

SAARC Development Goals



India Country Report
2015

Statistical Appraisal



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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
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Foreword

India makes up over 70% of the area and population among the eight SAARC nations. Indian development planning, formulation of programmes and policies are not only important for India but also for the entire SAARC countries. Government of India is making efforts to bring all the neighbouring countries on the board for upliftment of marginalized and poor sections of the society in to the main stream. The government has been implementing many programmes for social and financial inclusion of the deprived classes which may also be considered by the neighbouring countries as well. Jan- Dhan Yojna is one such programme for financial inclusion of the masses for their all round empowerment.

The present report gives the statistical appraisal of the achievements made on the SAARC Development Goals through some mutually agreed indicators. I hope this report will be useful in assessing India's progress on the attainment of SAARC Development Goals in the national and collectively in the SAARC context.

September 2015
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Preface

The SAARC Development Goals consisting of 22 goals & 67 indicators representing the status of social development in the country.

The present report gives the statistical appraisal of the achievements made on the SAARC Development Goals in India. In addition to the mutually agreed 67 indicators, some additional indicators have also been included under different goals. Goal-wise complete list of indicators used in this report has been given under 'India's SDGs Framework: Goals and Indicators'.

I wish to place on record my gratitude to all government agencies which provided the necessary updated data for the publication. Without their cooperation, timely preparation of the Report would not have been possible. I would like to thank Smt. Sudha Midha, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division, Central Statistics Office and the team Smt. Richa Shanker, Director and Shri Mool Chand Bhaskar, DD led by Shri Hiranya Borah, Deputy Director General for their valuable efforts to prepare this Report.

1st September 2015
New Delhi

Ashish Kumar
Director General

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Highlights

- The incidence of poverty has been declining from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 21.9% in 2011-12.
- The proportion of underweight children under three years of age decreased to 40 percent in NFHS-3. Stunting decreased by a larger margin, from 51 percent to 45 percent. Wasting increased from 20 percent to 23 percent.
- Average dietary energy intake per person per day was 2233 Kcal for rural India and 2206 Kcal for urban India. About 59.5% of the all-India rural population had energy intake in the range 80-120% of 2700 Kcal/consumer unit/day (a level used in NSS tabulation for comparisons), equivalent to 2160-3240 Kcal/consumer unit/day.
- The incidence of poverty declined from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 and further to 21.9% in 2011-12. The percentage of persons below the Poverty Line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole.
- the economically active population (15-59 years) has increased from 53.4 to 56.3 per cent during 1971 to 1981 and from 57.7 to 63.3 per cent during 1991 to 2013
- The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) launched in August 2014 and the RuPay Card, which is a payment solution, are important new measures for financial inclusion. There are about 125.5 million Jan Dhan bank accounts.

- General Government (Central and State Governments) expenditure on social services as a proportion of GDP has been 6.7 per cent in 2014-15.
- As per the 68th NSS round, about 55 per cent of the rural males, 25 per cent of the rural females, 56 per cent of the urban males and 16 per cent of the urban females were in the labour force in *usual status (ps+ss)*.
- The unemployment rate is estimated to be 4.9 per cent at All India level under the UPS approach as per the 4th Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey 2013-14.
- There had been rise in the length of road as well as in registered motor vehicles in the recent years.
- The Telecom Sector witnessed substantial growth in the number of subscribers during the year 2013-14. At the end of the financial year, the subscriber base was 933.00 million, out of which 904.51 million were wireless subscribers.
- As on 31st March, 2015, works in 1,09,524 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 3,14,958 partially electrified villages have been completed and 218.33 lakh free electricity connections have been released to BPL households.
- As per Census 2011, the total number of female workers in India is 149.8 million and female workers in rural and urban areas are 121.8 and 28.0 million respectively.
- As per Fourth Annual Employment Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau in 2013-2014, Female Labour Force Participation Rate is 25.8%.
- The mean age at marriage for women was 19.5 years in 1992 which marginally increased to 19.9 years in 2001 and to 21.3 years in 2013.
- According to SRS, the sex ratio at birth (number of female per 1000 male) for the country for the period 2010-12 (3-year average) has been estimated at 908.

- As on 1st March, 2015, there were 61,300 cases pending in the Supreme Court of India.
- The national MMR level has come down from 327 per 100,000 live births in 1999-2001 to 167 per 100,000 live births in 2011-13.
- The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel has increased from 33% in 1992-93 to 74.4% in 2013.
- Life expectancy in India shows a continuous increasing trend. From 60.3 years in 1991-95, it has gone up to 66.1 years in 2006-10.
- The under-five mortality rate has been lowered to 49 per 1000 live births.
- The Infant Mortality Rate has been reduced to 40 per 1000 live births (42 for girl child and 39 for male child).
- The overall proportion of households having access to improved water sources increased to 95.3 in urban and 88.5% in rural as per NSS 69th round.
- The access to latrine for rural households increased to 30.7% to 81.4% in 2011 and 89.6 in 2012.
- The adult (15- 49 years) HIV prevalence at national level continued its steady decline from the estimated level of 0.41% in 2001 to 0.27% in 2011.
- The prevalence of TB in the country has to 211 per lakh population in 2013.
- During 2014, the malaria incidence was around 11.0 lakhs cases, 7.22 lakhs Pf cases and 561 deaths.
- More than 90% of rural as well as urban households reported having a school with primary classes within 1 km.
- Only 66.5% of rural households, compared to 82.9% of urban households, had a school within a km providing Upper Primary level classes.
- For secondary level classes, the proportion was only 36.7% for rural compared to 72.7% for urban households.

- As per DISE 2013-14, the national NER is 88.08 at primary level.
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level was 95.7 in 2000-01, to 116.0 in 2010-11 and then to 99.3 in 2013-14, as gap between net enrolment and gross enrolment reduces. For the middle/upper primary level, the GER was 58.6 in 2000-01, gradually increased to 85.5 in 2010-11 and is 87.4 in 2013-14.
- The gender parity index in primary education has gone up from 0.76 in 1990-91 to 1.01 in 2010-11 and 1.03 in 2013-14 and in secondary education the increase is from 0.60 in 1990-91 to 0.87 in 2010-11 and 1.00 in 2013-14.
- The adult (age 15 & above) literacy rate in India was 48.2% in 1991 which increased to 61.0% in 2001 and further to 71% in 2014.
- The percentage of schools (all schools) having girls' toilet was 37.42% in 2005-06 which gradually increased to 91.62% in 2013-14.
- In 2013, total forest cover of the country had been 697,898 km² which is 21.23% of the geographical area of the country.
- More than 40,000 hazardous waste industries generate about 7-8 million tonnes per year.

Statistics at a glance for Important Indicators

S. no.	Indicator	Latest Availability period	Data
1.	proportion of children under five years of age who are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • underweight • Stunted • Wasted 	2005-06	40% 45% 23%
2.	Average dietary energy intake per person per day	2011-12	2233 Kcal - rural 2206 Kcal - urban
3.	The proportion of households with calorie intake below the level of 2700 Kcal per consumer unit per day	2011-12	62% rural 63% urban
4.	Incidence of poverty	2011-12	21.9%
5.	Percentage of persons below the Poverty Line	2011-12	25.7% - rural 13.7% -urban 21.9% overall
6.	Economically active population (15-59 years)	2013	63.3 %
7.	Number of Jan-Dhan bank accounts	March 2015	125.5 million.
8.	Government expenditure on social services as a proportion of GDP	2014-15	6.7 %
9.	Telecom subscribers	2013-14	933.00 million
10.	Wireless subscribers	2013-14	904.51 million

11.	Free electricity connections released to BPL households.	March 2015	218.33 lakh
12.	Participation in labour force in usual status (ps+ss).	2011-12	55% rural males, 25% rural females 56% urban males 16% urban females
13.	unemployment rate UPS approach	2013-14	4.9 %
14.	Female Labour Force Participation Rate	2013-2014	25.8%.
15.	Life expectancy	2006-10	66.1 years
16.	Infant Mortality Rate	2013	40 per 1000 live births 42 for girl child 39 for male child
17.	Under-five mortality rate	2013	49 per 1000 live births
18.	Sex ratio at birth	2010-12	908
19.	Maternal Mortality Rate	2011-13	167 per 100,000 live births
20.	Mean age at marriage for women	2013	21.3 years
21.	Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel	2013	74.4%
22.	Proportion of households having access to improved water sources	2012	95.3 in urban and 88.5% in rural
23.	Proportion of households having access to improved source of latrine	2012	38.8% rural and 89.6% urban households
24.	Adult (15- 49 years) HIV prevalence	2011	to 0.27%
25.	Prevalence of TB	2013	211 per lakh population
26.	Malaria incidence	2014	11.0 lakhs cases 7.22 lakhs Pf cases and 561 deaths

27.	% Households having school with primary classes within 1 km	2014	More than 90%
28.	% Households having school within a km providing Upper Primary level classes.	2014	66.5% of rural 82.9% of urban
29.	% Households having school within a km providing secondary level classes.	2014	36.7% - rural 72.7% - urban.
30.	NER at primary level	2013-14	88.08
31.	Gross enrolment ratio (GER)	2013-14	99.3 primary level 87.4 middle/upper primary level
32.	Gender parity index	2013-14	1.03 in primary 1.00 in secondary
33.	Adult (age 15 & above) literacy rate	2014	71%
34.	Percentage of schools (all schools) having girls' toilet	2013-14	91.62%
35.	Cases pending in the Supreme Court of India	2015	61,300
36.	Total forest cover	2013	697,898 km ² 21.23% of the geographical area.
37.	Total Protected Areas	2015	160456.16 km ²
38.	Number of Sewage Treatment Plants	2014	816 having capacity 23277MLD
39.	Hazardous waste generated per year	2014	about 7-8 million tonnes

Introduction

SAARC Development Goals

(Adaptation from “An Engagement with Hope”, ISACPA 2004)

At the Twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad, Pakistan (4-6 January 2004), the Heads of States in their declaration directed the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation (ISACPA) to submit to the Thirteenth SAARC Summit “a comprehensive and realistic blue-print setting out SAARC Development Goals for the next five years in the areas of poverty alleviation, education, health, and environment giving due regard, among others, to suggestions made in the ISACPA Report”.

In addition to this SAARC mandate, two other sources of inspiration have guided preparation of the SAARC Development Goals (SDGs): first, the regional imperative for galvanizing a popular imagination which allows zero tolerance for a continuation of the inhumanity of poverty, and secondly, the international imperative of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. In order to prepare the goals for the mandated areas of poverty alleviation (livelihood), education, health and environment, ISACPA took into consideration three key factors: the specificities of South Asia, linkages with the international goals as set out in the MDGs, and finally, the importance of focusing on process goals as much as on outcome goals (for example, increasing the presence of skilled birth attendants to influence the outcome goal of maternal health).

Taking the above factors into account, the ISACPA Report recommended 22 priority goals to constitute the SAARC Development Goals for the period 2007-2012 in the mandated areas of livelihood, health, education and environment. Of these, 8 Goals pertain to livelihood, 4 to health, 4 to education and 6 to environment (Annex).

While the SAARC Development Goals express the regional will for a comprehensive and strategic response to the problem of poverty and social development, the formulation of specific targets and indicators for these goals were left to be carried out at the individual country level.

SAARC Development Goals Framework : Goals & Indicators

Livelihood	
Goal 1	Eradication of Hunger Poverty
Indicator 1	Malnutrition in children under five years
Indicator 2	Malnutrition for overall population (in average intake)
Goal 2	Halve proportion of people in poverty by 2012
Indicator 3	Percentage of people living on less than 1\$ per day (PPP terms)
Indicator 4	Head count poverty ratio based on nationally determined poverty line(s)
Goal 3	Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor
Indicator 5	Percentage of the poor covered by various food support programmes
Indicator 6	Micro-nutrient supplements e.g. % of people having access to Vitamin A, iodized salt, etc.
Goal 4	Ensure a robust pro-poor growth process
Indicator 7	Budgetary/ fiscal expenditure for pro-poor growth sectors as % of GDP, and as % of total government expenditures
Indicator 8	% of poor covered by micro-credit and similar programmes
Indicator 9	Reduction of income/consumption inequality (Gini Coefficient)
Indicator 10	Rate of growth of employment (disaggregated)
Indicator 11	Assets ownership by poor (quantifiable indicators to be developed)
Additional indicators	Rate of increase of income/consumption of bottom 20% of the population compared to top 20% of the population

Goal 5	Strengthen connectivity of poorer regions and of poor as social group
Indicator 12	Transport connectivity for the poor in rural areas (e.g., length of rural roads, availability of boats per 1000 population, average time/distance to reach nearest road/major population centre)
Indicator 13	Communications connectivity : % of people using telephone/cell Phone
Indicator 14	% of rural population having access to electricity
Indicator 15	Representation of the excluded groups (dalits/tribals/indigenous groups) in local government
Indicator 16	Mass media connectivity : percentage of people using TV and radio
Goal 6	Reduce social and institutional vulnerability of the poor, women and children
Indicator 17	% of children who are working
Indicator 18	Share of women in employment (wage/self/organized/unorganized)
Indicator 19	Coverage or amount of public expenditure as % of GDP on Social Protection for the Vulnerable Groups
Indicator 20	Early marriage (average age at marriage, % of girls married before legal age)
Indicator 21	Birth registration (% of children registered)
Indicator 22	Sex ratio at birth
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable justice
Indicator 23	Average time required in disposal of legal disputes
Indicator 24	Access to alternate disputes resolution
Indicator 25	Access to free legal aid for the poor (marginalized group)

Goal 8	Ensure effective participation of poor and of women in anti-poverty policies and programmes
Indicator 26	Percentage of women in local governments/parliament/ civil services, etc.
Indicator 27	Gender Budgeting : Budgetary expenditures for women/ poor as % of total budgetary amount
Health	
Goal 9	Maternal health
Indicator 28	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
Indicator 29	Percentage of births covered by the skilled birth attendants
Indicator 30	Life expectancy of women as a ratio of life expectancy of men
Indicator 31	Age specific fertility rate of 15 to 24 years girls
Goal 10	Child health
Indicator 32	Immunisation coverage (measles can be a proxy)
Indicator 33	Under 5 mortality rate (CMR)
Indicator 34	IMR
Indicator 35	Neo-natal mortality rate
Goal 11	Affordable health care
Indicator 36	Out of pocket expenditure on health as % of total household expenditure
Indicator 37	Total government expenditure on health as a % of GDP
Indicator 38	% of budget allocated to primary health care vis-à-vis total health budget
Indicator 39	Number of doctors per 1000 population
Goal 12	Improved hygiene and public health
Indicator 40	% of population with access to safe drinking water
Indicator 41	% of population having access to sanitation
Indicator 42	Policies on health education (number of programmes, preventing and health promoting, on communicable diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria)

Indicator 43	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria
Education	
Goal 13	Access to primary/community schools for all children, boys and girls
Indicator 44	% of children having access to primary schools by distance
Indicator 45	Gross Enrolment Rate/Net Enrolment Rate
Indicator 46	Public expenditure on education in terms of GDP
Indicator 47	Gender parity at primary and secondary level
Goal 14	Completion of primary education cycle
Indicator 48	Survival rates (along with drop-out)
Goal 15	Universal functional literacy
Indicator 49	Adult literacy rate
Goal 16	Quality education at primary, secondary and vocational levels
Indicator 50	Percentage of trained teachers
Indicator 51	Students teacher ratio
Indicator 52	Percentage of schools with toilets for girls
Environment	
Goal 17	Acceptable level of forest cover
Indicator 53	Percentage of forest cover
Indicator 54	Percentage or extent of community/social forest
Goal 18	Acceptable level of water and soil quality
Indicator 55	Chemical fertilizers/ pesticides consumption per ha of arable land
Indicator 56	Percentage of contaminated wells/water sources
Goal 19	Acceptable level of air quality
Indicator 57	Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)
Indicator 58	Particulate matter (PM 2.5/10) in the major metropolitan centres
Indicator 59	Percentage of firewood in total energy mix
Goal 20	Conservation of bio-diversity
Indicator 60	% and number of protected areas out of the total

	<i>land area (with management plan)</i>
<i>Indicator 61</i>	<i>Number of protected species</i>
Goal 21	Wetland conservation
<i>Indicator 62</i>	<i>Number and % of protected wetland/Ramsar sites</i>
Goal 22	Ban on dumping of hazardous waste, including radio-active waste
<i>Indicator 63</i>	<i>Solid waste generation per capita (kg p.a.)</i>
<i>Indicator 64</i>	<i>% of waste treated</i>
<i>Indicator 65</i>	<i>Regulatory framework for hazardous waste treatment</i>

Chapter 1 : Livelihood Goals

Goal 1

Eradication of Hunger Poverty

Goal 2

Halve proportion of people in poverty by 2012

Goal 3

Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor

Goal 4

Ensure a robust pro-poor growth process

Goal 5

Strengthen connectivity of poorer regions and of poor as social group

Goal 6

Reduce social and institutional vulnerability of the poor, women and children

Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable justice

Goal 8

Ensure effective participation of poor and of women in anti-poverty policies and programmes

Chapter 1 : Livelihood Goals

Goal 1 : Eradication of Hunger Poverty

Indicators

1. *Malnutrition in children under five years*
2. *Malnutrition for overall population (in average intake)*

In developing countries, children and adults are vulnerable to malnutrition because of low dietary intakes, infectious diseases, lack of appropriate care and inequitable distribution of food within the household.

Three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children are:

- Height for age (stunting)
- Weight for height (wasting)
- Weight for age (underweight)

The latest available data from the 3rd National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06), depicts that almost half of children under five years of age (48 percent) are stunted and 43 percent are underweight. Noticeable proportion of children (24 % with respect to height-for-age and 16 % according to weight-for-age) are severely undernourished (more than three standard deviations below the median of the reference population). Wasting is also quite a serious problem in India, affecting 20 percent of children under five years of age.

In NFHS-2 (1998-99), the nutritional status of children was measured only for the children under three years of age. The

proportion of underweight children under three years of age decreased from 43 percent in NFHS-2 to 40 percent in NFHS-3, and the proportion of severely underweight decreased from 18 percent to 16 percent. Stunting decreased by a larger margin, from 51 percent to 45 percent. Severe stunting also decreased, from 28 percent to 22 percent. However, the improvement in height-for-age combined with a somewhat slower improvement in weight-for-age actually produced an increase in wasting and severe wasting over time. The decrease in stunting over time was greater in rural areas than urban areas. The prevalence of underweight in children who were underweight decreased slightly more in urban areas than rural areas, but there was very little improvement in the percentage of children who were severely underweight in urban areas.

The national level official poverty lines for the base year (1973-74) were expressed as monthly per capita consumption expenditure of ₹49 in rural areas and ₹57 in urban areas, which corresponded to a basket of goods and services that satisfy the calorie norms of per capita daily requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas, which were considered minimum required dietary energy for healthy living. The cut-off lines have been updated for price rise for subsequent years. However, the new poverty lines thus calculated do not match the minimum dietary energy levels as expressed by the calorie norms. This is revealed from the National Sample Survey (NSS) data of the 61st round (2004-05) for calorie consumption for each expenditure class.

At the national official poverty lines (at 2004-05 prices) of ₹356 per capita per month for rural areas and ₹539 per capita per month for urban areas, the calorie intake works out to be about 1820 kcal for both rural and urban areas, which is much below 2100/2400 kcal norm for

healthy living or food security. In fact, it is also revealed from NSS results of the previous quinquennial rounds of consumption expenditure surveys that total calorie consumption of the bottommost quartile of per capita expenditure in rural India has consistently declined since 1987-88, from 1683 kcal in 1987-88 to 1624 kcal in 2004-05. The total of calorie intake of the top quartile of the rural population has similarly declined from 2863 kcal in 1987-88 to 2521 kcal in 2004-05. The proportion of population that has dietary energy consumption below 2100/2400 kcal in India tends to rise since 1987-88 with about 64% below the norm in 1987-88 increasing to 76% in 2004-05.

According to the National Sample Survey data of the 68th round (2011-12), Average dietary energy intake per person per day was 2233 Kcal for rural India and 2206 Kcal for urban India. About 59.5% of the all-India rural population had energy intake in the range 80-120% of 2700 Kcal/consumer unit/day (a level used in NSS tabulation for comparisons), equivalent to 2160-3240 Kcal/consumer unit/day.

Estimates of average calorie intake for India from six quinquennial surveys of consumer expenditure including the 68th round show a decline in average calorie intake between 1983 and 2011-12 show sharper decline in the urban sector at about 2060 Kcal in the urban in 2011-12. At the level of individual States, a rise in average calorie. The overall decline is substantially greater for rural than for urban India, and appears to have been sharper in the period since 1993-94 (50th round), especially in the urban sector. The proportion of households with calorie intake below the level of 2700 Kcal per consumer unit per day has grown more or less steadily since 1993-94: from under 52% in rural India to nearly 62%, and from 57% in urban India to about 63%.

Goal 2 : Halve Proportion of People in Poverty by 2012

Indicators

1. *Percentage of people living on less than 1\$ per day (PPP terms)*
2. *Head count poverty ratio based on nationally determined poverty line(s)*

The Poverty Headcount Ratio (PHR) 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 poverty ratio according to the Government of India definition is at variance with that according to international definition. India unlike most countries has different poverty lines at sub-national level in the sense that the poverty ratios are estimated for different States of the country separately for rural and urban areas. The all India poverty ratio is obtained as state-population weighted average poverty ratio, and the all India poverty line is the per capita per month expenditure that corresponds to the all India poverty ratio.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by experts in the field from time to time. In December 2005, Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December 2009 and computed poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2004-05. For comparison they also computed poverty lines and poverty ratios for 1993-94 with identical methodology.

The erstwhile Planning Commission periodically estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for each of the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The last survey on Consumer Expenditure was conducted in 2011-12 (NSS 68th round).

The NSSO tabulates expenditure of about 1.20 lakh households. Since these households have different number of members, the NSSO for purpose of comparison divides the household expenditure by the number of members to arrive at “*per capita expenditure per month*”. This is called Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) and is computed on the basis of three different concepts: Uniform Reference Period (URP), Mixed Reference Period (MRP), and Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP). As per Tendulkar Methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of MPCE based on Mixed Reference Period.

The incidence of poverty declined from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 and further to 21.9% in 2011-12. The percentage of persons below the Poverty Line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole. The respective ratios for the rural and urban areas were 41.8% and 25.7% and 37.2% for the country as a whole in 2004-05. It was 50.1% in rural areas, 31.8% in urban areas and 45.3% for the country as a whole in 1993-94. In 2011-12, India had 270 million persons below the Tendulkar Poverty Line as compared to 407 million in 2004-05, that is a reduction of 137 million persons over the seven year period.

Incidence of Poverty

	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (Million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3	328.6	74.5	403.7
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2	326.3	80.8	407.1
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.5	52.8	269.3
Annual average decline (%)	1993-94 : 2004-05	0.75	0.55	0.74		
	2004-05 : 2011-12	2.32	1.69	2.18		

Source : Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog).

During the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05, the average decline in the poverty ratio was 0.74 percentage points per year. It accelerated to 2.18 percentage points per year during the 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12. The rate of decline in the poverty ratio during the most recent 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12 was about three times of that experienced in the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05.

The share of the poorest 20% population in terms of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure in total consumption (i.e., consumption accounted for by the poorest one fifth of the population) in the rural areas declined from 9.6% in 1993-94 to 9.5% in 2004-05 and remained at the same level of 9.5% in 2009-10 (URP). This decline was sharper in the urban areas where the ratio declined from 8.0% in 1993-94 to 7.3% in 2004-05 and further to 7.0% in 2009-10. Comparison of the URP based Lorenz ratios of NSS 2004-05 and 2009-10 shows a slight reduction from 0.297 to 0.291 in the rural sector and a slight increase from 0.373 to 0.381 in the urban sector of the Country.

Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption

Rural	9.6	9.5	9.5
Urban	8.0	7.3	7.0

Source: *Erstwhile Planning Commission.*

Goal 3 : Ensure Adequate Nutrition and Dietary Improvement for the Poor

Indicators

1. Percentage of the poor covered by various food support programmes
2. Micro-nutrient supplements e.g. % of people having access to Vitamin A, iodized Salt, etc.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts socio-economic surveys covering various subjects on regular basis. As part of the NSS 68st round during 2011-12, the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey was conducted on large sample basis. The PDS share in rice consumption in 2011-12 was about 27.9% in the rural sector and about 19.6% in the urban sector.

The share of PDS in wheat/atta consumption was about 17.3% in the rural sector and about 10.1% in the urban. PDS purchases accounted for 15.8% of consumption of sugar in the rural sector, and for 10.3% in the urban sector. For kerosene, on the other hand, the contribution of PDS purchase was 80.8% in rural areas and 58.1% in urban.

Per capita consumption and percentage of households reporting consumption from PDS of rice, wheat/atta, sugar and kerosene during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12

Item	2004-05			2009-10			2011-12		
	monthly per capita consumption (kg)		% share of PDS in qty. consumed	monthly per capita consumption		% share of PDS in qty. consumed	monthly per capita consumption		% share of PDS in qty. consumed
	PDS	Other sources		PDS	Other sources		PDS	Other sources	
	Rural								
rice	0.839	5.537	13.2	1.408	4.594	23.5	1.670	4.306	27.9
wheat/atta	0.307	3.885	7.3	0.619	3.625	14.6	0.744	3.544	17.3
sugar	0.062	0.587	9.6	0.097	0.563	14.7	0.113	0.603	15.8
kerosene*	0.477	0.142	77.1	0.511	0.081	86.3	0.431	0.103	80.8
	Urban								
rice	0.530	4.181	11.3	0.814	3.706	18.0	0.882	3.605	19.6
wheat/atta	0.167	4.192	3.8	0.371	3.706	9.1	0.406	3.605	10.1
sugar	0.054	0.763	6.6	0.080	0.700	10.3	0.084	0.732	10.3
kerosene*	0.350	0.268	56.6	0.295	0.169	63.6	0.230	0.166	58.1

Source: *NSS Report No. 558: Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2011-12.*

Taking all households together, Antyodaya cards were possessed by an estimated 5% of rural and 2% of urban households, BPL cards by 38% rural and 16% urban households, and other ration cards by 42% rural and 50% urban households, while 14% rural and 33% urban households did not have ration cards.

Across the different household types in rural India, the incidence of possession of the Antyodaya ration card was highest (7%) for 'casual labour in agriculture' and 'casual labour in non-agriculture'. The incidence was lowest for the 'regular wage/salaried' (3%). BPL cards were possessed by 56% of households of the 'casual labour in agriculture' category, followed by 41% of 'casual labour in non-

agriculture' households. Only 24% of 'regular wage/salaried' households possessed BPL cards.

The use of 'other' cards (i.e. other than Antyodaya and BPL) was most common among self-employed in agriculture and 'regular wage/salaried' households (both 52%) and least among 'casual labour in agriculture'. Among the different household types in urban India, the proportion possessing Antyodaya cards varied from 1 to 5%, with the highest (5%) observed in 'casual labour' households. In urban areas BPL cards were possessed by 33% of households of the 'casual labour' category, followed by the 'self-employed' (17%).

'Antyodaya' cards were possessed by 8% of SC households, 7% of ST households and 3% households of the 'others' category. Possession of BPL card was seen in 49% of ST, 47% of SC, and 26% households of the 'Others' group. 'Other' cards (other than Antyodaya and BPL) were possessed by more than 32% of households of all social groups except Scheduled Tribes, for whom the incidence of possession was 25%.

In urban India, on the other hand, prevalence of possession of Antyodaya card was low for all the social groups: only 3% for SC & ST, 2% for OBC and a meagre 1% for Others. Around 20% ST, SC and OBC households possessed BPL cards, while only 8% households of the Others group had BPL cards. Scheduled Tribes had the highest proportion (41%) of households with no ration card. Others had highest prevalence of possession of 'other' cards (other than Antyodaya and BPL), both in the rural sector (58%) and in the urban (56%).

Social Group	Rural				Urban			
	Antyodaya	BPL	other	no ration card	Antyodaya	BPL	other	no ration card
ST	7	49	25	18	3	20	37	41
SC	8	47	32	12	3	21	46	30
OBC	5	37	43	15	2	21	47	31
Others	3	26	58	13	1	8	56	35
All	5	38	42	14	2	16	50	33

At all-India level, incidence of possession of Antyodaya cards was 6% in the lowest two size classes and fell to 2% in the top two classes. Percentage of households with BPL cards fell from 43% in the lowest size class to 20% in the highest. Households in the lowest size class had the highest proportion (21%) of households with no ration card.

Iodine is an important micronutrient. A lack of iodine in the diet can lead to Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), which can cause miscarriages, stillbirths, brain disorders, and retarded psychomotor development, speech and hearing impairments, and depleted levels of energy in children. Iodine deficiency is the single most important and preventable cause of mental retardation worldwide. Iodine deficiency can be avoided by using salt that has been fortified with iodine. As per NFHS-3 (2005-06), just over half (51 percent) of the households were using salt that was adequately iodized. There was virtually no change since the time of NFHS-2 (1998-99), when 50 percent of households were using adequately iodized salt. In NFHS-3, 25 percent of households were using salt that was inadequately iodized, and the remaining 25 percent were using salt that was not iodized at all. The use of adequately iodized salt was much higher in urban areas (72 percent) than in rural areas (41 percent). There is a sharp and steady rise in the use of adequately iodized salt as the income of the

household increases. Eighty-five percent of households in the highest income quintile use adequately iodized salt, compared with only 30 percent of households in the lowest income quintile.

The consumption of a wide variety of nutritious foods is important for women's and men's health. Adequate amounts of protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals are required for a well-balanced diet. Meat, fish, eggs, and milk, as well as pulses and nuts, are rich in protein. Dark green, leafy vegetables are a rich source of iron, folic acid, vitamin C, carotene, riboflavin, and calcium. Many fruits are also good sources of vitamin C. Bananas are rich in carbohydrates. Papayas, mangoes, and other yellow fruits contain carotene, which is converted to vitamin A. Vitamin A is also present in milk and milk products, as well as egg yolks.

NFHS-3 asked women and men how often they consume various types of food (daily, weekly, occasionally, or never). Among these food groups, women consume dark green, leafy vegetables most often. Almost two-thirds of women consume dark green, leafy vegetables daily and an additional 29 percent consume them weekly. More than half of women (53 percent) consume pulses or beans daily and an additional 37 percent consume them weekly. Milk or curd is consumed daily by 40 percent of women and weekly by 16 percent of women, but 11 percent never consume milk or curd and 33 percent consume milk or curd only occasionally. Consumption of fruits is less common. Sixty percent of women do not consume fruits even once a week. Very few women consume chicken, meat, fish, or eggs on a daily basis, although more than one-quarter of women consume these types of food weekly.

15-49 aged persons by frequency of consumption of specific foods, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption			
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never
	Women			
Milk or curd	39.8	15.6	33.2	11.4
Pulses or beans	52.7	36.8	9.6	0.9
Dark green, leafy vegetables	64.2	28.7	6.8	0.3
Fruits	12.7	27.2	56.6	3.5
Eggs	3.5	28.8	32.9	34.8
Fish	6.3	21.9	34.3	37.5
Chicken or meat	0.9	21.8	42.2	35.1
Fish or chicken/meat	6.8	28.5	32.0	32.6
	Men			
Milk or curd	46.7	20.5	25.8	7.0
Pulses or beans	52.1	38.6	8.4	0.9
Dark green, leafy vegetables	59.1	34.5	6.0	0.4
Fruits	13.1	34.4	50.0	2.6
Eggs	5.2	36.1	35.3	23.3
Fish	6.2	25.1	38.2	30.5
Chicken or meat	1.2	27.1	46.0	25.6
Fish or chicken/meat	6.9	34.1	35.1	23.9

Source: National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06.

The pattern of food consumption by men is similar to that of women, but men are more likely to regularly consume milk or curd than women. Men are less likely to completely abstain from eating chicken, meat, fish, or eggs than women. The last row of each panel shows the frequency of consumption of fish, chicken, or meat. Overall, 33 percent of women and 24 percent of men are vegetarians according to this measure.

Goal 4 : Ensure a Robust Pro-Poor Growth Process

Indicators

1. *Budgetary expenditure for pro-poor growth sectors as share of GDP and of total government expenditure*
2. *Proportion of poor covered by micro-credit and similar programmes*
3. *Reduction of income/consumption inequality (Gini Coefficient)*
4. *Rate of growth of employment*
5. *Assets ownership by poor*

India's total fertility rate (TFR) has been steadily declining and is currently at 2.3 although state-wise disparities exist. As per Sample Registration System (SRS) data for 2013, there has been a gradual decline in the share of population in the age group 0-14 from 41.2 to 38.1 per cent during 1971 to 1981 and from 36.3 to 28.4 percent during 1991 to 2013, whereas the economically active population (15-59 years) has increased from 53.4 to 56.3 per cent during 1971 to 1981 and from 57.7 to 63.3 per cent during 1991 to 2013. Of concern is the secular decline in the child sex ratio (CSR). A new scheme, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, for promoting survival, protection, and education of the girl child has been launched in January 2015, which aims to address the declining CSR through a mass campaign targeted at changing social mindset and creating greater awareness

The latest estimates of poverty are available for the year 2011-12. These estimates have been made following the Tendulkar Committee methodology using household consumption expenditure survey data. For 2011- 12, the percentage of persons living below the poverty line is estimated as 25.7 percent in rural areas, 13.7 percent in urban areas, and 21.9 percent for the country as a whole.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) launched in August 2014 and the RuPay Card, which is a payment solution, are important new measures for financial inclusion. Besides, the government has restructured a number of ongoing programmes based on field experience to make them need based. To facilitate coordinated functioning of various social infrastructure and human development programmes, the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) has been launched which will be implemented through convergence of existing programmes. Given the multiple schemes implemented to foster inclusive growth, the role of Panchayati Raj institutions is critical and there is need to strengthen the panchayats and urban local governments.

Growth with equity has been the focus of Indian economic policy since the 1960s. By 2020, India is projected to be the youngest nation in the world in terms of size. While this 'youth bulge' provides India great opportunities, it also poses challenges. These young people need to be healthy, suitably educated, and appropriately skilled to contribute optimally to the economy. Despite global shocks, India has not compromised on expenditures on welfare activities, especially for the vulnerable population. The success of programmes and policies of the government lies in the strength of institutional structures with strong public delivery systems as well as in the attitudes and mindset of the people. To ensure conversion of outlays into outcomes the role of Panchayati Raj institutions is crucial. Though significant outcomes have been achieved in the areas of poverty reduction, health, and education, more remains to be done. Government, along with civil society, media, and other stakeholders, must work towards changing the patriarchal mindset of society and empowering women to realize their untapped potential and fulfil their aspirations.

Sixty eight years after Independence, poverty remains one of India's largest and most pressing problems. No nation can become great when the life chances of so many of its citizens are benighted by poor nutrition, limited by poor learning opportunities, and shrivelled by gender discrimination. The recent Annual Survey of Education Report (ASER), which shows stagnation in learning outcomes over the past decade, makes for sobering reading. Economic growth is good for the poor, both directly because it raises incomes and because it generates resources to invest in the public services and social safety nets that the poor need. Growth – and the prospects and opportunities that it brings – also encourages individuals to invest in their own human capital. However, growth must be complemented with effective state-delivered programs that raise the living standards of the most vulnerable in society.

Anti-poverty programs must recognise that policies shape the incentives of individuals and firms, and also acknowledge the limited implementation capacity of the state to target and deliver public services to the poor. The government subsidise a wide range of products with the expressed intention of making these affordable for the poor. Rice, wheat, pulses, sugar, kerosene, LPG, naphtha, water, electricity, fertiliser, iron ore, railways – these are just a subset of the products and services that the government subsidises. The estimated direct fiscal costs of these (select) subsidies are about ₹ 378,000 crore or about 4.2 percent of GDP.

Price subsidies, no doubt provide help, but they may not have a transformative effect on the economic lives of the poor. For many subsidies, only a small fraction of the benefits actually accrue to the poor. Moreover, the implementation of subsidies can be fiendishly complex. In the case of fertilizers, they are firm-specific and import-

consignment specific, they vary by type of fertilizer, and some are on a fixed-quantity basis while others are variable.

The antipoverty policy needs to be based on data rather than popular perception. It also underscores the need for policymakers to acknowledge as a first-order concern the state's own constraints in implementing effective, well-targeted programs. Technology is increasingly affording better means for the government to improve the economic lives of the poor. The JAM Number Trinity– Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhaar and Mobile numbers— might work well in poverty alleviation because it expands the set of welfare and anti-poverty policies that the state can implement in future. These technological innovations have renewed academic interest in the potential of direct cash transfers to help the poor. Cash transfers can also augment the effectiveness of existing anti-poverty programs, like the MGNREGA. Households would receive payments faster with the new Aadhaar-linked DBT system, and leakages would decrease. Indeed, the government is already realizing the gains from direct benefit transfers areas by paying cooking gas subsidies directly into the bank accounts of 9.75 crore recipients.

The virtue of MGNREGA, for all its deficiencies, is that it is self-targeting. If the program could lead to the creation of rural assets such as rural roads, micro irrigation and water management infrastructure, and if leakages could be minimized through the JAM number trinity, rural India could witness both the creation of opportunity and protection of the vulnerable.

There are about 125.5 million Jan Dhan bank accounts 17, 757 million Aadhaar numbers, and approximately 904 million mobile phones. It is possible to envisage that when the JAM trinity becomes linked, the goal of periodic and seamless financial transfers to bank

accounts after identification through the Aadhaar number can be implemented with immeasurable benefits to helping the lives of the poor. The heady prospect for the Indian economy is that, with strong investments in state capacity, that Nirvana today seems within reach. It will be a Nirvana for two reasons—the poor will be protected and provided for; and many prices in India will be liberated to perform their role of efficiently allocating resources and boosting long-run growth. Even as it focuses on second and third generation reforms in factor markets, India will then be able to complete the basic first generation reforms. This will be the grand bargain in the political economy of Indian reforms.

Effective antipoverty programs ought to be: (i) based on data rather than popular perception, (ii) mindful of how policies shape – indeed frequently distort – the incentives that individuals and firms face, and (iii) acutely conscious of the state’s own limited implementation capacity to target and deliver services to the poor

Trends in Social Services Expenditure by General Government (Central and State Governments combined)

(₹ Crore)

Item	2008-09 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 RE	2014-15 BE
Total Expenditure	1599677	2853495	3364795	3895541
Expenditure on Social Services	380628	654602	811536	868476
Of which				
i. Education	162008	311319	368475	395897
ii. Health	74273	123264	146211	154567
iii. Others	144347	220020	296850	318011
As percentage to GDP				
Total Expenditure	28.4	28.4	28.4	30.3

Expenditure on Social Services	6.8	6.6	7.2	6.7
Of which				3.1
i. Education	2.9	3.1	3.2	1.2
ii. Health	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5
iii. Others	2.6	2.2	2.6	
As percentage to Total Expenditure				
Expenditure on Social Services	23.8	22.9	24.1	22.3
Of which				
i. Education	10.1	10.9	11.0	10.2
ii. Health	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0
iii. Others	9.0	7.7	8.8	8.2
As percentage to Social Services				
i. Education	42.6	47.6	45.4	45.6
ii. Health	19.5	18.8	18.0	17.8
iii. Others	37.9	33.6	36.6	36.6

Source: Economic Survey 2014-15.

Expenditure on social services as a proportion of total expenditure had declined to 22.9 per cent in 2012-13 from 24.7 per cent in 2010-11 but increased to 24.1 per cent in 2013-14 (RE) and declined again to 22.3 per cent in 2014-15 (BE). As a percentage of the GDP, expenditure on social services has declined from 6.9 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.7 per cent in 2014-15 (BE), with expenditure on education increasing from 3.0 per cent to 3.1 per cent and on health declining from 1.4 per cent to 1.2 per cent. There was a consistent rise in absolute social-sector expenditure even during the global crisis of 2008-09 and Euro area crisis of 2011-12, from ₹ 3,80,628 crore during 2008-09 to ₹5,80,868 crore in 2011-12 and further to ₹ 8,68,476 crore (BE) during 2014-15.

The 2014 Human Development Report (HDR) presents the Human Development Index (HDI) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (which estimates the human development index [HDI] in terms of three basic capabilities: to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and knowledgeable, and to enjoy a decent economic standard of living), for India for 2013 is 0.586, ranking it 135 out of 187 countries. India also ranks low with respect to the Gender Development Index (GDI). The GDI value for India is 0.828 and it is ranked 132 among 148 nations.

HDR measures inequality in terms of two indicators. The first indicator is the income Gini coefficient which measures the deviation of distribution of income (or consumption) among the individuals within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. For India, the income Gini coefficient was 33.9 in 2003-12. The second indicator is the quintile income ratio, which is a measure of average income of the richest 20 per cent of the population to that of poorest 20 per cent. The quintile income ratio for India was 5.0 in 2010-11.

As per the 68th NSS round, about 55 per cent of the rural males, 25 per cent of the rural females, 56 per cent of the urban males and 16 per cent of the urban females were in the labour force in *usual status (ps+ss)*. Between NSS 66th round (2009-10) and 68th round (2011-12), labour force participation rate (LFPR) in *usual status (ps+ss)* for rural males and urban males remained at the same level, decreased by 1 percentage point for rural females and increased by about 1 percentage point for urban females.

Between NSS 50th round (1993-94) and 68th round (2011-12), the LFPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* decreased by 1 percentage point for rural males and by 8 percentage points for rural females. During this

period, LFPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* increased by 2 percentage points for urban males and decreased by 1 percentage point for urban females.

The worker population ratio (WPR) in *usual status (ps+ss)* was about 39 per cent at the all-India level. It was about 40 per cent in rural areas and 36 per cent in urban areas. The WPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* was 54 per cent for rural males, 25 per cent for rural females, 55 per cent for urban males and 15 per cent for urban females.

The WPR in *current daily status (CDS)* was about 34 per cent at the all-India level. The WPR in CDS was about 50 per cent for rural males, 17 per cent for rural females, 53 per cent for urban males and 13 per cent for urban females. Between 2009-10 and 2011-12, WPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* decreased by about 1 percentage point for rural females, increased by about 1 percentage point for urban females and remained almost at the same level for males of both rural and urban areas.

The unemployment rate is estimated to be 4.9 per cent at All India level under the UPS approach as per the 4th Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey 2013-14. The unemployment rate (in percent) for different categories based on UPS approach is given below.

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	4.2	6.4	4.7
Urban	3.9	12.4	5.5
Rural+Urban	4.1	7.7	4.9

Goal 5 :Strengthen Connectivity of Poorer Regions and of Poor as Social Group

Indicators

1. Transport connectivity for the poor in rural areas
2. Communications connectivity
3. Proportion of rural population having access to electricity
4. Representation of the excluded groups in local government
5. Mass media connectivity

India has one of the largest road networks of over 48.65 lakh km, comprising expressways, national highways, state highways, major district roads, other district roads, and village Roads. The national highways (NHs) with a total length of 96,214 km serve as the arterial network of the country.

Status of NHDP as on 31 December 2014

Sl. No.	NHDP component	Total length (km)	Completed 4/6 lane(km)	Under implementation		Balance for award of civil works (km)
				Length (km)	No. of contracts	
1.	NHDP Phase I (GQ, port connectivity, others)	7,522*	7,519	3	1	-
2.	NS-EW Corridors	6,647	5,836	441	45	370
3.	NHDP Phase III	12,109	6,352	4,708	125	1,049
4.	NHDP Phase IV	20,000	907	7,759	114	11,334
5.	NHDP Phase V	6,500	1,973	2,107	27	2,420
6.	NHDP Phase VI	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
7.	NHDP Phase VII	700	22	19	1	659
Total		54478	22609	15037	313	16832

The total road length of the country increased significantly from 3.99 lakh kms as on 31st March, 1951 to 52.32 lakh kms as on 31st March 2013, growing at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.2%. While in 1951, the network of roads was comprised of NHs, SHs, OPWD roads and rural roads, urban and project roads were added later on to the network of roads from 1961 and 1971 respectively. During the period 1951 to 2013, rural roads recorded the highest CAGR of 4.5% amongst the various categories of roads.

Table 1: Road Network by Categories (in kilometres) – 1950-51 to 2012-2013

Road Category	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2012-13
National Highways	19,811 (4.95)	23,798 (4.54)	23,838 (2.61)	31,671 (2.13)	33,650 (1.45)	57,737 (1.71)	70,934 (1.52)	79,116 (1.51)
State Highways	^	^	56,765 (6.20)	94,359 (6.35)	1,27,311 (5.47)	1,32,100 (3.92)	1,63,898 (3.50)	1,69,227 (3.24)
OPWD Roads	1,73,723 (43.44)	257,125 (49.02)	2,76,833 (30.26)	4,21,895 (28.40)	5,09,435 (21.89)	7,36,001 (21.82)	9,98,895 (21.36)	10,66,747 (20.39)
Rural Roads	2,06,408 (51.61)	197,194 (37.60)	3,54,530 (38.75)	6,28,865 (42.34)	12,60,430 (54.15)	19,72,016 (58.46)	27,49,804 (58.80)	31,59,639 (60.39)
Urban Roads	0 (0.00)	46,361 (8.84)	72,120 (7.88)	123,120 (8.29)	1,86,799 (8.03)	2,52,001 (7.47)	4,11,679 (8.80)	4,46,238 (8.53)
Project Roads	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1,30,893 (14.31)	1,85,511 (12.49)	2,09,737 (9.01)	2,23,665 (6.63)	2,81,628 (6.02)	3,10,955 (5.94)
Total	3,99,942	5,24,478	9,14,979	14,85,421	23,27,362	46,90,342	46,76,838*	52,31,922

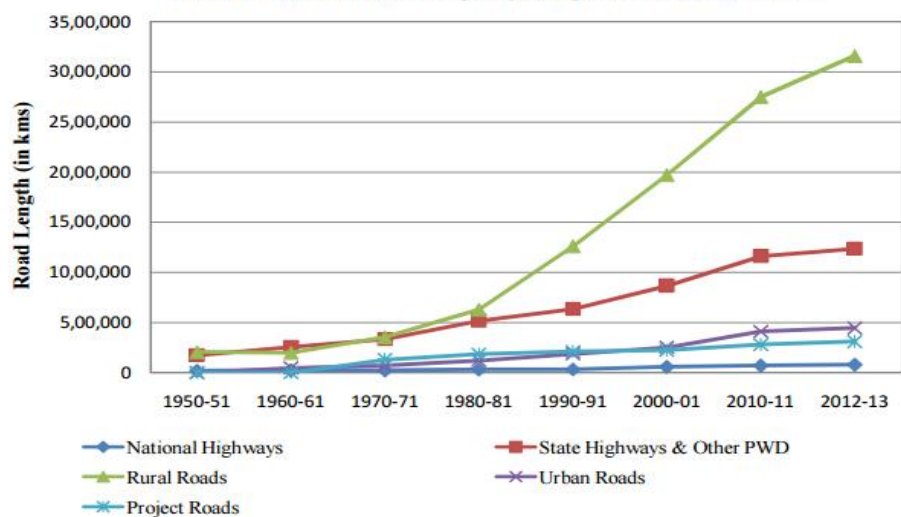
Note: Figures within parentheses indicate per cent to total road length in each road category.

^ Included in OPWD roads

* Because of non reporting of some states, the total road network is shown less during 2010-11.

The largest share in the road network as on 31st March 2013 was that of rural roads (60.39%) (Chart 3). Other PWD Roads accounted for the second highest share (20.39%), followed by Urban Roads (8.53%), Project Roads (5.94%), State Highways (SHs) (3.24%) and National Highways (NHs) (1.51%). The share of NHs in the total length of road network was 1.51% of the total road length of the country as on 31st March, 2013.

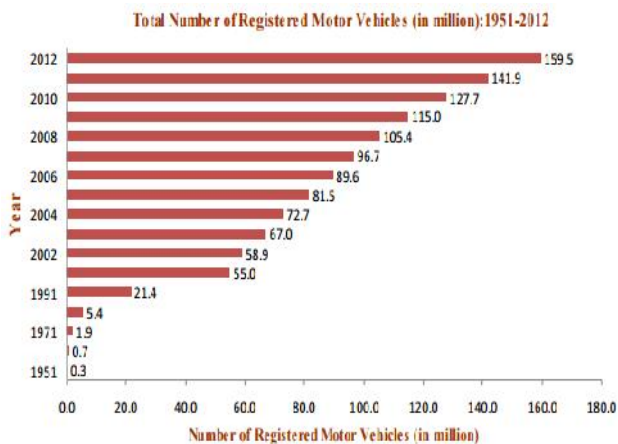
Trend of Growth in Road Length by Categories: 1950-51 to 2012-13



The total number of registered motor vehicles in India increased from about 0.3 million as on 31st March, 1951 to 159.5 million as on 31st March, 2012. The total registered vehicles in the country grew at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.5% between 2002 and 2012. The share of two wheelers in total registered motor vehicles in India stood at 72.4%

during 2012 as compared to 8.8% during 1951. Concomitantly, the share of cars, jeeps and taxis in the total number of registered vehicles was at 13.5% as on 31st March, 2012.

The share of buses (including omni buses) in total registered vehicles

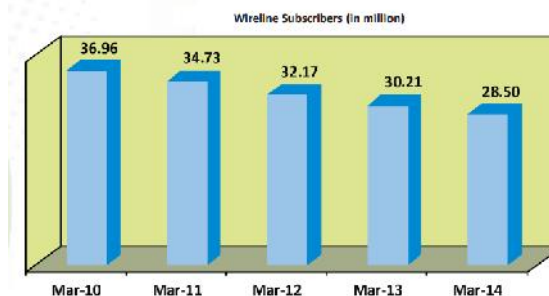


The share of buses (including omni buses) in total registered vehicles

declined from 11.1% as on 31st March 1951 to 1.0 % as on 31st March 2012. The number of registered goods vehicles, which had accounted for 26.8% as on 31st March, 1951 decreased to 4.8 % of the total vehicles in the country as on 31st March, 2012. In terms of share in total, 'other vehicles', which include tractors, trailers, three wheelers (passenger)/Light Motor Vehicles (LMVs) and other miscellaneous vehicles, increased sharply from 1.3% as on 31st March, 1951 to 8.3% as on 31st March, 2012.

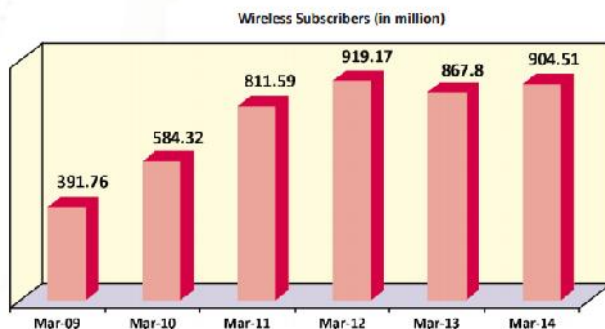
The Telecom Sector witnessed substantial growth in the number of subscribers during the year 2013-14. At the end of the financial year, the subscriber base was 933.00 million, out of which 904.51 million were wireless subscribers. During the year, wireless subscriber base recorded an increase of 36.71 million, while the overall teledensity increased from 73.32 to 75.23. The year also saw increase in rural teledensity from 41.02 to 43.96 while the urban teledensity decreased to 145.78 from 146.96. As per the data reported by the service providers, by the end of March, 2014 about 117.01 million mobile subscribers have submitted their requests to different service providers for porting their mobile number. The Internet subscriber base in the country as on 31st March 2014 stood at 251.59 million as compared to 164.81 million as on 31st March 2013.

The wireline subscriber base as on 31st March, 2014 was 28.50 million as compared to 30.21 million subscribers on 31st March, 2013, registering a decrease of 1.71 million subscribers during the year 2013-14. Out of



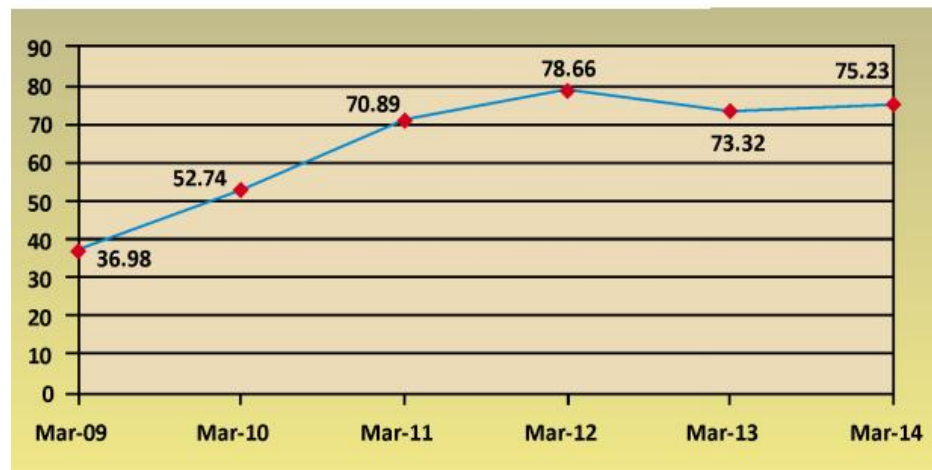
the 28.50 million wireline subscribers, 22.54 million are urban wireline subscribers and the remaining 5.96 million are rural wireline subscribers.

The wireless subscriber base was 904.51 million as on 31st March 2014 in comparison to the subscriber base 867.80 million as on 31st March 2013 registering a growth of 4.23% during the financial year 2013-14.



The tele-density at the end of March, 2014 reached the mark of 75.23 as compared to 73.32 at the end of previous year recording an increase of 1.91. The trend of teledensity is depicted as below:

Growth of Teledensity



As on 31st March, 2014, the rural wireline subscriber base stood at 5.96 million as compared to 6.71 million at the end of 31st March, 2013. Whereas the rural wireless subscriber base increased during the same period. As on 31st March 2014, the Wireless rural [Mobile and WLL(F)] market has reached the 371.78 million mark as against 342.50 million as on 31st March 2013. 41.10% of total wireless subscribers are now in rural areas.

Government of India has launched the scheme “Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana” for rural areas electrification. Ministry of Power has sanctioned 921 projects to electrify 1,20,804 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 5,95,883 partially electrified villages and provide free electricity connections to 396.45 lakh BPL rural households. As on 31st March, 2015, works in 1,09,524 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 3,14,958 partially electrified villages have been completed and 218.33 lakh free electricity connections have been released to BPL households.

Radio is one of the most popular and affordable means for mass communication, largely owing to its wide coverage, terminal portability, low set up costs and affordability. In India, Radio coverage is available in Shortwave (SW), Medium-wave (MW) and Frequency Modulation (FM) mode. Frequency Modulation (FM) Radio broadcasting due to its versatility is considered as the main medium to provide entertainment, information and education within radio sector. The FM radio sector has also shown an impressive growth. There were 242 private FM (Frequency Modulation) radio stations operational by March 2014, besides the public service broadcaster- All India Radio (AIR) having a network of 413 stations and 584 broadcast transmitters [148 MW

(Medium Wave), 236 FM and 48 SW (Short Wave)]. The coverage of AIR service is around 92% of the geographical area of the country, serving 99.18% of the population. Further, as on March 2014, out of the 194 licenses issued for the setup of community radio stations, 161 community radio stations.

The radio sector in the country witnessed another expansion with the opening up of Community Radio Stations (CRS). There is huge potential in India for establishment of CRS given the vast landscape of this country, numerous languages, various cultures and diverse social stratification. Community Radio broadcasting serves the purpose of networking of small communities with an objective to focus on the common man's day-to-day concerns and help them realize local aspirations. CRS are set up with the involvement of various educational institutions and civil society organizations. As on March 2014, out of the 194 licenses issued for the setting up of community radio stations, 161 community radio stations have become operational.

As on March 2014, of the 2704 million households, around 169 million have Television sets catered to by cable TV systems, DTH services, IPTV services and the terrestrial TV network of Doordarshan, put together. Cable TV is estimated to have around 99 million subscribers. The terrestrial TV network of Doordarshan covers about 92 per cent of population of the country through a vast network of terrestrial transmitters. The broadcasting and cable television services sector consists of 552 pay broadcasters, an estimated 60,000 cable operators, 6000 Multi System Operators (MSOs) (including 144 MSOs registered in DAS), six pay DTH operators, apart from a public service broadcaster Doordarshan, having free-to-air DTH service. There were

793 TV channels registered with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at the end of financial year 2013-14.

Overall status of Broadcasting and Cable TV Services

Number of households in the country (estimated)	270 Million
Number of TV households (estimated)	169 Million
Number of Cable TV subscribers (estimated)	99 Million
Number of pay DTH Subscribers registered with private service providers as on 31 st March 2014	64.82 Million
Number of pay DTH Subscribers active with private service providers as on 31 st March 2014	37.19 Million
Number of Cable operators (estimated)	60,000
Number of Multi System Operators (estimated)	6000
Number of MSOs registered in DAS	144
Number of pay DTH Operators	6
Number of Channels as on 31 st March 2014	793
Number of SD Pay TV Channels as on 31 st March 2014	187
Number of HD TV Channels as on 31 st March 2014	34
Number of FM Radio Stations (excluding All India Radio) as on 31 st March 2014	242
Number of Licensed Community Radio Stations as on 31 st March 2014	194
Number of Operational Community Radio Stations as on 31 st March 2014	161
Number of permitted Teleports in the country as on 31 st March 2013	90

Source : Annual Report 2013-14, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

Goal 6 : Reduce Social and Institutional Vulnerability of Poor, Women and Children

Indicators

1. Proportion of children who are working
2. Share of women in employment

3. *Coverage or amount of public expenditure as share of GDP on social protection of the vulnerable groups*
4. *Early marriage*
5. *Birth registration*
6. *Sex ratio at birth*

As per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited in notified hazardous occupations and processes. The Act also regulates employment of children in non-hazardous occupations and processes. There are at present 18 hazardous occupations and 65 processes, where employment of children is prohibited. Some of the important prohibited occupations and processes are: carpet weaving, building and construction work, brick kilns, production of hosiery goods, work as domestic servants, in tea-shops, road side eateries, mechanized fishing, beverage industry, warehousing, etc. The Act also regulates the working conditions of children in other employments which are not prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

In the Survey conducted by NSSO, the numbers of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh in 2004-05 and as per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend. The total number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years has also declined from 1.26 crores as per the Census 2001 to 43.53 lakh as per the Census 2011.

Women form an integral part of the Indian workforce. As per Census 2011, the total number of female workers in India is 149.8 million and female workers in rural and urban areas are 121.8 and 28.0 million respectively. Out of total 149.8 million female workers, 35.9 million females are working as cultivators and another 61.5 million are agricultural labourers. Of the remaining females workers, 8.5 million

are in household Industry and 43.7 million are classified as other workers. The work participation rate for women is 25.51 percent in 2011 as compared to 25.63 per cent in 2001. The Work Participation Rate of Women has reduced marginally in 2011 but there is an improvement from 22.27 per cent in 1991 and 19.67 per cent in 1981. The work participation rate for women in rural areas is 30.02 per cent as compared to 15.44 per cent in the urban areas. According to 68th round NSS 2011-12, the WPR as per usual status (principal and subsidiary) for women of all ages in the rural area was 24.8%. It was 14.7% in the urban area and 21.9% at the national level.

As per Fourth Annual Employment Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau in 2013-2014, Female Labour Force Participation Rate is 25.8%. LFPR (in per cent) for different categories based on UPS approach is as below:

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	74.7	29.1	54.7
Urban	73.8	18.5	47.2
Rural + Urban	74.4	25.8	52.5

The mean age at marriage for women was 19.5 years in 1992 which marginally increased to 19.9 years in 2001 and to 21.3 years in 2013. The proportion of females getting married before legal age of marriage has declined to 2.2 percent.

India is signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child that has recognized birth registration as one of the first rights of children. It is the right of every child to have his or her birth registered and provided with a birth certificate free of charge. A birth certificate is the first legal document confirming identity of the

individual. In India, the registration of births and deaths is compulsory under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act of 1969.

Under this act, institutional heads are responsible for registering all births that take place within their institution within 21 days of their occurrence. Heads of households are responsible for registering any births that take place within their homes. After registration, the birth certificate is obtained by applying to the registrar or sub-registrar of the area, either on plain paper or by filling in a form. The National Population Policy 2000 has set the goal of achieving universal birth registration by the year 2010.

The number of reported registered births has reached to 21.9 million in 2012 as compared to 8.6 million in 1981. The share of registered births to total estimated births under SRS is increasing year by year which in result shows the significant improvement in birth registration. The share of male registration (52%) is more than the female (48%) for registered births during 2012. The level of registration of births has increased from 57.7 per cent in 2003 to 84.4 per cent in 2012.

According to SRS, the sex ratio at birth (number of female per 1000 male) for the country for the period 2010-12 (3-year average) has been estimated at 908. The sex ratio at birth was 880 (rural 882, urban 872) during 2003-05 which increased to 892 (rural 895, urban 881) during 2004-06, 901 (rural 904, urban 891) during 2005-07, 904 (rural 907, urban 894) during 2006-08, to 906 (rural 909, urban 897) during 2007-09 and to 905 (rural 907, urban 898) during 2008-10.

Goal 7 : Ensure Access to Affordable Justice

Indicators

1. *Average time required in disposal of legal disputes*
2. *Access to alternate disputes resolution*
3. *Access to free legal aid for the poor (marginalized group)*

As on 1st March, 2015, there were 61,300 cases pending in the Supreme Court of India. As on 30th June 2009, 40,18,914 cases were pending in various High Courts and 2,71,20,108 cases were pending in the Subordinate Courts. The average pendency of cases in the country is 15 years. To reduce the pendency of cases in the courts, Government has encouraged alternative modes of dispute resolution like negotiation, mediation, arbitration, Lok Adalats and setting up of special tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunals, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, Family Courts and Labour Courts.

Lok Adalat is a forum where the disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably. The Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under this Act, an award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against thereto before any court. Upto 30th September 2009, About 7.25 lakh Lok Adalats have been held throughout the country in which more than 2.68 crore cases have been settled. In about 16.87 lakh Motor Accident Claim cases, more than Rs. 7593 crore has been awarded as compensation.

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. In 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament which came into force on 9th November 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act.

In every State, a State Legal Services Authority and in every High Court, a High Court Legal Services Committee have been constituted. District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees have been constituted in the Districts and most of the Taluks to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to provide free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State. Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted to administer and implement the legal services programme in so far as it relates to Supreme Court of India. The main functions of these Authorities and Committees are to (i) provide free legal services to the eligible persons, (ii) organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes, and (iii) organize legal awareness camps in the rural areas.

The free legal services include payment of court fee, process fee and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings, providing advocate in legal proceedings, etc. Eligible

persons for getting free legal services include women and children; members of SC/ST; industrial workmen, victims of mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster; disabled persons; persons in custody; persons whose annual income does not exceed `50,000/-; and victims of trafficking in human beings or beggar. Till 31.03.2009 about 96.99 lakh people have benefited through legal aid and advice throughout the country in which about 13.83 lakh persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 4.64 lakh people of Scheduled Tribe communities were beneficiaries. More than 10.22 lakh people were women and about 2.35 lakh people in custody were also benefited.

Goal 8 : Ensure Effective Participation of Poor and Women in Anti-Poverty Policies and Programmes

Indicators

1. *Percentage of women in local governments/parliament/civil services*
2. *Gender Budgeting*

India is the first country where, since independence, women have the right to vote to elect representatives for the National Parliament as well as State Assemblies. The women have equal right to contest any election subject to the fulfillment of other eligibility conditions. So far, 16 General Elections have been held for the Lok Sabha (Lower House). The percentage of women parliamentarians fluctuates between 8 and 12% in these elections. In the current Lok Sabha (Lower House), there are 66 (12.2%) women Members out of 544 (as on July 2015) and there are 31 women Members (12.7%) out of 241 in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House). Overall percentage of women parliamentarians stands at 12.3%.

Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament

Reference Year	Number		Total	Share (%)
	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha		
1999	52 of 544			9.6
2004	45 of 544	28 of 250	73 of 794	9.2
2007	47 of 544	25 of 250	72 of 794	9.1
2009	59 of 545	21 of 234	80 of 779	10.3
2011	60 of 544	26 of 241	86 of 785	10.9
2014	66 of 544	31 of 241	97 of 785	12.3

The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 that came into effect in April 1993 has brought about major reform in local governance in the country. Although the Panchayats have historically been an integral part of rural life in India, this Act combined with some other Acts have institutionalised the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the village, intermediate, and district levels as the third tier of government. The aim has been to combine social justice with effective local governance, with an emphasis on reservation of seats for the deprived classes of population, including of the leadership positions. Participation of women in the Panchayats was also facilitated by the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 which mandated one-third reservation of seats at all three tiers of Panchayats for women. Since its inception, Panchayati Raj in India has seen women go from strength to strength in terms of their political participation. While many faced resistance initially to their presence in offices of responsibility, over time, acceptance of women within the Panchayati Raj framework has been increasing.

In 2008, out of 26,45,883 representatives of Gram Panchayats, 975057 (36.9%) were women. The share of women representatives at the Intermediate Panchayats was 37.1% (58191 out of 156794) and it was 37.2% (5810 out of 15613) at the District Panchayats. The three Panchayats taken together, the share of women representatives stood at 36.9%.

As per the Census of Central Government Employees conducted by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, out of 30.87 lakh regular employees, as on 31st March 2009, 3.37 lakh were women. The proportion of women in the total employment has remained almost static at around 11% in the recent years. Central Government Ministry with highest share of women employees in 2011 was Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (17.3%).

Gender Budget Statement was first introduced in Budget 2005-06. In order to make further refinement to the Statement, every year the Ministries/Departments are requested through the Annual Budget Circular to highlight the quantum of public expenditure earmarked in budget for women.

On the basis of the information thus furnished by the Ministries/Departments, the Gender Budget Statement is prepared. This Statement indicates, in two parts, the budget provisions for schemes that are substantially meant for the benefit of women. Part A details schemes in which 100% provision is for women, Part B reflects schemes where the allocations for women constitute at least 30% of the provision. The rationale of Gender Budgeting arises from the recognition of the fact that the national budget impacts various sections of the society differently, through the pattern of resource allocation and priority accorded to competing sectors. Gender Budgeting in its simplest connotation is 'Gender Analysis' of the budget

aimed at examining the budgetary allocation through a gender lens. The purpose of gender budgeting is to monitor expenditure and public service delivery from a gender perspective, as a means of mainstreaming women's concerns in all activities and improving their access to public resources. This statement has received an impetus over the last ten budgets with growing awareness of gender sensitivities. Gender Budgeting is an evolving area where, with better understanding and appreciation of the subject, more and more Ministries/Departments are reviewing programmes and schemes to address the quantum of resources that have the budgetary potential to impact and address the development needs of women. In BE 2015-16, 34 Ministries/Departments and 5 Union territories Governments have made allocations for gender budget statement. Marginally reduced contribution by the Union Government in BE 2015-16 vis-a-vis RE 2014-15 is on account of enhanced devolution of Union Taxes to State as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC). Consequent to the acceptance of the FFC award, Plan outlay of the Union has come down. However, to keep the Budget for such programmes unchanged, States are to contribute from their enhanced resources. It is estimated that any shortfall in Gender Budget on account of FFC award will be made up by the States from their enhanced resources. Therefore, the total resources available for Gender Budget will remain unaffected.

Chapter 2 : Health SDGs

Goal 9

Maternal health

Goal 10

Child health

Goal 11

Affordable health care

Goal 12

Improved hygiene and public health

Chapter 2 : Health Goals

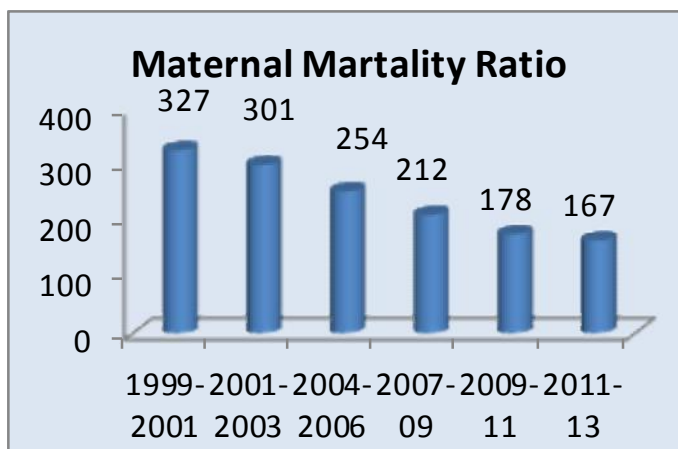
Goal 9 : Maternal Health

Indicators

1. *Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)*
2. *Percentage of births covered by skilled birth attendants*
3. *Life expectancy of women as a ratio of life expectancy of men*
4. *Age specific fertility rates of 15 to 24 years girls*

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 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. The incidence of maternal deaths is too rare an event to provide

a robust estimate of the MMR by sample survey method. The present estimates are available from Sample Registration System (SRS)



based studies taking into account the requirement of large sample size for sub-national estimates of MMR.

The national MMR level has come down from 212 per 100,000 live births in 2007-2009 to 167 per 100,000 live births in 2011-13, registering a decline of 21.22% over a span of four years.

Life risk in motherhood is gradually diminishing across the country mainly due to promotion of reproductive healthcare facilities through government-run programmes. From 33% deliveries attended by skilled personnel in 1992-93, the proportion has increased to 74.4% in 2013 as per SRS.

At the all India level, the coverage of institutional deliveries increased from 70.6% in 2008-09 to 82.9% in 2012-13 as per the HMIS portal, M/o H&FW.

Life expectancy in India shows a continuous increasing trend. From 60.3 years in 1991-95, it has gone up to 66.1 years in 2006-10. The life expectancy of women in India is more than that for men. It was 60.9 years in 1991-95 for women compared with 59.7 years for men and rose to 67.7 years in 2006-10 for women as against 64.6 years for men in the same year.

The Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) in India shows a declining trend across different age-groups. The ASFR in the age-group 15-19 years was 51.1 in 2000 which has come down to 28.1 in 2013. Similarly, ASFR for the women in the age-group 20-24 years was 218.7 in 2000 which has come down to 194.3 in 2013.

Goal 10 : Child Health

Indicators

1. *Immunisation coverage*
2. *Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)*
3. *Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)*
4. *Neo-natal mortality rate*

Universal immunization of children against the six vaccine-preventable diseases (namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and measles) is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality. According to the guidelines developed by the World Health Organization, children are considered fully vaccinated when they have received a vaccination against tuberculosis (BCG), three doses of the diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis), and tetanus (DPT) vaccine; three doses of the poliomyelitis (polio) vaccine; and one dose of the measles vaccine by the age of 12 months. BCG should be given at birth or at first clinical contact, DPT and polio require three vaccinations at approximately 4, 8, and 12 weeks of age, and measles should be given at or soon after reaching 9 months of age.

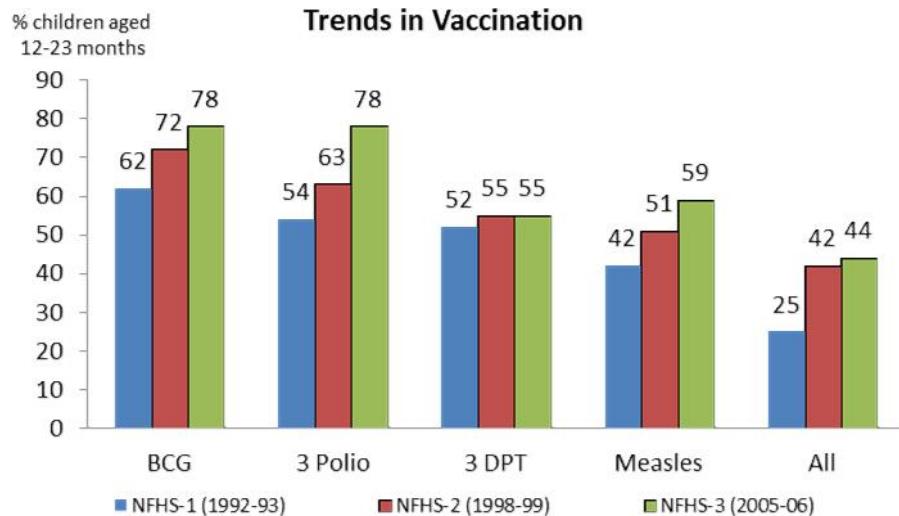
According to the immunization schedule outlined by Government of India and the World Health Organization (WHO), all primary vaccinations, including measles, should be administered by the time a child is 12 months old. The percentages of children who received BCG, each dose of DPT, and each dose of polio by age 12 months are only slightly lower than the percentages who received these vaccines at any time before the survey (i.e., at any age up to their current age).

The gap is wider, however, for the measles vaccination, which is supposed to be given when the child is nine months old. Fifty-nine

percent of children age 12-23 months received a measles vaccine at some time before their current age, while only 48 percent received it before 12 months of age. Eighteen percent of children who were vaccinated against measles received the vaccination after their first birthday.

There is an increase in the proportion of children fully immunized and a decline in the proportion of children who did not receive any vaccinations between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3. The coverage of BCG, three doses of polio and measles has also improved considerably since NFHS-1. Nevertheless, gains in full vaccination coverage and in the coverage of each individual vaccine were greater between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, than between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. The very limited progress in coverage of full immunization between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 is mainly due to the coverage of the third dose of DPT, which has remained almost constant between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 (55 percent).

The trends in vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 in urban and rural areas show that there is greater improvement in the coverage of full immunization, as well as in most vaccines, in rural areas than in urban areas. In fact, there is a nearly two percentage point decline in full immunization coverage in urban areas between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Further, coverage for each of the three doses of DPT also declined in urban areas between the two surveys. The proportion of children receiving three doses of DPT declined from 73 percent in NFHS-2 to 69 percent in NFHS-3. These data indicate that India still lags far behind the goal of universal immunization coverage for children.



The Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subjected to current age-specific mortality rates. According to SRS 2013, U5MR at national level stood at 49 in 2013 compared to 55 in 2011.

The number of infant deaths in less than a year of birth per 1000 live births is referred to as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). Data is expressed as number of deaths per 1000 live births. The country has observed a continuous decline in IMR. From 44 in 2011 it has come down to 40 in 2013 (SRS 2013). The decline in IMR has been noticed both for male and female during the period.

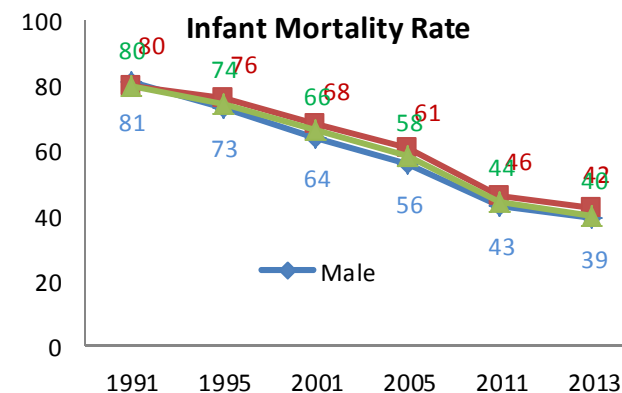
IMR for infant girls has been consistently higher than IMR of infant boys in India. The IMR (girls) has however, experienced greater decline than IMR (boys), the decline being from 81 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 42 per 1000 live births in 2013 for infant girls and from 78 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 39 per 1000 live births in 2013 for infant boys (SRS 2013).

According to SRS, the neo-natal (less than 29 days) mortality rate was 28 in 2013 compared with 31 in 2011 at the all-India level.

Goal 11 : Affordable Healthcare

Indicators

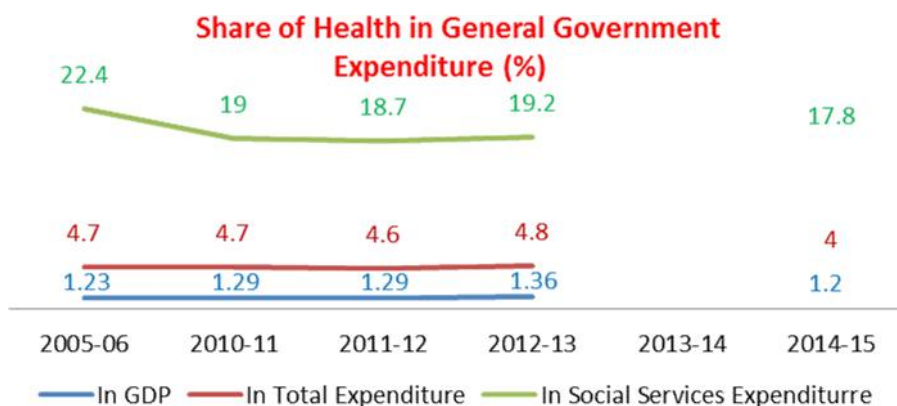
1. Out of pocket expenditure on health as percent of total household expenditure
2. Total government expenditure on health as a percent of GDP
3. Share of budget allocated to primary health care vis-à-vis total health budget
4. Number of doctors per 1000 population



The country has a well-structured 3-tier public health infrastructure, comprising Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres spread across rural and semi-urban areas and tertiary

medical care providing multi-speciality hospitals and medical colleges located almost exclusively in the urban areas. Improvements in health indicators can be attributed, in part to this network of health infrastructure. However, the progress has been quite uneven across the regions (large scale inter-State variations), gender (male-female differences) as well as across space (with significant rural-urban differences).

The General Government (Central and State Governments combined) expenditure on health was 1.2% of the GDP in 2014-15 (budget estimate). As per cent of total expenditure, the expenditure on health was 4.0% and as per cent of social services expenditure, the expenditure on health was 17.8% in 2014-15.



As per the National Health Profile 2013, the population served per allopathic doctor in India was 1384.43 whereas there was one AYUSH doctor available per 1783.21 persons. The population served per allopathic and AYUSH doctor was 1217.84.

National Councils Registered	Population served per Doctor/Dental Surgeon/AYUSH/Nurse/Pharmacist	
	2011	2013
Per Doctor both Allopathic and AYUSH	740.1	1217.84
Allopathic Doctor	1312.32	1384.43
AYUSH Doctor	1699.42	1783.21
Dental Surgeon	10271.1	10120.85
Nurse	638.64	531.79
Pharmacist	1841.35	1986.94

Note-(i) Provisional Population of India as on 1st March
(ii) Total No. of Registered Nurses/Pharmacists as provided by respective National Councils
(iii) Total No. of registered doctors as provided by Medical Council of India

Source: National Health Profile, Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, AYUSH, Indian Nursing Council, Pharmacy council of India

Goal 12 : Improved Hygiene and Public Health

Indicators

1. Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water
2. Proportion of population having access to sanitation
3. Policies on health education
4. Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria

The overall proportion of households having access to improved water sources increased from 68.2% in 1992-93 to 91.4% in 2008-09. The urban coverage increased from 87.6% to 95.3% and the rural coverage from 61.0% to 88.5% during 2012.

Proportion of households having access to improved water sources

Year	Urban	Rural	All India
1992-93	87.6%	60.9%	68.2%
1998-99	92.6%	72.3%	77.9%
2005-06	95%	84.5%	88%
2007-08	94.4%	79.6%	84.4%
2008-09	93.9%	90.4%	91.4%
2012	95.3%	88.5%	

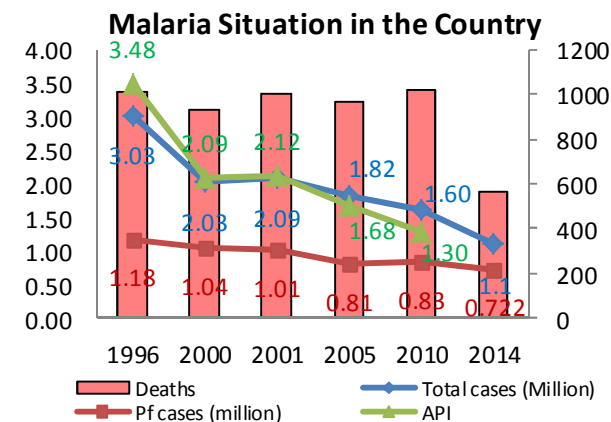
Source: NFHS 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06; DLHS 2007-08 and NSS Report No. 535, 2008-09 and NSS 69th Round report, July-December 2012.

According to Census 2001, 36.4% of the households had access to latrine which increased to 46.9% in Census 2011. The access to latrine for rural households increased from 21.9% in 2001 to 30.7% in 2011. For urban households, it increased from 73.7% in 2001 to 81.4% in 2011. However, as per NSS 69th round 2012, 38.8% rural and 89.6% urban households had access to improved source of latrine.

According to HSS 2012-2013, the overall HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, considered a proxy for prevalence among the general population, continues to be low at 0.35% in the country, with an overall declining trend at the national level.

According to HIV Estimations 2012, the adult (15- 49 years) HIV prevalence at national level continued its steady decline from the estimated level of 0.41% in 2001 to 0.27% in 2011. At national level HIV prevalence among the young (15-24 years) population also declined from around 0.30% in 2001 to 0.11% in 2011. The total number of people living with HIV/AIDS in India was estimated at around 20.9 lakh in 2011, 86% of whom were in 15-49 years age-group. Of all HIV infections, 39% (8.16 lakh) were among women. The estimated number of PLHIV in India has maintained a steady declining trend from 23.2 lakh in 2006 to 20.9 lakh in 2011 (Annual Report 2014-15, NACO).

Tuberculosis is a major public health problem in India. The burden of TB in India (Prevalence) as in the year 2000 was 8.5 million total cases of which 3.8 million were bacillary pulmonary cases, 3.9 million abacillary cases and 0.8 million extrapulmonary



cases. TB mortality in the country has reduced from over 26 per lakh population in 2010 to 19 per lakh population in 2013 as per the WHO global report 2013. The prevalence of TB in the country has reduced from 256 per lakh population in 2010 to 211 per lakh population by the year 2013.

Malaria continues to pose a major public health threat in different parts of the country, particularly due to *Plasmodium falciparum* as it is sometimes prone to complications and death, if not treated early.

Malaria cases were contained between 2 to 3 million cases annually till 2001 afterwards the cases have further started declining. During 2014, the malaria incidence was around 11.0 lakhs cases, 7.22 lakhs Pf cases and 561 deaths.

Chapter 3 : Education Development Goals

Goal 13

Access to primary/community schools for all
children, boys and girls

Goal 14

Completion of primary education cycle

Goal 15

Universal functional literacy

Goal 16

Quality education at primary, secondary and
vocational levels

Chapter 3 : Education Development Goals

Goal 13: Access to Primary/Community Schools for all Children, Boys and Girls

Indicators

1. Proportion of children having access to primary schools by distance
2. Gross Enrolment Rate/Net Enrolment Rate
3. Public expenditure on education in terms of GDP
4. Gender parity at primary and secondary level

Infrastructure in education system, in terms of distance from school is one of the important factors affecting access to education and attendance. Information had been obtained from all the sample households in the NSS 71st round on distance from the nearest school providing school education at primary, upper primary and secondary level irrespective of whether any household member was studying in that school.

In terms of physical access to primary schooling within less than 1 km, it is observed that there was no significant difference between rural and urban India, but for upper primary and secondary schools the gaps between rural and urban areas are quite prominent. More than 12% of rural households in India did not have any secondary schools within 5 kilometers whereas in urban areas such cases are insignificant (less than 1%).

Only 66.5% of rural households, compared to 82.9% of urban households, had a school within a km providing Upper Primary level

classes. For secondary level classes, the proportion was only 36.7% for rural compared to 72.7% for urban households.

Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance to Schools

Sector	Level	Distance (d) to nearest school			
		d < 1 km	1 km ≤ d < 2 km	2 km ≤ d < 5 km	d ≥ 5 km
Rural	Primary	94.1	4.9	0.9	0.1
	Upper Primary	66.5	19.0	12.1	2.4
	Secondary	36.7	23.6	27.5	12.2
Urban	Primary	92.5	6.5	0.8	0.1
	Upper Primary	82.9	13.1	3.7	0.2
	Secondary	72.7	18.7	8.0	0.7

Source: Key Indicators of Social consumption in India Education, 71st Round NSS, January-June, 2014.

The enrolment in primary classes (class I-V) was 113.8 million in 2000-01 which rose to 135.3 million in 2010-11 and further to 129.99 million in 2013-14. The enrolment in middle/upper primary classes (class VI-VIII) was 42.8 million in 2000-01, increased to 62.1 million in 2010-11 and further to 65.78 million in 2013-14.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level was 95.7 in 2000-01, to 116.0 in 2010-11 and then to 99.3 in 2013-14, as gap between net enrolment and gross enrolment reduces. For the middle/upper primary level, the GER was 58.6 in 2000-01, gradually increased to 85.5 in 2010-11 and is 87.4 in 2013-14.

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for primary grade, which is the proportion of students of official school age of 6-10 years enrolled in Grades I-V to the population of children of age group 6-10 years, is the indicator for primary enrolment. NER figures are available from District Information System on Education (DISE). These results over the years have improved in coverage and age specific reporting of enrolment in

all States. As a result, it is possible to estimate all India NER for temporal comparison. As per DISE 2013-14, the national NER is 88.08 at primary level.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) in enrolment at primary and secondary levels is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes or no gender disparity. A GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favour of males whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females. In general, at the national level, the number of girls enrolled in primary and secondary education is less than their counterparts. However, the female-male ratio in education has been steadily improving over the years. In primary education, the GPI has gone up from 0.76 in 1990-91 to 1.01 in 2010-11 and 1.03 in 2013-14 and in secondary education the increase is from 0.60 in 1990-91 to 0.87 in 2010-11 and 1.00 in 2013-14.

Goal 14 : Completion of Primary Education Cycle

Indicators

1. *Survival/retention rate*
2. *Drop-out rate*

Current attendance status refers to whether a person is currently attending any educational institution or not. Current attendance necessarily implies current enrolment but not the vice-versa. Persons, who were temporarily not attending due to reasons like illness, vacation etc. were treated as currently attending in this survey. Same treatment was applicable for the persons, who were awaiting their results after completing a particular course and certain to take

admission in any further course during the current year (2014). 3.6.2 While every person, who is attending an educational institution, is necessarily enrolled in that institution it may so happen that a person, who has enrolled in current academic session/year, is not currently attending the institution. In order to identify those persons, who were enrolled but currently not attending or never attended, their latest enrolment status was noted. A very few of the persons, aged 5-29 years, were currently enrolled but not attending the educational institutions. There was no noticeable rural-urban disparity observed among the persons currently attending educational institutions, but gender disparity can be observed in rural areas with 58.7% of males and 53% of females in the 5-29 age- group reported to be attending education. About 7% males and 12% females had not stepped into the country's education system at all, while another 34% were found to have been enrolled at some time but currently not attending any educational institutions. In rural areas the percentages of never enrolled in age group 5-29 years were approximately double than that of their urban counterparts.

Percentage distribution of attendance status of persons aged 5-29 years

Status	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Currently attending	58.7	53.0	57.0	54.6	58.2	53.5
	Currently not attending					
Ever enrolled	32.1	32.5	38.1	38.4	34.3	34.2
Never enrolled	8.1	14.0	4.6	6.7	7.1	11.9

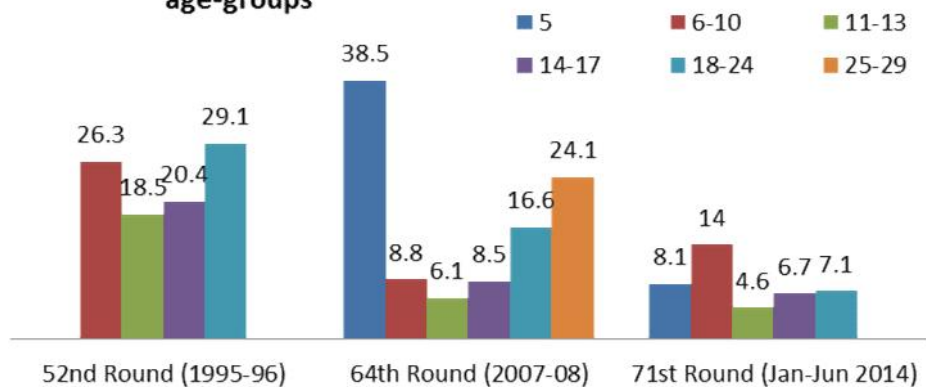
In rural areas the major reason for never enrolment came out as not interested in education (30% male and 27% females) In urban areas it is seen that 33% males and 30% females never enrolled because of financial constraints.

Per 1000 distribution of never enrolled persons aged 5-29 years by reason for non-enrolment

Major reasons	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not interested in education	332	270	295	271	325	270
Financial constraints	215	163	328	300	236	185
Engaged in domestic activities	48	234	38	134	46	218
Engaged in economic activities	89	17	69	11	85	16
School is far off	18	29	4	17	16	27
Marriage		6		4		6
No tradition in the community	29	67	22	63	28	67
Other reason*	268	213	243	200	263	211

* for girls students: non-availability of female teacher and separate toilets etc.

Per cent persons never enrolled in different age-groups

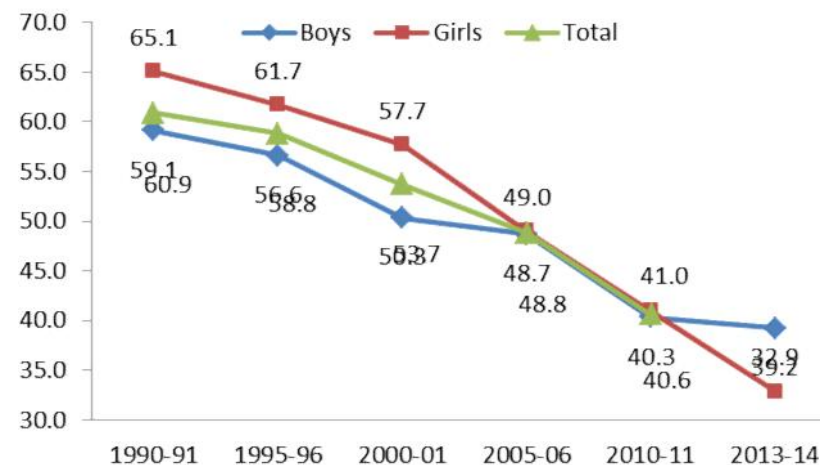


Percentage distribution of persons aged 5-29 years, who drop out/discontinued education by age of dropping out/discontinuance

Age-group of dropping out/discontinuance	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-15	58.1	62.7	60.3	45.0	41.4	43.3
16-24	41.5	36.7	39.2	53.6	57.4	55.4
25-29	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.3

The persons who had ever been enrolled but was currently not attending, the major reasons for dropouts/discontinued is for males engagement in economic activities.

Drop-out Rates at Elementary Stage (%)



Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 5-29 years, who drop out/discontinued education by reason for dropping out/discontinuance

Major reasons	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not interested in education	251	162	208	143	238	156
Financial constraints	236	154	237	149	236	152
Engaged in domestic activities	59	329	24	231	48	297
Engaged in economic activities	299	39	336	69	310	49
School is far off	6	42	2	18	5	34
Unable to cope up with studies	55	51	53	36	54	46
Completed desired level/class	45	43	83	113	57	65
Marriage		124		171		139
Other reason*	48	57	58	70	51	62

*= for girls students: non-availability of female teacher and separate toilets etc.

The most frequently given reasons for dropouts/discontinuation were a) 'not interested in education' b) 'financial constraints' and c) 'Engaged in economic activities' and d) 'Engaged in domestic activities'. For males, both rural and urban, 'Engaged in economic activities' was most commonly given as the reason for dropouts/discontinued. For the females, the dominant reason is Engaged in domestic activities. It is also noticed that in urban areas the second major reason for leaving education is marriage for females. Not interested in education is another prevalent ground for rural males as well as females for leaving study before completing desired level of education.

Goal 15 : Universal Functional Literacy

Indicators

1. Adult literacy rate

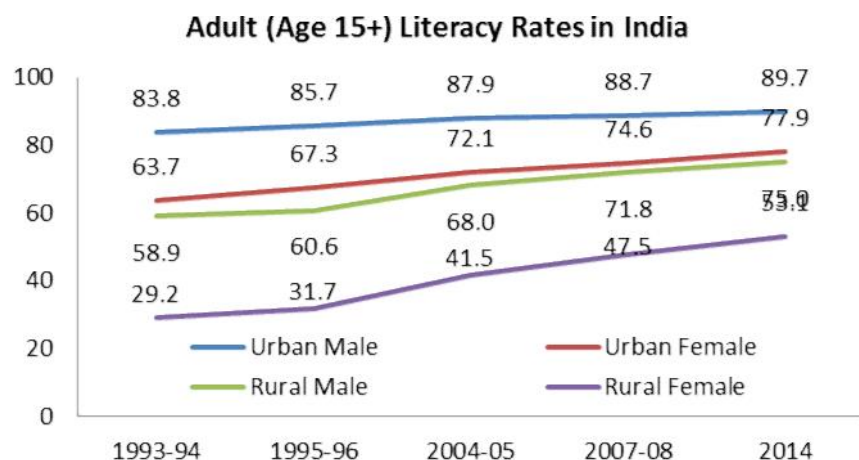
Literacy rate is one of the key characteristics to indicate the proportion of literates among various age-groups of the population, with rural-urban and male-female classification of the socio-economic progress of the country. The survey estimates indicate that in 2007-08, less than two-thirds (64.5%) of the population of all ages were literate, while in 2014 during 71st round the same has been increased to 69.1%. Comparison of literacy rates (%) for persons in rural and urban area is as follows:

Age	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2014 (NSS 71st Round)									
Age 15 and above	75.0	53.1	64.1	89.7	77.9	84.0	79.8	60.8	70.5
All ages	72.3	56.8	64.7	83.7	74.8	79.5	75.7	62.0	69.1
2007-08(NSS 64th Round)									
Age 15 and above	71.8	47.5	59.7	88.7	74.6	82.0	76.7	54.9	66.0
All ages	68.4	51.1	60.0	82.2	71.6	77.1	72.1	56.3	64.5

Adult literacy (age 15 years and above) rate in India was around 66% during NSS 64th round (2007-08) and during NSS 71st round in 2014 adult literacy rate has been increased to 71%. The rural India shows much lower literacy rate to their urban counter parts for all age groups, though female literacy rates especially in rural areas had increased markedly for all ages.

As per Census, the overall adult (population of age 15 & above) literacy rate in India was 48.2% in 1991 which increased to 61.0% in 2001 and 69.3% in 2011.

Comparison with past NSS rounds indicates that both the rural-urban and the male-female disparities have reduced over time but nevertheless remain significant.



1993-94: NSS 50th Round (Employment and Unemployment Survey);
 1995-96: NSS 52nd Round (Social Consumption Survey);
 2004-05: NSS 61st Round (Employment and Unemployment Survey);
 2007-08: NSS 64th Round (Education in India), and
 2014 : NSS 71st Round (Social Consumption Survey).

Goal 16 : Quality Education at Primary, Secondary and Vocational Levels

Indicators

1. Percentage of trained teachers
2. Student teacher ratio
3. Percentage of schools with toilets for girls

The percentage of trained teachers in primary schools was 86% in 2005-06 and it increased to 90% in 2010-11. It was 87% for upper primary schools in 2005-06 and 90% in 2010-11. The percentage of trained teachers in secondary schools was 89% in 2005-06 and it marginally increased to 90% in 2010-11. For senior secondary schools, the percentage of trained teachers was 90% in 2005-06 and it rose by 1 percentage point to 91% in 2010-11. While, as per DISE 2013-14, the trained teachers in all schools is 80%.

The pupil (student) teacher ratio was 43 for primary schools, 37 for upper primary schools and 31 for secondary/senior secondary schools in 1990-91. This ratio stood at 46, 34 and 33 in 2005-06, 43, 33, 34 in 2010-11 and 28, 30, 28 in 2013-14 for primary schools, upper primary schools and secondary/senior secondary schools respectively.

Year	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools
1990-91	43	37	31
2000-01	43	38	32
2005-06	46	34	33
2010-11	43	33	34
2013-14	28	30	28

Source: Statistics of School Education, DISE 2013-14.

According to DISE, the percentage of schools (all schools) having girls' toilet (in addition, schools may also have boys' and common toilets in co-educational schools) increased from 37.42% in 2005-06 to 72.16% in 2011-12. The schools with functional girls' toilet were 84.68% in 2011-12. As per DISE 2013-14, percentage of schools having functional 'Girls Toilet' in all schools is 91.62%.

Chapter 4 : Environment Goals

Goal 17

Acceptable level of forest cover

Goal 18

Acceptable level of water and soil quality

Goal 19

Acceptable level of air quality

Goal 20

Conservation of bio-diversity

Goal 21

Wetland conservation

Goal 22

Ban on dumping of hazardous waste,
including radio-active waste

Chapter 4 : Environment Development Goals

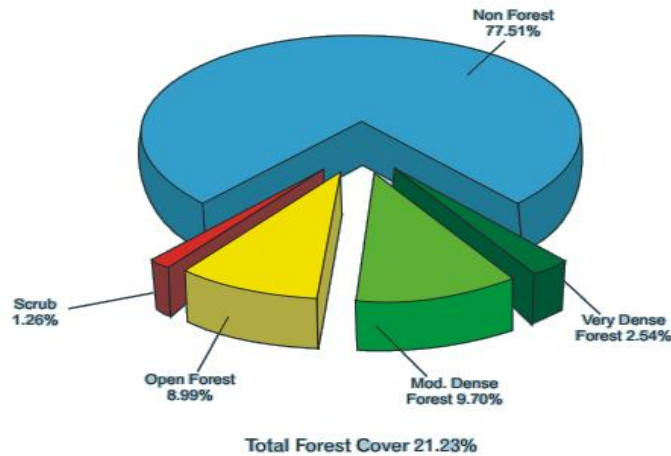
Goal 17 : Acceptable Level of Forest Cover

Indicators

1. Percentage of forest cover
2. Percentage or extent of community/social forest

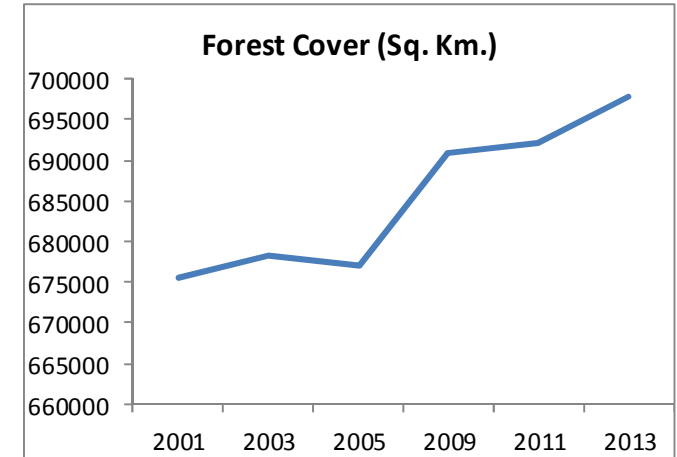
The forest cover includes all lands which have a tree canopy density of more than ten percent when projected vertically on the horizontal ground, with a minimum areal extent of one hectare. The forest cover reported in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) does not make any distinction between the origin of tree crops (whether natural or man-made) or tree species; and encompasses all types of lands irrespective of their ownership, land use and legal status. Thus, all the tree species along with bamboos, fruit bearing trees, coconut, palm trees etc.

and all the areas including forest, private, community or institutional lands meeting the above



defined criteria, have been termed as forest cover. The assessment of forest cover of the entire country is carried out at an interval of two years by interpretation of satellite data.

The forest cover of the country has been classified on the basis of tree canopy density into pre-defined classes, viz., very dense forest (VDF), moderately dense forest (MDF) and open forest (OF). Scrub, though shown separately, is not counted in the forest cover.



As per current assessment, ISFR 2013, total forest cover of the country is 697,898 km² which is 21.23% of the geographical area of the country. In terms of density classes, area covered by VDF is 83,502 km² (2.54%), that with MDF is 318,745 km² (9.70%) and OF is 295,651 km² (8.99%).

National Forest Policy (1988) aims at maintaining two third of the geographical area in hills of the country under forest and tree cover. Keeping this in view, forest cover in the hills of the country are presented separately. The forest cover in the hill districts of the country is 281,335 km² which is 39.75% of the total geographical area of these districts. Though, as per the definition of the hill districts, entire geographical area of these districts does not constitute the hilly terrain

but the forest cover does provide a good basis to frame the policy guidelines. The percentage of forest cover in these nine states is 63.07% of their geographical area.

Forest and Tree Cover of India

Class	Area (km ²)	Percentage of Geographical Area
Forest Cover		
a) Very Dense Forest	83,502	2.54
b) Moderately Dense Forest	3,18,745	9.70
c) Open Forest	2,95,651	8.99
Total Forest Cover*	6,97,898	21.23
Scrub	41,383	1.26
Non-Forest	25,47,982	77.51
Total Geographical Area	32,87,263	100.00

* Includes 4629 area under mangroves

Source: India State of Forest Report 2013.

Goal 18 : Acceptable Level of Water and Soil Quality

Indicators

1. Chemical fertilizers/ pesticides consumption per ha of arable land
2. Percentage of contaminated wells/water sources

Direct consequences of agricultural development on the environment arise from intensive farming activities, which contribute to soil erosion, land salination and loss of nutrients. The introduction of Green Revolution in the country has been accompanied by over-exploitation of land and water resources and excessive usage of fertilizers and pesticides. Shifting cultivation (or *Jhum* cultivation) has also been a major factor responsible for land degradation in hilly areas. Leaching due to extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers is a major

source of contamination of water bodies. The extent of agricultural intensification and extensification is characterized by an increase in cropping and irrigation intensity and the imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. It has also led to land degradation, overexploitation of underground water resources and increased use of chemical fertilizers, leading to eutrophication and water pollution in some regions.

The consumption of fertilizer over a period has shown increasing trend. During 2011-12, the consumption of fertilizers has increased by 23% as compared to 2006-07. Per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased from 89.63 kg in 2000-01 to 128.34 kg in 2012-13. There is excessive use of urea and a bias against micronutrients. As against the desirable NPK proportion of 4:2:1, the average use of urea now is 6:2 and 4:1. As nitrogenous fertilizers are subsidised more than potassic and phosphatic fertilizers, the subsidy tends to benefit the crops and regions which require higher use of nitrogenous fertilizers as compared to crops and regions which require higher application of P and K. The excessive use of urea has also affected the soil profile adversely.

Consumption of Fertilizers in India in Terms of Nutrients (N, P & K)

(Thousand Tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	Total
2000-01	10920.2	4214.6	1567.5	16702.3
2005-06	12723.3	5203.7	2413.3	20340.3
2010-11	16558.2	8049.7	3514.3	28122.2
2011-12	17300.3	7914.3	2525.5	27740.0
2012-13	16820.9	6653.4	2061.8	25536.2
2013-14	16750.1	5633.5	2098.9	24482.4

Source: Agricultural Statistics At A Glance, 2014, Ministry of Agriculture.

Water has defined life in the Indian subcontinent for thousands of years. On an average, the combination of rainfall, surface and groundwater resources have been sufficient for providing adequate water to the Indian population.

Inland Water resources of the country are classified as: rivers and canals; reservoirs; tanks, lakes & ponds; lakes and derelict water bodies; and brackish water. Total water bodies other than rivers and canals cover an area of about 7.3 Mha. Among these water bodies, 'reservoirs' have maximum area (2.93 Mha) followed by 'tanks, lakes and ponds' (2.43 Mha).

The total length of rivers and canals in the country about 2 lakh km. Of the major rivers, the river basin Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna is the largest in respect of catchment area of about 11 lakh sq km. The other major rivers with catchments area about one lakh sq km or more are: Indus, Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi and Narmada.

Groundwater represents one of the most important water sources in India. Total annual replenishable ground water potential of the country has been estimated by the Ministry of Water Resources as 433 Billion Cubic Metre.

Water pollution is a serious problem in India as almost 75-80 per cent of its surface water resources and a growing percentage of its groundwater reserves are contaminated by biological, toxic, organic and inorganic pollutants. With uneven distribution of water with space and time, the management of water resources is a highly complex and tedious task. Moreover, over-exploitation and pollution hinders the availability and creates the scarcity and depletion of the resource.

CPCB in collaboration with concerned SPCBs/PCCs established a nationwide network of water quality monitoring comprising 2500 stations in 28 States and 6 Union Territories. The monitoring is done on monthly or quarterly basis in surface waters and on half yearly basis in case of ground water. The monitoring network covers 445 Rivers, 154 Lakes, 12 Tanks, 78 Ponds, 41 Creeks/Seawater, 25 Canals, 45 Drains, 10 Water Treatment Plant (Raw Water) and 807 Wells. Among the 2500 stations, 1275 are on rivers, 190 on lakes, 45 on drains, 41 on canals, 12 on tanks, 41 on creeks/seawater, 79 on ponds, 10 Water Treatment Plant (Raw Water) and 807 are groundwater stations.

The water quality data on rivers, lakes, ponds, tanks and groundwater locations being monitored under the network is evaluated against the water quality criteria and the monitoring locations in exceedance with respect to one or more parameters are identified as polluted, which requires action for restoration of water quality. The water quality monitoring results indicate that the organic and bacterial contamination are continued to be critical in water bodies. This is mainly due to discharge of domestic wastewater mostly in untreated form from the urban centres of the country. Secondly, the receiving water bodies also do not have adequate water for dilution. Therefore, the oxygen demand and bacterial pollution is increasing day by day. This is mainly responsible for water borne diseases.

The water quality monitoring results shows that there is gradual degradation in water quality. The number of observations having BOD and coliform density have been increasing.

CPCB has carried out an inventorization of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) located in India in the year 2014-15. There are 816 STPs having capacity of 23277MLD in 28 States/UTs of India. Out of 816 STPs,

522 STPS are operational, 79 STPs are Non-operational, 145 STPs are under construction and 70 STPs are proposed for construction.

Goal 19 : Acceptable Level of Air Quality

Indicators

1. Carbon dioxide emissions
2. Particulate matter in the major metropolitan centres
3. Percentage of firewood in total energy mix

The Central Pollution Control Board is executing a nation-wide National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMPP) covering 342 operating stations spread over 190 cities/towns and industrial areas in 26 States and 5 Union Territories. Under NAMPP, three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), and Particulate Matter size less than or equal to 10 micron (PM₁₀), have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity and temperature was also integrated with the monitoring of air quality at selected locations. The monitoring of pollutants is carried out for 24 hours (4-hourly sampling for gaseous pollutants and 8-hourly sampling for particulate matter) with twice a week frequency to have at least 104 observations in a year.

The analysis of three major pollutants (adequate data) in residential / industrial / rural and other area with respect to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) during 2012 revealed that in SO₂ showed low concentration in most of the locations (356 locations, 96%), moderate in 12 locations (3%) and high in 2 locations. With respect to NO₂, 173 locations (47%) were in low category, 145 in moderate (39%), 42 in high (11%) and 10 (3%) in critical category. With respect to PM₁₀ only 9 locations (2%) showed low PM₁₀ level, 56

locations (15%) showed moderate, 84 high (23%) and 223 location (60%) were in critical category. SO₂ mainly showed low concentration in most of the locations (29 locations, 71%), moderate in 6 locations (15%) and high in 6 location (15%). There was no locations in critical range. With respect to NO₂, 18 locations (44%) were in low and moderate and 5 in high (12%) category. In case of PM₁₀ 2 (5%) location showed low level. 11 (27%) locations showed moderate and 6 (15%) high and 22 (54%) locations were in critical category.

Number of million plus cities with low, moderate, high & critical air quality is as follows :

Category	Residential / industrial / rural / commercial areas			Ecologically sensitive area		
	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
Low (L)	34	5	0	1	0	0
Moderate (M)	1	25	2	0	1	0
High (H)	1	4	7	0	0	0
Critical (C)	0	2	27	0	0	1
Inadequate data (ID)	7	7	7	0	0	0
No data (ND)	0	0	0	0	0	0
No monitoring station (NS)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total city with adequate data (LMHC)	36	36	36	1	1	1

In the year 2012, out of the 46 million plus / metropolitan cities, 1, 6 and 34 cities exceed the NAAQS with respect to SO₂, NO₂ and PM₁₀ in the residential / industrial / rural / commercial areas. 1 city exceed the standard limit with respect to PM₁₀ in ecologically sensitive area.

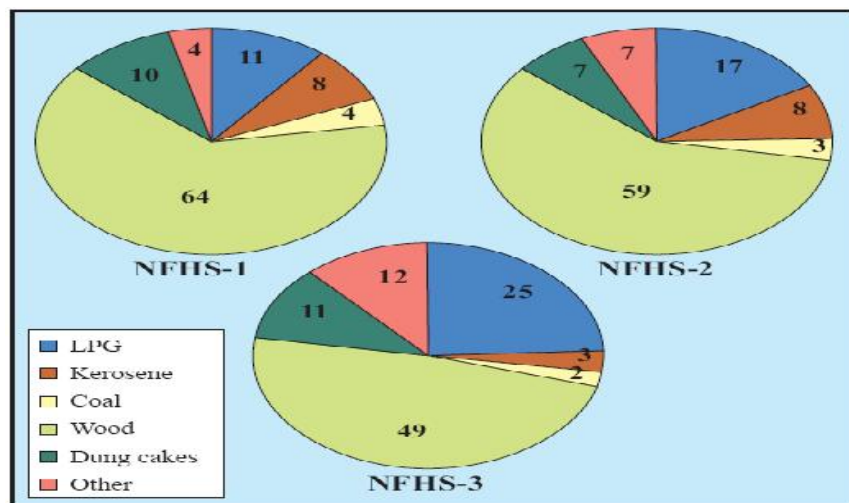
Not exceeding NAAQS (NE)	35	30	2	1	1	0
Exceeding NAAQS (E)	1	6	34	0	0	1
Inadequate data	7	7	7	0	0	0
No operational monitoring station						

No monitoring station	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total E+NE	1	1	1	1	1	1
	36	36	36	1	1	1

Source : Central pollution Control Board

A considerable amount of air pollution results from burning of fossil fuels. The household sector is the second largest consumer of energy in India after the industrial sector. National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) found that 71 per cent of India's households use solid fuels for cooking and that 91 per cent of rural households also do the same. According to National Family Health Survey-3, more than 60 per cent of Indian households depend on traditional sources of energy like fuel-wood, dung and crop residue for meeting their cooking and heating needs. Burning of traditional fuels introduces large quantities of CO₂ in the atmosphere, when the combustion is complete, but if there is an incomplete combustion followed by oxidation, then CO is produced, in addition to hydrocarbons.

Proportion of households by type of fuel usage



Goal 20 : Conservation of Bio-Diversity

Indicators

1. Proportion and number of protected areas out of the total land area
2. Number of protected species

Total Protected area covered under national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, etc., constituting around 5% of country's geographical area, is increasing over the years. The country is on track in increasing the protection network for arresting the biodiversity losses and for maintaining ecological balance.

Area under Protected area

2011	40074.46	122615.94	20.69	1801.29	164512.37
2012	40074.46	123548.33	20.69	1998.15	165641.62
2013	40074.46	124234.52	20.69	2017.94	166347.6
2014	40332.89	116254.36	20.69	2037.11	158645.05
2015	40500.13	117590.81	20.69	2344.53	160456.16

Source: National Wildlife Database Cell, Wildlife Institute of India

Note: All areas are in km²

India is one of the 17 mega diverse countries of the world. With only 2.4% of the world's land area, 16.7% of the world's human population and 18% livestock, it contributes about 8% of the known global biodiversity, however, putting enormous demands on our natural resources. India is home to world's largest wild tigers population and has got unique assemblage of globally important endangered species like Asiatic lion, Asian Elephant, One-horned

Rhinoceros, Gangetic River Dolphin, Snow Leopard, Kashmir Stag, Dugong, Gharial, Great Indian Bustard, Lion Tailed Macaque etc.

The National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016) was adopted in 2002, emphasizing the people's participation and their support for wildlife conservation. India's conservation planning is based on the philosophy of identifying and protecting representative wild habitats across all the ecosystems. A network of 668 Protected Areas (PAs) has been established, comprising 102 National Parks, 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 47 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves. 39 Tiger Reserves and 28 Elephant Reserves) have been designated for species-specific management of tiger and elephant habitats. UNESCO has designated 5 Protected Areas as World Heritage Sites.

Goal 21 : Wetland Conservation

Indicators

1. Number and percentage of protected wetlands

Wetlands in India are distributed in different geographical regions, ranging from the Himalaya to the Deccan plateau. The variability in climatic conditions and topography is responsible for significant diversity. There are in all 104 identified wetlands under the National Wetland Conservation & Management Programme (NWCMP).

India is a signatory to the Ramsar Convention and plays an important role in conservation and wise use of wetlands. On the basis of the country's initiatives in the field of wetland conservation, India was nominated as a member of the Standing Committee from 1993-1996 and from 1999-2002.

As per the India State of Forest Report 2013, forests cover 21.23 per cent of India's total geographic area which excludes 2.78% of tree cover.

Goal 22 : Ban on Dumping of Hazardous Waste, Including Radioactive Waste

Indicators

- 1. Solid waste generation per capita*
- 2. Percentage of waste treated*
- 3. Regulatory framework for hazardous waste treatment in place*

Total quantity of waste generated in the country (based on weight exercise by local bodies) is not reported. However, Ministry of Urban Development, in its manual on solid waste management (year 2000), has estimated a waste generation of 1,00,000 MT.

During the year 2004-05, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) through National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur conducted survey in 59 cities (35 Metro cities and 24 State Capitals) and estimated 39,031 Tons per day MSW generation in these 59 cities/towns. CPCB has reported generation of 50,592 tonnes of MSW per day in the year 2010-11 in same 59 cities. As per information received from State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees (in between the year 2009-12), 1,27,486 TPD (Tons per day) municipal solid waste is generated in the Country during 2011-12. Out of which, 89,334 TPD (70%) of MSW is collected and 15,881 TPD (12.45%) is processed or treated.

A GIS Based project on National Hazardous Waste Information System has been developed to provide status of hazardous waste

management in the Country, according to which, more than 40,000 hazardous waste industries generate about 7-8 million tonnes per year.

Municipal areas in the country generate 1, 33,760 metric tonnes per day of municipal solid waste (MSW), of which only 91,152 TPD waste is collected and 25,884 TPD treated.

The growth of e-waste has significant environmental, economic and social impact. The increase of electrical and electronic products, consumption rates and higher obsolescence rates lead to higher generation of e-waste. The increasing obsolescence rate of electronic products also adds to the huge import of used electronics products. E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 have been notified in the country from 1st May, 2012. These rules apply to e-waste generated from IT and telecommunication equipment and consumer electrical and electronics namely Television Sets (including LCD & LED), Refrigerators, Washing Machines and Air-conditioners. These rules empower the concerned state agencies to control, supervise and regulate relevant activities connected with e-waste management such as collection, segregation, dismantling and recycling. These rules are the main instrument to ensure environmentally sound management of e-waste. Under these rules EPR authorizations have been granted to 128 Producers which are spread in 11 states. 134 collection centres are set-up in 19 States.

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BE	Budget Estimates
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDS	Current Daily Status
CFCs	Chloro-Fluoro-Carbons
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CWS	Current Weekly Status
DISE	District Information System on Education
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISACPA	Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation
IT	Information Technology
kcal	Kilo Calorie
km	Kilometre
LULUCF	Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
Mha	Million Hectare
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MRP	Mixed Recall Period
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAMP	National Air Quality Monitoring Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
OBCs	Other Backward Classes
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
PC	Personal Computer
PGR	Poverty Gap Ratio
PHR	Poverty Headcount Ratio
PLHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PS	Principal Status
PWD	Public Works Department
RE	Revised Estimates
RGI	Registrar General of India
RSPM	Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter
SCs	Scheduled Castes
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
sq km	Square Kilometre
SRS	Sample Registration System
SS	Subsidiary Status
STs	Scheduled Tribes
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URP	Uniform Recall Period
USOF	Universal Service Obligation Fund
UTs	Union Territories
WFPR	Work Force Participation Rate
WPR	Worker Participation Rate