefore known as the adjusted headcount ratio.
Computation	-
Unit of Measurement	Percentage

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.2.1	
Goal	**1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
Target	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Indicator	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
Data Source Ministry	NITI Aayog
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the rural national poverty line. Similarly, urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the urban national poverty line. The levels of poverty are estimated on the basis of consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
	The poverty line is as per the recommendation of Tendulkar Committee Report. As per Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) based on Mixed Reference Period.
Computation	**Numerator**: Total population (rural/urban) living below the national (rural/urban) poverty line **Denominator**: Total population (rural/urban) during the reference period **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.2.1.a	
Goal	**1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
Target	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Indicator	1.2.1.a: Headcount Ratio as per the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
Data Source Ministry	MPI INDEX
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	H=q/n where q is the total number of multidimensionally poor individuals identified (i.e., the total number of individuals for whom $\rho k\ (xi;z)=1$) and n is the total population. In this report, the headcount ratio has been reported as a percentage (H×100).
Computation	**Numerator**: where q is the total number of multidimensionally poor individuals identified Denominator: n is the total population **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.3.1	
Goal	**1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors,and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the ratio of number of households in a geographic location in which at leastone usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance at a given period of time to the number of households in the geo-graphic location during same period. Data is collected in National Health Family Survey (NFHS).
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance during survey period **Denominator**: Total estimated number of households during same period **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.3.2	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.3: Implement nationally extra space appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.2: Number of beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Women and Child Development
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of registered beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme. The ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme which inter alia provides food, pre-school education and primary healthcare to children less than 6 years of age and their mothers.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of total Children (6 months - 6 years) and Pregnant & lactating Mothers getting benefit under ICDS during the period **Denominator**: Nil **Multiplier**: Nil
Unit of Measurement	Number

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.3.3	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.3: Persons offered employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Rural Development
Department/Division	Department of Rural Development
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to the number of persons who were offered employment under MGNREGA in proportion to the persons who demanded employment under the scheme. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted on August 25, 2005. The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of persons offered employment under MGNREGA during the reference year **Denominator**: Number of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA during the reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.3.4	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.4: Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Finance
Department/Division	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) to which bank credit linkage was provided during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Total Number of SHGs extended loans during reference year **Denominator**: Nil **Multiplier**: Nil
Unit of Measurement	in lakhs

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

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.3.6	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.6: Number of senior citizens provided institutional assistance through Senior Citizen Homes/Day Care Centers funded by the Government
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Department/Division	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment
Description of Indicator	The indicator addresses the component of senior citizen beneficiaries and number of senior citizen homes /day care centers leading to relevant and effective outcomes.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of beneficiaries (classified as senior citizens i.e. population of or above the age of 60 years) in senior citizen's homes/ day care centers funded by Government of India **Denominator:** Nil **Multiplier**: Nil
Unit of Measurement	Number

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.3.7.a	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Indicator	1.3.7.a: Percentage of population above 60 years getting Geriatric/ palliative service
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Labour and Employment
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Percentage of population above 60 years getting Geriatric/palliative service
Computation	**Numerator:** population above 60 years getting Geriatric/palliative service **Denominator**: Total population above 60 years **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Percentage

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.4.1.a	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1.a: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Family Health Survey)
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern method of Family planning.
Computation	**Numerator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods **Denominator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years. **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.4.1.b	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1.b: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5 and 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grade
Data Source Ministry	School Education Department Ministry of HRD (U-DISE)
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Percentage of students in Grade 3, 5 and 8 who scored above 30% in Language and Mathematics, in National Achievement Survey (NAS)
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of students with the desired score secured in NAS in the relevant subject at a given Grade **Denominator**: Number of students tested under NAS at a given Grade. **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.4.1.c	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1.c: Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)
Data Source Ministry	PHE, I&FC (Ministry of Jal Shakti)
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of rural population having access to safe drinking water within their premises through PWS
Computation	**Numerator**: Total Rural population having access to safe drinking water source during the reference period. **Denominator**: Total rural population during the reference period. **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.4.1.d	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1.d: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban and Rural) (Similar to 6.2.1)
Data Source Ministry	H&UDD, RDD (Ministry of Jal Shakti 2015-16, MoSPI & SBM Dashboard 2019-20)
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of households with toilet facility.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of households with toilets as per Baseline survey 2012-13 + Toilets reported to be constructed by State/UTs from 2013-14 to reference year. **Denominator:** Total households as per Baseline survey 2012-13 Percent **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Percentage

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.4.1.e	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1.e: Percentage of Households electrified
Data Source Ministry	PDD (SAUBHAGYA DASHBOARD/ Ministry of Power)
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage of households that have been electrified under the 'Saubhagya' scheme out of total number of eligible households
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of households electrified as per 'Saubhagya' scheme **Denominator**: Number of eligible households **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.4.1.f	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.1.f: Percentage of households using clean cooking fuel
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / CAPD
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Percentage coverage of household using (including sources) clean cooking fuel.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of households with connection of LPG and PNG **Denominator**: Total number of households. **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

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

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.4.3.a	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.3.a: Proportion of homeless population to total population (HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS)
Data Source Ministry	H&UDD/ RD&PRI(CENSUS-ORGI)
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as percentage of Houseless population.
Computation	**Numerator**: Homeless Population **Denominator**: Total population **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.4.3.b	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Indicator	1.4.3.b: Proportion of households living in Katcha Houses
Data Source Ministry	Rural Development & HUDD
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of households living in Katcha Houses
Computation	**Numerator**: Households living in Katcha Houses **Denominator**: Total Households **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

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

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.5.2	
Goal	**1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
Target	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate -related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Indicator	1.5.2: Whether the UT has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to 11.b.1 and 13.2.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	National and local disaster risk reduction strategies should be based on, and aligned with, the guiding principles, scope, outcomes, and strategic priorities of the Sendai Framework, and in particular Paragraph 27 (b) which identifies that strategies should be adopted and implemented.
Computation	National average score for the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is calculated on the basis of a set of questions.
Unit of Measurement	-

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1.5.4.a	
Goal	**1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
Target	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Indicator	1.5.4.a: Number of transit shelter-sheds constructed for tribal population en-route nomadic routes
Data Source Ministry	Tribal Affairs Department
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Number of transit shelter-sheds constructed for tribal population en-route nomadic routes
Computation	-
Unit of Measurement	Number

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 1. a.2	
Goal	**1: End Poverty in all its form everywhere**
Target	1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
Indicator	1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of government spending on essentials services, which include current expenditure, capital expenditure, loan & advances, and net investment in stock out of total government expenditures during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Government expenditures on essential services (education, health and social protection) during reference year **Denominator**: Government total expenditures during reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.1.1	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor anad people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round
Indicator	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as the percentage of children under 5 years of age (i.e. 0 - 59 months) whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 times standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median Data is collected in NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of children aged 0-59 months who are underweight **Denominator**: Number of children in age group 0-59 months **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 2: Metadata: Indicator 2.1.2	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Indicator	2.1.2: Proportion of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act 2013
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Department/Division	Department of Food and Public Distribution (NFSA Division)
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of families/persons identified under NFSA as percentage of accepted number of persons covered under NFSA.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of persons receiving benefit under NFSA 2013 in the reference year **Denominator:** Total eligible population in the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 2: Metadata: Indicator 2.1.3	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Indicator	2.1.3: Percentage of children aged 0-6 years enrolled in ICDS who are underweight/stunted/wasted
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are stunted (short for age i.e.children whose height-for-age is below minus 2 times standard deviation from the WHO Child Growth Standards median).
Computation	**Numerator**: underweight/stunted/wasted children aged 0-59 months **Denominator**: Total number of children age 0-59 months whose height is measured **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.2.2	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Indicator	2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as percentage of Children aged 0-59 months who are wasted (children whose weight-for-height is below minus - 2 times standard deviation of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) and overweight (children whose weight-for-height is above 2 times standard deviation of the WHO Child Growth Standards median).
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of wasted/overweight children aged 0-59 months **Denominator**: Number of children aged 0-59 months whose weight is measured **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.2.2.a	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Indicator	2.2.2.a: Proportion of Low-Birth-Weight babies among newborn
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	Low birth weight has been defined by WHO as weight at birth of < 2500 grams (5.5 pounds)
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of Resident Very Low Weight (<1,500 grams) Live Births **Denominator**: Number of Resident Live Births **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

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

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

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.3.1	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and imp roved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small -scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
Indicator	2.3.1: Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Department/Division	AS Division, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the total production of wheat and rice per area under its cultivation.
Computation	**Numerator**: Production of wheat/rice **Denominator:** Area under wheat/rice cultivation **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Kg per hectare

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.3.1.a	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
Indicator	2.3.4.a: Percentage increase in Horticulture Produce (Fresh Fruits + Dry Fruits)
Data Source Ministry	Horticulture Department/DES
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage increase in the quantity of Fresh fruits and Dry fruits produced in the UT during reference period.
Computation	**Numerator**: Quantity of fresh fruits and dry fruits produced in the current year minus Quantity of fresh fruits and dry fruits produced in the previous year. **Denominator:** Quantity of Fresh Fruits and Dry fruits produced in the UT during the previous year. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.3.1.b	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
Indicator	2.3.4.b: Percentage increase in Value of Horticulture Produce (Fresh Fruits + Dry Fruits)
Data Source Ministry	Horticulture Department/DES
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as Percentage increase in the Value of Horticulture Produced (Fresh fruits+ Dry fruits).
Computation	**Numerator**: Value of Horticulture Produce (Fresh fruits +Dry fruits) in the current year (Minus) Value of Horticulture Produce (Fresh fruits+ Dry fruits) in the previous year. **Denominator**: Value of Horticulture Produce (Fresh fruits+ Dry fruits) in theprevious year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.3.1.c	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
Indicator	2.3.4.c: Contribution of Horticulture produce in the Agriculture sector
Data Source Ministry	DES
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as contribution of Horticulture Produce in the Agriculture sector in the reference period.
Computation	**Numerator**: Value of Horticulture Produce in the reference period. **Denominator**: Value of Agriculture Produce in the reference period. **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.3.1.d	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
Indicator	2.3.4.d: Saffron Production in the UT
Data Source Ministry	DES
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the quantity of Saffron produced during the reference period.
Computation	**Numerator**: Quantity of Saffron produced during the reference period. **Denominator**: NIL **Multiplier**: NIL
Unit of measurement	Kgs

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.4.1	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
Indicator	2.4.1: Proportion of Net Sown Area to Cultivable land
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Department/Division	SDDS, DAC & FW
Description of Indicator	It is percentage increase in Net Sown Area to Cultivable land.
Computation	**Numerator**: Total Net Sown Area **Denominator:** Total Cultivable Land **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.4.3	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
Indicator	2.4.3: Percentage of net area under organic farming
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Department/Division	INM, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	National Program for Organic Production (NPOP) provides policies for: a) development and certification of organic products, and national standards for organic products b) accreditation of certification bodies and certification of organic products in conformity to the national standards c) encourage the development of organic cultivation and processing.
Computation	**Numerator**: Area under organic farming (as registered under National Programme for Organic Production certification process) **Denominator**: Net sown area under crops **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.4.4	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
Indicator	2.4.4: Percentage increase in the production of millets in UT
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Department/Division	INM, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage increase in the quantity of millets produced in the UT during reference period.
Computation	**Numerator**: Quantity of millets produced in the current year minus Quantity of millets produced in the previous year. **Denominator**: Quantity of millets produced in the UT during the previous year. **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

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

SDG 2 Metadata: Indicator 2.c.2	
Goal	**2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
Target	2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
Indicator	2.c.2: Ratio of available cold storage capacity to fruit production in the UT
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Horticulture
Description of Indicator	The low temperatures inside cold storage units halt the growth of these pathogenic fungi, ensuring that spoilage of fruits and vegetables is kept to a minimum.
Computation	**Numerator**: Total cold storage capacity **Denominator**: fruit production **Multiplier**: NIL
Unit of measurement	Ratio

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.1.1	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
Indicator	3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), (per 1,00,000 live births)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is derived as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported under the Sample Registration System (SRS).
Computation	**Numerator**: Maternal death during three reference years **Denominator:** Live births under SRS during three reference years **Multiplier**: 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 live births

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.1.2	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
Indicator	3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in delivery during last five years. Data is collected in NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in delivery during last five years **Denominator**: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.1.3	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
Indicator	3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 1 years)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in delivery during last one year. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Denominator**: Total number of enrolment of children (Grade 1 to 12) **Multiplier**: 100 Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel in delivery during last one year **Denominator**: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.1.4	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
Indicator	3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (period for 5 years / 1 year)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	It gives the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a last five years who received ante natal care four or more times for their most recent livebirth. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a last five years who received antenatal care four or more times for their most recent live birth **Denominator**: Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.2.1	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
Indicator	3.2.1: Under-five Mortality Rate
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Under-5 Mortality rate which is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of 5, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per1,000 live births. Data is collected under Sample Registration System.
Computation	**Numerator**: Estimated Infant deaths (< 1 year) and deaths among children of age (1-4 years) during the given year **Denominator**: Estimated Live births (< 1 year) and population in the age group (1-4 years) during the given year **Multiplier**: 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 live births

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.2.2	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
Indicator	3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Neonatal Mortality Rate is defined as the number of infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) per 1,000 live births in a given year. Data is collected under Sample Registration System.
Computation	**Numerator**: Infant deaths of age less than 29 days (neonatal deaths) during given year **Denominator**: Live births during given year **Multiplier**: 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 live births

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

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

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.3.3	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS
Description of Indicator	Number of confirmed malaria cases in the given reference period per 1,000 population
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of confirmed malaria cases **Denominator**: Mid-year population **Multiplier**: 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 population

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.3.5	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio (CFR)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, DGHS
Description of Indicator	Dengue Case Fatality Rate (CFR) refers to number of deaths due to dengue per 100 dengue cases reported.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of deaths due to dengue reported during reference **Denominator**: Number of total Dengue cases reported during reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.3.6.a	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator	3.3.6.a: HIV Prevalence Rate
Data Source Ministry	NACO REPORT/ MOH&FW
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of adults (15-49 Years) who are infected with HIV.
Computation	**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 **Denominator**: Population aged 15-49 years in reference period **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Rate

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.4.2	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Indicator	3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate (per 1,00,000 population)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	Suicides reported during reference year per 1,00,000 population. Data is collected under the Publication 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.
Computation	**Numerator**: Suicides reported during reference year **Denominator**: Mid-Year Population of reference year **Multiplier**: 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.5.1	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
Indicator	3.5.1: Number of persons treated in de-addiction centers
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Department/Division	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment
Description of Indicator	The indicator addresses the component of Scheme, National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction leading to relevant and effective outcomes.
Computation	Number of beneficiaries in de-addiction centers (admitted and treated) funded by GOI
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.6.1	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
Indicator	3.6.1: People killed/injured in road accidents (similar to 11.2.2)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the total number of people killed (injured) due to road traffic accidents during reference year per 1,00,000 population.
Computation	**Numerator**: People killed (injured) due to road traffic accidents during reference year **Denominator**: Mid-year population of reference year **Multiplier**: 1 ,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.7.1	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	This indicator is calculated as percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods **Denominator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.7.1.a	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.1.a: Total Fertility Rate
Data Source Ministry	SRS/ORGI
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	Defined as number of births to women aged 15-49 years during the reference year to total number of women aged 15-49 years
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Births to women aged 15- 49 years **Denominator:** Total number women aged 15- 49 years **Multiplier:** NIL
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.7.2	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including forfamily planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	This indicator is calculated as number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Data is collected under SRS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of births to women aged 15-19 years **Denominator:** Women aged 15-19 years **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 women

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.7.3	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.3: Percentage of institutional births (period for 5 years/1 year)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	This indicator is calculated as live births in a given time period (period for 5 years/1 year) which were delivered in a health facility. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of live births in a given time period (period for 5 years/1 year) which were delivered in a health facility **Denominator**: Number of live births in the same time period (period for 5years/1year) **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.7.4	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Indicator	3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (similar to 3.8.1))
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the total number of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods to the currently married women aged 15-49 years. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods **Denominator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.8.1	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator	3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods (similar to 3.7.4))
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the total number of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods to the currently married women aged 15-49 years. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods **Denominator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

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

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.8.6	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator	3.8.6: Percentage of women aged 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of women aged 30-49 who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Women aged 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer **Denominator**: Number of women aged 30-49 years surveyed **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.8.7	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Indicator	3.8.7: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme Division, NIKSHAY
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the new and relapse TB cases detected in a given year and successfully treated.
Computation	**Numerator:** New and relapse TB cases detected in a given year and successfully treated **Denominator:** Microbiologically confirmed new (including relapse) TB cases **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.9.2	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator	3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma during a reference year. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma **Denominator**: Men and women aged 15-49 years **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.9.3	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air,water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator	3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the rate of deaths reported due to unintentional poisoning during reference year per 1,00,000 population.
Computation	**Numerator**: Deaths reported due to unintentional poisoning during reference year **Denominator**: Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier**: 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.9.4	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air,water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator	3.9.4: Percentage of hazardous waste treated by type of treatment i) Incinerated ii) Landfill iii) Recycled
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department
Department/Division	Forest Department
Description of Indicator	Central pollution Control Board
Computation	Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or may become dangerous to the environment or people's health. Municipal waste is defined at national level as wastes consisting of everyday items. These wastes come from household, institutions and commercial establishments.
Unit of measurement	Hazardous waste generated per capita: **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste generated in MT during the reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil Proportion of hazardous waste treated **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste recycled/utilized in MT during the reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.9.5	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator	3.9.5: Number of days in the FY with PM2.5 above the safe threshold level
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department
Department/Division	Central pollution Control Board
Description of Indicator	Number of days in the FY with PM2.5 above the safe threshold level
Computation	Number of days in the FY with PM2.5 above the safe threshold level
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.9.6	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Indicator	3.9.6: Number of days in the FY with PM10 above the safe threshold level
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department
Department/Division	Central pollution Control Board
Description of Indicator	Number of days in the FY with PM10 above the safe threshold level
Computation	Number of days in the FY with PM10 above the safe threshold level
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.a.1	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
Indicator	3.a.1: Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless),
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare (Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS))
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of men and women aged 15-49 years who are currently using tobacco.
Computation	**Numerator:** Adults 15 years and above who are currently using tobacco during the reference period **Denominator:** Total number of adults aged 15 years and above during the reference period **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.c.1	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator	3.c.1: Health worker density
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Public Health Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as total number of Doctors, nurses and midwives, dentists and pharmacists reported during reference year per 10,000 population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total number of doctors, nurses and midwives, dentists and pharmacists reported during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 10,000
Unit of measurement	Per 10,000 population

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.c.2	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator	3.c.2: Percentage of government spending (including current and capital expenditure) in health sector to GDP
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Percentage of government spending on health sector out of GDP during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Government expenditures on health sector during the reference period **Denominator**: GDP at current price during reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 3 Metadata: Indicator 3.c.2.a	
Goal	**3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
Target	3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator	3.c.2.a: Percentage of government spending (Current & Capital expenditure) in health sector to total spending
Data Source Ministry	DES/Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Defined as the Percentage of public investment in health as proportion to total spending during the period.
Computation	**Numerator**: General Government expenditures on GCF in health sector during the period. **Denominator**: Total spending during the period **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.1.1	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Indicator	4.1.1: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5 and 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	Percentage of students in Grade 3, 5 and 8 who achieve minimum proficiency level in Language and Mathematics, in National Achievement Survey (NAS).
Computation	Percentage of students in Grade 3,5 and 8 who scored minimum proficient level i.e, “Proficient and Advanced” in each grade in Language and Mathematics in National Achievement Survey (NAS) conducted by NCERT.
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.1.2	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Indicator	4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 10
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	Percentage of a cohort of children or young people who have completed a given education level
Computation	At Primary Level (class 5) – (a) Numerator: Total enrolment in class VI in the current year – Repeaters in class VI in the current year (Fresh enrolment) (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class I six years back **Multiplier:** 100 At Lower Secondary level (Class 6 to 8) – (a) Numerator: Total enrolment in class IX in the current year – Repeaters in class IX in the current year (Fresh enrolment) (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class VI four years back **Multiplier:** 100 At Upper Secondary level (class 9 to 12) – (a) Numerator: Total passed/ qualified in class XII in the current year – Repeaters in class XII in the current year (b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class IX four years back **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.1.3	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Indicator	4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in higher secondary education
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	Total enrolment in Grade XI-XII regardless of age expressed as a percentage of official age group (16-17 years) population corresponding to higher secondary education.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Enrolment in Grade XI to XII **Denominator:** Population in 16-17 years' age group **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.1.4	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Indicator	4.1.4: Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary and upper primary education
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	NER in Primary education refers to percentage of pupils of 6-10 years in primary education i.e. Grade Ito V. Similarly, NER in Upper Primary education percentage of pupils of 11-13 years in primary education i.e. Grade VI to VIII.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of enrolments of age group at given level of education **Denominator**: Total number of children in that age group **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.1.6	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Indicator	4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/Elementary/secondary levels
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	It is a gross measure of the internal efficiency of an education system to retain its students. A high value of this indicator indicates the low incidence of dropouts.
Computation	Enrolment in Grade V/VIII/X (minus repeaters) in a year as proportion to enrolment in Grade I four/seven/ nine years back. **Numerator**: Enrolment (minus repeaters) in Grade V/ VIII/ X **Denominator**: Enrolment in Grade I of students four/seven/nine years back **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.1.7.a	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Indicator	4.1.7.a: Out of school Children Ratio (Primary, Upper Primary)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	Defined as percentage of students who are not in the school in the reference period.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number students in the age group 6-13 years who are not in school. (Students never enrolled + Students enrolled but never allowed + Students who dropped out). **Denominator**: Total number of students in the age group of 6-13 yrs. **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Ratio

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.1.7.b	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
Indicator	4.1.7.b: Average Annual drop out rate at secondary level
Data Source Ministry	School Education Department Ministry of HRD (U-DISE)
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.2.1	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Indicator	4.2.1: Gross Early Childhood Education Enrolment Ratio
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education& Literacy
Description of Indicator	Total enrolment in (a) pre-primary education and (b) early childhood educational development regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age for the respective level of education.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of enrolments in pre-primary (UDISE+) + Number of Enrolment in Anganwadi **Denominator**: Population of age group 3-5 years **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.2.2	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Indicator	4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education& Literacy
Description of Indicator	Percentage of children aged one year before the official primary entry age, who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of students with pre primary enrolment in (same school + another school + anganwadi/ ECCE) **Denominator**: Number of new admission in class 1 **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.3.2	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education including university.
Indicator	4.3.2: Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education (in Ratio)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of Higher Education
Description of Indicator	The indicator is calculated as ratio of the female to male Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in a given level of education.
Computation	**Numerator**: Gross Enrolment Rate of Female in higher education, technical and vocational education **Denominator**: Gross Enrolment Rate of Male in the corresponding level **Multiplier**: Nil
Unit of measurement	Ratio

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.3.3	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university.
Indicator	4.3.3: Gross enrolment ratio for higher education
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of Higher Education
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the total number of students enrolled in higher education i.e. graduation and above include certificates, diploma per population of intended entrance age group (18-23 years)
Computation	**Numerator**: Total estimated enrolments in higher education i.e. graduation and above include certificates, diploma **Denominator**: Population of intended entrance age group 18-23 years **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.5.1	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator	4.5.1: Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for primary/secondary/higher secondary/tertiary education
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School & Higher Education
Descriptionof Indicator	Gender Parity Index is a measure of relative access to education of males and females and is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education.
Computation	**Numerator**: GER of female for primary/secondary/higher secondary/ tertiary education **Denominator**: GER of male for primary/secondary/higher secondary/ tertiary education **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.5.2	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator	4.5.2: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education and Literacy
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in all schools (Grade 1 to12)
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of enrolment of children with disability in all schools (Grade 1 to12) **Denominator**: Total number of enrolment of children (Grade 1 to 12) **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Ratio

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.5.3	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator	4.5.3: No. of pre and post matric scholarship to SC students as a proportion of total SC students in that age group
Data Source Ministry	Department of Social Welfare
Department/Division	Department of School Education and Literacy
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.5.4	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator	4.5.4: Number of students enrolled in ST hostels in UT
Data Source Ministry	Tribal Affairs Department
Department/Division	Department of School Education and Literacy
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.5.5.a	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator	4.5.5.a: Number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) operational in UT
Data Source Ministry	Tribal Affairs Department
Department/Division	Department of School Education and Literacy
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.5.5.b	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator	4.5.5.b: Number of students enrolled in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in UT
Data Source Ministry	Tribal Affairs Department
Department/Division	Department of School Education and Literacy
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.5.5.e	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
Indicator	4.5.5.e: Number of ST students availing Post-Matric Scholarships
Data Source Ministry	Tribal Affairs Department
Department/Division	Department of School Education and Literacy
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.a.1	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
Indicator	4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes.
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	The number of schools in a given level of education with access to: (a) electricity (b) computers for pedagogical purposes* (c) adapted infrastructure and materials** for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities (f)basic hand washing facilities. *Expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level **Expressed as percentage of total schools during the academic reference year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of schools with primary/upper primary/secondary/ higher secondary as highest level having relevant facilities at each level **Denominator:** Total number of Schools with primary/upper primary/ secondary/higher secondary as the highest level **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.c.1	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator	4.c.1: Proportion of trained teacher, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education), (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Education
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	Number of trained teachers, by education level (primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education) expressed as a percentage of total teachers in that level.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of teachers with Basic teacher's training/B.Ed./D.El.Ed./M.Ed. or equivalent (notless than two years) at primary/upper primary/elementary/secondary/higher secondary level **Denominator:** Total number of teachers at the corresponding level **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 4 Metadata: Indicator 4.c.1.a	
Goal	**4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**
Target	4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Indicator	4.c.1.a: Percentage of government spending (Current & Capital expenditure) in Education Sector to Total Spending
Data Source Ministry	Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Department/Division	Department of School Education & Literacy
Description of Indicator	Defined as the number of trained teachers, by education level (pre-primary, primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education).
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of teachers with Basic teachers training/B.Ed./ D.E.Ed./M.Ed. or equivalent (not less than two years) at pre-primary/ primary / upperprimary/ elementary/ secondary / higher secondary level **Denominator**: Total number of teachers at the corresponding level **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.1.2	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator	5.1.2: Per lakh women that have been subjected to dowry offences during the year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of women registered dowry related offences during reference year per 1,00,000 female population.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of women registered dowry related offences during reference year **Denominator**: Mid-year female population during reference year **Multiplier**: 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Rate (Per 1,00,000 female population)

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.1.3	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator	5.1.3: Sex Ratio at Birth
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Sex Ratio at Birth is defined as the ratio of number of female live births in a population to the number of male live births in the population, in a given time period, scaled to a Denominator of 1,000. Data is collected under SRS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female live births **Denominator:** Male live births **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 male live births

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.1.4	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator	5.1.4: Rate of Crimes Against Women Per 1,00,000 Female Population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year per 1,00,000 female population.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year **Denominator**: Mid-year female population during reference year **Multiplier**: 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 female population

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.2.1	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.1: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 18 -49 years who have ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence committed by their Husband/partner among the total women aged 18-49 surveyed. Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Women Aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence committed by their Husband/ partner **Denominator**: Total women aged 18-49 surveyed **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of Measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.2.3	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.3: Per lakh women who have experienced sexual crimes during the calendar year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of victims of the sexual crimes against women during reference year per 1,00,000 female population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of victims of the sexual crimes against women during reference year **Denominator**: Mid-year female population during reference year **Multiplier**: 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 female population

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.2.3.a	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.3.a: Per lakh women who have experienced Cruelty/ physical violence by husband or his relative during the calendar year
Data Source Ministry	NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	Defined as a percentage of cases registered under cruelty against women by her husband/husband's relative out of total cases reported under crime against women during the period.
Computation	**Numerator:** No. of Cases registered under cruelty against women by husband or his relatives during reference year **Denominator:** Married Women population. **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 female population

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.2.4	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.4: Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of number of sexual crime against girl victims (below 18 years) during the reference year among the total child victims (below 18 years) registered under crime against children during the reference year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of sexual crime against girl victims during the reference year **Denominator**: Total child victims registered under crime against children during the reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.2.5	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of girl children (below 18 years) trafficked during reference year among the total number of children (below 18 years) trafficked during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of girl children trafficked during reference year **Denominator**: Number of children trafficked during reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.2.6	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.6: Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of number of cases registered under crime against women during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Cases registered under crime against women during reference year **Denominator**: Cases registered under IPC (Indian Penal Code) and SLL (Special and Local Law) during reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.2.7	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Indicator	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs.
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Number of females in age-group 0-6 years per thousand males in age-group 0-6 years. The Data is collected under Census of India.
Computation	**Numerator**: Female population in the age-group 0-6 years **Denominator**: Male population in the age-group 0-6 years **Multiplier**: 1,000
Unit of measurement	Females per 1,000 males

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.3.1	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
Indicator	5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 20 -24 years first married by exact age 18 years among the total Women aged 20-24years. The Data is collected under NFHS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Women aged 20-24 years first married by exact age 18 years **Denominator**: Women aged 20-24 years **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.3.2	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
Indicator	5.3.2: Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage of cases registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act during reference year among the Number of cases registered under crime against children during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of cases registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act during reference year **Denominator**: Number of cases registered under crime against children during reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.5.1	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 10.2.2 and 16.7.1)
Data Source Ministry	1) Election Commission of India 2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj 3) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly, Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions
Computation	**Numerator**: Women representative in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI **Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.5.1.a	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator	5.5.1.a: Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)
Data Source Ministry	Labour& Employment Department Annual Report, PLFS
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as ratio of female to male proportion of a country's working age population (aged 15 and older) that engages in the labour market.
Computation	**Numerator**: Female Labour Force **Denominator**: Female Labour Force **Multiplier**: NIL
Unit of measurement	Ratio

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.5.1.b	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator	5.5.1.b: Female to male ratio of average wage/ salary earnings during the proceeding calendar month among the regular wage salaried employees (R+U)
Data Source Ministry	Labour& Employment Department Annual Report, PLFS
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as female to male ratio of average wage/ salary earnings during the proceeding calendar month among the regular wage salaried employees (R+U)
Computation	**Numerator**: Average wage/salary earnings of females **Denominator**: Average wage/salary earnings of males **Multiplier**: NIL
Unit of measurement	Ratio

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

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.5.3	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Indicator	5.5.3: Number of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections(in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Election Commission of India
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator is percentage of women candidates out of total candidates contesting elections in Lok Sabha election.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of Women Candidates contesting elections **Denominator**: Total number of candidates contesting elections **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.6.1. a	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Indicator	5.6.1.a: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern Family planning methods
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department/Division	Department of Health and Family Welfare
Description of Indicator	Defined as Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern Family planning methods during the survey period.
Computation	**Numerator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods during the survey **Denominator**: Currently married women aged 15- 49 years during the survey period
Unit of measurement	Percentage

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

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.a.1	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
Indicator	5.a.1: Operational land holdings - (female operated operational holding)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Department/Division	Agriculture Census, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	This indicator is calculated as percentage of female operated operational holding.
Computation	**Numerator:** Female Operated Operational Holdings **Denominator:** Total Operational Holdings **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.a.3	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
Indicator	5.a.3: Wages of casual labourers (gender-wise) other than public works, (Rs. per day)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Average wage earnings per day received by casual wage labourers engaged in works other than public works. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Estimated total wage earned as casual labourers in works other than public works **Denominator**: Estimated number of total days worked as casual labourers in works other than public works for which wages are reported as > 0 **Multiplier**: Nil
Unit of measurement	Rs. per day

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5.a.4	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
Indicator	5.a.4: Average agricultural wage earnings from casual labour work other than public works, (Rs. per day)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as total wages earned as casual wage labourers (in works other than public work in agriculture) per number of days in which worked as casual wage labourer (in works other than public work in agriculture). The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator**: Estimated total wages earned as casual wage labourers in works other than public work in agriculture i.e. in industry division 01-03 of National Industrial Classification (NIC) -2008 **Denominator**: Estimated Number of days in which worked as casual wage labourer in works other than public work in agriculture i.e. in industry division 01-03 of National Industrial Classification (NIC) - 2008 for which wages are reported as > 0 **Multiplier**: Nil
Unit of measurement	Rs. Per day

SDG 5 Metadata: Indicator 5. a.5	
Goal	**5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
Target	5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
Indicator	5.a.5: Exclusive women SHGs in Bank linked SHGs, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Finance
Department/Division	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
Description of Indicator	Percentage of Women SHGs given outstanding credit during the reference financial year.
Computation	**Numerator**: Bank linked SHGs belonging to women **Denominator**: Number of women's SHGs **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 6 Metadata: Indicator 6.1.1	
Goal	**6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
Target	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Indicator	6.1.1: Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Description of Indicator	The indicator is percentage of Rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within their premises through pipe water supply.
Computation	**Numerator**: Rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within their premises through PWS **Denominator**: Mid-year total rural population during the reference year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

SDG 6 Metadata: Indicator 6.2.1	
Goal	**6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
Target	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Indicator	6.2.1: Proportion of households having access to toilet facility (Urban and Rural)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of households with toilet facility. Data for rural area is available, as supplied by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of households with toilets as per Baseline survey 2012-13 + Toilets reported to be constructed by State/UTs from 2013-14 to reference year **Denominator**: Total households as per Baseline survey 2012-13 **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

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

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

SDG 6 Metadata: Indicator 6.4.1	
Goal	**6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
Target	6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
Indicator	6.4.1 : Per capita storage of water, (in m3/person)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Central Water Commission
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as per capita estimated storage of water (in BCM). Data is collected under Publication: Water and Related Statistics.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated storage of water (in BCM) **Denominator:** Total Population (in Billion) **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	m3/person

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

SDG 6 Metadata: Indicator 6.4.3	
Goal	**6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
Target	6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
Indicator	6.4.3: Per capita availability of water (in m3/year)
Data Source Ministry	**Numerato**r: Ministry of Jal Shakti **Denominator**: Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	**Numerator:** Central Water Commission and State Water Resources Departments **Denominator:** Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as per capita Water availability in the region (in Cubic Meter per year). Data is collected under Publication: Water and Related Statistics.
Computation	**Numerator**: Water availability (in Cubic Meter per year) **Denominator**: Population **Multiplier**: Nil
Unit of measurement	m3/person

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

SDG 6 Metadata: Indicator 6.6.3	
Goal	**6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
Target	6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wet lands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
Indicator	6.6.3: Number of Sarovars protected under Amrit Sarovar Scheme
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department/Division	Central Ground Water Board
Description of Indicator	Number of Sarovars protected under Amrit Sarovar Scheme
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number

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

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.1.1	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
Indicator	7.1.1: Percentage of households electrified
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Power
Department/Division	Central Electricity Authority
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage of households that have been electrified under the 'Saubhagya' scheme out of total number of eligible households.
Computation	**Numerator**: Number of households electrified as per 'Saubhagya' scheme **Denominator**: Number of eligible households **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.1.3	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
Indicator	7.1.3: Per capita energy consumption in the UT
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Per capita energy consumption in the UT
Computation	**Numerator**: The total energy consumption **Denominator**: The total population **Multiplier**: 1000
Unit of measurement	kilowatt-hours (kWh)

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.1.4	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
Indicator	7.1.4: Average hours of Power outage in a day in the financial year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	An outage is a period of time when the electricity supply to a building or area is interrupted
Computation	**Numerator**: Average hours of Power outage in a day in the financial year **Denominator**: NIL **Multiplier**: NIL
Unit of measurement	Hours

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.1.5	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
Indicator	7.1.5: AT&C losses (transmission losses)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	It shows the gap of input energy into the system and the units for which the payment is collected. The aggregate technical and commercial losses shall be measured
Computation	**Numerator**: (Energy input – Energy billed) **Denominator**: Energy input **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.1.6	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services
Indicator	7.1.6: Number of Units Installed under Govardhan - Bio gas project
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Number of Units Installed under Govardhan - Bio gas project
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.2.1	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
Indicator	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage share of electricity generated (BU) through Renewable Energy Sources in overall generation of electricity (BU)
Computation	**Numerator**: Electricity generated from renewable source (BU) **Denominator**: Overall energy generation (BU) **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.2.2	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
Indicator	7.2.2: Installed solar energy capacity in the UT
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Installed solar energy capacity in the UT
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Megawatt (MW)

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.2.2. a	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
Indicator	7.2.2.a: Percentage share of Solar energy in the total installed renewable energy share
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as percentage share of electricity generated through solar Energy Sources in overall renewable generation of electricity
Computation	**Numerator:** Electricity generated from solar source **Denominator:** Overall renewable energy generation **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7.2.2. b	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
Indicator	7.2.2.b: Year on Year % growth in installed solar energy capacity
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Year on Year % growth in installed solar energy capacity
Computation	**Numerator:** (installed solar energy capacity current year - installed solar energy capacity current year) **Denominator:** installed solar energy capacity current year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 7 Metadata: Indicator 7. b.1	
Goal	**7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern Energy for all**
Target	7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.
Indicator	7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country(in watts per capita) (similar to12.a.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to total energy generating capacity per capita using installed sources of renewable energy.
Computation	**Numerator:** Installed electricity generation capacity in renewable energy **Denominator:** Mid-Year Projected Population **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Watts per capita

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.1.1	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Indicator	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	The Indicator is defined as Percentage change in Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.
Computation	**Numerator**: Real GDP per capita of current year - Real GDP per capita of previous year **Denominator**: Real GDP per capita of previous year **Multiplier**: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.1.1.a	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Indicator	8.1.1.a: Annual growth rate of NSDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita
Data Source Ministry	DES
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Defined as annual growth rate of NSDP per capita at constant prices.
Computation	**Numerator:** Change in NSDP per capita at constant price during the reference year. **Denominator:** NSDP per capita at constant price during the previous year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.2.3	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors
Indicator	8.2.3: Annual growth in manufacturing sector
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Indicator is defined as: Percentage change in Annual growth in manufacturing sector.
Computation	**Numerator:** Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the reference year - Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previous to the reference year **Denominator:** Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previous to the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.2.4	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors
Indicator	8.2.4: Annual growth in agriculture sector
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Indicator is defined as percentage: Change in Annual growth in agriculture sector.
Computation	**Numerator:** Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the reference year – Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to the reference year **Denominator:** Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.2.4.a	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors
Indicator	8.2.4.a: Annual growth in Tourism sector
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Defined as the change in Annual growth in tourism sector during the reference period.
Computation	**Numerator:** Change in Gross Value Added at constant prices of tourism sector during the reference year. **Denominator:** Gross Value Added at constant prices of tourism sector during the previous year. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Rate

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.3.1	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.3: Promote development -oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.1: Percentage of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non- agriculture sector
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in informal sector among total workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in non-agriculture sector. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated Number of workers in proprietary and partnership enterprises engaged in non-agriculture sector in usual status (ps+ss) **Denominator:** Estimated Number of workers engaged in non-agriculture sector in usual status (ps+ss) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.3.3	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small - and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.3: Outstanding Credit to MSME
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers as total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises availed through Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs). It will indicate overall credit flow to the sector as also enable to assess the formalization of such enterprises.
Computation	Total outstanding credit (loan) to MSMEs during the reference year (as on 31stMarch)
Unit of measurement	Rs. Crore

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.3.4	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.4: Number of MSME units registered under the online Udyam registration Portal
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Department/Division	Statistics & Data Division, O/o DCMSME
Description of Indicator	The indicator informs annual number of MSME units registered under the online Udyam registration Portal Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Computation	Number of MSMEs registered on Udyam Registration Portal
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.3.5	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.5: Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department/Division	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Description of Indicator	Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.
Computation	Total number of Start-up recognized under Startup India scheme during the calendar reference year
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.3.5. a	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.5.a: Average revenue generated by co-operatives in the UT
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department/Division	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Description of Indicator	Average revenue generated by co-operatives in the UT
Computation	Average revenue generated by co-operatives
Unit of measurement	Crores

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.3.6	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.6: Percentage Increase in export of Handicrafts & Handloom sector
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department/Division	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Description of Indicator	Percentage Increase in export of Handicrafts & Handloom sector
Computation	**Numerator:** (Current year export of Handicrafts & Handloom sector – previous year export of Handicrafts & Handloom sector) **Denominator:** previous year export of Handicrafts & Handloom sector **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.3.7	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
Indicator	8.3.7: i) Number of MSME units registered, ii) Employment generated from MSME iii) Investment realized in MSME units
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Department/Division	Statistics & Data Division, O/o DCMSME
Description of Indicator	The indicator informs annual number of MSME units registered under the registration Portal Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	i) Number, ii) Number in lakhs, iii) Crores

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.4.1	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developedcountries taking the lead
Indicator	8.4.1: Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Central Pollution Control Board
Description of Indicator	This indicator Indicates the percentage of hazardous waste recycled. 1) Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or may become dangerous to the environment or people's health. 2) Municipal waste is defined at national level as waste consisting of everyday items. This waste comes from household, institutions and commercial establishments. 3) E-waste or electronic waste is created when an electronic product is discarded after the end of its useful life. Electronic waste or e-waste may be defined as discarded computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets, and refrigerators. This includes used electronics which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, and repairable electronics) and secondary scraps (copper, steel, plastic, etc.).
Computation	**Numerator:** Quantity of hazardous waste recycled **Denominator:** Quantity of hazardous waste generated **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.4.2	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
Indicator	8.4.2: Per capita fossil fuel consumption, (in Kg.)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as total fossil fuel consumption to the total population of India. Only petroleum products have been considered for fossil fuel consumption. Also, total consumption includes private sales by oil companies and excludes direct private imports.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total fossil fuel consumption during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Kg

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.5.1	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Earnings are a key aspect of the quality of employment and living conditions. Information on hourly earnings disaggregated by various classifications (sex, age, occupation) provides some indication of the extent to which pay equality is respected or achieved. Average Earning Per Hour (AEPH) = Total wage / earnings during the week earned by regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS) divided by Total hours worked during the week by regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS) working as regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total estimated earnings during the week by regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS). For computing the weekly earnings of regular wage / salaried workers in Current Weekly Status (CWS) the earning figure reported for last calendar month is adjusted by the factor (7/30). For computing the weekly earnings of casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS), daily wage earned working as casual labourer are aggregated for the week **Denominator:** Total estimated hours worked during the week by regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS) working as regular wage / salaried workers and casual labourer For computing the total hours worked during the week by regular wage / salaried workers labourer in Current Weekly Status (CWS), the daily hours worked as regular wage /salaried worker are aggregated for the week Average Earning Per Hour for a particular category '-' (blank) or 0 (zero) indicate no sample observation for the particular category **Multiplier:** Ni
Unit of measurement	Rs.

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.5.2	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator	8.5.2: Unemployment rate
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Unemployment Rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 100 persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed). It is the percentage of unemployed personsamong total persons in the labour force in the usual status (ps+ss) (which includes principal status (ps)and subsidiary status (ss)) The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated Number of unemployed persons in usual status (ps+ss) **Denominator:** Estimated Number of persons in the labour force in usual status (ps+ss) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Per 100 cases

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.5.2. a	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator	8.5.2.a: Workforce Participation Ratio (All)(PS+SS) (in rate per 100)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR) is defined as the percentage of workers in the population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of workers (15 yrs and above) during the reference period. **Denominator:** Total labour force (15 yrs and above) during the reference period. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.5.2. b	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Indicator	8.5.2.b: Wage earned by male-female in regular wage/salaried employment
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Defined as the Wage earned by male-female in regular/ casual employment during the reference period
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of workers (15 yrs and above) during the reference period. **Denominator:** Total labour force (15 yrs and above) during the reference period. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Per month in Rupees

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.6.1. a	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
Indicator	8.6.1.a: Unemployment rate (15-29 years) in rate per 100
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of unemployed persons among total persons in the age group 15-24 years .
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of unemployed persons in the age group 15-24 years during the reference period. **Denominator:** Total number of persons in the age group 15-24 years during the reference period. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.7.1	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
Indicator	8.7.1: Human trafficking cases per 10,00,000 population.
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area per 1,00,000 population
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cases reported under human trafficking during the reference calendar year within the geographical area **Denominator:** Total mid-year projected population during the reference period **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.7.2	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
Indicator	8.7.2: Number of Missing Children (Similar to 16.2.2)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of children (under age 18 years) reportedly went missing during the reference calendar year within the geographical area.
Computation	Number of children (under age 18 years) reportedly went missing during the reference calendar year within the geographical area
Unit of measurement	Number

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

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.8.2	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Indicator	8.8.2: Percentage of migrant workers, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator is a percentage of migrants who are engaged in any economic activities to total migrants. The data is derived through the Population Census refers to migrant workers expressed as percentage of total workers. Migrant workers are those Persons who moved with change of residence from one village/ town to another for any reason and are engaged in any economic activity. The Data is collected in Census of India
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of migrant workers in the reference year **Denominator:** Number of migrants in the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.8.3	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Indicator	8.8.3: Percentage of households receiving social protection benefits under MGNREGA
Data Source Ministry	Rural Development (MGNAREG A PORTAL)
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	Defined as the number of persons to whom employment was provided under MGNREGA during the reference period.
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.9.1	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
Indicator	8.9.1: Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Tourism
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in its growth rate.
Computation	Tourism Direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP is calculated as: Numerator: Tourism Direct GDP in reference year Denominator: Total GDP in reference year Multiplier: 100
	The growth rate is calculated as: **Numerator:** Change in Tourism Direct GDP during current reference year over previous reference year **Denominator**: Tourism direct gross domestic product during the previous reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.9.2	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
Indicator	8.9.2: Percentage change in number of visits by tourists (domestic and foreign) over previous years
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Tourism
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Percentage changes in number of visits to different States/UTs by the domestic and foreign visitors
Computation	**Numerator:** Difference between number of tourists (domestic +Foreign) in reference year and previous reference year **Denominator:** Tourist visited in previous reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.10.1	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Indicator	8.10.1: (a) Number of banking outlets 1,00,000 population (b) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per1,00,000 population
Data Source Ministry	Reserve Bank of India
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator denotes number of banking outlets (functioning Branches of Commercial Banks and ATMs per 1,00,000 population as on 31st March of the reference financial year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Banking outlets (and ATM) in reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 8 Metadata: Indicator 8.10.2	
Goal	**8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
Target	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Indicator	8.10.2 : Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks per 1,000 population
Data Source Ministry	Reserve Bank of India
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The number of accounts (which include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks as on 31st March of the reference financial year is available with RBI.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of accounts (include deposit and credit accounts) of scheduled commercial banks during the reference period **Denominator:** Projected mid-year population during the reference period **Multiplier:** 1,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,000 population

SDG 9 Metadata: Indicator 9.1.1. a	
Goal	**9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**
Target	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Indicator	9.1.1.a: Percentage of habitations covered by all weather/season road
Data Source Ministry	PWD
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the number of habitations covered by all-weather/season road to the total habitations.
Computation	**Numerator:** No. of habitations covered by all- weather/season road. **Denominator:** Total no. of habitations **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 9 Metadata: Indicator 9.2.2	
Goal	**9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**
Target	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
Indicator	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	he indicator is defined as a percentage of number of workers in usual status (ps+ss)
	engaged in manufacturing sector out of the total number of workers in usual status (ps+ss), during the reference year. The Data is collected under PLFS.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in manufacturing sector i.e. industry division 10-33 of National Industrial Classification (NIC) - 2008 during the reference year **Denominator:** Estimated Number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 9 Metadata: Indicator 9.c.1	
Goal	**9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**
Target	9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2021
Indicator	9.c.1: Number of Internet Subscription as percentage of total population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Communications
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of internet subscriptions during reference year as percentage of total population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total internet subscriptions during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

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

SDG 9 Metadata: Indicator 9.c.2.a	
Goal	**9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**
Target	9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2021
Indicator	9.c.2.a: Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net
Data Source Ministry	IT Deptt DoT/TRAI
Department/Division	Department of Telecommunications
Description of Indicator	Defined as the number of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net to total GPs.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net **Denominator:** Total no. of Gram Panchayats **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.1.1	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Indicator	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures growth rate of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in the current year with respect to previous year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Change in per capita household expenditure (in constant price) of the concerned group of population (bottom 40% of the population or the total population, as the case may be) in the current period from the previous year **Denominator:** Per capita household expenditure of the concerned group of population (bottom 40% of the population or the total population, as the case may be) in the previous period **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.1.2	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Indicator	10.1.2: Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures the inequality in consumption expenditure. The coefficient ranges from zero to one, with zero representing perfect equality and one showing perfect inequality.
	Gini coefficient measures the deviation of distribution of income (or consumption) among the individuals within a country from a perfectly equal distribution
Computation	The Gini coefficient is the ratio of the area that lies between the line of equality and the Lorenz curve
Unit of measurement	Ratio

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.2.1	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Indicator	10.2.1: Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median per capita household expenditure
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	Survey Design and Research Division
Description of Indicator	Percentage of people living below 50 per cent of median MPCE. The household consumption expenditures are collected with different reference periods for different items with last 7 days' for some food items, last 30 days' consumption for some other food items and some non-food items, and last 365 days' for some very infrequently consumed items. However, all such expenditures are translated in monthly expenditures.
Computation	**Numerator:** Estimated number of persons with MPCE less than or equal to Median MPCE in each sector (i.e., Rural or Urban) **Denominator:** Estimated number of all persons in each sector **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.2.2	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Indicator	10.2.2: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 5.5.1 and 16.7.1)
Data Source Ministry	Election Commission of India Ministry of Panchayati Raj Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly, Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions
Computation	Numerator: Women representative in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI Denominator: Total representatives in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI Multiplier: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.4.1.a	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
Indicator	10.4.1.a: Percentage of funds Utilized under Border Area Development Programme.
Data Source Ministry	PD&MD
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of funds utilized under Border Area Development Programme for development of areas falling near the Borders against the funds released and Utilization Due, as per BADP guidelines.
Computation	**Numerator:** Utilization Certificate submitted to GoI during the reference Year under BADP **Denominator:** Utilization Certificate due for submission to GoI during the reference Year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.4.1.b	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
Indicator	10.4.1.b: Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan Funds Utilized.
Data Source Ministry	Tribal Affairs Department
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of Tribal Sub Plan Funds Utilized to funds allocated.
Computation	**Numerator:** Tribal Sub Plan Funds Utilized during the reference year. **Denominator:** Total Tribal Sub Plan Funds Allocated during the reference year. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.4.2	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
Indicator	10.4.2: Fiscal Deficit in the Financial Year.
Data Source Ministry	Finance Department
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Fiscal Deficit in the Financial Year.
Computation	Fiscal Deficit in the Financial Year.
Unit of measurement	Rs. In crore

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.4.3	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
Indicator	10.4.3: Percentage Growth in government spending in the Financial Year.
Data Source Ministry	Finance Department
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Percentage Growth in government spending in the Financial Year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Government Spending during the reference year minus government spending during previous year **Denominator:** government spending during previous year. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.4.4	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
Indicator	10.4.4: Primary Deficit in the Financial Year
Data Source Ministry	Finance Department
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Primary Deficit in the Financial Year
Computation	Primary Deficit in the Financial Year
Unit of measurement	In Rs. crore

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.4.5	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
Indicator	10.4.5: Debt to GSDP ratio of the UT
Data Source Ministry	Finance Department
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Debt to GSDP ratio of the UT
Computation	**Numerator:** Debt **Denominator:** GSDP **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 10 Metadata: Indicator 10.4.6	
Goal	**10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**
Target	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
Indicator	10.4.6: Total government revenue as a proportion to GSDP
Data Source Ministry	Finance Department
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	Total government revenue as a proportion to GSDP
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Government Revenue **Denominator:** GSDP **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.1.1	
Goal	**11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Indicator	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Data Source Ministry	Housing & Urban Development Department/MoSPI
Department/Division	Housing & Urban Development Department/MoSPI
Description of Indicator	Defined as the Percentage of Slums/ Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/ affordable housing.
Computation	**Numerator:** Household Sanctioned **Denominator:** Total Slum Households **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.1.2	
Goal	**11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Targets	11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Indicator	11.1.2: Houses completed under Pradhan Mantree Aawas Yojna (PMAY) as a percentage of Net Demand Assessment for Houses
Data Source Ministry	Housing & Urban Development Department/MoSPI
Department/Division	Housing & Urban Development Department/MoSPI
Description of Indicator	It is defined as the percentage of Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojna (PMAY) to Net Demand Assessment for Houses.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojna (PMAY) **Denominator:** Total Demand of houses under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojna (PMAY) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.2.2	
Goal	**11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Indicator	11.2.2: People killed/injured in road accidents (similar to 3.6.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the total number of people killed (injured) due to road traffic accidents during reference year per population of reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** People killed (injured) due to road traffic accidents during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year **Multiplier:** 1 ,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.3.1	
Goal	**11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
Indicator	11.3.1: Proportion of Cities with Master Plan (similar to 11.a.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the proportion of cities with Master plan during reference year. If in the opinion of the State Government any regulated area requires to be developed ac-cording to a Master Plan, it may cause such plan to be prepared either through the Con-trolling Authority or through such other agency as the State Government may think fit. The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and proposed location and general layout of: 1) Arterial streets and transportation lines 2) Residential sections 3) Business areas 4) Industrial areas 5) Educational institutions 6) Public Parks, play grounds and other recreational facilities 7) Public and semi-public buildings 8) Other land-uses which are necessary
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cities with Master plan during reference year **Denominator:** Total number of cities during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.4.1	
Goal	**11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
Indicator	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Culture
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator shows per capita total funding from central government in the preservation, protection and conservation of ASI monuments for a given year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total funding by Central Govt. in the conservation, preservation and protection of ASI monuments for the reference period **Denominator:** Projected population for the reference period **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Per capita

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 11.5.1	
Goal	**11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
Indicator	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per100,000 population (similar to 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of deaths attributed to disasters + Number of missing persons attributed to disasters + Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters **Denominator:** Population **Multiplier:** 100,000
Unit of Measurement	Number

SDG 1 Metadata: Indicator 11.5.2	
Goal	**11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
Indicator	11.5.1: Number of personnels trained under Aapda Mitra Scheme in the UT
Data Source Ministry	Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report, Ministry of Home Affairs)
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	This indicator measures the number of personnels trained under Aapda Mitra Scheme in the UT.
Computation	personnels trained under Aapda Mitra Scheme in the UT
Unit of Measurement	Number

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.6.1	
Goal	**11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
Indicator	11.6.1: Percentage of Waste processed
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of total waste processed out of total waste generated during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total waste processed during reference year **Denominator:** Total waste generation during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.6.2	
Goal	**11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
Indicator	11.6.2 : Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection out of total number of wards during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of wards with 100% door to door waste collection **Denominator:** Total number of wards **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.a.1	
Goal	**11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
Indicator	11.a.1: Proportion of Cities with Master Plan (similar to 11.3.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator gives the proportion of cities with Master plan during reference year. If in the opinion of the State Government any regulated area requires to be devel-oped according to a Master Plan, it may cause such plan to be prepared either through the Controlling Authority or through such other agency as the State Gov-ernment may think fit. The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and pro-posed location and general layout of: 1) Arterial streets and transportation lines 2) Residential sections 3) Business areas 4) Industrial areas 5) Educational institutions 6) Public Parks, play grounds and other recreational facilities 7) Public and semi-public buildings 8) Other land-uses which are necessary
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cities with Master plan during reference year **Denominator:** Total number of cities during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.b.1	
Goal	**11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
Indicator	11.b.1: Whether the UT has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies inline with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, (similar to 1.5.2 and 13.1.2)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	National and local disaster risk reduction strategies should be based on,and aligned with, the guiding principles, scope, outcomes, and strategic priorities of the Sendai Framework, and in particular Paragraph 27 (b) which identifies that strategies should be adopted and implemented.
Computation	National average score for the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is calculated on the basis of a set of questions.
Unit of Measurement	Proportion

SDG 11 Metadata: Indicator 11.b.2	
Goal	**11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
Target	11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
Indicator	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4 and 13.1.3)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with national strategies out of total number of districts in the country during the given reference period.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with national strategies **Denominator:** Total number of districts **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Proportion

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.2.1.a	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
Indicator	12.2.1.a: Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability (6.4.2)
Data Source Ministry	PHE, I&FC MoWR, RD& GR (Ground Water Year Book)
Department/Division	FE, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	Defined as utilization of Ground Water resources for irrigation and domestic and industrial uses as a percentage of availability of ground water.
Computation	**Numerator:** Utilization of ground water resources (in Billion Cubic Meter) for irrigation,domestic and industrial uses **Denominator:** Availability of Ground Water (in Billion Cubic Meter) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.2.1.b	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
Indicator	12.2.1.b: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Data Source Ministry	State of Forest Report 2017 (MOEF&CC)
Department/Division	FE, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of recorded forest area (VDF+MDF+OF) to total geographical area.
Computation	**Numerator:** Recorded Forest Area (VDF+MDF+OF) **Denominator:** Total geographical area **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.3.1	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
Indicator	12.3.1: Per capita food availability
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture/ Agriculture/CAPD
Department/Division	FE, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	Defined as per capita food availability during the reference period.
Computation	**Numerator:** Net availability of food grains (in kg.) during the reference year i.e. {(Production of rice, wheat, other cereals and all pulses in 1000 tonnes)–(seed, feed & wastage) - exports + imports + change in stocks(+/-) } **Denominator:** Total Population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Kg per year

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.3.2.a	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
Indicator	12.3.2.a: Percentage of fresh fruit processed to total production in the State
Data Source Ministry	Horticulture Department
Department/Division	FE, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of fresh fruit processed to Total Production in the UT.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total quantity of fresh fruit processed during the reference period.
	Denominator: Total Production of fresh fruit during the referenceperiod. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.3.2.b	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
Indicator	12.3.2.b: Percentage increase in cold storage capacity
Data Source Ministry	Horticulture Department
Department/Division	FE, DAC&FW
Description of Indicator	Defined as Percentage increase in Cold Storage Capacity
Computation	**Numerator:** Horticulture produce in Current year minus Horticulture produce in previous year **Denominator:** Horticulture produce during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.3.2.c	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
Indicator	12.3.2: Post harvest storage and distribution losses of Central/States Pool stocks of wheat and rice
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (CAPD)
Department/Division	Department of Food and Public Distribution S& R Division
Description of Indicator	Indicator refers to percentage losses of Central Pool stocks of wheat and rice calculated in terms of value of losses. Losses are calculated in terms of storage and transit losses.
Computation	For Storage Losses: **Numerator:** Total quantity lost in storage (Wheat and Rice) **Denominator:** Total quantity received in storage (Wheat and Rice) **Multiplier:** 100 For Transit Losses: **Numerator:** Total quantity lost in transit (Wheat and Rice) **Denominator:** Total quantity moved during transit (Wheat and Rice) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.4.1	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Indicator	12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Central pollution Control Board
Description of Indicator	Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or may become dangerous to the environment or people's health. Municipal waste is defined at national level as wastes consisting of everyday items. These wastes come from household, institutions and commercial establishments.
Computation	Hazardous waste generated per capita: **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste generated in MT during the reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil Proportion of hazardous waste treated **Numerator:** Total hazardous waste recycled/utilized in MT during the reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Hazardous waste generated per capita: MT per person Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment: Ratio

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.5.1	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator	12.5.1: Number of waste recycling plants installed during the reference year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	Number of waste recycling plants installed during the reference year
Unit of measurement	Number

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

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.5.3	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator	12.5.3: Number of municipal corporations banning single use plastic
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Number of municipal corporations banning single use of plastic
Computation	Number of municipal corporations banning single use of plastic
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 12 Metadata: Indicator 12.a.1	
Goal	**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
Target	12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
Indicator	12.a.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in the country (in watts per capita) (Indicator 7.b.1)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to total energy generating capacity per capita using installed sources of renewable energy
Computation	**Numerator:** Installed electricity generation capacity in renewable energy **Denominator:** Mid-Year Projected Population **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	watts per capita

SDG 13 Metadata: Indicator 13.1.1	
Goal	**13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
Target	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Indicator	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per100,000 population (similar to 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)
Data Source Ministry	Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report Ministry of Home Affairs)
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of deaths attributed to disasters + Number of missing persons attributed to disasters + Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters **Denominator:** Population **Multiplier:** 100,000
Unit of Measurement	Number

SDG 13 Metadata: Indicator 13.1.1.a	
Goal	**13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
Target	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Indicator	13.1.2.a: Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1 lakh population (11.5.1.a)
Data Source Ministry	Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report Ministry of Home Affairs)
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	Defined as the number of Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1 lakh population
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate during the reference period. **Denominator:** Population. **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of Measurement	Number per lakh population

SDG 13 Metadata: Indicator 13.1.2.a	
Goal	**13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
Target	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Indicator	13.1.2.a: Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation (Indicator 7.2.1)
Data Source Ministry	MNRE/ PDD /Science & Technology Deptt
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	Defined as the percentage of renewable energy share (Solar+ Hydro) to the total energy installed in the UT
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Renewable Energy (Solar+ Hydro) installed in the UT. **Denominator:** Total Energy installed in the UT. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Percentage

SDG 13 Metadata: Indicator 13.1.3	
Goal	**13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
Target	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Indicator	13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (similar to 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)
Data Source Ministry	Revenue/ Disaster Management (Annual Report Ministry of Home Affairs)
Department/Division	Disaster Management Division (DMD)
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the percentage of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with national strategies out of total number of districts in the country during the given reference period.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of districts that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with national strategies **Denominator:** Total number of districts **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of Measurement	Proportion

SDG 13 Metadata: Indicator 13.2.1	
Goal	**13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
Target	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
Indicator	13.2.1: Whether the UTs has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Indicator 1.5.2 and 11.b.1)
Data Source Ministry	Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs)
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	The indicator informs whether the UTs has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Indicator 1.5.2 and 11.b.1)
Computation	-
Unit of measurement	Proportion

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.1.1	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements
Indicator	15.1.1: Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Forest Survey of India
Description of Indicator	Forest cover is defined as 'All Lands, more than 1 ha. in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such land may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm'.
Computation	**Numerator:** Recorded Forest Area **Denominator:** Total geographical area **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.1.2	
Goal	**15: Protect , restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, inline with obligations under international agreements
Indicator	15.1.2: Protected area as percentage of total geographical area
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Forest Survey of India
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers as protected area as percentage of total geographic area. Protected areas are those in which human occupation or at least the exploitation of resources is limited. There are several kinds of protected areas, which vary by level of protection depending on the enabling laws of each country or the regulations of the international organizations involved.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total area under National Park, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves **Denominator:** Total Geographic Area **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.1.3	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, inline with obligations under international agreements
Indicator	15.1.3: Area of Ramsar sites as a percentage to the total wetland area
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Wetlands are vital for our water and food security. As "kidneys of landscape, wetlands receive flows of water and waste from upstream sources. They help stabilize water supplies, cleanse polluted waters, protect shorelines, and recharge groundwater aquifers. The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention was adopted in 1971 at the Iranian City of Ramsar. Contracting Parties to the Convention commit to designating wetlands into the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and wise use of all wetlands in their territory.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total area of Ramsar sites **Denominator:** Total wet land area **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.2.1.a	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Indicator	15.2.1.a: Percentage change in forest cover
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department (State of Forest Report (MOEF&CC))
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the increase in Forest Area coverage during the reference period
Computation	**Numerator:** Change in forest cover during the reference period. **Denominator:** Total Forest Cover during the previous year. **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.2.1.b	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Indicator	15.2.1.b: Total area covered under different afforestation schemes
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department (Annual Report of TPP, MOSPI)
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the total area covered under different afforestation schemes during the reference period.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total area covered under different afforestation schemes during the reference period. **Denominator:** NIL **Multiplier:** NIL
Unit of measurement	Hectares

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.2.1.c	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Indicator	15.2.1.c: Tree cover as percentage of total geographical area
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department (State of Forest Report (MOEF&CC))
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Defined as the total tree cover achieved outside forest area during the reference period.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total tree cover achieved outside forest area during the reference period. **Denominator:** NIL **Multiplier:** NIL
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.3.1	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world
Indicator	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
Data Source Ministry	-
Department/Division	National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	**Numerator:** Total land area degraded during the reference year **Denominator:** Total geographical area during the reference year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.4.1	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
Indicator	15.4.1: Percentage change in forest cover in hill districts
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
Department/Division	Forest Survey of India
Description of Indicator	Forest cover is defined as 'All Lands, more than 1 hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such land may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm'. Mountain areas include hill districts wherein more than 50% of its geographical area under 'hill talukas' based on criteria adopted by the planning commission for hill area and Western Ghats development programmes. About 127 hill districts have been taken into consideration for forest cover analysis in India State of Forest Report 2017. Forest cover assessment in 127 hill districts is carried out biennially and changes thereon with respect to the previous assessment are calculated for each district, States and Country. Forest cover assessment is a biennial wall to wall mapping exercise based on Remote sensing using LISSIII (23.5 mtr Resolution) sensor data from IRS P6, supported by intensive ground verification and field data from National Forest Inventory.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total Forest cover in hill district in the period 't' - Total forest cover in period (t-1) **Denominator:** Total forest cover in hill district in period (t-1) **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.4.2	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
Indicator	15.4.2: Percentage change in per capita income of Himalayan States over previous year
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Department/Division	National Accounts Division
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures percentage change in Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (PCNSDP) in hill States during the reference year over the previous year.
Computation	**Numerator:** PCNSDP during the reference year - PCNSDP during the previous year **Denominator:** PCNSDP during the previous year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.4.3	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
Indicator	15.4.3: Number of incidences of forest fire in the UT
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Number of incidences of forest fire in the UT
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of incidences of forest fire in the UT **Denominator:** NIL **Multiplier:** NIL
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.4.3. a	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
Indicator	15.4.3.a: Area impacted by forest fire as a percentage of forest cover
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Number of incidences of forest fire in the UT
Computation	**Numerator:** Area impacted by forest fire **Denominator:** Total Forest cover **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percentage

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.7.1	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
Indicator	15.7.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to 15.c.1)
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Department/Division	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
Description of Indicator	It is defined as the Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. **Denominator:** Nil **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.7.2	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
Indicator	15.7.2: Number of Incidences of Man-wild animal conflict (Human injury and death)
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Department/Division	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
Description of Indicator	It is defined as the Number of Incidences of Man-wild animal conflict (Human injury and death)
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of Incidences of Man-wild animal conflict (Human injury and death) **Denominator:** Nil **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 15 Metadata: Indicator 15.c.1	
Goal	**15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
Target	15.c: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
Indicator	15.c.1: Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (similar to 15.7.1)
Data Source Ministry	Forest Department (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Department/Division	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
Description of Indicator	It is defined as the Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. **Denominator:** Nil **Multiplier:** Nil
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.1.1	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
Indicator	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 1,00,000 population.
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of victims reported under Murder (IPC Section 302IPC) per 1,00,000population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of victims reported under Murder (IPC Section 302) **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.1.2	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
Indicator	16.1.2: Per 1,00,000 Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous12 months
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of persons reported as victims of physical or psychological or sexual violence per 1,00,000 Population, during reference year
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of persons reported as victims of physical or psychological or sexual violence during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.2.1	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
Indicator	16.2.1: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, (rate per 1,00,000 children)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the number of victims under crimes against children per 1,00,000 children, during reference year.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of victims under crimes against children during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population of children during reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 children

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.2.2	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
Indicator	16.2.2: Number of victims rescued from human trafficking per 1,00,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as number of persons registered as rescued from human trafficking per1,00,000 population
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of persons registered as rescued from human trafficking during reference year **Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.3.1	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
Indicator	16.3.1: Number of courts per lakh population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Law and Justice
Department/Division	Department of Justice
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as total sanctioned strength of (i) judges in Supreme Court (ii) judges in High Court (iii) Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts per lakh mid-year population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total sanctioned strength of (i) judges in Supreme Court , (ii) judges in High Court, (iii) Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts **Denominator:** Mid-year projected population **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.3.2	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
Indicator	16.3.2: Un sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced i.e. under trials, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention as on 31st December of the reference year. 1) Prisoner 1: Any person confined or committed to jail (other than police custody) as per the order of a competent authority. 2) Convicted criminal prisoner or Convicts: Any criminal prisoner under sentence of a Court or Court- martial, and includes a person detained in prison under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the 6 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882) or under the 7 Prisoners Act, 1871(5 of 1871). 3) Under trial Prisoner: Any person who has been committed to judicial custody and against whom a criminal trial has been initiated by a competent authority (trial is in process and not yet disposed off). 4) Detainees: Any person detained in prison on the orders of the competent authority under the relevant preventive laws. Note: Total prison inmates include convicts, under trials, detainees and other prison inmates. The information is collected by National Crime Records Bureau using a standard proformae from all prisons located in states and UTs through Prison Headquarters on annual basis.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total number of under trials as on 31st December of the reference year **Denominator:** Total prison inmates as on 31st December of the reference year Multiplier: 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.3.3	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
Indicator	16.3.3: Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Law and Justice
Department/Division	Department of Justice
Description of Indicator	This indicator is defined as total working strength of (i) judges in Supreme Court (ii) judges in High Court (iii) Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts per lakh mid-year population.
Computation	**Numerator:** Total working strength of (i) judges in Supreme Court (ii) judges in High Court(iii) Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts N **Denominator:** Mid-year projected population **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.4.1	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
Indicator	16.4.1: Number of cases under the Arms Act
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Records Bureau
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	Total number of cases registered under Arms Act, 1959 during reference year within the geographical area
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.4.2	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
Indicator	16.4.2: Value of Property Stolen and Recovered and Percentage Recovery
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Records Bureau
Description of Indicator	-
Computation	**Numerator:** Sum of value (in Rs. Crore) stolen property, recovered during reference year **Denominator:** Sum of value (in Rs. Crore) of all property stolen during the reference calendar year **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Rs. Crore; Percent

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.5.1	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
Indicator	16.5.1: Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act and related section of IPC per 1,00,000population
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	National Crime Record Bureau
Description of Indicator	The indicator is defined as the total number of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 1,00,000 population, during reference year
Computation	**Numerator:** Total number of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC **Denominator:** Mid-year projected population **Multiplier:** 1,00,000
Unit of measurement	Per 1,00,000 population

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.6.3	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Indicator	16.6.3: Number of Government services provided online to citizens.
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Department/Division	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Description of Indicator	This indicator shows number of services provided online i.e. through e-transaction to citizens. The services include certificate, license or permit, land revenue, commercial tax etc. An e-Transaction is a transaction delivering public service using ICT tools to improve access, enhance transparency and reduce response time while also satisfying all of the following four conditions: 1) Service is requested through electronic means (self-access or assisted access) including mobile devices. 2) The workflow/approval process is electronic. 3) Database is electronic/digitized. 4) Service delivery is electronic. In order to improve access, enhance transparency and reduce response time is termed as ane-Transaction.
Computation	Number of services provided online i.e. through e-transaction to citizens
Unit of measurement	Number

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.7.1	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Indicator	16.7.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (similar to 5.5.1 and 10.2.2)
Data Source Ministry	4) Election Commission of India 5) Ministry of Panchayati Raj 6) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly, Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions
Computation	**Numerator:** Women representative in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI **Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.7.2	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Indicator	16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies (similar to 10.2.3)
Data Source Ministry	Election Commission of India
Department/Division	-
Description of Indicator	Proportion of seats held by persons belonging to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as defined under clause (24) and clause (25) of article 366 of the Indian Constitution respectively.
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of representative belonging to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha **Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.9.1	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Indicator	16.9.1: Percentage of births registered
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs
Department/Division	Office of the Registrar General, India
Description of Indicator	The indicator refers to percentage of births registered with a civil authority out of total birth occurred in a year. The indicator is defined as 'Level of Registration' (LOR) of birth for some registration area describing the extent to which registration of such event is complete in that area. LOR is calculated as the number of registered births, deaths to the total number of such events available for registration in that area during the year. For want of actual number of births, deaths available for registration, these are estimated using the Sample Registration System (SRS) birth and the estimated mid-year population. The indicator is defined as Level of Registration of Births (LOR) i.e. as the percentage of registered births to the births estimated through SRS. Where, Number of estimated birth events for a year = Mid-year population × Birth Rate from SampleRegistration System
Computation	**Numerator:** Number of birth registered with civil authority during year **Denominator:** Number of estimated birth for the year **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent

SDG 16 Metadata: Indicator 16.9.2	
Goal	**16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
Target	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
Indicator	16.9.2: Proportion of population covered under Aadhaar, (in percentage)
Data Source Ministry	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Department/Division	Unique Identification Authority of India
Description of Indicator	The indicator measures numbers of Proof of Identities (PoI) issued to the residents of the country.
Computation	**Numerator:** Population of the area who got their Aadhar IDs **Denominator:** Total population of the area **Multiplier:** 100
Unit of measurement	Percent



Chapter 6
Department-Wise SDG Alignment

S.No	SDG Goals / Nodal Departments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	Total Number of Indicators
1	Agriculture Production and Farmers Welfare Department		7			1									1		9
2	Department of Culture											1					1
3	Department of Disaster Management, Relief, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction	2										5		4			11
4	Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	1	1					1	1				2				6
5	Department of Health and Medical Education	4	5	28		4											41
6	Department of Higher Education				5												5
7	Department of Horticulture		5										2				7
8	Department of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs															2	2
9	Department of RD PR	3				1	2	1	1								8
10	Department of Science and Technology							5					1				6
11	Department of Social Welfare	3	7		3												13
12	Directorate of Economics and Statistics	6			1				7		3	1			1	1	20
13	Directorate of Tourism Jammu								1								1
14	Finance Department	1							2		5						8
15	Forest Department			3			1		1				2		11		18
16	Home Department			2		9			2			1				9	23
17	Housing and Urban Development Department						1					4	3				8
18	Industry and Commerce Department					1			7								8
19	Information Technology Department	1								3						2	6
20	Jal Shakti Department	1					7						1				9
21	Labour & Employment Department					4			7	1							12
22	Office of Chief Electoral Officer					2					2					2	6
23	Planning Development & Monitoring Department										1						1
24	Pollution Control Committee												1				1
25	Power Development Department	1						4						1			6
26	PWD (R&B)									3							3
27	School Education Department	3			14		1										18
28	Transport Department			1								1					2
29	Tribal Affairs Department	1			4						1						6
	Total Number of Indicators	**27**	**25**	**34**	**27**	**22**	**12**	**11**	**29**	**7**	**12**	**13**	**12**	**5**	**13**	**16**	**265**







Planning Development & Monitoring Department (PD&MD)
Government of Jammu and Kashmir
Civil Secretariat, Jammu
Jammu & Kashmir – 180001, India