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NITI Aayog

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# Jammu and Kashmir SDG Progress Report 2022-23

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UNDP

# SDG Progress Report
# JAMMU & KASHMIR
# 2022-23

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

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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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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)**

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**Talat Parvez, IAS**

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

## 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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# 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 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |

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# 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 |

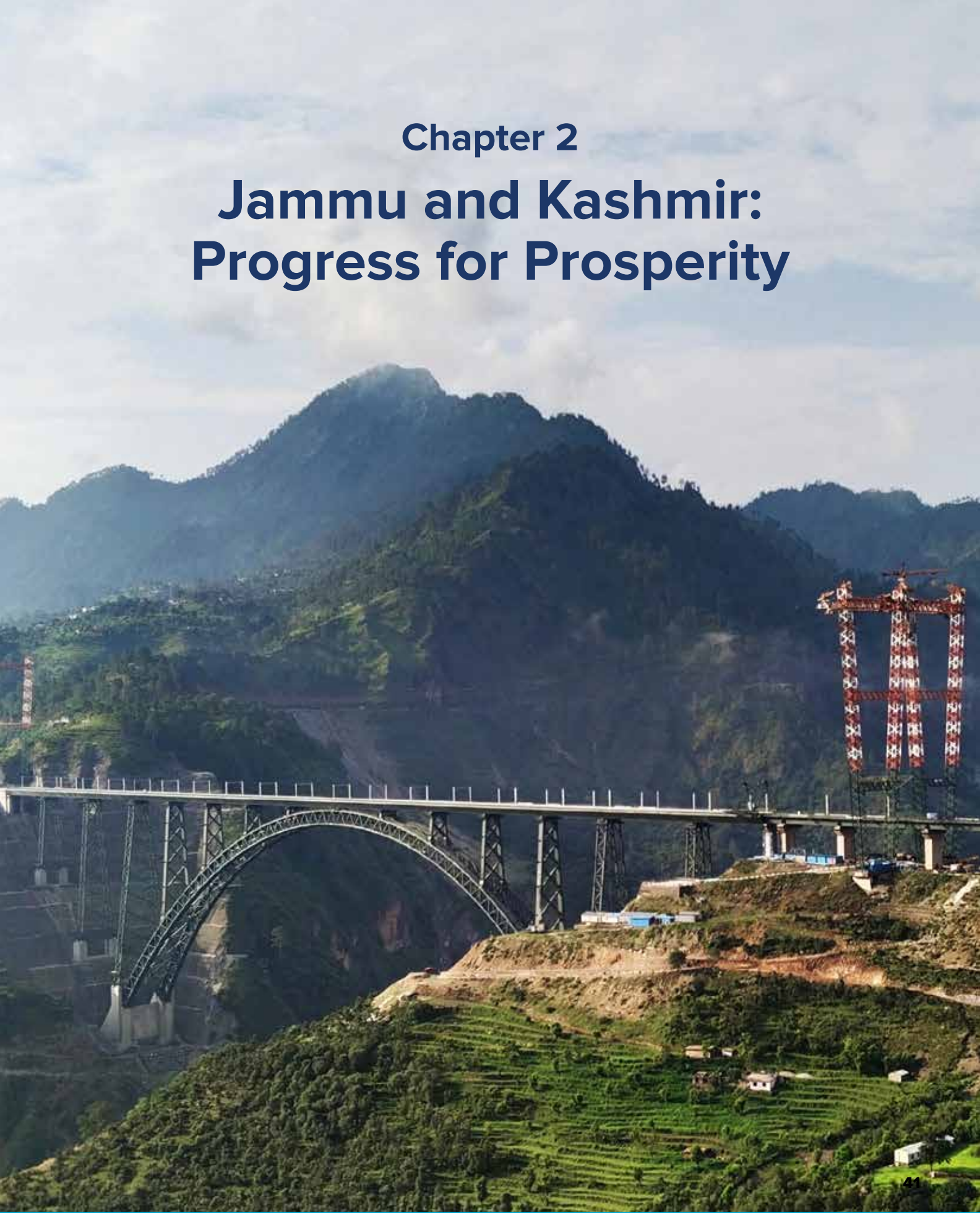
## Table 2: Total number of Targets & Indicators in UTIF

| 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.

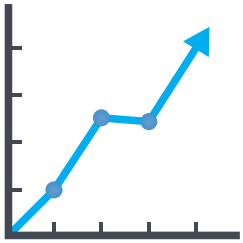
The UT has demonstrably delivered on a broad range of goals, encompassing economic growth and social progress. These advancements have propelled Jammu and Kashmir towards becoming a key player in India's overall development trajectory. To gain a deeper understanding of how the UT is continuously evolving 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.**



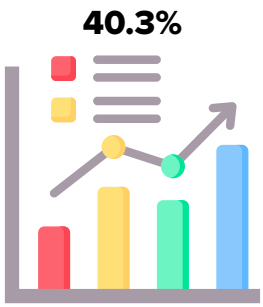
**Annual growth rate** of **8.7%** as against National Average of **7%** in the year 2022-23.

**28%**

**2018-19 to 2022-23.**

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

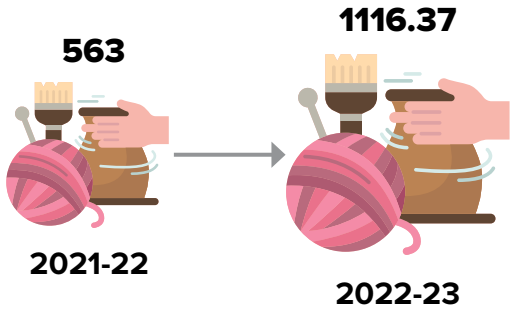
Under **Ease of doing Business, 341** reform points **(97%)** have been approved by DPIIT. **3226** compliances have been reduced.




**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.**

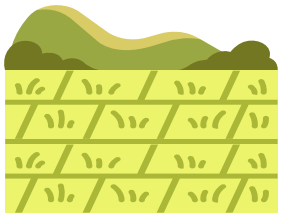



**Handloom and Handicraft Exports** have increased from Rs. 563 crores in 2021-22 to Rs. 1116.37 Crore in 2022-23.

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

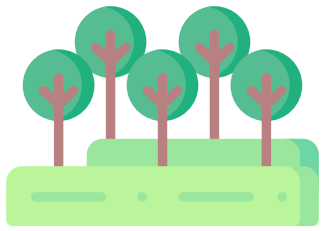
J&K Govt. has received **6528** proposals with expected investment of about **Rs.94,493 Crore** having employment potential of **4.16 lakhs** persons.

# 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.

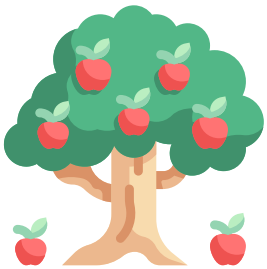
**14,374**



**2019**

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

**2.5 times (454 Ha)**



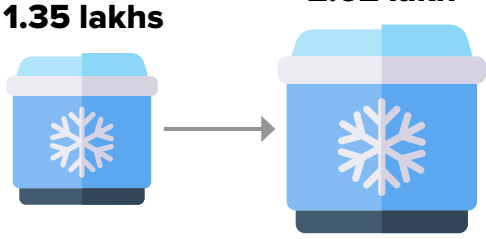
**2019**

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**

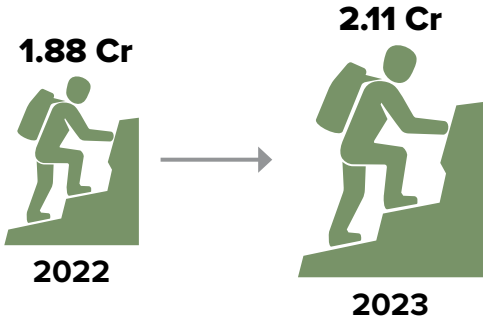
**1.35 lakhs** **2.62 lakh**



**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.

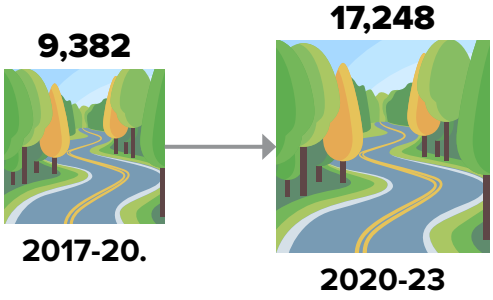



Record **1.88 crore tourists visited** the Union Territory in 2022 and **2.11 Cr** recorded during 2023.

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.

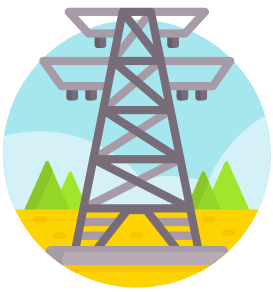
# INFRASTRUCTURE



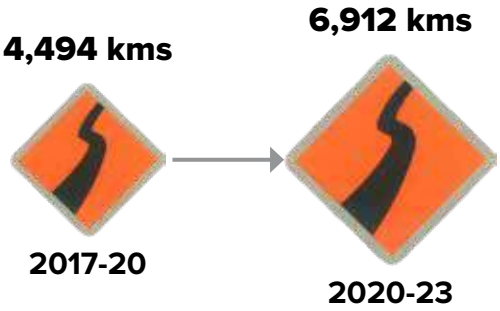

17,248 kms of **road blacktopped** from 2020-23 as against 9,382 kms from 2017-20.

**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.**

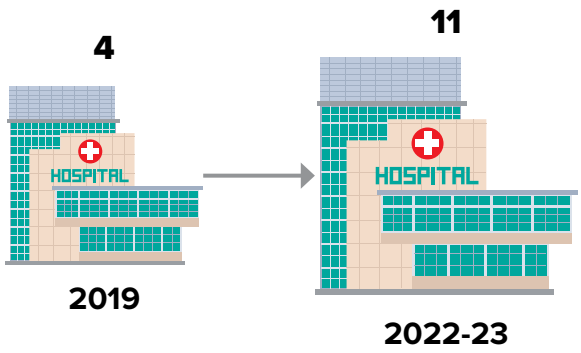


**18 Transmission** projects and **175 Distribution** projects have been completed.




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

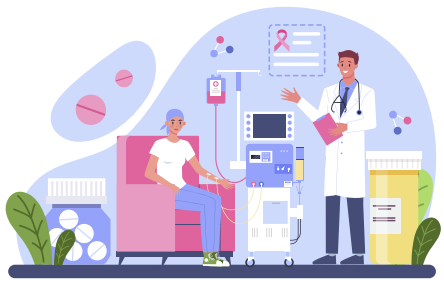
# HEALTH




**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

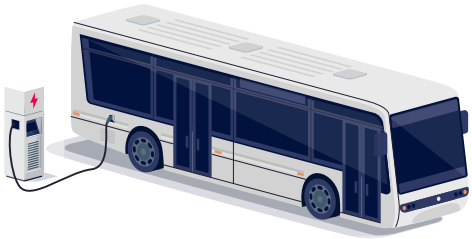
Under **Swachh Bharat Mission, 100% villages** have obtained ODF plus status including **45% plastic free** Panchayats.

**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



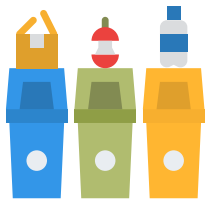
**166 e-buses** have been delivered. **34 more** are being operationalised.

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.**

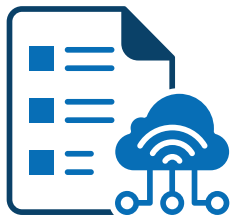
**Data of 8.06 lakh** beneficiaries have been uploaded on **POSHAN Tracker** including **7.86 lakh Aadhaar verified.**

# 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.

# 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.

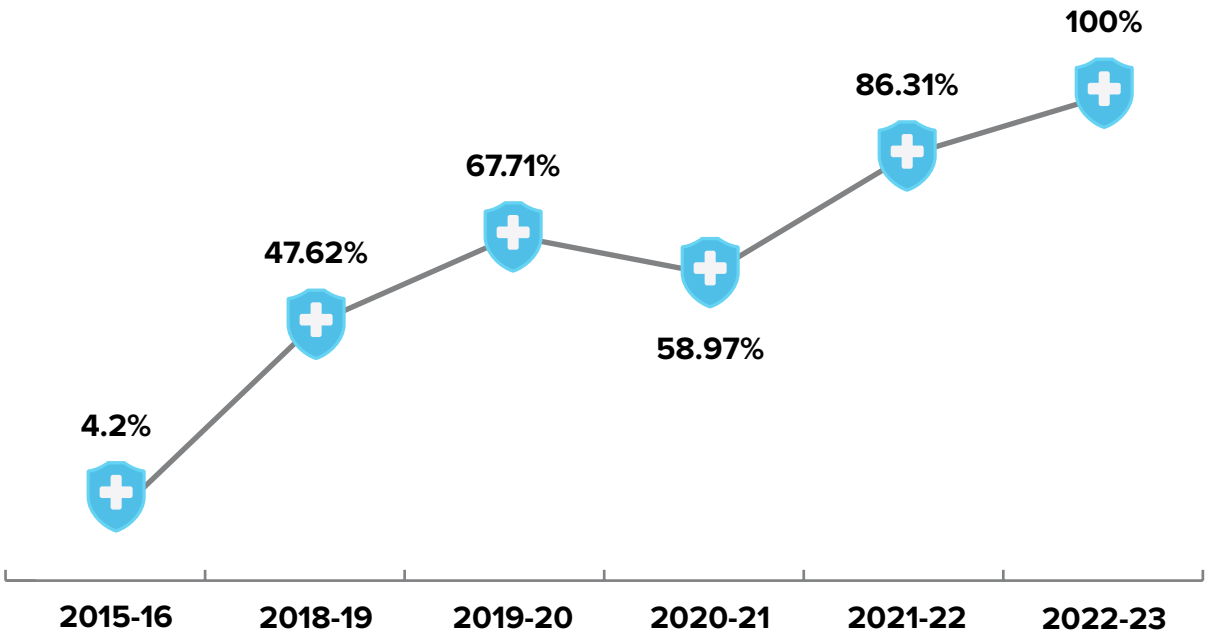
Government of India has launched a multi-pronged strategy to eradicate poverty in all its forms. Due to multidimensional nature of poverty, the government is implementing a number of welfare schemes in the area of nutrition, health, education, housing, drinking water, sanitation, skill development, social 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.**

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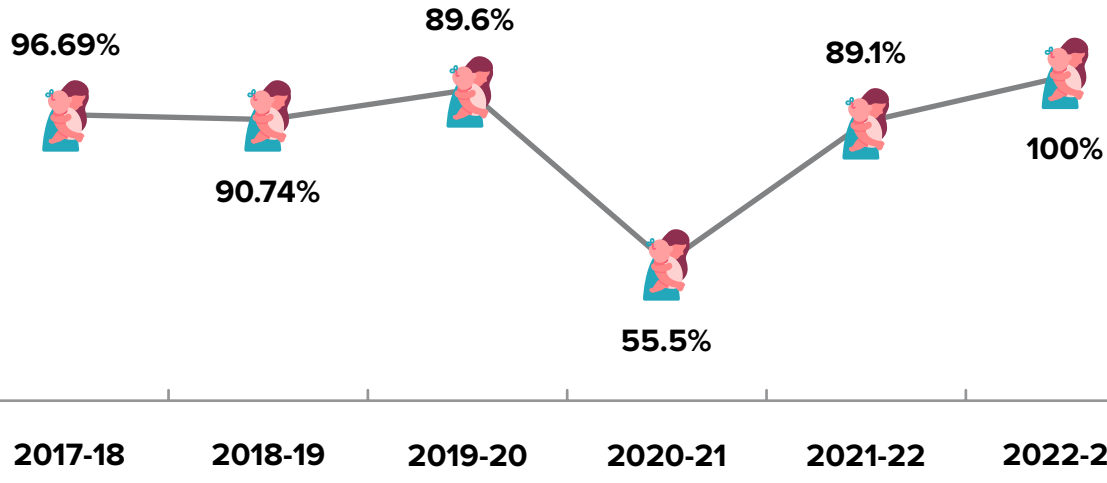
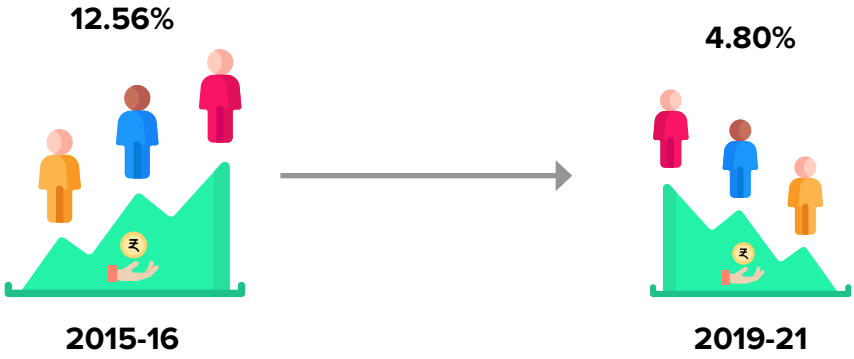
**The coverage and delivery of benefits under PMMVY have reached 100% of the eligible population as depicted in the graph below.**




**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**

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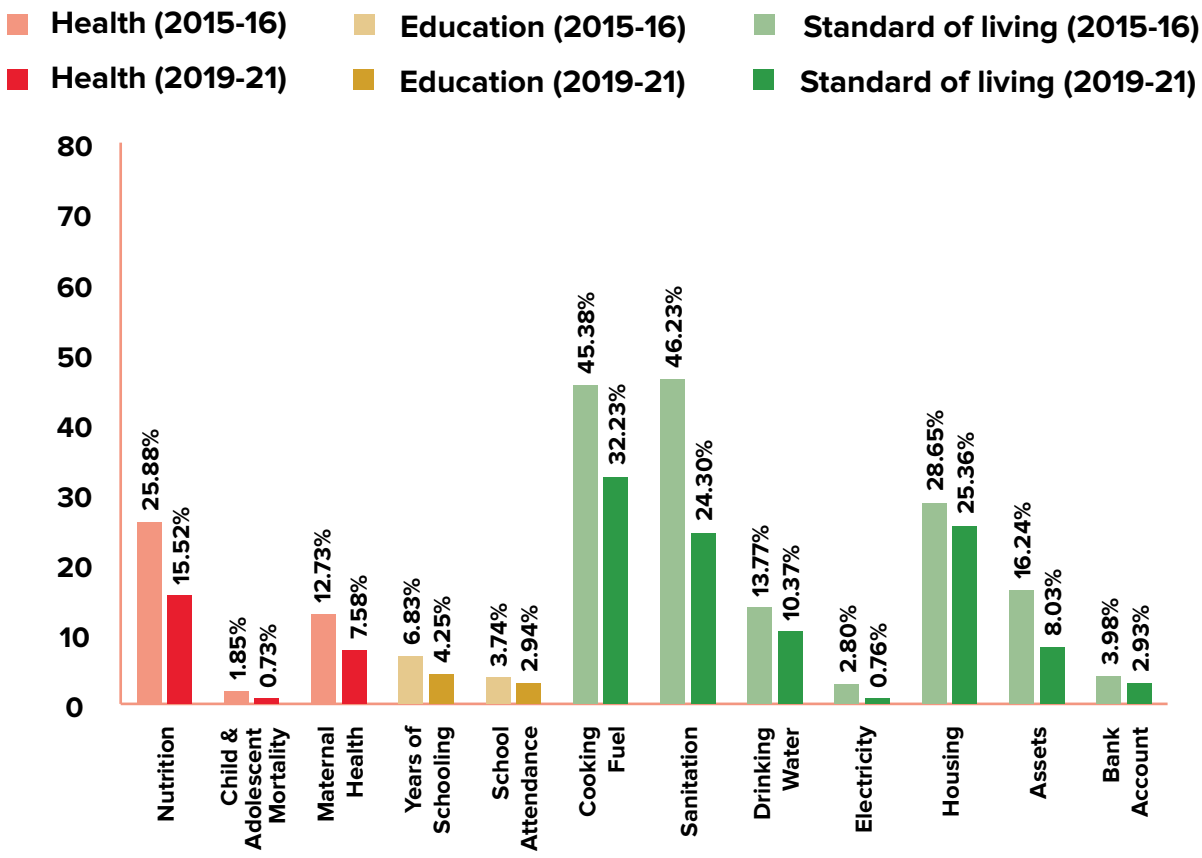
**The below graph shows how Jammu and Kashmir has performed in several indicators of MPI over the years**



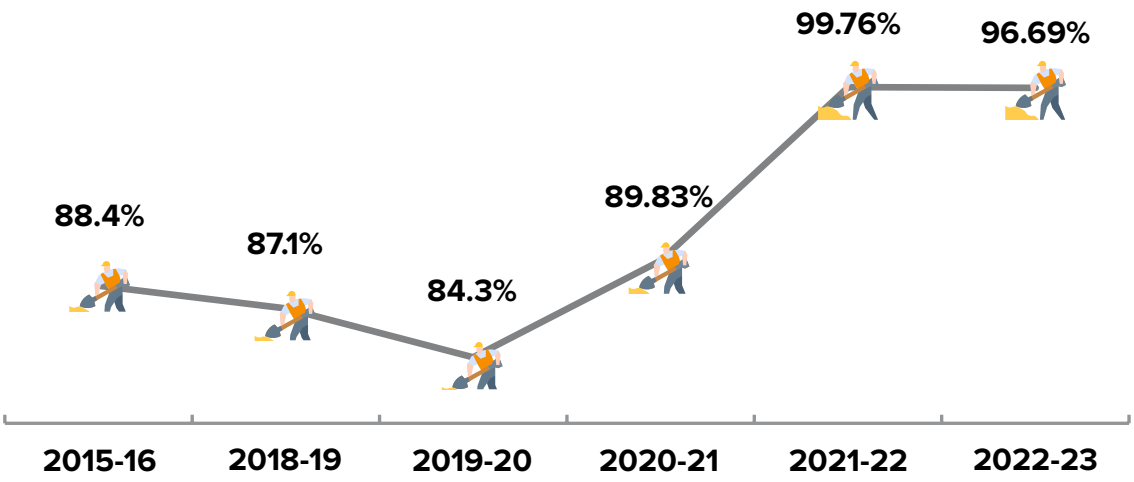

**Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator**

**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.

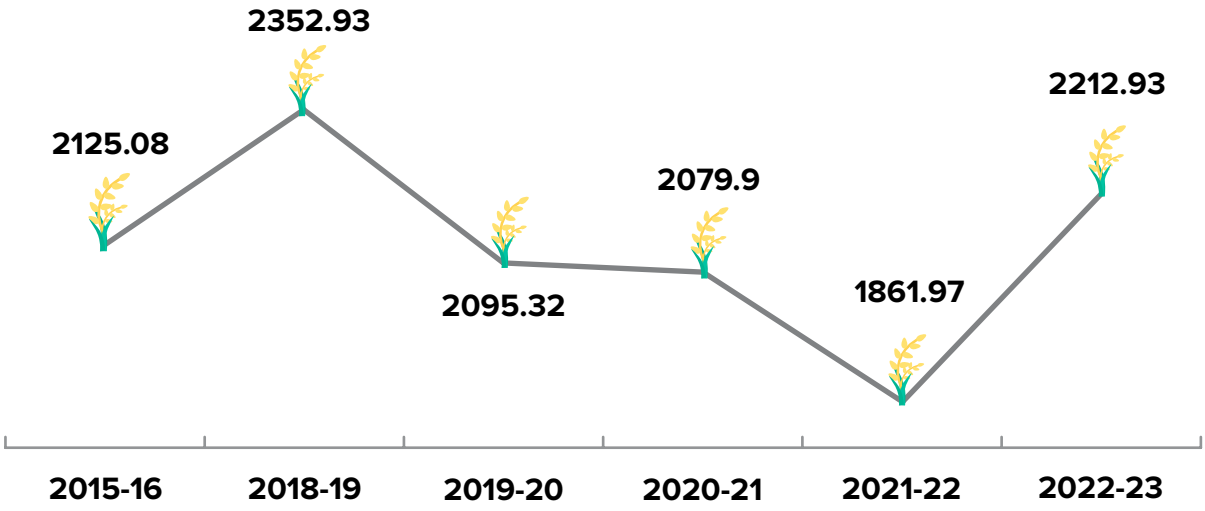
A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government of India to ensure food for all including the largest food security program in the world namely the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. The stress on sustainable agriculture may be observed from the fact that one of the missions under the 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.

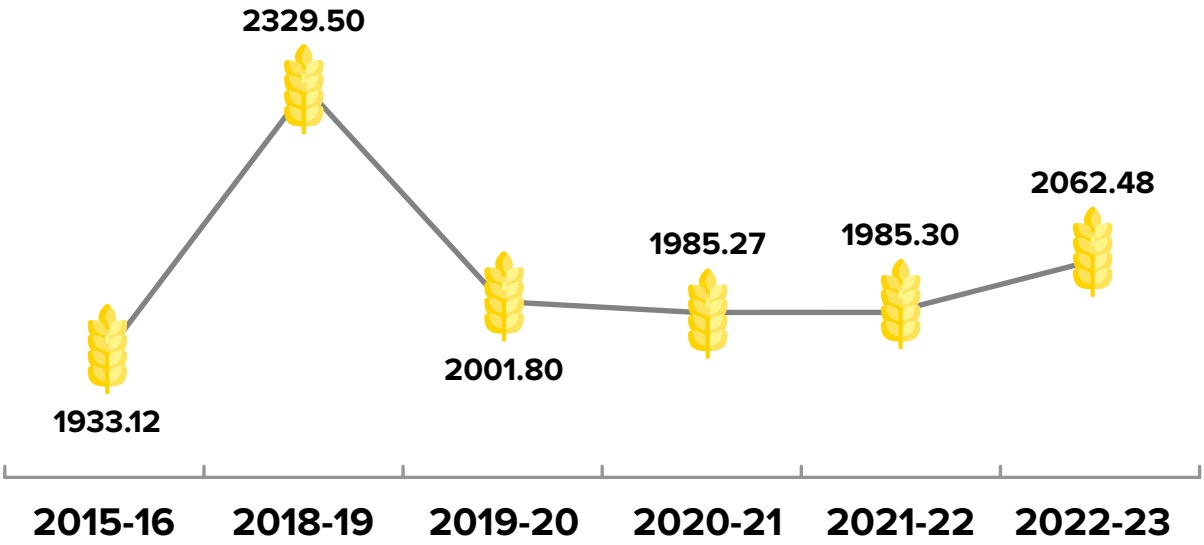
## INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 2

**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.**



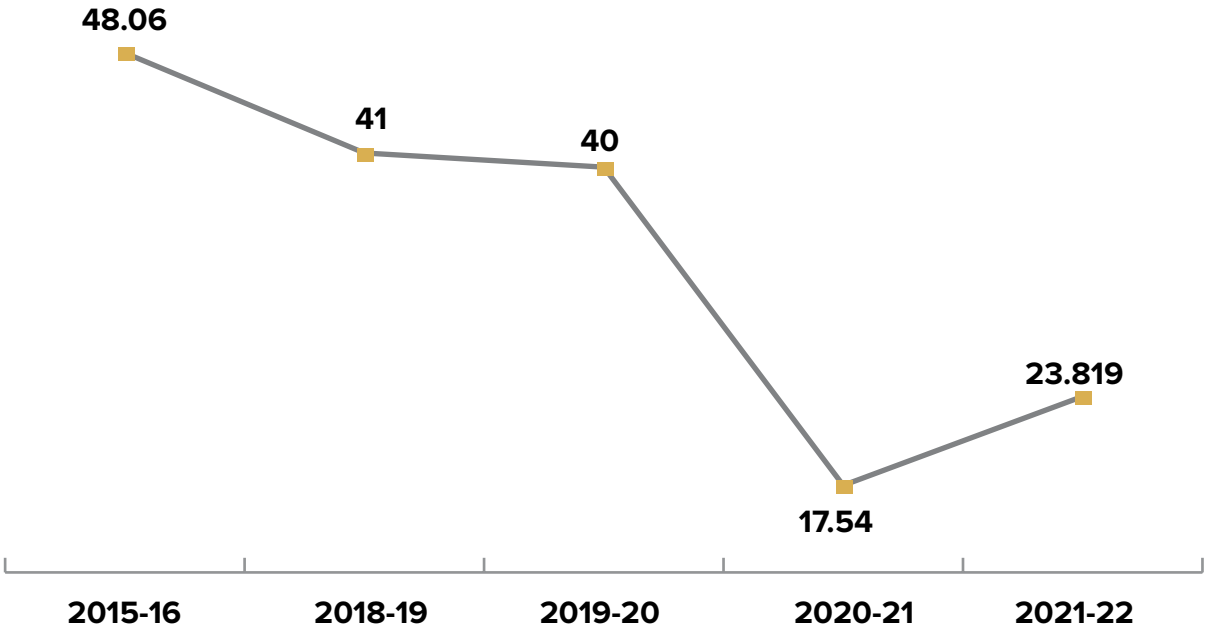

**Agriculture Productivity (in kg per Hectare) – Rice**

**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.**



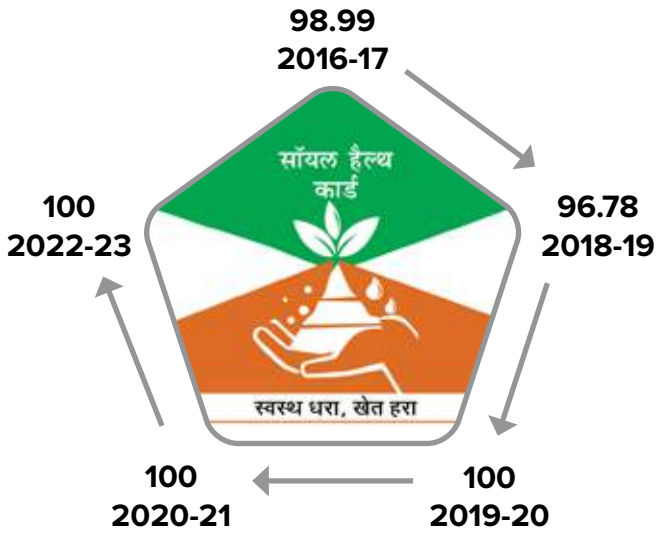

**Agricultural productivity (in kg per Hectare) – Wheat**

**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.**



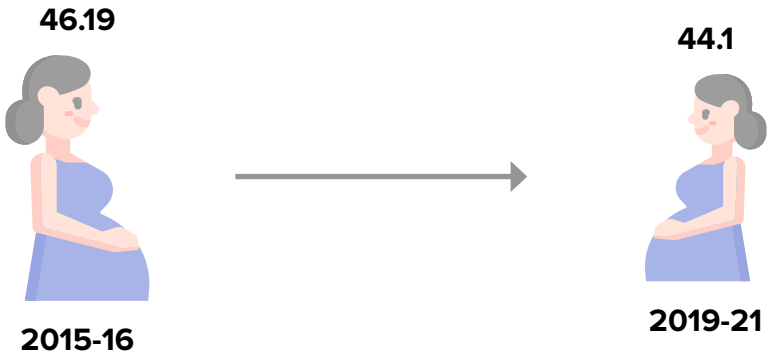

**Saffron production in the UT in Quintal (CWT)**

**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)**

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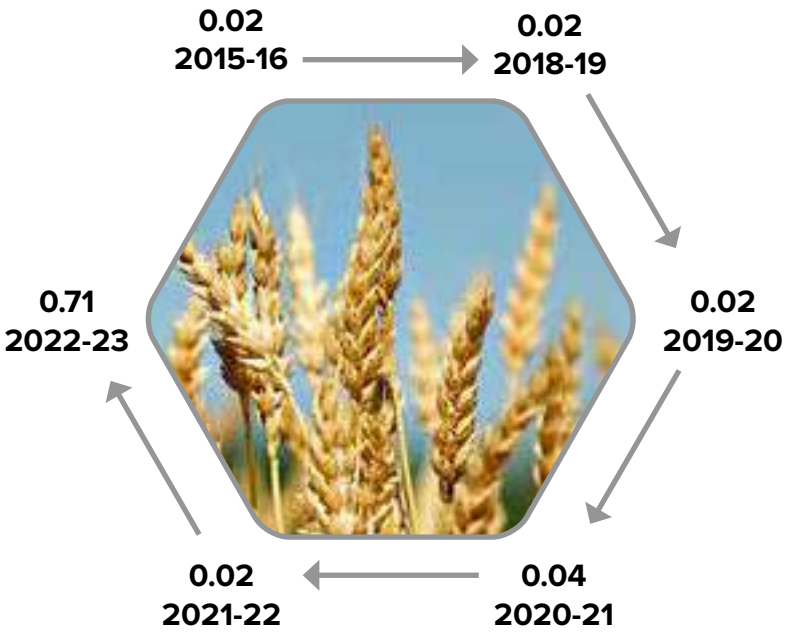
**The share of organic farming in total agriculture in the UT is continuously increasing and currently stands at 0.71%.**




**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.

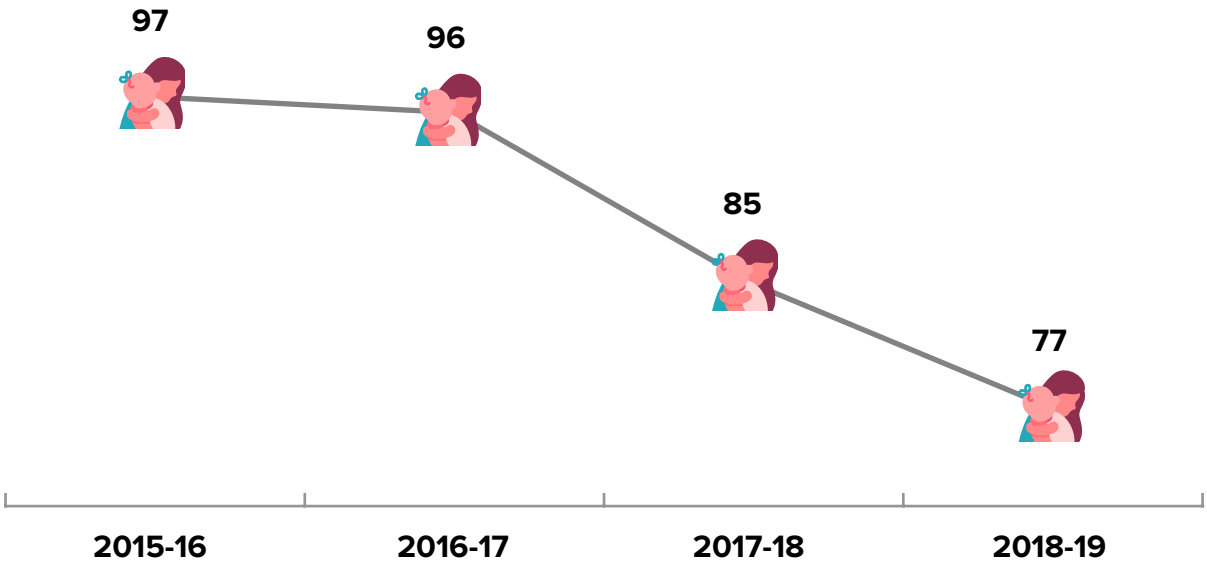
SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. Good health and well-being are essential for leading a fulfilling and productive life. It addresses all major health priorities, including communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; reproductive, maternal 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.

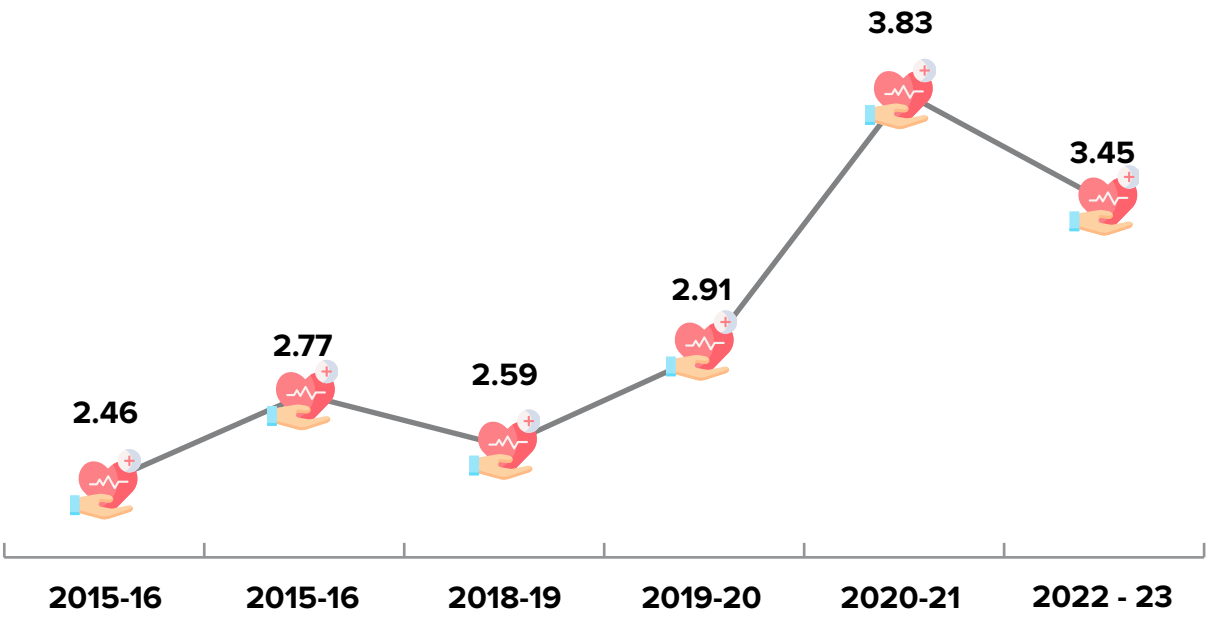
# INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 3

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



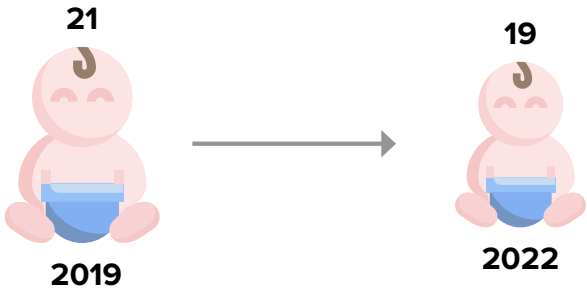

**Maternal Mortality Ratio**

**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**

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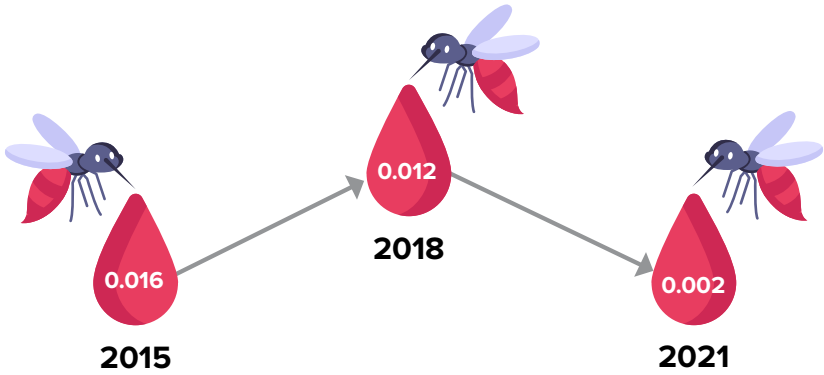
**The prevalence of malaria in the UT has reduced over the years and now stands at a negligible 0.002%.**




**Rate of incidence of Malaria**

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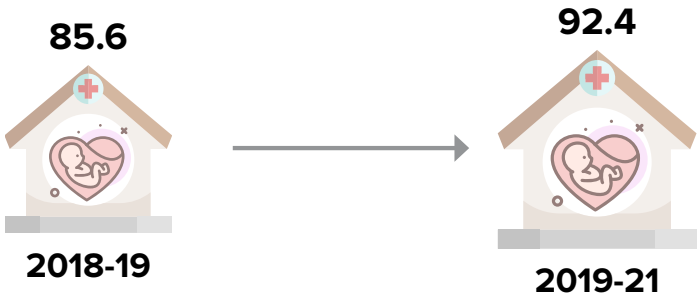
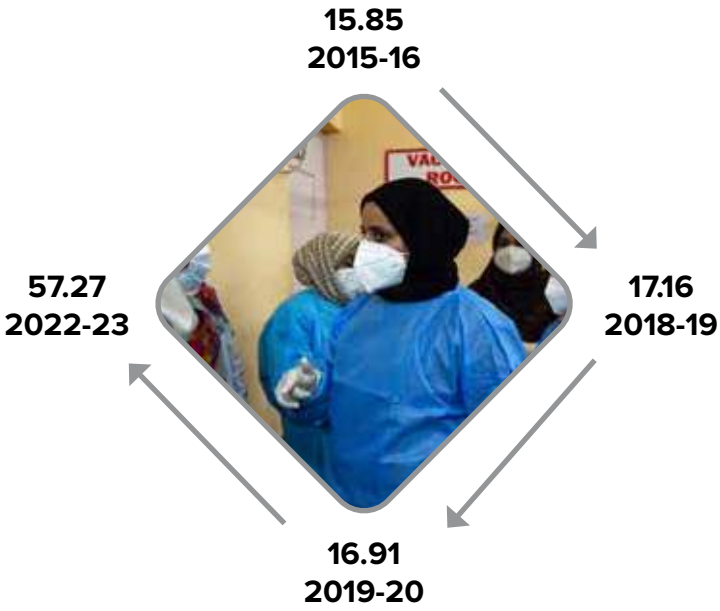
**In 2019 - 2021 institutional delivery accounted for 92.4% of the total deliveries as compared to 85.6% in 2018 – 19.**




**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**

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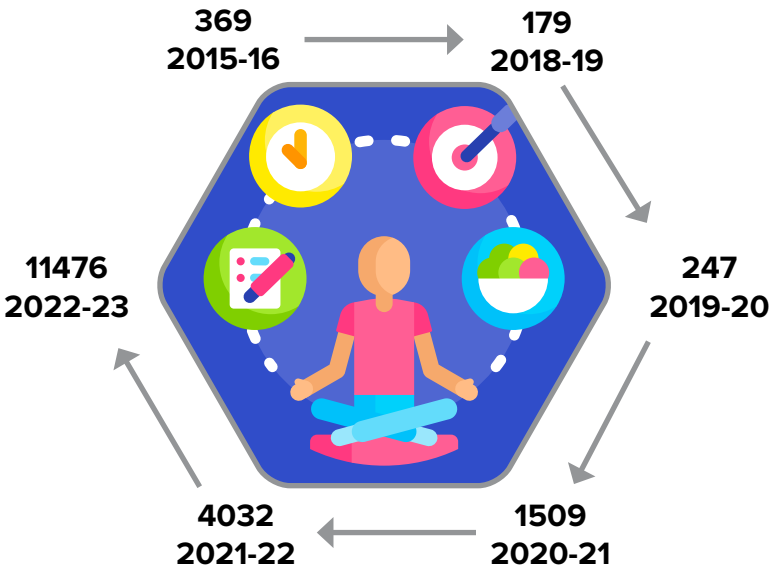
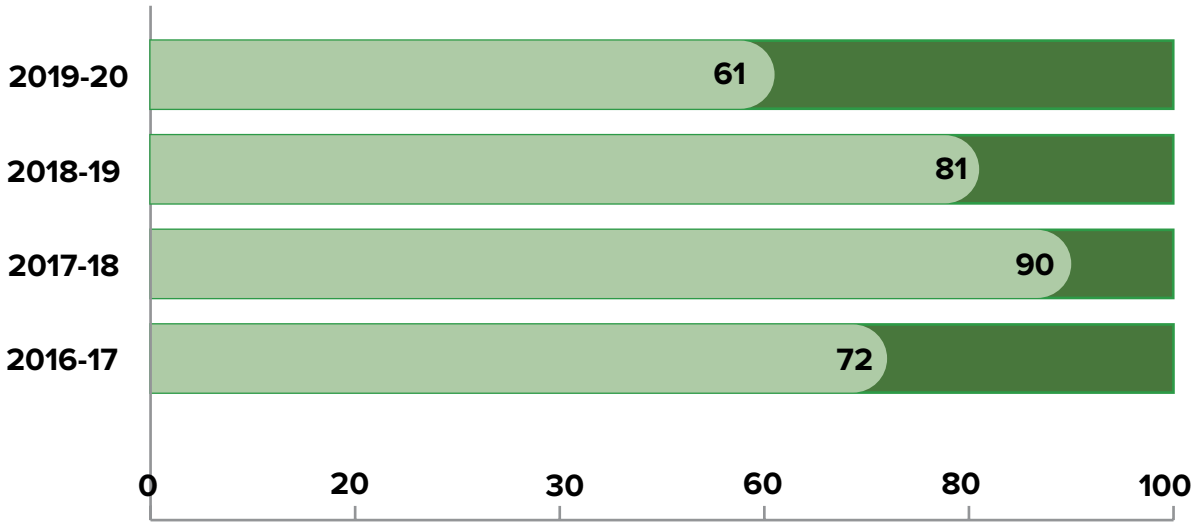
**The Deaddiction drive in the UT has seen significant progress with treatment of 11,476 cases in the year 2022 – 23 as compared to 369 cases in the year 2015 – 16.**




**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.

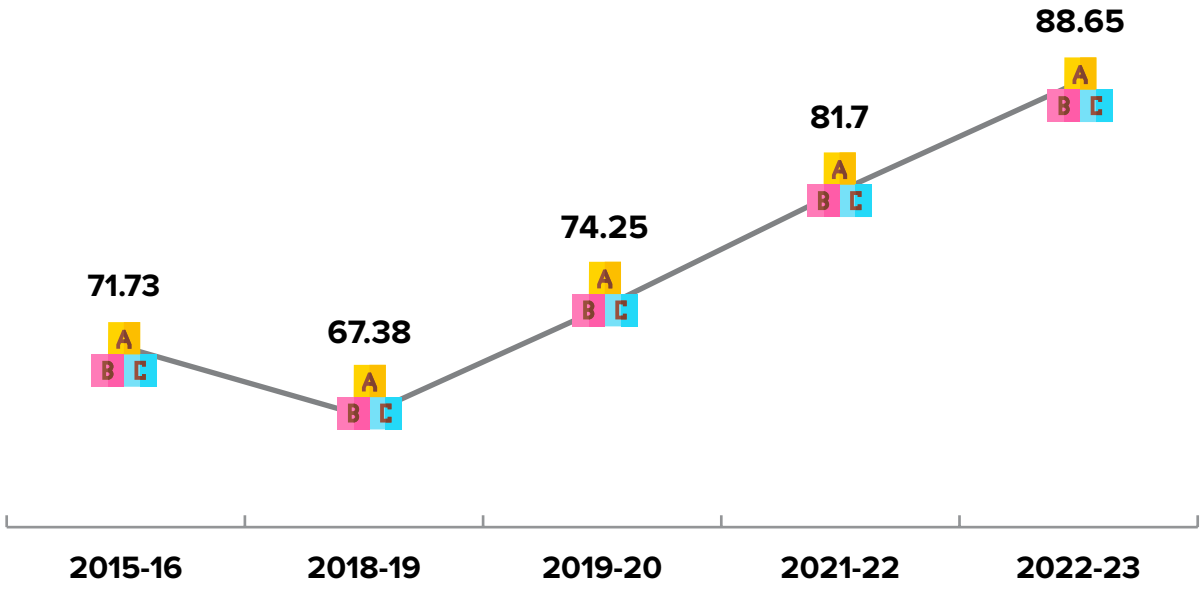
India has made significant progress in improving school infrastructure, increasing enrolment of students, and improving the level of gender parity. The Right to Education (RTE) Act makes education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 years and ensures free and compulsory education. 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

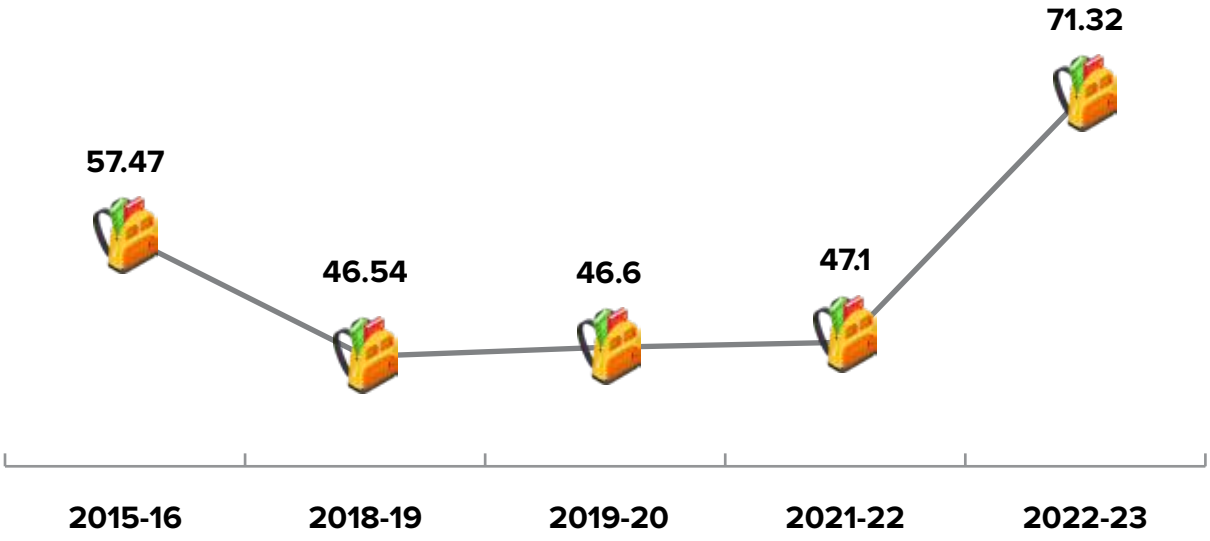
# INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 4

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



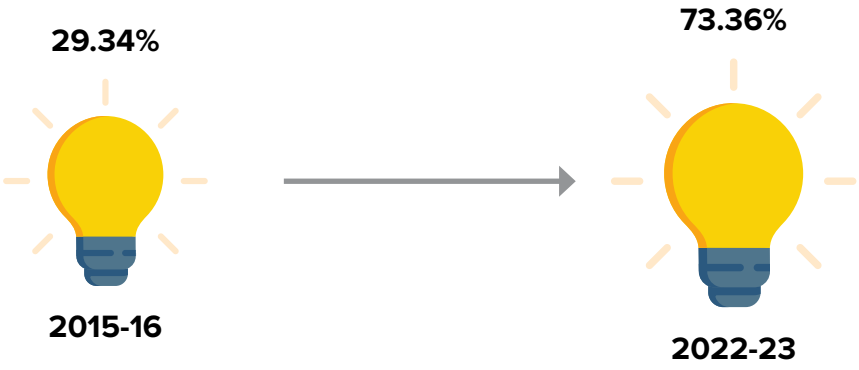

**Primary Education Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)**

**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**

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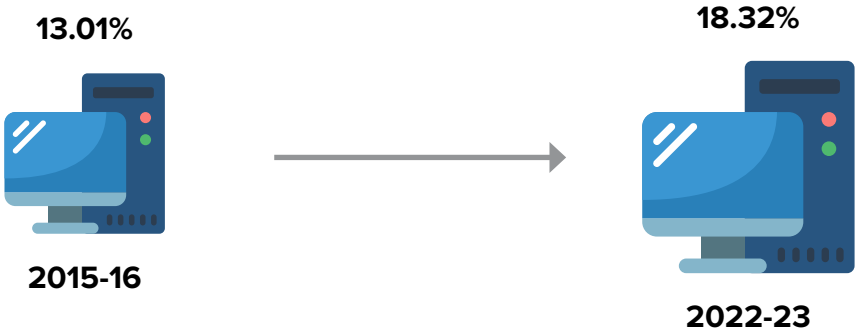
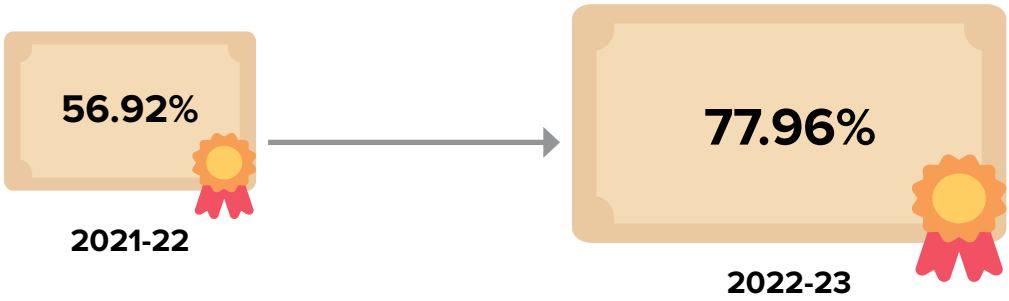
**The UT has witnessed a gradual increase in access to computers in schools from 13.01% in 2015 – 16 to 18.32% in 2022 – 23.**




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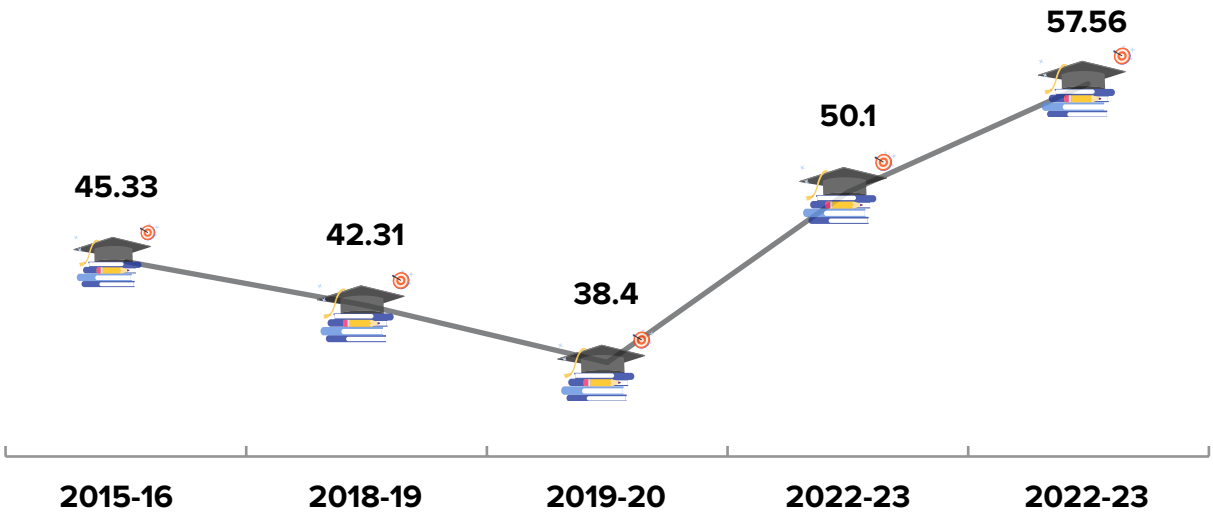
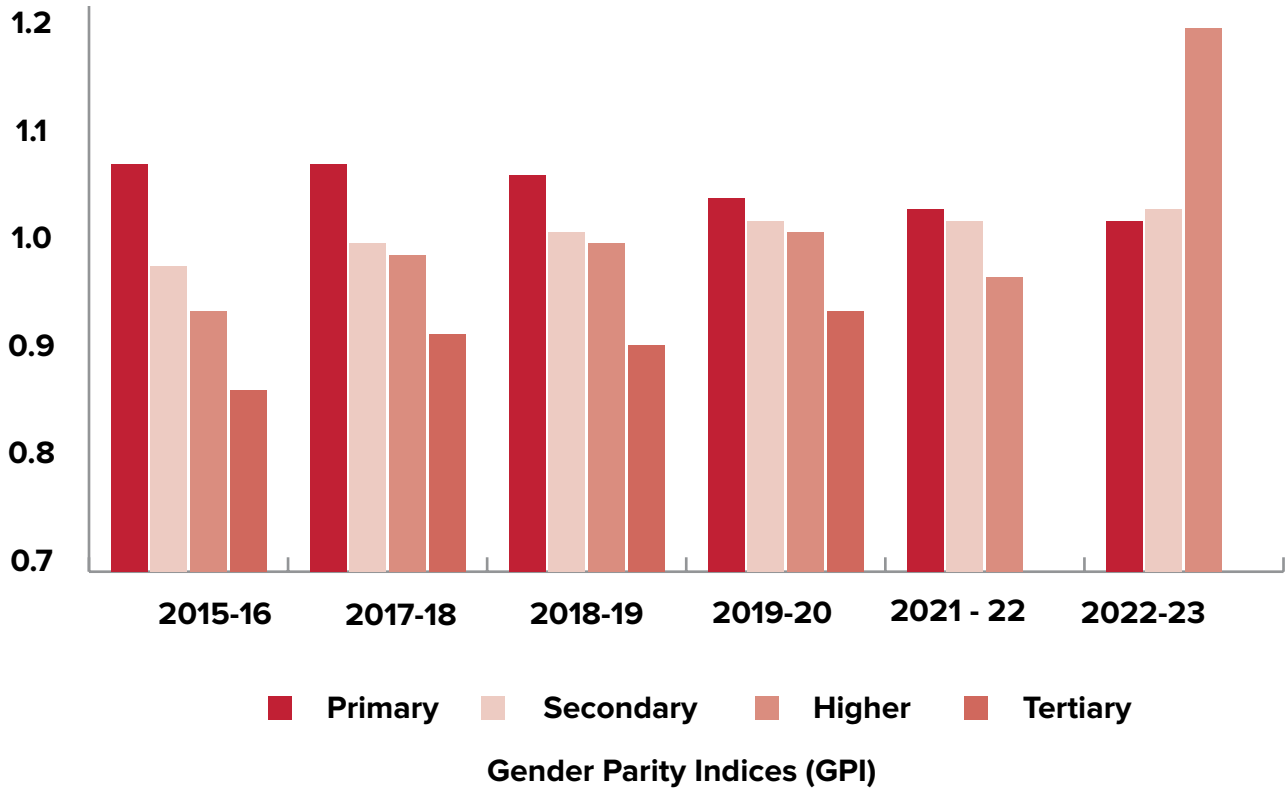
**The UT has been able to achieve GER of 57.56% in 2022 - 23 as compared to 45.33% in 2015 – 16.**




**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

# 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.

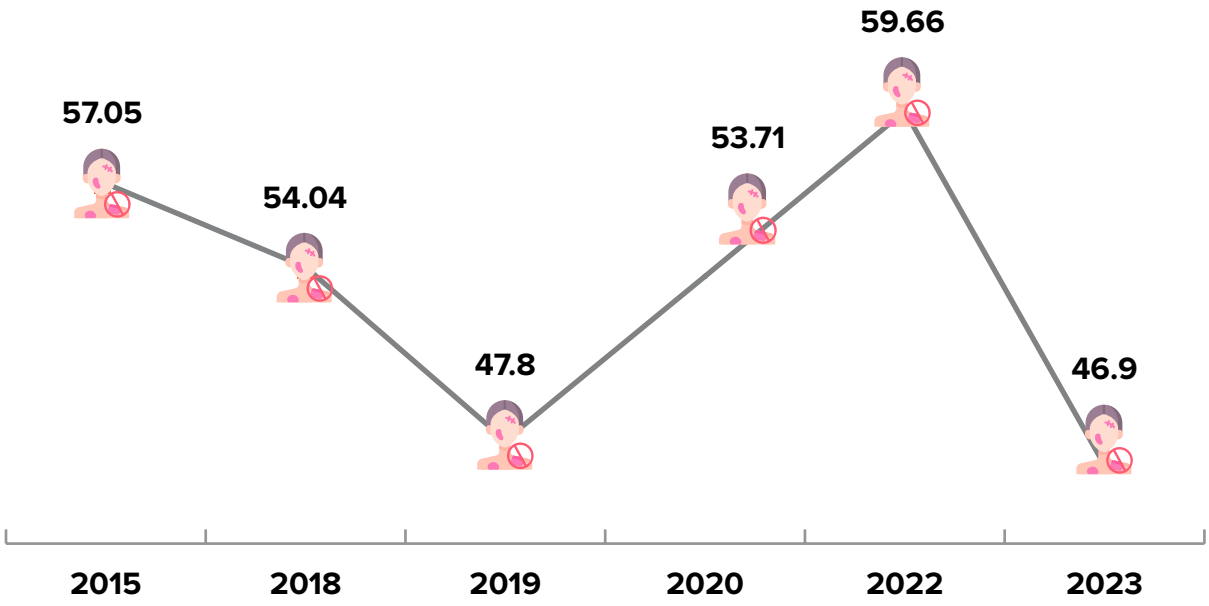
Government has initiated several social protection and financial inclusion programs focusing on women. Such type of initiatives have ensured increased women participation. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, created awareness and improved the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls. The Sukanya Smaridhi 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**

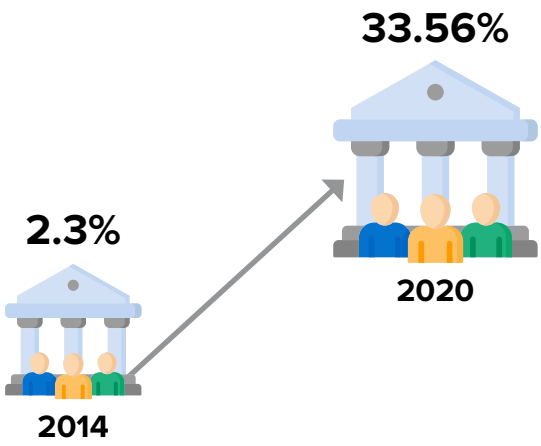
---

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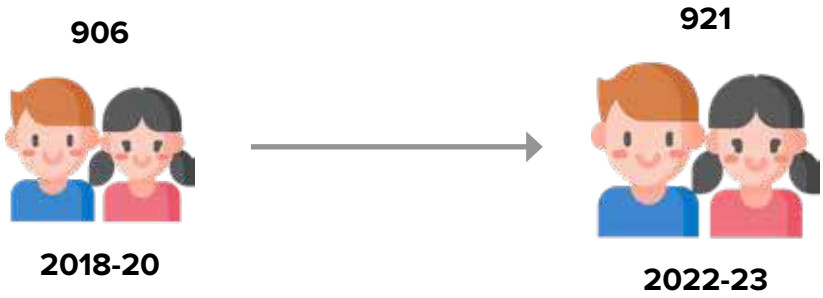
**The sex ratio in the UT has significantly improved from 906 in 2018 – 20 to 921 in 2022 - 23.**




**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.

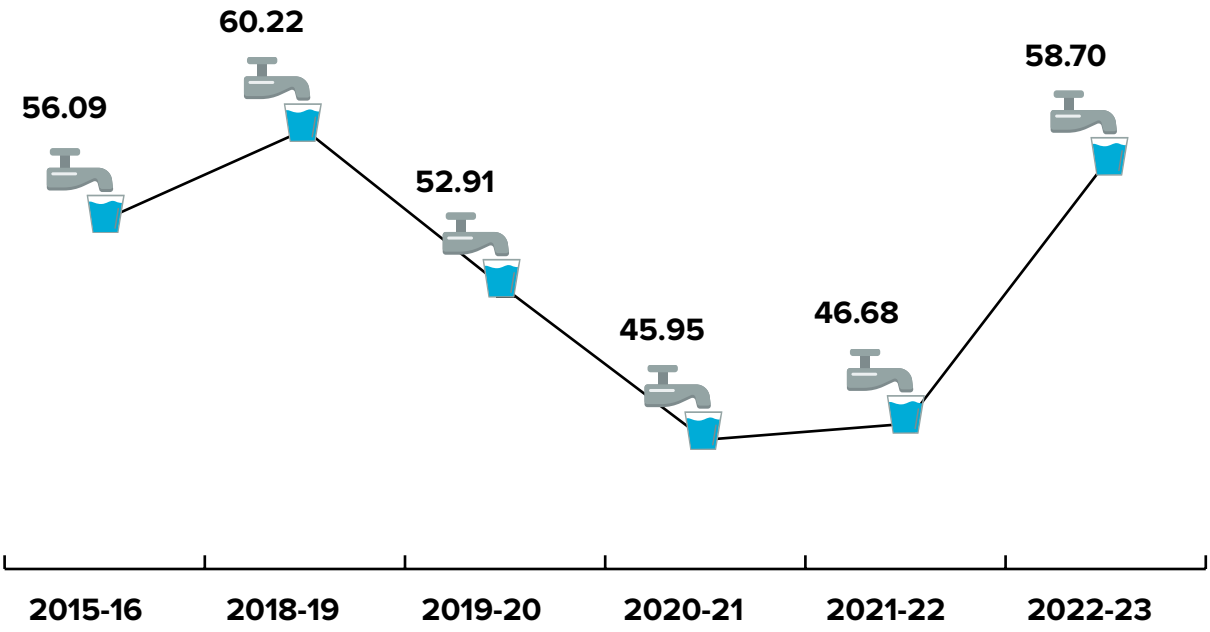
Despite having a huge demand, with limited water resources, India has committed to provide the population safe and adequate drinking water. Jal Jeevan Mission has played a significant role in ensuring adequate water and sanitation. In addition, all districts in India have achieved the target of Open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

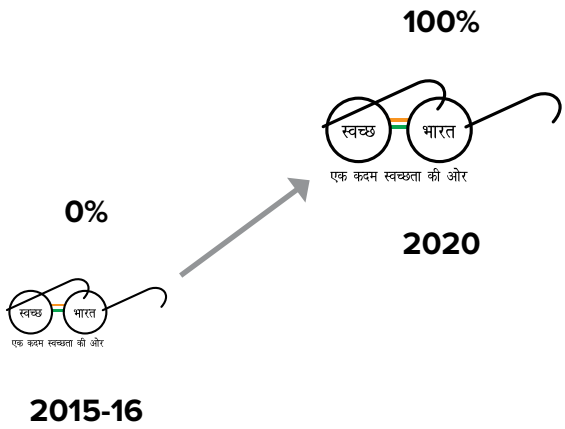



**Percentage of households with adequate drinking water in rural area**

**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.

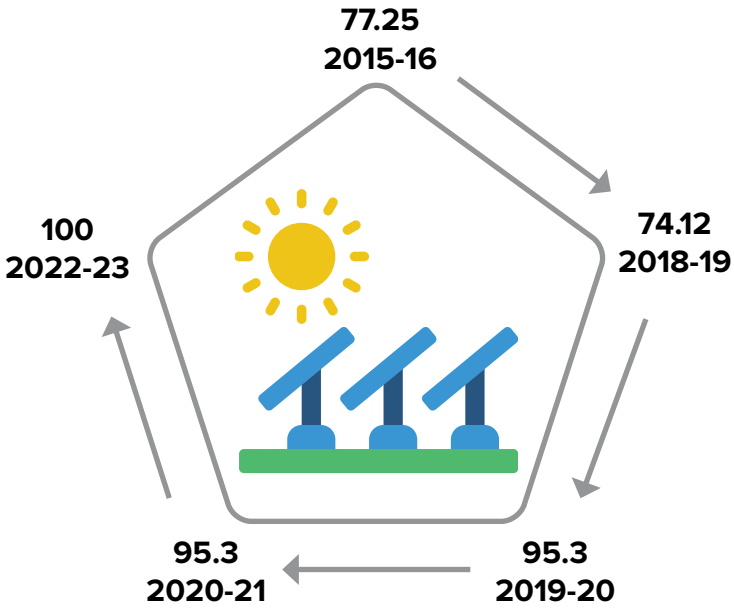
Government of India has launched various initiatives to achieve the targets of SDG7. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya was launched to provide electricity to all households. The scheme has ensured access to power with a special focus on renewable energy to lower the carbon emissions 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:

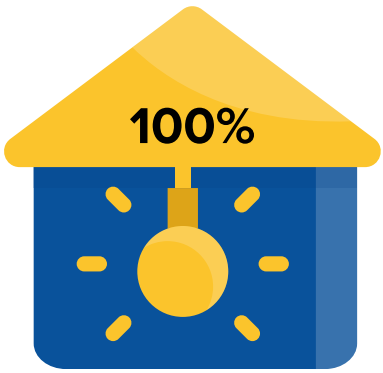
# INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 7

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




**Total installed renewable electricity generation**

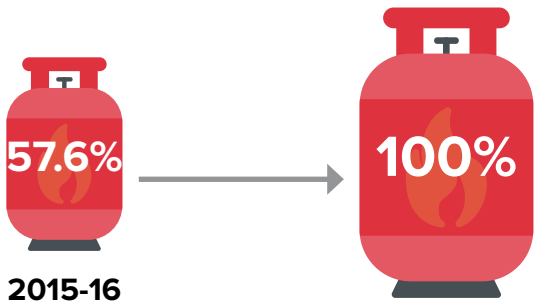
**100% houses in the UT have been electrified.**




**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

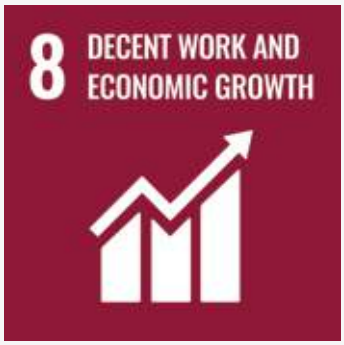
Jammu and Kashmir has emerged as a leader in achieving SDG 7, ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. The UT's unwavering commitment to renewable energy is evident in its 100% reliance on clean sources for electricity generation. Furthermore, the successful implementation 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.

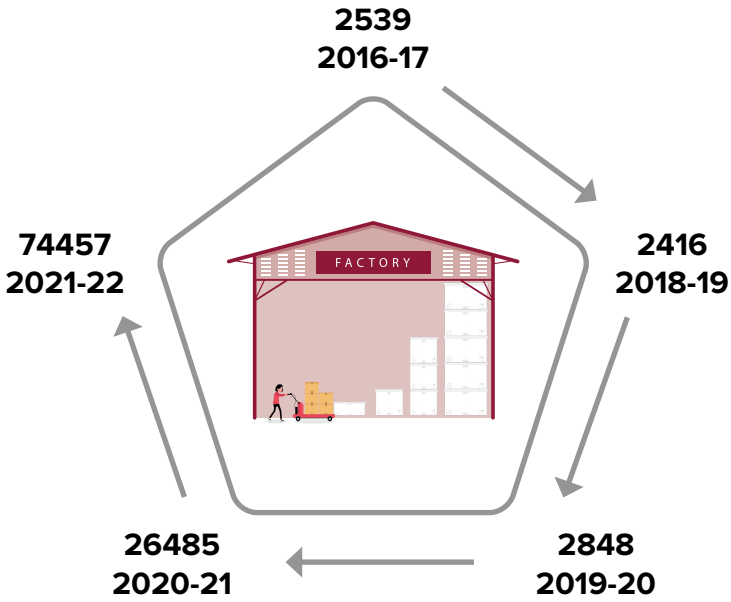
The Government of India's initiative, Startup India, aims to help Indian entrepreneurs through funding support and incentives and Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) ensures loans at low rates proving helpful in providing credit to MSMEs so as to ensure growing employment and economic 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:

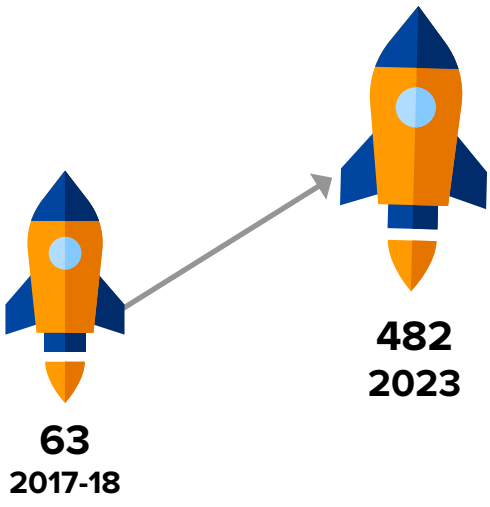
# INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 8

**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.**



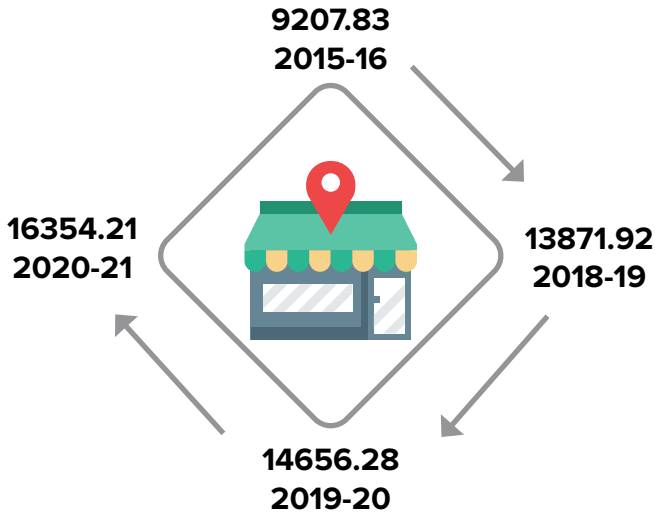

**MSME registered under the online udyam registration portal**

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



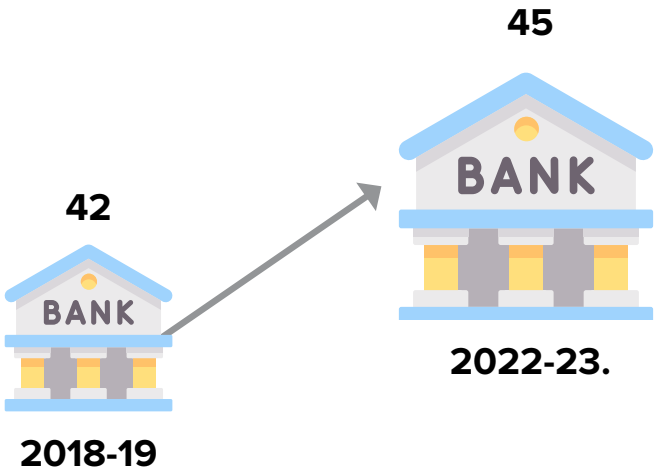

**Start-ups recognized under Start-Up India**

**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**

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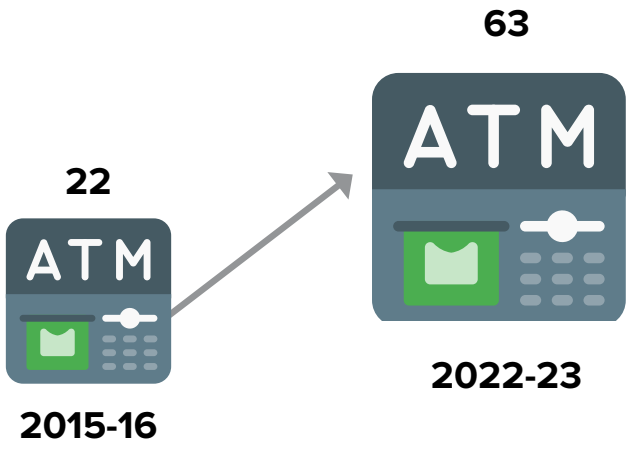
**ATMs per lakh population have increased from 18 in 2015 – 16 to 22 in 2022 – 23.**




**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.

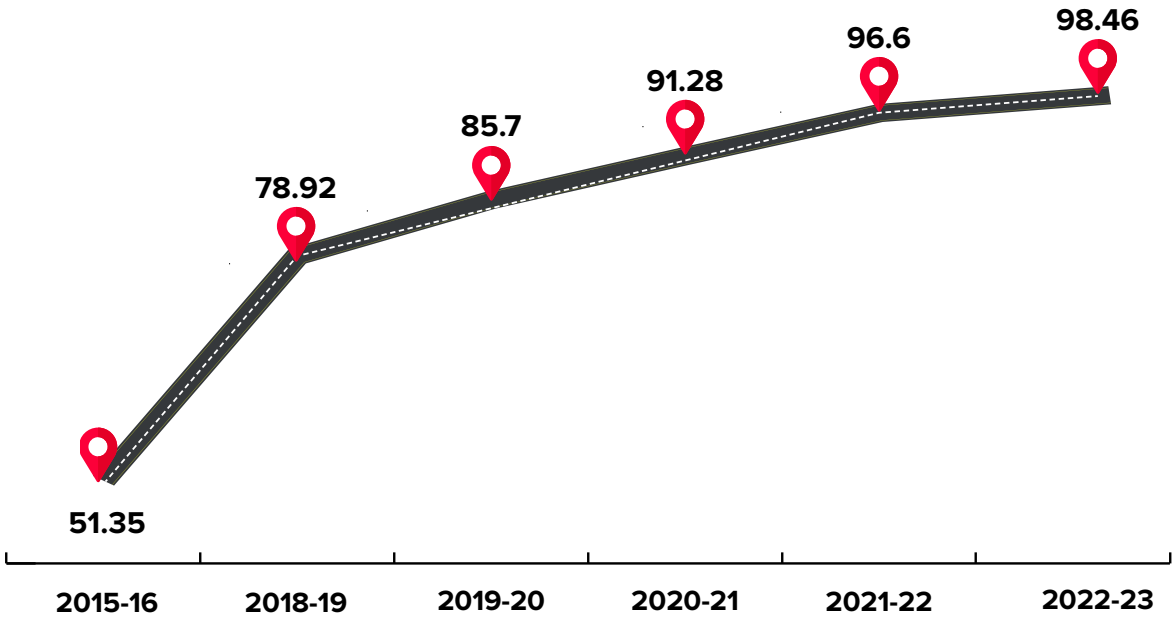
Government of India's initiative like Dedicated Freight Corridor, Dedicated Industrial Corridor etc. have been instrumental in the sustainable industrialization. These initiatives are applicable nationwide, including in Jammu and Kashmir. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Pradhan Mantri Krishi 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:

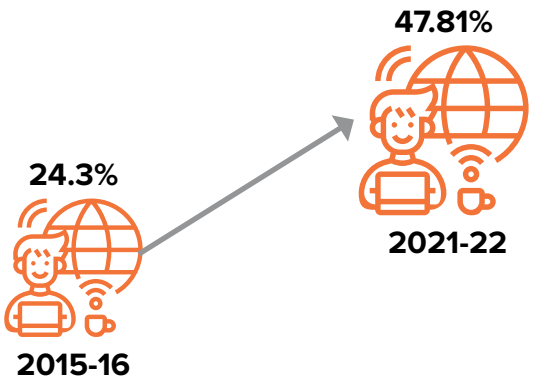
# INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 9

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



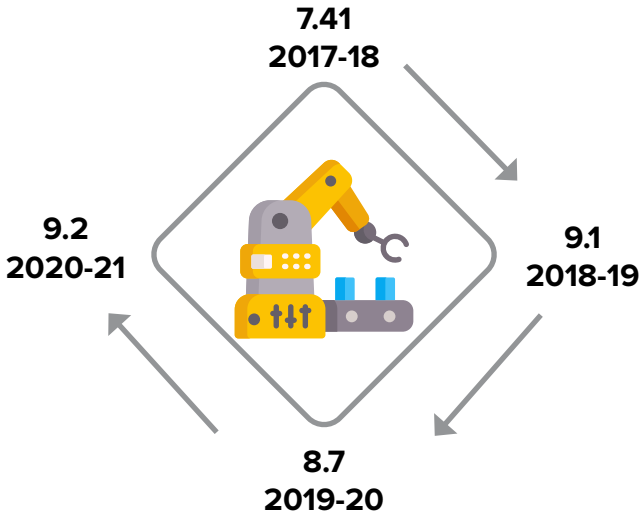

**Percentage of habitations covered by all weather/season roads**

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



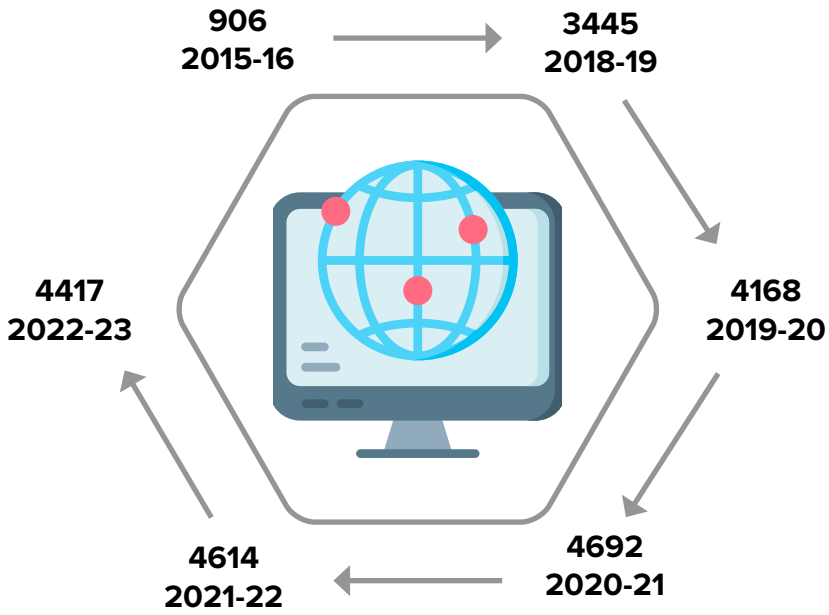

**Population subscribed to the internet**

**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.

IL&FS
CHENANI - NASHRI TUNNELWAY LIMI
NATIONAL HIGHWAY AU
Dr. SYAMA PRA

# SDG 10
# Reduced Inequalities
## Reduce inequalities within and among countries.

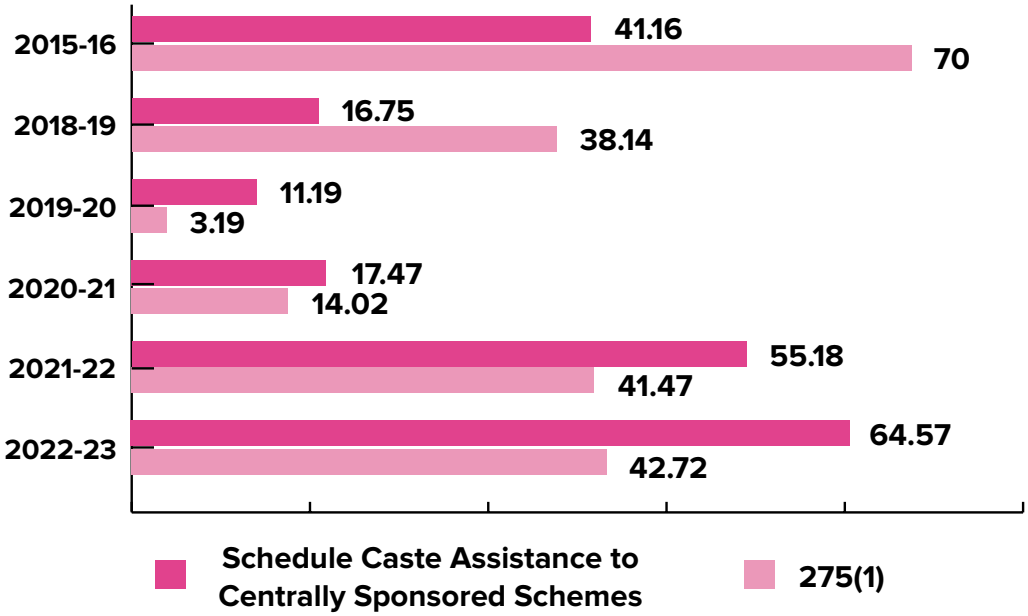
The inequalities in income and wealth are severe and have been widening globally. SDG 10 is all about Reduced Inequalities, which targets to reduce inequality within and among countries. It is crucial in promoting social justice, sustainable development, and human rights. SDG 10 aims to reduce income 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.

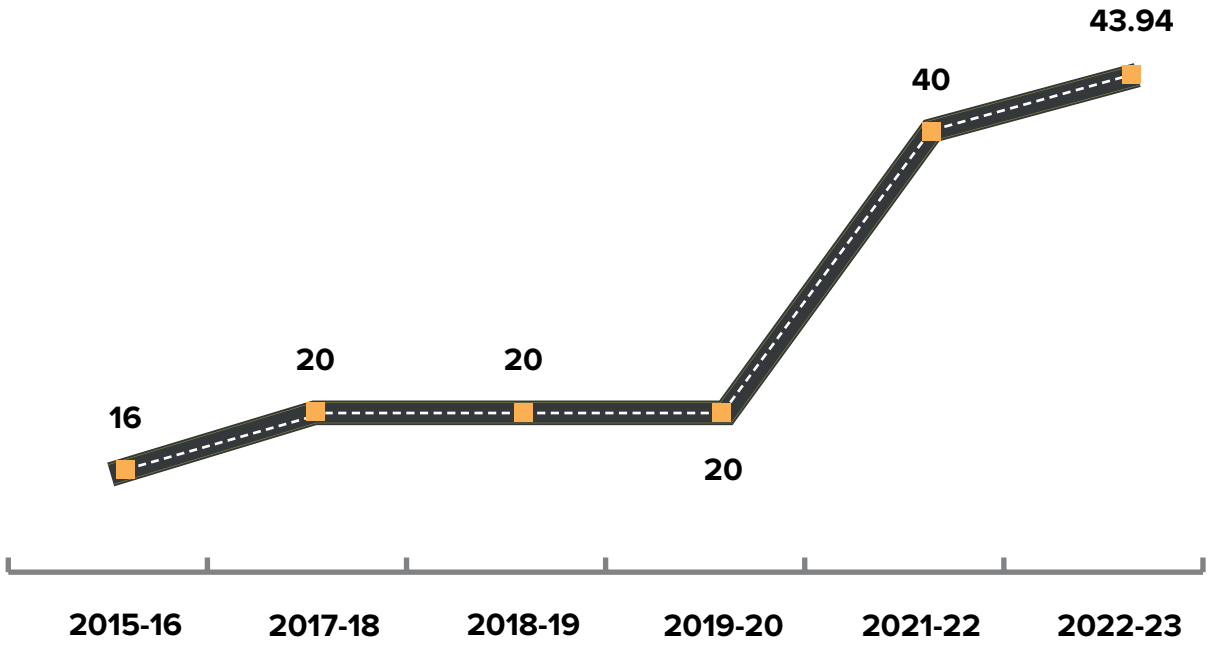
Rapid urbanization has posed several challenges on infrastructure, for example, pressure of resources like water, energy, transport etc. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is focused to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewage networks and water supply 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.

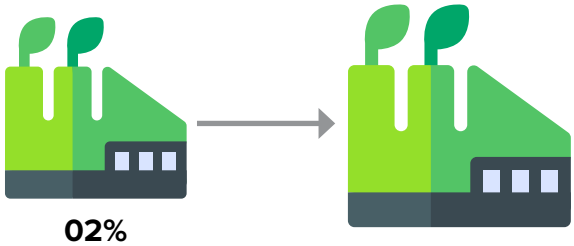
# INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 11

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



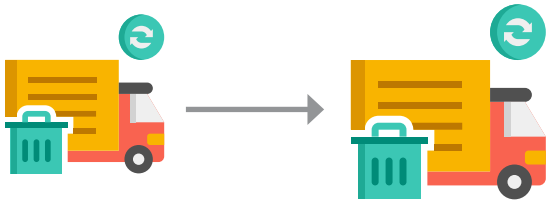

**Percentage of cities evolving as per master plans**

**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.

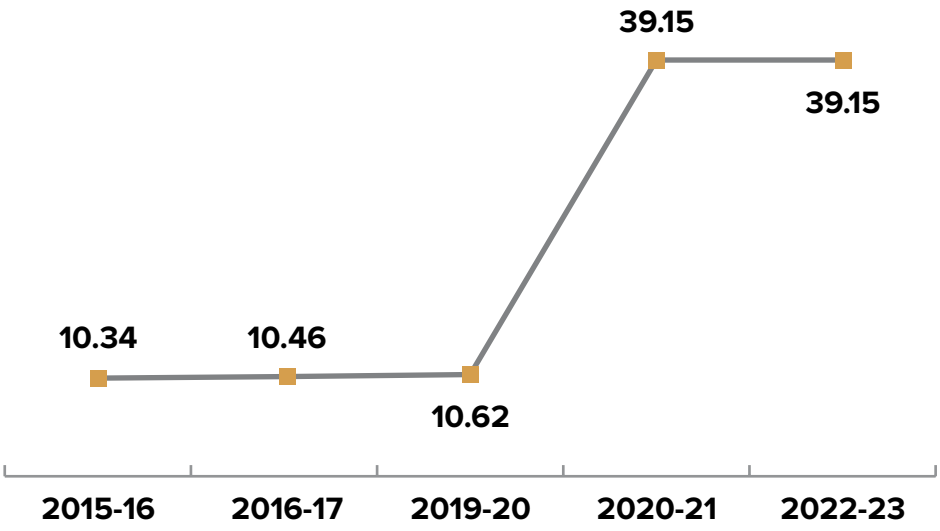
India is a part of international initiatives and agreements on Sustainable Consumption and Production including the 10 Years Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns (10YFP). The Government of J&K has given special consideration on renewable energy, organic agriculture, 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:

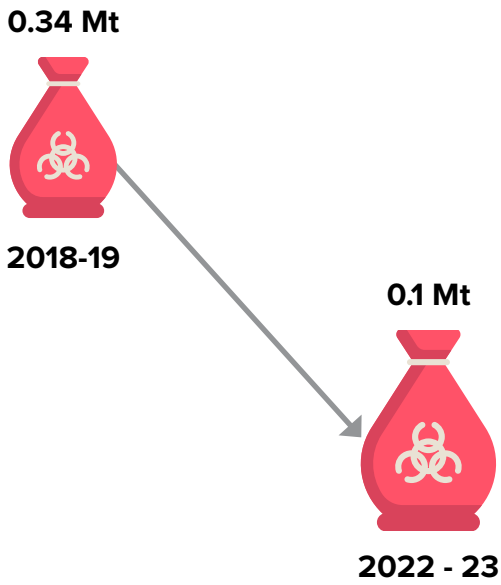
# INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF SDG 12

**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.**



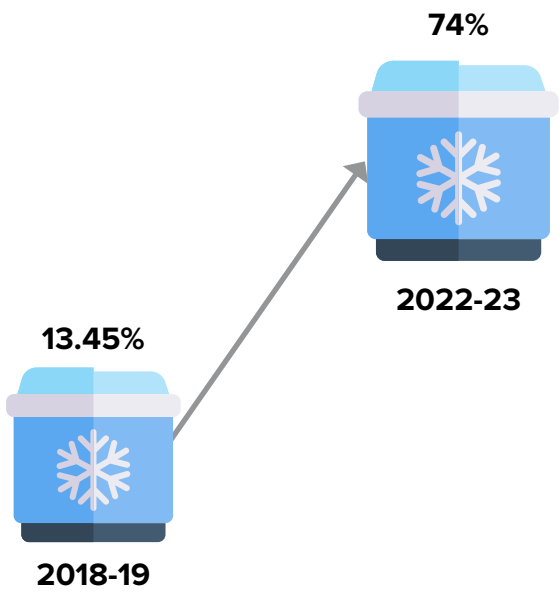

**Forest Area as a Proportion Of Total Land Area**

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



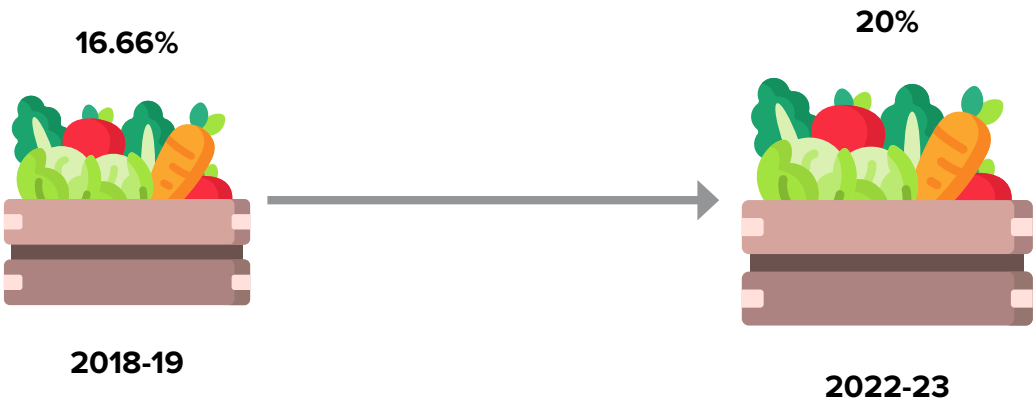

**Total waste generated**

**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

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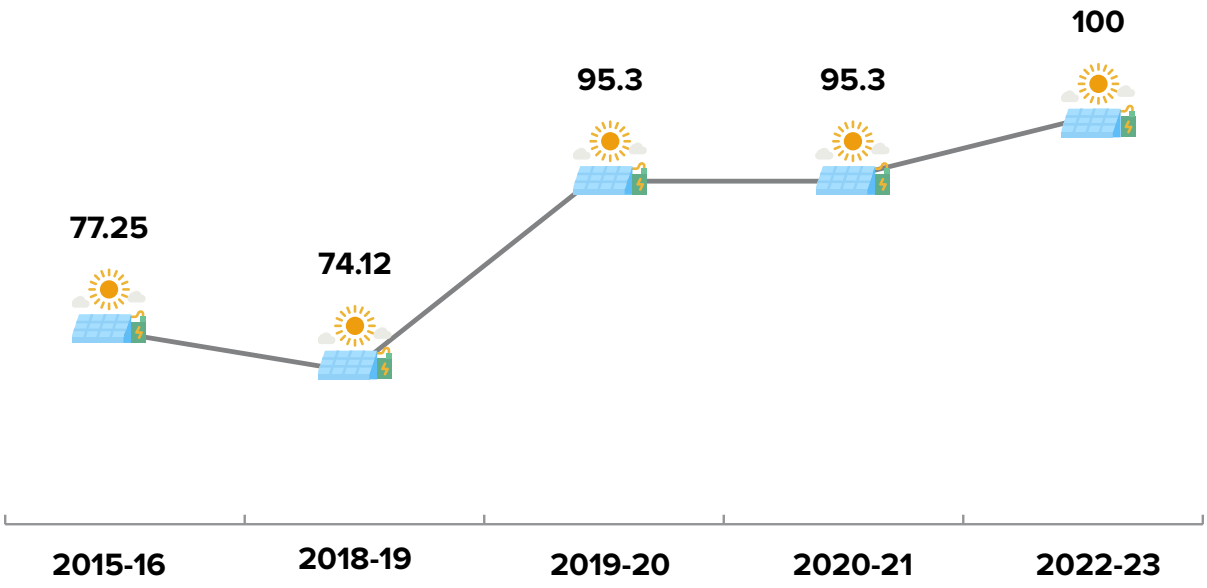
The share of renewable energy in total installed energy generation accounts 100% in 2022 – 23 as compared to 77.25 in 2015 – 16.




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.

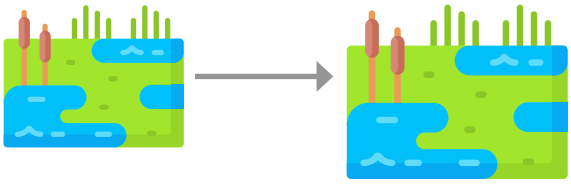
A fundamental principle of sustainable development is maintaining a harmonious balance between resource availability and societal needs. This necessitates the coexistence of various ecosystems alongside humankind. Effective disaster risk mitigation, improved soil quality, water flow regulation, and erosion 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 Ramsar site has increased from 8.33% in 2018 – 19 to 24% in 2022 – 23.

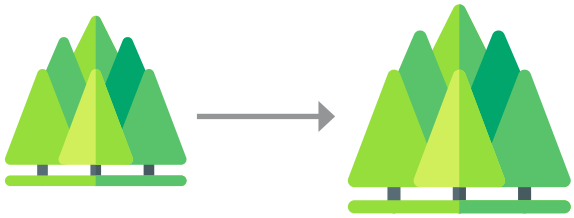


8.33%
2018-19

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.

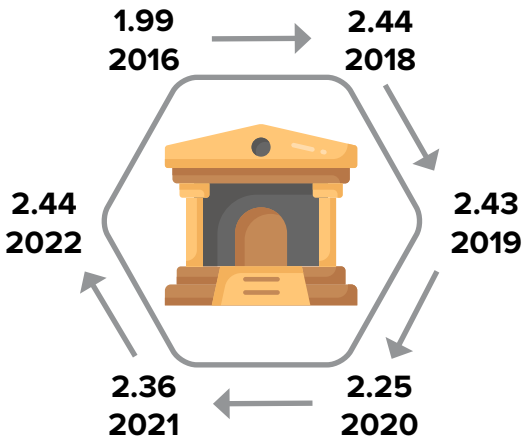
The Government of India is implementing schemes to contribute to fostering peace, justice and strong institutions, including in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY), Nirbhaya Fund, 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.

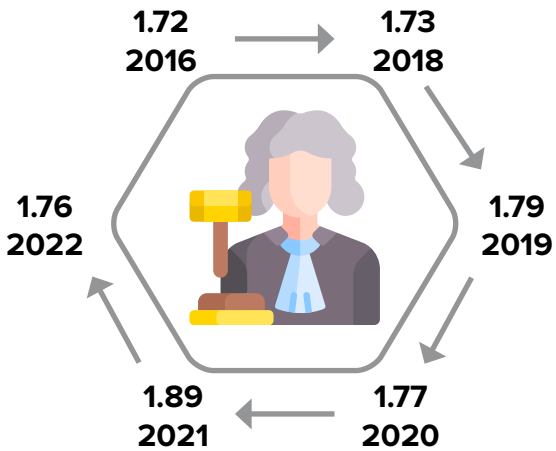
## Indicative overview of SDG 16

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



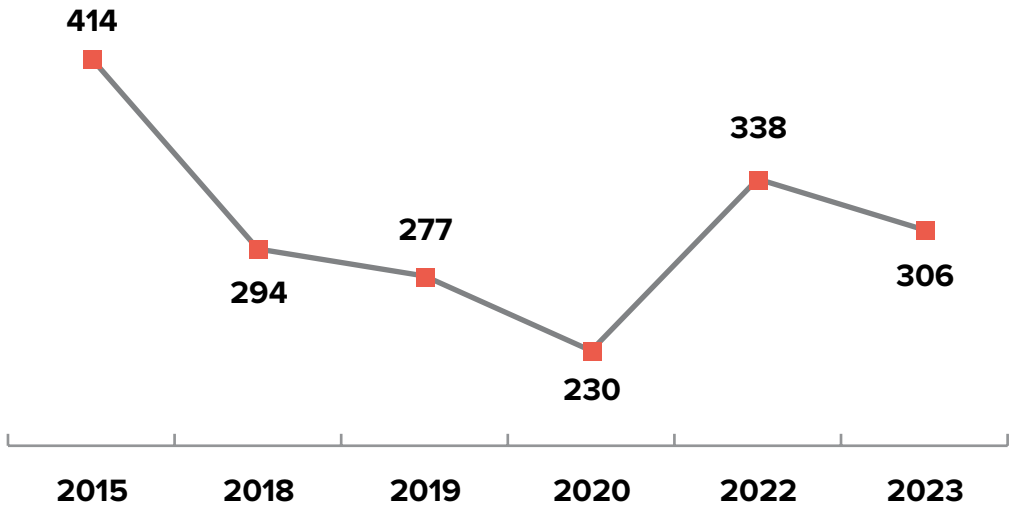

**Number of Courts per lakh population**

**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.**

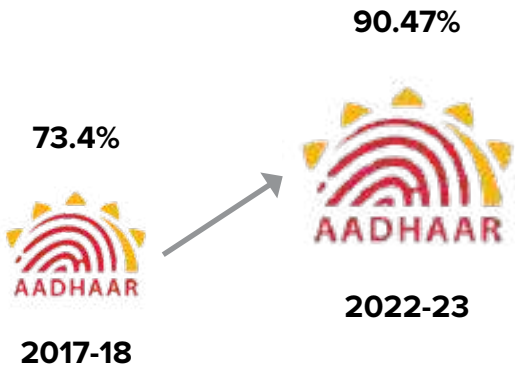



**Number of missing children**

**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**

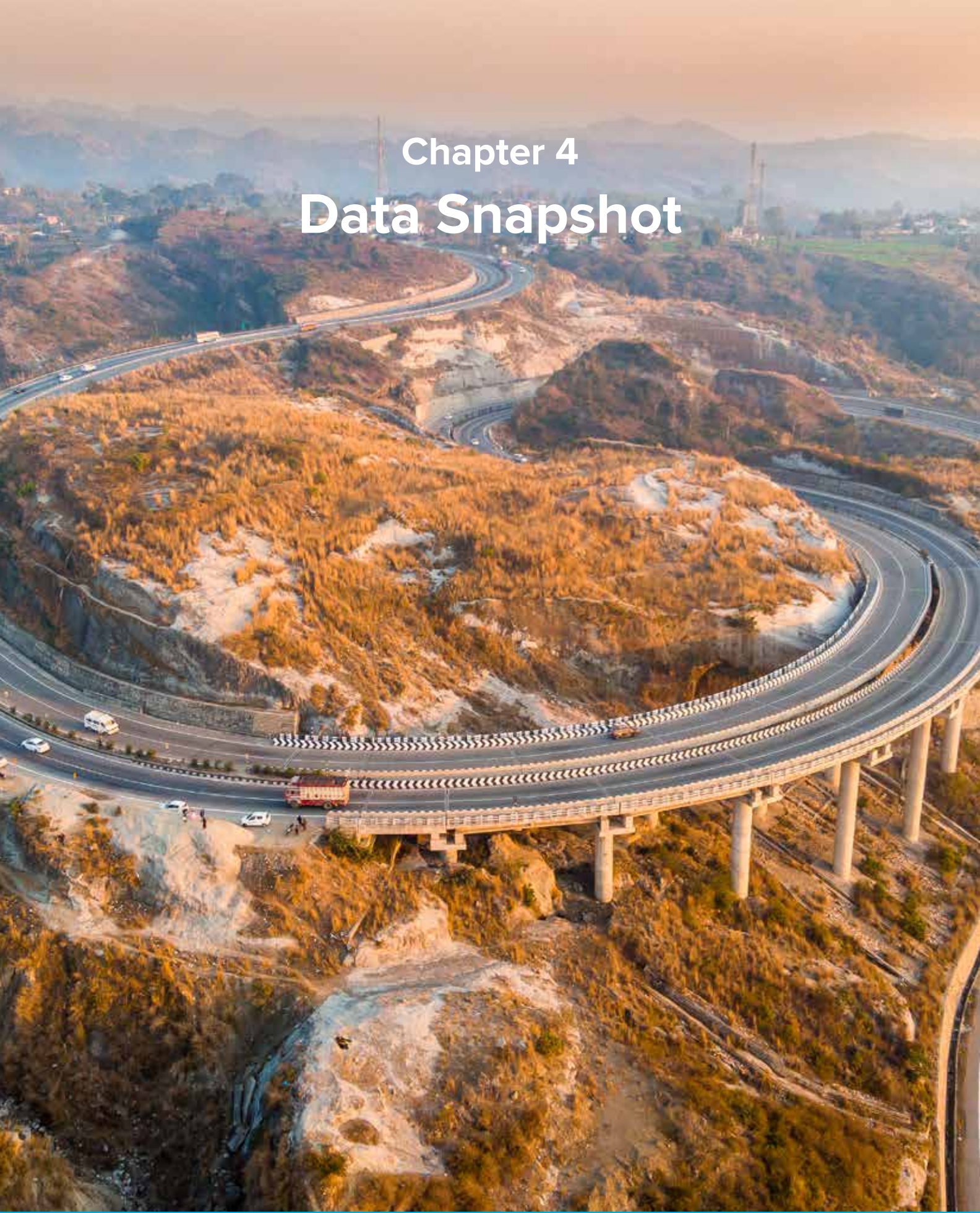
# CONCLUSION

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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRD&A NFHS) Health Department JK*<br>***State Data**<br>****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)**<br>*Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRD&A NFHS) Health Department JK*<br>***State Data**<br>****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)**<br>*Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRD&A NFHS) Health Department JK*<br>***State Data**<br>****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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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))<br>*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))<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*Source: IT Department (DoT/ TRAI)*<br>***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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*Source: Rural Development Department & H&UDD*<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*<br>***HMIS** | Percentage | **2022-23** | 17.21* | NA |
| 19 | 2.2.3.b: Percentage of women age 15-49 who are severely anaemic **(<7g/dl)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>(**UT Specific)**<br>*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<br>**(UT Specific)**<br>*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<br>**(UT Specific)**<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*Since this data is being collected for the first time , we are not able to give percentage increase in production of Millets.<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*Source: NFHS - 4 & 5*<br>**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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5*<br>**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)**<br>*Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5*<br>**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)**<br>*Source: SRS ORGI & NFHS 5*<br>**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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*Source: (Social Welfare Department/ MOSJE)*<br>**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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*<br>**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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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**)<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*Source: MoHFW / NFHS 4 & 5*<br>**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<br>*Source: MoHFW Annual Report*<br>**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<br>*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<br>*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))<br>*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))<br>*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))<br>*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))<br>*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))<br>*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))<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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**)<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*Source: Department of School Education and literacy, ministry*<br>**Data as per APIP* | Percentage | **2022-23** | 3.91219* | NA |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 4.2.1.(ii): Gross Early Childhood Education in pre-primary education<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*Source: Tribal Affairs Department*<br>*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<br>*Source: Tribal Affairs Department*<br>*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<br>*Source: Tribal Affairs Department*<br>*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<br>*Source: Tribal Affairs Department*<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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<br>*Source: Health & Medical Education Department (SRS Report, ORGI) & NFHS 5*<br>**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<br>*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<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*Source: Home (NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs)*<br>*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<br>during the calendar year<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*Source: CEG Inda/J&K, Raj Sabha Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayat Raj* | Percentage | **2014** | J&K State Legislative Assembly: 2.3<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 11.42<br>Rajya Sabha: 12.76<br>PRIs: 46.14 |
| | | | **2019** | J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 14.36<br>Rajya Sabha: 11.48<br>PRIs: 44.37<br>ULBs: 43.16 |
| | | | **2020** | J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 14.36<br>Rajya Sabha: 10.33<br>PRIs: 44.37<br>ULBs: 43.16 |
| 17 | 5.5.1.a.(i): Female Labour Force Participation Rate **(Overall)**<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)**<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)**<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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))<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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%<br>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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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*<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*Source: Industry and Commerce Department* | Crores | **2022-23** | 14.6 | NA |
| 13 | 8.3.6: Percentage Increase in export of Handicrafts & Handloom sector<br>*Source: Industry and Commerce Department* | Percentage | **2022-23** | 98.29 | NA |
| 14 | 8.3.7 (i): Number of MSME units registered<br>*Source: Industry and Commerce Department* | Number | **2022-23** | 5294 | NA |
| 15 | 8.3.7 (ii): Employment generated from MSME<br>*Source: Industry and Commerce Department* | Number in lakhs | **2022-23** | 1.09 | NA |
| 16 | *8*.3.7 (iii): Investment realized in MSME units<br>*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<br>*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.)<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*(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)**<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)**<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>(UT Specific)<br>*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.<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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.<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*Source: Tourism Department (Ministry of Tourism)*<br>**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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*Source: Numerator: Reserve Bank of India and Denominator: Registrar General of*<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*Source: PWD, JK* | Percentage | **2022-23** | 63.66 | NA |
| 3 | 9.1.1.c: Ratio of surfaced road length to total road length<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*Source: Chief Election Office, India/ J&K, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj* | Percentage | **2014** | J&K State Legislative Assembly: 2.3<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 11.42<br>Rajya Sabha: 12.76<br>PRIs: 46.14 |
| | | | **2019** | J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 14.36<br>Rajya Sabha: 11.48<br>PRIs: 44.37<br>ULBs: 43.16 |
| | | | **2020** | J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 14.36<br>Rajya Sabha: 10.33<br>PRIs: 44.37<br>ULBs: 43.16 |
| 8 | 10.2.3: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies in Lok Sabha (Indicator 16.7.2)<br>*Source: Chief Election Office, India/ J&K* | Percentage | **2014** | SC/ST: 0 | SC: 15.50<br>ST: 8.70 |
| | | | **2019** | SC/ST: 0 | SC: 15.50<br>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)*<br>*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)<br>*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)*<br>*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<br>*Source: Finance Department* | Rs (in crores) | **2022-23** | 9570 | NA |
| 13 | 10.4.3: Percentage Growth in government spending in the Financial Year<br>*Source: Finance Department* | Percentage | **2022-23** | 4.9 | NA |
| 14 | 10.4.4: Primary Deficit in the Financial Year<br>*Source: Finance Department* | Rs (in crores) | **2022-23** | 494 | NA |
| 15 | *10.4.5: Debt to GSDP ratio of the UT*<br>*Source: Finance Department* | Percentage | **2022-23** | 49 | NA |
| 16 | *10.4.6: Total government revenue as a proportion to GSDP*<br>*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<br>*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)**<br>*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)**<br>*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)<br>*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)*<br>*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*<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)*<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*Source: CAPD*<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)*<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*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 )<br>*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)<br>*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)<br>*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)*<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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<br>*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)<br>*Source: Chief Election Office, India/ J&K, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj* | Percentage | 2014 | J&K State Legislative Assembly: 2.3<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 11.42<br>Rajya Sabha: 12.76<br>PRIs: 46.14 |
| | | | 2019 | J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 14.36<br>Rajya Sabha: 11.48<br>PRIs: 44.37<br>ULBs: 43.16 |
| | | | 2020 | J&K State Legislative Assembly: NOT IN PLACE<br>PRIs: 33.56 | Lok Sabha: 14.36<br>Rajya Sabha: 10.33<br>PRIs: 44.37<br>ULBs: 43.16 |
| 16 | 16.7.2: Proportion of SC/ST persons in Elected bodies in Lok Sabha(Indicator 10.2.3)<br>*Source: Chief Election Office, India/ J&K, Rajya*<br>*Sabha Secretariat, Ministry of Panchayati Raj* | Percentage | 2014 | SC/ST: 0 | SC: 15.50<br>ST: 8.70 |
| | | | 2019 | SC/ST: 0 | SC: 15.50<br>ST: 8.67 |
| **Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration** | | | | | |
| 17 | 16.9.1: Percentage of births registered<br>*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)<br>*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 | $PGR = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{q} \frac{z - y_i}{z}$<br>Where,<br>N= Total population<br>z = national poverty line<br>q = total population living below poverty line<br>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<br>**Denominator**: Total population (rural/urban) during the reference period<br>**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<br>**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<br><br>**Denominator**: Total estimated number of households during same period<br><br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Nil<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Nil<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMMVY during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Nil<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total population above 60 years<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Currently married women aged 15-49 years.<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of students tested under NAS at a given Grade.<br>**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.<br>**Denominator**: Total rural population during the reference period.<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Total households as per Baseline survey 2012-13 Percent<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of eligible households<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of households.<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Projected mid-year population during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total population<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total Households<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Population<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Government total expenditures during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of children in age group 0-59 months<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total eligible population in the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of children age 0-59 months whose height is measured<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of children aged 0-59 months whose height is measured<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of children aged 0-59 months whose weight is measured<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of Resident Live Births<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of pregnant/non-pregnant/total women aged 15-49 years whose Hb level is measured<br>**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.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Number of women aged 15-49 years with BMI <18.5kg/sq. meter<br>**Denominator**: Total number of women aged 15-49 years whose height and weight are measured<br>**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)<br>Data is collected in NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Number of anaemic children aged 6-59months<br>**Denominator**: Number of children aged 6-59 months whose Haemoglobin level is measured<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Area under wheat/rice cultivation<br>**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<br>Quantity of fresh fruits and dry fruits produced in the previous year.<br>**Denominator:** Quantity of Fresh Fruits and Dry fruits produced in the UT during the previous year.<br>**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.<br>**Denominator**: Value of Horticulture Produce (Fresh fruits+ Dry fruits) in theprevious year<br>**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.<br>**Denominator**: Value of Agriculture Produce in the reference period.<br>**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.<br>**Denominator**: NIL<br>**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<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Total Cultivable Land<br>**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.<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Number of targeted farmers to be issued Soil Health Card during the year<br>**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:<br>a) development and certification of organic products, and national standards for organic products<br>b) accreditation of certification bodies and certification of organic products in conformity to the national standards<br>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)<br>**Denominator**: Net sown area under crops<br>**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.<br>**Denominator**: Quantity of millets produced in the UT during the previous year.<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Gross Value Added in Agriculture & Horticulture, Forestry and Fishing during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of Mandis<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: fruit production<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Live births under SRS during three reference years<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period<br>**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.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Denominator**: Total number of enrolment of children (Grade 1 to 12)<br>**Multiplier**: 100 Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel in delivery during last one year<br>**Denominator**: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth during the same period<br>**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.<br>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<br>**Denominator**: Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Estimated Live births (< 1 year) and population in the age group (1-4 years) during the given year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Live births during given year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Uninfected population in reference period<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Persons in population during reference period<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-year population<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of total Dengue cases reported during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: New case of leprosy reported during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Population aged 15-49 years in reference period<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-Year Population of reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-year population of reference year<br>**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.<br>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<br>**Denominator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number women aged 15- 49 years<br>**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.<br>Data is collected under SRS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of births to women aged 15-19 years<br>**Denominator:** Women aged 15-19 years<br>**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.<br>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<br>**Denominator**: Number of live births in the same time period (period for 5years/1year)<br>**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.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods<br>**Denominator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years<br>**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.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years who use modern contraceptive methods<br>**Denominator**: Currently married women aged 15-49 years<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number of people living with HIV who know their HIV Status<br>**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.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Person (aged 15 years and above) having hypertension during the reference year<br>**Denominator**: Total Person (aged 15 years and above) during the survey period<br>**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.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Women aged 30-49 years who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer<br>**Denominator**: Number of women aged 30-49 years surveyed<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Microbiologically confirmed new (including relapse) TB cases<br>**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.<br>Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Men and women aged 15-49 years who reported having asthma<br>**Denominator**: Men and women aged 15-49 years<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-year population during reference year<br>**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.<br>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:<br>**Numerator:** Total hazardous waste generated in MT during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** Nil<br>Proportion of hazardous waste treated<br>**Numerator:** Total hazardous waste recycled/utilized in MT during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number of adults aged 15 years and above during the reference period<br>**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.<br>To have received all vaccinations, a child must receive at least:<br>a) one dose of BCG vaccine which protects against Tuberculosis<br>b) three doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.<br>c) three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)<br>d) one dose of measles<br>vaccine Data is collected<br>under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Children aged 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations<br>**Denominator**: Children aged 12-23 months<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: GDP at current price during reference year<br>**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.<br>**Denominator**: Total spending during the period<br>**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) –<br>(a) Numerator: Total enrolment in class VI in the current year – Repeaters in class VI in the current year (Fresh enrolment)<br>(b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class I six years back<br>**Multiplier:** 100<br>At Lower Secondary level (Class 6 to 8) –<br>(a) Numerator: Total enrolment in class IX in the current year – Repeaters in class IX in the current year (Fresh enrolment)<br>(b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class VI four years back<br>**Multiplier:** 100<br>At Upper Secondary level (class 9 to 12) –<br>(a) Numerator: Total passed/ qualified in class XII in the current year – Repeaters in class XII in the current year<br>(b) Denominator: Total enrolment of same cohort in class IX four years back<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Population in 16-17 years' age group<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of children in that age group<br>**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**:<br>i. For Primary: Number of 6-10 years' pupil enrolled in Primary/Upper Primary<br>ii. For Upper Primary: Number of 11-13 years' pupil enrolled in Upper Primary/Secondary<br>iii. For Secondary: Number of 14-15 years' pupil enrolled in Secondary/ Higher Secondary<br>**Denominator**: Population of the corresponding (i.e. 6-10/11-13/14-15 years) age group<br>**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.<br>**Numerator**: Enrolment (minus repeaters) in Grade V/ VIII/ X<br>**Denominator**: Enrolment in Grade I of students four/seven/nine years back<br>**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).<br>**Denominator**: Total number of students in the age group of 6-13 yrs.<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Population of age group 3-5 years<br>**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)<br>**Denominator**: Number of new admission in class 1<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Gross Enrolment Rate of Male in the corresponding level<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Population of intended entrance age group 18-23 years<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: GER of male for primary/secondary/higher secondary/ tertiary education<br>**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)<br>**Denominator**: Total number of enrolment of children (Grade 1 to 12)<br>**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:<br>(a) electricity<br>(b) computers for pedagogical purposes*<br>(c) adapted infrastructure and materials** for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets<br>(d) basic drinking water;<br>(e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities (f)basic hand washing facilities.<br>*Expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number of Schools with primary/upper primary/ secondary/higher secondary as the highest level<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number of teachers at the corresponding level<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of teachers at the corresponding level<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-year female population during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Male live births<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-year female population during reference year<br>**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.<br>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<br>**Denominator**: Total women aged 18-49 surveyed<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-year female population during reference year<br>**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<br><br>**Denominator:** Married Women population.<br><br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total child victims registered under crime against children during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of children trafficked during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Cases registered under IPC (Indian Penal Code) and SLL (Special and Local Law) during reference year<br>**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.<br>The Data is collected under Census of India. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Female population in the age-group 0-6 years<br>**Denominator**: Male population in the age-group 0-6 years<br>**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.<br>The Data is collected under NFHS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Women aged 20-24 years first married by exact age 18 years<br>**Denominator**: Women aged 20-24 years<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of cases registered under crime against children during reference year<br>**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<br>2) Ministry of Panchayati Raj<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Female Labour Force<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Average wage/salary earnings of males<br>**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<br>Proportion of women in management = (Women employed in NCO-2004 categories 11+12+13/ Persons employed in NCO-2004 categories 11+12+13) × 100<br>Measure-II: the proportion of women working in senior and middle management to total workers in senior and middle management<br>Proportion of women in senior and middle management<br>= ((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<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total population aged 15-24 years<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total Operational Holdings<br>**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.<br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator**: Estimated total wage earned as casual labourers in works other than public works<br>**Denominator**: Estimated number of total days worked as casual labourers in works other than public works for which wages are reported as > 0<br>**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).<br>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<br>**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<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of women's SHGs<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-year total rural population during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Mid-year total rural population of the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total households as per Baseline survey 2012-13<br>**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:<br>1) No visible faeces found in the environment/village<br>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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of districts<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of schools with primary/upper primary/ secondary/higher secondary as the highest level<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Sewage Generation in Million Litres per Day<br>**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)<br>**Denominator:** Total Population (in Billion)<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Availability of Ground Water (in Billion Cubic Meter)<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Ministry of Home Affairs |
| Department/Division | **Numerator:** Central Water Commission and State Water Resources Departments<br>**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)<br>**Denominator**: Population<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of Units Assessed<br>**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<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Number of eligible households<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Total number of households<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: The total population<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: NIL<br>**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)<br>**Denominator**: Energy input<br>**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)<br>**Denominator**: Overall energy generation (BU)<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Overall renewable energy generation<br>**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)<br>**Denominator:** installed solar energy capacity current year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-Year Projected Population<br>**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<br>**Denominator**: Real GDP per capita of previous year<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** NSDP per capita at constant price during the previous year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Gross value added (GVA) (at constant price) of manufacturing sector for the year previous to the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Gross Value Added (at constant prices) of agriculture sector for the year previous to the reference year<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Gross Value Added at constant prices of tourism sector during the previous year.<br>**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.<br>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)<br>**Denominator:** Estimated Number of workers engaged in non-agriculture sector in usual status (ps+ss)<br>**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)<br>**Denominator:** previous year export of Handicrafts & Handloom sector<br>**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:<br>i) Number of MSME units registered,<br>ii) Employment generated from MSME<br>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,<br>ii) Number in lakhs,<br>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.<br>1) Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or may become dangerous to the environment or people's health.<br>2) Municipal waste is defined at national level as waste consisting of everyday items. This waste comes from household, institutions and commercial establishments.<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Quantity of hazardous waste generated<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**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.<br>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.<br>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).<br>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).<br>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<br>**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<br>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<br>observation for the particular category<br>**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))<br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Estimated Number of unemployed persons in usual status (ps+ss)<br>**Denominator:** Estimated Number of persons in the labour force in usual status (ps+ss)<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Total labour force (15 yrs and above) during the reference period.<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Total labour force (15 yrs and above) during the reference period.<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Total number of persons in the age group 15-24 years during the reference period.<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total mid-year projected population during the reference period<br>**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.<br>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.<br><br>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<br><br>**Denominator:** Number of migrants in the reference year<br><br>**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:<br>Numerator: Tourism Direct GDP in reference year<br>Denominator: Total GDP in reference year<br>Multiplier: 100 |
| | The growth rate is calculated as:<br>**Numerator:** Change in Tourism Direct GDP during current reference year over previous reference year<br>**Denominator**: Tourism direct gross domestic product during the previous reference year<br>**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<br><br>**Denominator:** Tourist visited in previous reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Projected mid-year population during the reference period<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Total no. of habitations<br>**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.<br>The Data is collected under PLFS. |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Estimated number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in manufacturing sector<br>i.e. industry division 10-33 of National Industrial Classification (NIC) - 2008 during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Estimated Number of workers in usual status (ps+ss) during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total no. of Gram Panchayats<br>**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<br>**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<br>**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)<br>**Denominator:** Estimated number of all persons in each sector<br>**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<br>Ministry of Panchayati Raj<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Utilization Certificate due for submission to GoI during the reference Year<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Total Tribal Sub Plan Funds Allocated during the reference year.<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** government spending during previous year.<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** GSDP<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** GSDP<br>**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,<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Total Slum Households<br>**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)<br>**Denominator:** Total Demand of houses under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojna (PMAY)<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population of reference year<br>**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.<br>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.<br>The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and proposed location and general layout of:<br>1) Arterial streets and transportation lines<br>2) Residential sections<br>3) Business areas<br>4) Industrial areas<br>5) Educational institutions<br>6) Public Parks, play grounds and other recreational facilities<br>7) Public and semi-public buildings<br>8) Other land-uses which are necessary |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of cities with Master plan during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total number of cities during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Projected population for the reference period<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Population<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total waste generation during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number of wards<br>**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.<br>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.<br>The Master Plan shall be comprehensive plan showing therein the existing and pro-posed location and general layout of:<br>1) Arterial streets and transportation lines<br>2) Residential sections<br>3) Business areas<br>4) Industrial areas<br>5) Educational institutions<br>6) Public Parks, play grounds and other recreational facilities<br>7) Public and semi-public buildings<br>8) Other land-uses which are necessary |
| Computation | **Numerator:** Number of cities with Master plan during reference year<br>**Denominator:** Total number of cities during the reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number of districts<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Availability of Ground Water (in Billion Cubic Meter)<br>**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)<br>**Denominator:** Total geographical area<br>**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.<br>{(Production of rice, wheat, other cereals and all pulses in 1000 tonnes)–(seed, feed & wastage) - exports + imports + change in stocks(+/-) }<br>**Denominator:** Total Population during the reference year<br>**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.<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Horticulture produce during the reference year<br>**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:<br>**Numerator:** Total quantity lost in storage (Wheat and Rice)<br>**Denominator:** Total quantity received in storage (Wheat and Rice)<br>**Multiplier:** 100<br>For Transit Losses:<br>**Numerator:** Total quantity lost in transit (Wheat and Rice)<br>**Denominator:** Total quantity moved during transit (Wheat and Rice)<br>**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.<br>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:<br>**Numerator:** Total hazardous waste generated in MT during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** Nil<br>Proportion of hazardous waste treated<br>**Numerator:** Total hazardous waste recycled/utilized in MT during the reference year<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during the reference year<br>**Multiplier:** Nil |
| Unit of measurement | Hazardous waste generated per capita: MT per person<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-Year Projected Population<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Population<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Population.<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Total Energy installed in the UT.<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total number of districts<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total geographical area<br>**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.<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Total Geographic Area<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total wet land area<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Total Forest Cover during the previous year.<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** NIL<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** NIL<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total geographical area during the reference year<br>**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'.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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)<br>**Denominator:** Total forest cover in hill district in period (t-1)<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** PCNSDP during the previous year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** NIL<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total Forest cover<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Nil<br>**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)<br>**Denominator:** Nil<br>**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.<br>**Denominator:** Nil<br>**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)<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population of children during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year population during reference year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year projected population<br>**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.<br>1) Prisoner 1: Any person confined or committed to jail (other than police custody) as per the order of a competent authority.<br>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).<br>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).<br>4) Detainees: Any person detained in prison on the orders of the competent authority under the relevant preventive laws.<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Total prison inmates as on 31st December of the reference year<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year projected population<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Sum of value (in Rs. Crore) of all property stolen during the reference calendar year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Mid-year projected population<br>**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.<br>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:<br>1) Service is requested through electronic means (self-access or assisted access) including mobile devices.<br>2) The workflow/approval process is electronic.<br>3) Database is electronic/digitized.<br>4) Service delivery is electronic.<br>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<br>5) Ministry of Panchayati Raj<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly/ ULB/PRI<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total representatives in Lok Sabha<br>**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.<br>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.<br>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<br>**Denominator:** Number of estimated birth for the year<br>**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<br>**Denominator:** Total population of the area<br>**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**