

# India's MDG-Framework of Indicators and their Metadata

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER.

S.No.	MDG Indicators	Indicators adopted/ adapted by India	Definitions, data-availability levels, periodicity and sources	Rationale & other Remarks
TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.				
1.1	Indicator 1: Proportion of population below \$ 1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day.	Not relevant	Not Applicable	In view of its diversity in consumption pattern and heterogeneity of market prices across the country and non-availability of an acceptable purchasing power parity index for different regions of the country, it is felt that compiling/ reporting this indicator will not serve any purpose.
1.1	A Indicator 1A:Poverty Headcount Ratio (Percentage of Population below the national poverty line)	Indicator 1A: Poverty Headcount Ratio(Percentage of Population below the national poverty line)	The <b>poverty headcount ratio (PHR)</b> is the proportion of population whose per capita income/ consumption expenditure is below an official threshold(s) set by the National Government. The Planning Commission in the Government of India estimates poverty at national and state levels using the poverty lines as defined and applying it to the distribution of persons by household per capita monthly consumption expenditure. The national <b>poverty line at 2004-2005</b> prices derived by aggregating the number of persons below the poverty line in different States and Union Territories and interpolating the per capita monthly consumption expenditure in the national distribution is <b>Rs. 356.30, per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 538.60, per capita per month in urban areas</b> . It corresponds to the consumption basket associated with the given calorie norm (2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal	Data at national level with state-wise and rural-urban break ups reported in MDGR for at least two time periods. From the 61st round NSS (July 2004 to June 2005) data of two different consumption distributions for the year 2004-05 have been obtained. The first one from the consumption data collected using 30-day recall period (reference period) for all items. The other distribution is obtained from the consumer expenditure data collected using 365-day recall period for five infrequently purchased nonfood items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional

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			<p>urban areas) and meets a minimum of non-food requirements such as clothing, shelter, transport, etc. The relative price differentials prevailing in different States get reflected in the poverty lines for different States. These poverty lines are updated to 2004-05 prices using the State-wise Consumer Price Index numbers for Agricultural Labourer (CPIAL) for estimating and updating the rural poverty line and Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers (CPIIW) for estimating and updating the urban poverty line.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Planning Commission, Govt. of India (based on thick surveys on Consumer Expenditure of the NSSO)</p> <p><u>Available:</u> State-wise with Rural-Urban break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennial (in general)</p>	<p>medical expenses and 30-day recall period for the remaining items. These two consumption distributions have been termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP) Consumption Distribution and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) Consumption distribution respectively. The Planning Commission, using the Expert Group Methodology has estimated poverty in 2004-05 using both the distributions.</p>
1.2	Indicator 2: Poverty Gap Ratio.	Indicator 2: Poverty Gap Ratio.	<p><b>Poverty gap ratio</b> (PGR) measures the degree to which mean consumption of poor falls short of the established poverty line and indicates the depth of poverty. It is computed by following almost the same methodology as followed in calculating head count ratio.</p> $PG = 1/n \sum_{i=1..k} [(z - y_i) / z]$ <p>where z is the poverty line, <math>y_i</math> is the consumption of the individual i, k is the number of poor people and n is the size of the population.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Planning Commission, Govt. of India (based on thick surveys on Consumer Expenditure of the NSSO)</p> <p><u>Available:</u> State-wise with Rural-Urban break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennial (in general)</p>	<p>The indicator also measures the “poverty deficit” of the entire population, where the poverty deficit is the per capita amount of resources that would be needed to bring all poor people above the poverty line through perfectly targeted cash transfer. Data tabulated for national with ruralurban break-up in MDGR. Unlike two estimates of PHR for the year 2004-05, only one estimate of PGR based on URP method has been given for 2004-05.</p>

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1.3	Indicator 3: S h a r e of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption.	Indicator 3: Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption.	<p><b>Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption</b> is the consumption that is accounted for by the poorest fifth of the population. This indicator provides information about the distribution of consumption of the population according to income pattern.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Planning Commission, Govt. of India(based on thick surveys on Consumer Expenditure of the NSSO)</p> <p><u>Available:</u> State-wise with Rural-Urban break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennial ( in general)</p>	<p>The indicator provides information about the distribution of consumption of the poorest fifth of the population. Because the consumption of the poorest fifth is expressed as a percentage of total household consumption, this indicator is a “relative inequality” measure. Therefore, while the absolute consumption of the poorest fifth may increase, its share of total consumption may remain the same (if the total goes up by the same proportion), decline ( if the total goes up by a larger proportion) or increase ( if the total goes up by a smaller proportion).</p> <p>Tabulated for national with rural-urban break-up in MDGR. Unlike two estimates of PHR for the year 2004-05, only one estimate of the poorest quintile in national consumption based on URP method has been given for 2004-05.</p>
<b>TARGET 2:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger				
1.4	Indicator 4: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age.	Indicator 4: Prevalence of underweight children under three years of age.	<p><b>Prevalence of ( moderately or severely) underweight children</b> is the percentage of children under three years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the mean for the reference population aged 0–35 months as per WHO standard. On the contrary MDG standard stipulates reference age group of 0-59 months and whose weight for the age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the reference population.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> NFHS, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India</p> <p><u>Available:</u> State-wise with Rural-Urban break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennial</p>	<p>Tabulated for national aggregate only in MDGR at present. Data for 1998-99 and 2005-06 are not comparable with 1992-93, due to change in the reference age-group of children. In 1992-93 children aged 0-47 months were considered.</p>

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1.5	Indicator 5: Proportion of the population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.	Left Out	Not applicable	Since poverty head count ratio is based on calorific norm of minimum dietary consumption for energy, an appropriate definition for the estimate is required.
<b>GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</b>				
<b>TARGET 3: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.</b>				
2.1	Indicator 6: Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in Primary Education.	Indicator 6: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Primary Education.	<p><b>Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)</b> is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the normative age group for the same level of education. (However, NER is accepted for reporting in MDGR once the data for the same passes quality tests).</p> <p><u>Source:</u> MoHRD, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> State-wise with Boys-Girls break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually</p>	Though NER is more appropriate, it is not considered for MDGR for the data available on this is not adequately reliable. However, some indicative values of NER based on District Information System for Education (DISE) data have been reported in MDGR. Sub-national aggregates are not provided for GER in MDG.
2.2	Indicator 7: Proportion of Pupil starting Grade 1 who reaches Grade 5.	Indicator 7: Proportion of Pupil starting Grade 1 who reaches Grade 5.	<p><b>The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</b>, known as the survival rate to grade 5, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach Grade 5.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> MoHRD, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> State-wise with Boys-Girls break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually</p>	In absence of comprehensive cohort tracking system the rate as derived from DISE data is crude and based on the share of enrolment in Grade II and subsequent primary grades in relation to enrolment in Grade I in a year is worked out.
2.3	Indicator 8: Literacy Rate of 15-24 year olds	Indicator 8: Literacy Rate of 15+ year olds	<p><b>Literacy rate of 15 year- olds and above</b> is the percentage of the population 15+ years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement in any one language on everyday life.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Census, Office of the RGI, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> State-wise with Male-Female break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Decennially</p> <p><u>Source :</u> NSS, MoS&amp;PI, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> State-wise with Male-Female break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Two-Yearly</p>	Survey and Census based rates are not uniformly comparable at sub-national levels. National level rates are used for MDGR in keeping with the national objective of adult literacy. Literacy rates for the age group 15-24 years are also available at national and subnational levels, which would be used in MDGR in future.

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GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN				
TARGET 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015				
3.1	Indicator 9: Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education.	Indicator 9: Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education.	<b>Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</b> is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students. <u>Source</u> : MoHRD, Govt. of India <u>Available</u> : State-wise with Boys-Girls break up	
3.2	Indicator 10: Ratio of Literate Women to Men, 15-24 years old	Indicator 10: Ratio of Literate Women to Men, 7+ years old	<b>The ratio of literate women to men, 7+ years old</b> (literacy gender parity index) is the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate for the age group 7+. <u>Source</u> : Census, Office of the RGI, Govt. of India <u>Available</u> : State-wise with Male-Female break up <u>Periodicity</u> : Decennially	Reported age group is in keeping with national target for female literacy. However, data is also available for the age-group 15-24 years, both at national and sub-national levels, which would be reported in MDGR in future.
3.3	Indicator 11: Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-agricultural Sector	Indicator 11: Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-agricultural Sector	The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector. <u>Source</u> : NSS, MoS&PI, Govt. of India <u>Available</u> : State-wise with Male-Female break up <u>Periodicity</u> : Quinquennially	National level estimates only are provided at present in MDGR
3.4	Indicator 12: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament	Indicator 12: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament	The indicator is the percentage of seats in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (the lower and upper houses of the India Parliament) held by elected women Members. <u>Source</u> : Election Commission of India <u>Available</u> : State-wise with Male-Female break up <u>Periodicity</u> : Quinquennially or following every General Election of the Parliament.	National level figures only are provided at present in MDGR.

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<b>GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</b>				
<b>TARGET 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five Mortality Rate.</b>				
4.1	Indicator 13: Under Five Mortality Rate	Indicator 13: Under Five Mortality Rate	<p>The <b>under-five mortality rate (U5MR)</b> is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age specific mortality rates.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> SRS based abridged Life table, Office of the RGI, Govt. of India</p> <p><u>Available:</u> State-wise with Male-Female and Rural-Urban break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Annually for four-year reference period</p>	National as well as State-wise Rural and Urban break-ups are provided in the MDGR.
4.2	Indicator 14: Infant Mortality Rate	Indicator 14: Infant Mortality Rate	<p>The <b>infant mortality rate (IMR)</b> is defined as the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> SRS /Census, Office of the RGI, Govt. of India</p> <p><u>Available:</u> State-wise with Male-Female and Rural-Urban break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Annually from SRS, Decennially from Census.</p>	National as well as State-wise Rural and Urban break-ups are provided in the MDGR.
4.3	Indicator 15: Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles.	Indicator 15: Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles.	<p>The <b>proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles</b> is the percentage of children of 12-23 months of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> NFHS, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India</p> <p><u>Available:</u> State-wise with Rural-Urban break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennially</p>	National as well as State-wise Rural and Urban break-ups are provided in the MDGR.

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

TARGET 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio

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5.1	Indicator 16: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Indicator 16: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	<p>The <b>maternal mortality ratio</b> is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> SRS based studies, Office of the RGI, Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually for two -year reference period</p>	National level figures only are provided in the MDGR.
5.2	Indicator 17: Proportion of Births Attended By Skilled Health Personnel	Indicator 17: Proportion of Births Attended By Skilled Health Personnel	<p>The <b>proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b> is the percentage of deliveries attended to by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> NFHS, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> State-wise with Rural-Urban break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennially</p>	National level figures only are provided in the MDGR.
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES				
TARGET 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS				
6.1	Indicator 18: HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years.	Indicator 18: HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years.	<p><b>HIV prevalence among 15-24 year-old pregnant women</b> is the percentage of pregnant women of ages 15-24 whose blood samples test positive for HIV.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> ASS,NACO, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually</p>	National level figures only are provided in the MDGR.

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6.2	Indicator 19: Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate.	Indicator 19: Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49	<p><b>Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence</b> rate is the number of women aged 15–49 years in marital union who are practicing contraception by using condoms as a proportion of overall contraceptive use among currently married women of the same age group who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, any form of contraception.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Administrative records/NFHS/NACO, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India</p> <p><u>Available:</u> State-wise with Rural-Urban break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennially</p>	National as well as State-wise break-ups are provided in the MDGR.
6.3	Indicator 19 A: Condom use at high risk sex	Indicator 19 A: Condom use rate among non-regular sex partners	<p><b>Condom use percentage at the high-risk age</b> is the percentage of young people of ages 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non regular sexual partner in the last 12 months.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> BSS,NACO; NFHS, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India</p> <p><u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennially</p>	National level figures only are provided in the MDGR. Data in respect of Condom use with non-regular sex partner during the last sex for males aged 15-24 yrs based on NFHS-III for 2005-06 at the national level as indicated in the report relate to condom use at last paid sex. However data based on NACO source relate to overall condom use with non-regular sex-partner.
6.4	Indicator 19B: Percentage of Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Indicator 19B: Percentage of Population aged 15-49 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	<p><b>Percentage of population aged 15–49 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</b> is the share of women and men aged 15–49 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthylooking person can transmit HIV.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> BSS,NACO, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India</p> <p><u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Quinquennially</p>	National level figures only are provided in the MDGR.



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6.5	Indicator 19C: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Left Out	Contraceptive use (%) among currently married woman aged 15-49 years by any method is available through NFHS and shown in the database table of MDGR.	Data not readily available for the entire reference population
6.6	Indicator 20: Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	Left Out		Data not readily available
<b>TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</b>				
6.7	Indicator 21: Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria	Indicator 21: Incidence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria	<b>Incidence of malaria</b> is the annual number of malaria positive cases of per 1000 people. <b>Death rates associated with malaria</b> refer to the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people. <u>Source:</u> MoH&FW, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually	National level figures only are provided in the MDGR.
6.8	Indicator 22: Proportion of Population in Malaria risk Areas using Effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment Measures.	Indicator 22: Proportion of Population in Malaria risk Areas using Effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment Measures.	<b>The Indicator</b> in the Indian context is Percentage of Population in high-risk areas covered by Indoor Residual Spray. <u>Source:</u> MoH&FW, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually	Concept of the MDG indicator: <i>Malaria prevention</i> is measured as the percentage of children aged 0–59 months sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets. <i>Malaria treatment</i> among children is measured as the proportion of children aged 0–59 months who were ill with fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received appropriate antimalarial drugs. Data for this indicator not available.  National level figures only are provided in the MDGR for multiple time periods.

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6.9	Indicator 23: Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis	Indicator 23: Incidence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis	<p><b>Tuberculosis Incidence</b> is the number of <i>new smear positive</i> cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 people. <b>Death rate associated with tuberculosis refers</b> to the number of deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people. <b>A tuberculosis case</b> is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> RNTCP, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually</p>	The case fatality rate based on RNTPC has been consistently below 5% of earlier NTCP estimates and hence is not reliable. Community based survey results for 2005-06 are awaited. Similar surveys will be repeated at 4-5 years interval by the TRC, Chennai. National level figures based on WHO report only are provided in the MDGR for the time being.
6.10	Indicator 24: Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected and Cured under DOTS	Indicator 24: Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected and Cured under DOTS	<p>The tuberculosis detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy DOTS. In India the proportion of New Smear Positive (NSP) Cases out of total number of cases registered under DOTS is worked out. Treatment success rate is the percentage of successfully treated cases out of NSP cases</p> <p><u>Source:</u> RNTCP, MoH&amp;FW, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually</p>	Data relate to registered cases only under DOTS, National level figures only are provided in the MDGR for multiple time periods.

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

TARGET 9: Integrate the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies and Programmes and Reverse the loss of Environmental Resources

S.No.	MDG Indicators	Indicators adopted/ adapted by India	Definitions, data-availability levels, periodicity and sources	Rationale & other Remarks
7.1	Indicator 25: Proportion of Land Area covered by Forest	Indicator 25: Proportion of Land Area covered by Forest	<p>The <b>Proportion of land area covered by forest</b> is the forest areas as a share of total land area, where land area is the total surface area of the country less the area covered by inland waters, such as major rivers and lakes. As defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2000, forest includes both natural forests and forest plantations. It refers to land with an existing or expected tree canopy of more than 10 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 hectare where the trees should be able to reach a minimum height of five metres. Forests are identified by both the presence of trees and the absence of other land uses. Land from which forest has been cleared but that will be reforested in the foreseeable future is included. Excluded are stands of trees established primarily for agricultural production, such as fruit tree plantations.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Forest Survey, MoE&amp;F , Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> Annually</p>	Based on Land Records, the forest cover reported under Land Use Statistics (LUS) is at marginal variance with Forest Survey estimates. Forest Survey data for 2003 and 2005 with National and State-wise break up presented in MDGR .
7.2	Indicator 26: Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area	Indicator 26: Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area	<p>The <b>ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity</b> to surface area is defined as nationally protected area as a percentage of total surface area of a country. The generally accepted IUCN–World Conservation Union definition of a protected area is an area of land or sea dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal or other effective means.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> State of Forest Report, FSI, MoE&amp;F , Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> every Two year</p>	MDGR has not reported data on this indicator except for national aggregate with percentage, as latest data are not available.

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7.3	Indicator 27: Energy use (Kg Oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)	Indicator 27: Energy use (Kg Oil equivalent) per unit of GDP	<p><b>Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per \$1 gross domestic product (PPP)</b> is commercial energy use measured in units of oil equivalent per \$1 of gross domestic product converted from national currencies using purchasing power parity conversion factors. In the Indian context, commercial energy use in kg oil equivalent per unit of GDP has been reported which includes consumption figures for coal and lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas (including feed stock) and electricity (hydro and nuclear) [primary energy only]. As consumption data of coal and lignite are not collected and compiled by any single agency, off take of indigenous Coal &amp; Lignite and net import are taken as consumption with the assumption that stock changes both at producers' and consumers' and remain same. Again grade wise distribution or dispatches data is available and not that of the off-take. Therefore, average GCV in kilocal per kg for dispatch is taken as the average GCV of colliery consumption. Till now GCV concept has not been adopted for Indian coal and lignite like in other coal producing countries of the world.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> MoP, Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> Annual</p>	<p>A committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Power, Non-conventional Energy sources, Coal, Petroleum and Statistics as well as TERI and NCEAR has been set up to identify the indicators relevant to India which can be computed and reported.</p> <p>Tables showing national aggregates at multiple time periods presented in MDGR</p>

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7.4	Indicator 28: Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita and Consumption of Ozone-depleting Chlorofluoro Carbons (ODP Tons)	Indicator 28: Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita and Consumption of Ozone depleting Chlorofluoro Carbons (ODP Tons)	<p><b>Carbon dioxide emissions per capita</b> are the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by a country as a consequence of human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country. In the global carbon dioxide emission estimates of the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center of Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the United States, the calculated country emissions of carbon dioxide include emissions from consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels; cement production; and gas flaring. National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines, is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests). Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in ODP (ozone-depleting potential) tons is the sum of the consumption of the weighted tons of the individual substances in the group—metric tons of the individual substance (defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) multiplied by its ozone-depleting potential. An ozone-depleting substance is any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroys the stratospheric ozone layer. The stratospheric ozone layer absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>, MoE&amp;F, Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> Annual</p>	<p>Tables showing national aggregates at multiple time periods presented in respect of Carbon dioxide emissions per capita in MDGR.</p> <p>Per capita consumption of ODS is reported only in indicative manner on account of non-reporting by MoE&amp;F.</p>

S.No.	MDG Indicators	Indicators adopted/ adapted by India	Definitions, data-availability levels, periodicity and sources	Rationale & other Remarks
7.5	Indicator 29: Proportion of the Population Using Solid Fuels	Indicator 29: Proportion of the Households Using Solid Fuels	<p><b>Proportion of population using solid fuels</b> is the proportion of the population that relies on biomass (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) and coal as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking and heating. In the Indian context, per thousand distributions of households reporting use of solid fuels for cooking has been reported and used. In household consumer expenditure surveys of NSSO, information in respect of primary source for cooking during the last 30 days is collected at the household level.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>, NSS, MoS&amp;PI, Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> Annual/Quinquennial</p>	Annual time series estimates, though available, they relate to households and not population, and reported with Statewise break up in MDGR.
<p><b>TARGET 10:</b> Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation</p>				
7.5	Indicator 30: Proportion of Population with Sustainable Access to an Improved Water Source, Urban and Rural	Indicator 30: Proportion of Population with Access to an Improved Water Source, Urban and Rural	<p>The <b>proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</b>, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>, Reports of MoRD, MoH&amp;UPA and Census data of O/O RGI, Govt. of India  <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up  <u>Periodicity:</u> Annual/Decennial</p>	Tables / charts showing national aggregates with Rural-Urban at multiple time periods presented in MDGR

S.No.	MDG Indicators	Indicators adopted/ adapted by India	Definitions, data-availability levels, periodicity and sources	Rationale & other Remarks
7.7	Indicator 31: Proportion of population with Access to Improved Sanitation, Urban and Rural	Indicator 31: Proportion of population with Access to Improved Sanitation, Urban and Rural	<p><b>Proportion of the urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation</b> refers to the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public, according to the World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>, Reports of MoRD, MoH&amp;UPA and Census data of O/O RGI, Govt. of India</p> <p><u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> Annual/Decennial</p>	Annual time series estimates, though available, they relate to house holds and not population, and reported with Statewise break up in MDGR.
<p><b>TARGET 11:</b> By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>				
7.8	Indicator 32: Proportion of households with access to secure tenure.	Left out	The proportion of households with access to secure tenure is 1 minus the percentage of the urban population that lives in slums. However slum population as percentage of urban population as per census data is provided in the data base table	Data not available for the prescribed indicator, hence a proxy indicator is used.
<p><b>GOAL 8:</b> DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT</p>				
<p><b>TARGET 12:</b> Develop Further an Open, Rule-based, Predictable, Non-discriminatory Trading and Financial System</p>				
<p><b>TARGET 13:</b> Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries</p>				
<p><b>TARGET 14:</b> Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and Small Island Developing States</p>				
<p><b>TARGET 15:</b> Deal comprehensively with the Debt Problems of Developing Countries through National and International Measures in order to make Debt Sustainable in the Long Run</p>				
<p><b>TARGET 16:</b> In Co-operation with Developing Countries, Develop and Implement Strategies for Decent and Productive Work for Youth.</p>				

S.No.	MDG Indicators	Indicators adopted/ adapted by India	Definitions, data-availability levels, periodicity and sources	Rationale & other Remarks
8.1	Indicator 45: Unemployment Rate of Young People Aged 15-24 years, Each Sex and Total.	Left Out	Unemployment rate of young people aged 15–24 years is the number of unemployed people ages 15–24 divided by the labour force of the same age group. Unemployed people are all those who are not employed during a specified reference period but are available for work and have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self employment. In situations where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labour market is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labour absorption is temporarily inadequate or where the labour force is largely self-employed, a relaxed definition of unemployment can be applied, based on only the first two criteria (without work and currently available for work). The labour force consists of those who are employed plus those who are unemployed during the relevant reference period. It is the economically active portion of the population. Employment refers to being engaged in an economic activity during a specified reference period or being temporarily absent from such an activity, while economic activity refers to the production of goods and services for pay or profit or for use by own household.	Data not generated. The data on this indicator can be provided by the NSSO after re-tabulation at National level with reliability. However, at Sub-National Level data may not be that reliable.
<b>TARGET 17: In Co-operation with Pharmaceutical Companies, Provide Access to Affordable Essential Drugs in Developing Countries.</b>				
8.2	Indicator 46: Proportion of population with Access to Affordable Essential Drugs on a Sustainable Basis.	Left Out	The proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis is the percentage of the population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. Access is defined as having drugs continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or drug outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population. Essential drugs are drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population. The World Health Organization has developed the Model List of Essential Drugs, which is regularly updated through widespread consultations with member States and other partners. Progress in access to essential medicines is thus the result of combined effort by governments, strategic partners such as United Nations agencies, public-private partnerships, non-governmental organizations and professional associations (WHO Expert Committee on Essential Drugs, November 1999).	Data not generated



S.No.	MDG Indicators	Indicators adopted/ adapted by India	Definitions, data-availability levels, periodicity and sources	Rationale & other Remarks
<b>TARGET 18:</b> In Co-operation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially Information and Communication				
8.3	Indicator 47: Telephone Lines and Cellular Subscribers per 100 Population	Indicator 47: Telephone Lines and Cellular Subscribers per 100 Population	Telephone lines refer to the number of telephone lines connecting subscribers' terminal equipment to the public switched network and that have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. Cellular subscribers refer to users of cellular telephones who subscribe to an automatic public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. However, sub-national distribution of cellular phones is not available at present. <u>Source:</u> , MoC and MoIT, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Annual	Tables / charts showing national aggregates with State/Region-wise break up at multiple time periods presented in MDGR
8.4	Indicator 48A: Personal Computers in Use per 100 Population	Indicator 48A: Personal Computers in Use per 100 Population	Personal computers (PCs) are computers designed to be operated by a single user at a time.	Tables / charts showing national aggregates at multiple time periods presented in MDGR
8.5	Indicator 48B: Internet Users per 100 Population	Indicator 48B: Internet subscribers per 100 Population	The Internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, get information from other computers in the network. In India data for a modified indicator 'Internet subscriber per 100 Population' is available. <u>Source:</u> , MoC and MoIT, Govt. of India <u>Available:</u> National with State-wise break up <u>Periodicity:</u> Annual	Tables / charts showing national aggregates at multiple time periods presented in MDGR