

Monitoring SDG Gender Indicators

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India : Few Facts

- India is a Union of States
 - 29 States
 - 7 UTs
- Federal Structure of governance with subject allocation
 - Union List
 - State List
 - Concurrent List
- Statistics is in Concurrent List

Statistical Setup

- NSO consist of
 - Central Statistics Office (CSO)
 - National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)
- NSO guides Ministries / States on Statistical matters.
- Ministries maintains data in their domains.
- Directorate of Economics and Statistics(DES) maintain Statistics at State Level.
- System is decentralised both horizontally and vertically.

Important Gender Statistics

Life Expectancy at Birth <i>2011-15</i>	70 <i>(F)</i> 66.9 <i>(M)</i>	Labour Force Participation Rate <i>2015-16</i>	23.7 <i>(F)</i> 75.0 <i>(M)</i>
Literacy <i>2011</i>	64.63 <i>(F)</i> 80.88 <i>(M)</i>	Worker Population Ratio <i>2015-16</i>	21.7 <i>(F)</i> 72.1 <i>(M)</i>
IMR <i>2015</i>	39 <i>(F)</i> 35 <i>(M)</i>	Sex Ratio <i>2011</i>	943
MMR <i>2011-13</i>	167	Child Sex Ratio <i>2011</i>	918

Constitutional Provisions

- The Indian Constitution supports Gender equality and equity.
- Fundamental Rights provides for
 - Equality before the law
 - Equal protection of law
 - Prohibits discrimination against any citizen
 - Guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment
 - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women

Constitutional Provisions (Contd...)


The constitution also provides for special safeguard to women

- Against Discrimination
- Social Protection for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity benefits
- Renouncing practices derogatory to the dignity of women
- Equal voting rights
- Greater participation in governance by reserving one third seats at Local Government.

Some Other Legal Provisions

- **Hindu Succession Act –**
 - Female have equal right in the matter of succession and inheritance
- **Maternity Benefit (Amend) Act**
 - Paid Maternity Leave;
 - Maternity leave for adoptive and commissioning mothers;
 - Work from Home option;
 - Crèche facility
- **The Equal Remuneration Act**
- **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act**

Government Development Priority

- Govt of India believes in “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas”
 **No One Left Behind**
- ***Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP)***
- ***Janani Suraksha Yojana*** - improving Maternal Health
- ***Sabla-Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls*** -to improve health status
- ***National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)*** to address issues related to empowerment of women
- ***PM Ujjwala scheme*** clean cooking fuel to poor families

India's Position on SDG Indicators

- The indicator adopted for monitoring the SDGs should meet the criterion of **fitment for purpose**
- Statisticians are duty bound to ensure that the measurement of progress of goals and targets under SDGs is undertaken as per the **statistically robust** methodology and which can withstand statistical scrutiny now or in future.

India's Stand At HLPF 2017

India at the High Level political Forum in July 2017 had clearly stated that one should rely on measurable outcome indicators and not **perception based** indicator that often get derived from surveys.

SDGs Monitoring

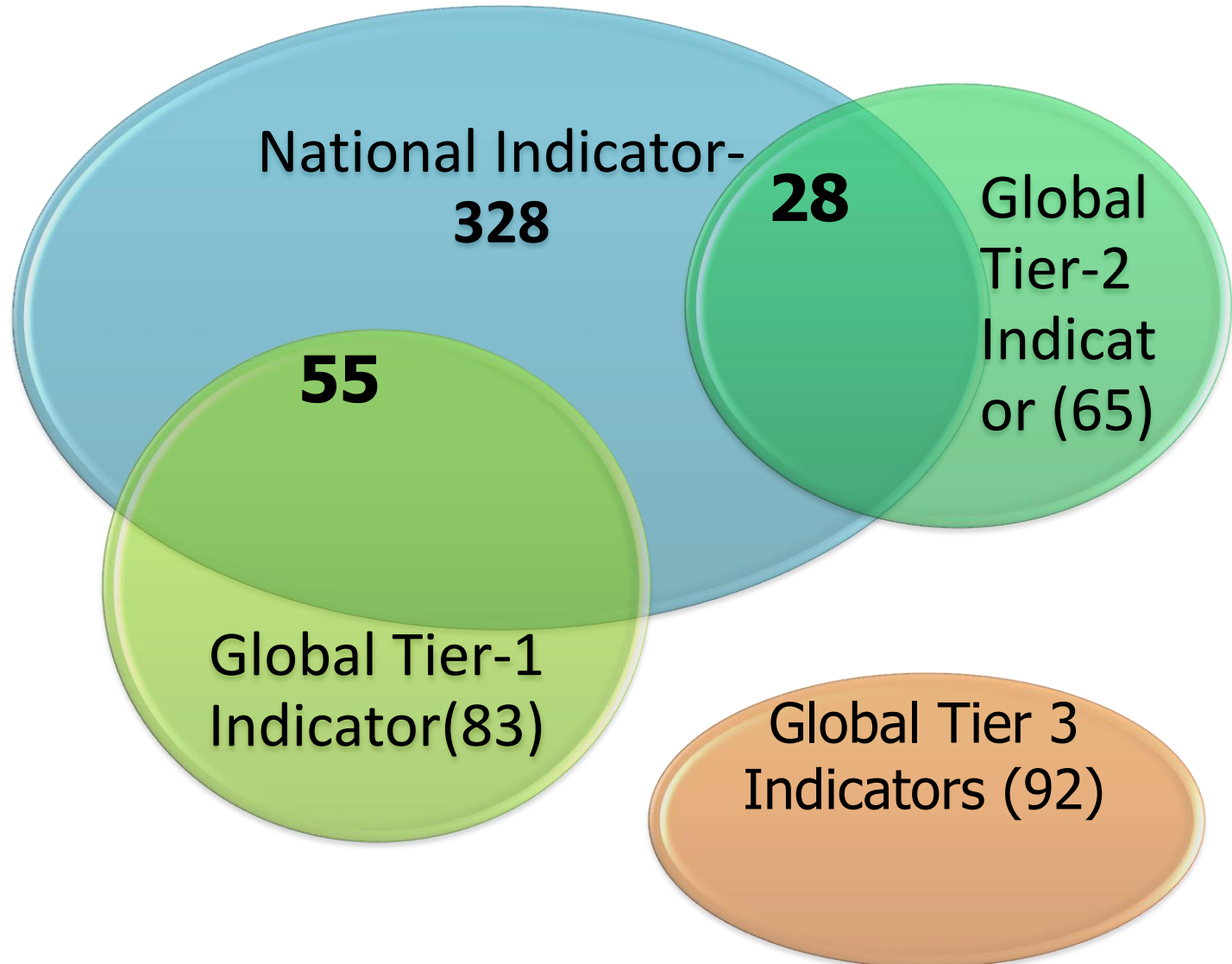
- The National Indicator Framework consisting of 328 indicators is near finalisation
- Developed in consultation with all Stake Holders.
- Includes 111 Gender indicators

Gender Focus on National Indicator Framework

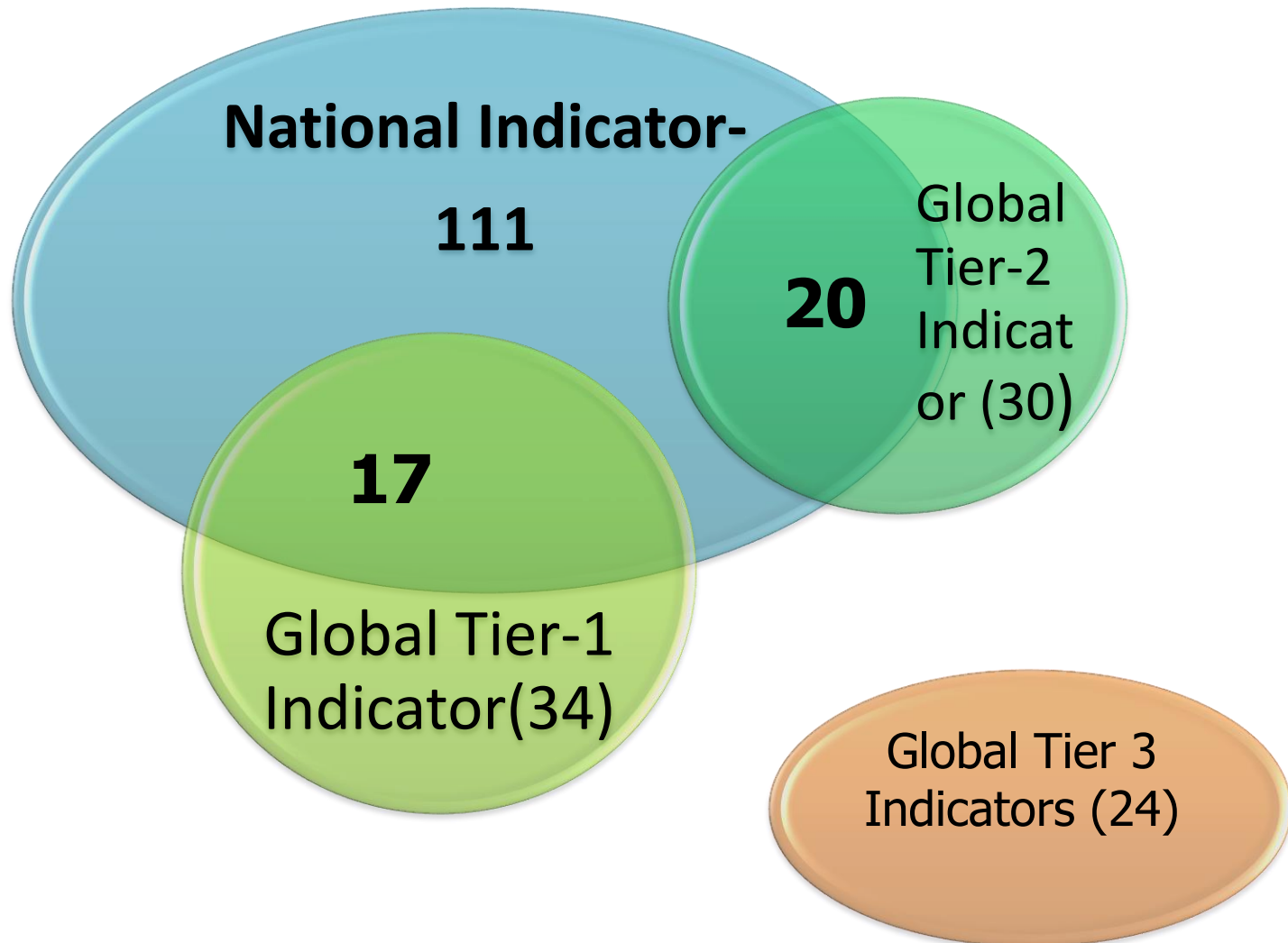
A National Workshop was organised in August 2017 on Goal 5 and other Gender indicators

- To explore the feasibility of producing all possible gender disaggregated data at all levels.
- To sensitize the data producers at the national and sub national levels for gender disaggregated administrative data and MIS
- To share best practices on gender data generation among the sub national entities for replication.
- To identify data gaps.

National Indicators vis-à-vis Global Indicators



National Gender Indicators vis-à-vis Global Gender Indicators



Gender Data Generation for SDGs

- Areas identified where gender disaggregated estimates would also be possible through surveys
- Periodic Labour Force Survey to capture detailed data on female labour force participation on quarterly basis
- The Time Use Survey (every 3 years)
 - generate data on economic activities;
 - provide data on indicators to measure progress on SDG target 5.4 (unpaid care and domestic work)

Contd...

Gender Data Generation for SDGs

- Crime Victimization Survey : Technical feasibility being examined in the cultural context.
- NFHS to be conducted every 3 years.
- Economic census to be conducted every 3 years will provide data on female entrepreneurs.
- Survey on Farmers Conditions every 3 years will provide data on asset ownership by gender.

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

- Out of 52 indicators, India produces data on 44 indicators
- Efforts are on to produce data on 5 more indicators
 - Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work / Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined
 - Average hourly earnings of female and male employee
 - Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education
 - Proportion of women in managerial positions
- Data on 3 indicators is not likely to be generated
 - Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household
 - Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care
 - Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (not relevant

Indicator 5.1.1

- India supports indicator 5.1.1
- India has a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- Legal provisions exist to safeguard women & girls against all discrimination and crime against them

Indicator 5.5.1 (b)

- Data on proportion of seats held by women in the National Parliament and the local governments is available.
- The 73rd and 74th amendments of constitution provides for 1/3rd reservation for women in local level government and Municipal Corporations
- Representation of women is not very high in the Parliament (only 12%), but at the local government level, 46% seats held by females.

Indicator 5.6.1

- Proportion of women 15–49 yrs who make own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.
- **National Family Health Survey (NFHS)** provides data on indicators such as -
 - Women’s knowledge about contraceptive methods
 - Attitude towards refusal of sexual intercourse with husband
 - Percentage currently married women who make decision about major decisions
 - Percentage women who have experienced different forms of violence by residence, age, marital status
 - Percentage ever-married women who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries

Indicator 5.a.1

- Data for *Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership over agricultural land, is available by sex and share of women among owners of agricultural land* is available - **Agriculture Census**
- NSS also conducts **Situation Assessment Survey on Farmers Conditions** where data of land ownership by gender would be collected.

Target 5.2

- Target 5.2 : eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Some data for its indicators are available through **NFHS survey**.
- **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** provides data on Crime against Women : Rape, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, Insult to the modesty of women, Cruelty by husband or relatives etc.
- Technical feasibility / examination of **Crime Victimization Survey** is under way.

Indicator 5.c.1

India makes allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment through **Gender Budgeting** since 2005-06.

- To ensure policy commitments and financial outlays are made on a gender perspective
- Gender Budgeting introduced in
- Captures total quantum of resources earmarked for women in a financial year
- Allocations are periodically reviewed
- The main components are
 - Specifically targeted expenditure on women and girls;
 - Pro-women allocations;
 - Residual public expenditures having gender-differential impact

Word of Caution

- There is a need to cap the **overdrive** to generate **over-enthusiastic** indicators which are **biased** against developing countries.
- The **Global Slavery Index**, for instance, portrays a biased picture through the **forced marriage** and **forced labour** concepts and surveys.

THANKS