

Millennium

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Foreword

Ten years into the new millennium, the global community and the UN are busy reviewing the Millennium Declaration and the race of the nations to attain their MDGs. Many countries around the world are part of this venture and making independent assessment of their country situation. The global attainment of the MDGs critically depends on India. The sheer size of India, and its large share in world population, contributes a huge proportion to the global burden of poverty, hunger, mal-nourishment, illiteracy, diseases and gender discrimination, among the other human development problems that the MDGs aim to erase from the face of the earth. Fundamental to the absolute and relative size of India's burden of these problems, are the challenges wide spread over a large country area with different social dimensions and inequity of distribution among economic classes and social groups. A complete understanding of the underlying problem in both quantitative and qualitative terms requires extensive analysis at the sub-national level.

The 2009 India country report brought out by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in the form of a mid-term statistical appraisal of the progress towards the MDGs in India has demonstrated through statistical measures and counts of the MDG indicators what India could achieve so far and the failings. It revealed how the country has been moderately successful in reducing poverty, though the same cannot be said in respect of combating hunger; how India is on-track or even ahead of targets on nearly all indicators related to universalisation of primary education; having missed the 2005 deadline of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education, how India is almost nearly on track with respect to 2015 target; how it is that India is moving slowly in reducing the Under 5 Mortality of children; and how India is still off-track in reducing maternal mortality; and how about 46% of India's households will continue to have no sanitary facility even in 2015.

Thus, there are a number of areas of deep concern which pose implementation challenges for policy makers, planners and programme managers. It is widely believed that Government programmes must be designed to strengthen and catalyse the local economy rather than create dependency on the state. State wise analytical reports on cross-sectoral issues and bottlenecks, hindering programme implementation (reflecting governance challenges), need to be undertaken for bringing about appropriate changes and re-orientation in the ongoing programmes. One of the key pre-requisites for this and also for better understanding of the local situations in each of the MDG-areas is to have quick turnaround of data for concurrent outcome monitoring at the State and sub-State levels.

The policy-makers, practitioners, social scientists, statisticians, and representatives of civil society who gathered to deliberate on India's MDG report card in a Roundtable on *Achieving the MDGs by 2015: Policy Action for Human Freedoms* organized by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and UNDP India on the 7-8 September, 2010 in New Delhi, recommended among various other aspects that *"we need to begin monitoring of the MDGs by indicators at the State level"*. This report is essentially the outcome of this recommendation and attempts to capture as much of the State-level positions and trends as could be done with the State specific statistics obtainable/derivable from the national exercises.

It should be appreciated at the outset that the national statistical system does not have an independent statistical exercise exclusively focused on quantitative monitoring of MDG indicators. The statistics used in this report like in the earlier reports of MDGs are therefore based on piecing together events from a variety of sources including administrative data compiled by Central Ministries and information gathered from periodic national surveys and censuses carried out by the Government of India. Further, there is no standardized integrated system for developing national system by aggregating appropriately sub-State and State level estimates of MDG indicators. Where we rely on sample data, the coverage in terms of sample size impedes our policy to estimate indicators below the State level and are not possible for a few smaller States and UTs. Further, this report fills a gap in the existing knowledge base by providing a comparable package of the MDG indicators at the State level.

T.C.A. Anant

Chief Statistician of India

Preface

This special edition is a supplement to the last report, which was brought out for the year 2009 in the form of a mid-term statistical appraisal of the country situation towards attaining the MDG targets. This supplementary issue attempts to present the sub-national situation in terms of the State-level estimates for the MDG-indicators for the most recent years as are available from the national surveys, censuses and other official administrative statistics. Presented alongside their benchmark values or quantitative targets (wherever applicable) according to the MDG norms, the disaggregated measures highlight the spatial variation in the remaining distances from targets to be covered by different States. It needs to be emphasized that the State-level targets or the quantitative benchmarks as worked out in this report with reference to the base-year (1990) - level of the indicators, are in accordance with the MDG norms for achieving the goals and are not therefore, the same as those set for the Five-year and Annual Plans of the States/UTs by the Planning Commission of India or the Planning Departments of the States/UTs.

State-wise disaggregated estimates are available for 11 of the 12 indicators for which quantitative targeting (national and State level) is warranted under India's MDG-framework. Time series of these estimates exhibit the trends towards the corresponding MDG targets. In this exercise, some new sets of data that have arrived in the mean time have also been taken into account and some of the earlier results/estimates have been revised, or replaced.

India's MDG-framework is based on the 2003 UNDG guidelines on concepts, definitions and methodology of MDG indicators. This framework recognizes 53 indicators (48 basic and 5 alternatives). The revised UN framework of MDG indicators, which was introduced in the year 2008, are not being followed in India for the purpose of MDG monitoring on strategic and technical considerations.

In the context of India's national policies, not all the targets under the eight MDGs are relevant. Only 12 of the 18 targets covering all the 8 goals are followed for the tracking of MDGs. 6 targets of Goal 8, which are mainly related to the land locked/island/least developed countries and also for the developed countries, are not considered relevant to India. As a result 35 of the 53 indicators are required to be monitored for the 12 targets relevant to India. In this supplementary compilation of State and national level estimates of MDG indicators, some of the relevant indicators have been left out as corresponding disaggregated data are not produced. Consequently, a number of MDG indicators could not be covered in this issue for the purpose of presenting their sub-national measures.

The analysis of the State's progress with reference to their individual targets is meaningful where time series of the data presents a consistent pattern. This consideration

has restricted the use of sub-national estimates for some of the indicators for which the only national level estimates are given in view of the data limitations about the sub-national estimates.

There was a huge demand of State wise tabulations of the MDG statistics. These types of tabulations were also needed for the purpose of understanding the regional variations in attainment of the MDGs. We hope that this publication will be able to meet the requirement of analyzed information for State specific progress towards the MDGs. It is also meant to sensitize the State governments about the situation that is likely to emerge by the year 2015 if the prevailing pace of change continues in respect of the outcomes of development measured by the MDG indicators.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation for the team of officers led by Smt.S. Jeyalakshmi, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division of my office for valuable contribution in compilation of this useful publication.

S. K. Das
Director General
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INTRODUCTION

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), made during the UN Millennium Summit on 8 September 2000, stand for solidarity and determination of the world leaders to rid the world of poverty and improve the lot of humanity. The goals *inter alia* call for reducing by half the proportion of people living below the poverty line; reducing by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015; ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling; eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015; reducing by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate; reducing by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio; halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015.

It also emphasized on integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reversing loss of environmental resources; reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation; achieving significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020. It also stressed on developing further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, with a commitment to good governance at both national and international levels, development and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally; dealing comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term; in cooperation with the developing countries, developing decent and productive work for youth; providing access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies; and making available the benefits of new technologies – especially information and communication technologies in cooperation with the private sector.

Eighteen (18) targets describe these objectives under the 8 goals (MDGs) in the United Nations' MDG framework of 2003. In the Indian context, 12 of the 18 targets are relevant. The UN framework had 53 statistical indicators to measure the progress towards the 18 targets. India adopted 35 of the 53 indicators for the 12 targets concerning India. A revised indicator-framework drawn up by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDGs in keeping with the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report to the 61st Session of the UN General Assembly for inclusion of four new targets came into being in 2008. India has not endorsed this revised framework.

Deeper decomposition of the measures of MDG indicators down below State levels could be more revealing of the micro-dimensions of the outcomes, which could help demonstrating precise locales of the problems when spatially mapped. At the sub-national levels, data in respect of most of the MDG indicators are not available below States. In some cases only national estimates are available. State-level estimates as available for a number of indicators however, provide a broader cross-section of the inequalities in progress in different parts of the country including their rural-urban and male-female dimensions, wherever possible.

India's Framework for MDG Tracking

Based on the 2003 UNDP guidelines on Concepts, Rationale and Methodology of MDG indicators

- ***For 18 Targets linked to 8 Goals with 53 indicators (48 basic +5 alternatives) to measure progress.***
- ***12 of 18 targets are relevant to India.***
- ***35 of 53 indicators corresponding to 12 Targets determine India's measuring instrument***

List of Goals, Targets and Indicators under the MDG-Framework of India is at Appendix-1

Quantitative Benchmarking

12 targets set quantitative benchmarks for achievements by 2015

- ***Explicit target values for 2015***
 - ***Relative (reduce by 1/2, 2/3, 3/4)***
 - ***Absolute (full enrolment, gender parity)***
- ***Reversal of trends***
 - ***"Halt and begun to reverse..." (Goal 6)***
 - ***"Reverse the loss of environmental resources" (Goal7, Target 9)***

A Methodology Note for working out the Benchmark Targets and the method for projection of indicator measures for the year 2015 is given at Appendix-2

Time-series of data for the MDG indicators, with data available for at least two time points in the time span 1990 to 2008, have been used to trace the path that the data have treaded thus far and likely to take hereafter till the 2015 mark. The trend line has in the first place provided a value for the 1990 level of the indicator, when the same is non-existent in the data series. The 1990 value determines the 2015 value to be targeted. After the latest data point, there can be two paths for the data to tread: one takes it through the existing rate of change to the expected value in 2015 (called projected path) and the other to the target value of 2015 (called target path). The exact convergence or very close proximity of the two lines is what signifies 'on-the track' movement at the historical pace. In cases where the target value (readable from target line) is reached on the projected path earlier than 2015, it is 'early-achieving' movement. Wherever, the projected path moves away from the target path in such a manner that the target

value is reached on the projected line much after 2015, the movement is ‘regressing’ or ‘slow’ and therefore, not good. The analysis in this report is based on these three scenarios that emerge from the measures of the corresponding statistical indicators using the available data.

Targets by Types

Target No.& (Type)	Target Description	Goal to which relates
1.(Relative)	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of population below national poverty line	Goal 1
2.(Relative)	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Goal 1
3.(Absolute)	Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education	Goal 2
4.(Absolute)	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Goal 3
5.(Relative)	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Goal 4
6.(Relative)	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Goal 5
7.(Trend reversal)	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Goal 6
8.(Trend Reversal)	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Goal 6
9.(Trend Reversal)	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Goal 7
10.(Relative)	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Goal 7
11.(Absolute)	By 2020, to have achieved, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Goal 7
12.(Absolute)	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	Goal 8

Highlights of India's progress to MDGs

Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger- While India has been moderately successful in reducing poverty, the same cannot be said for combating hunger. Poverty Headcount Ratio projected to reach 18.6% by 2015 is likely to miss out target by about 3.5 percentage points. Proportion of population with dietary energy consumption below 2100/2400 kcal has risen from 64% in 1987-88 to 76% in 2004-05. Proportion of underweight children below 3 years declined only marginally during 1998-99 to 2005-06, from about 43% to about 40%.

Achieving universal primary education - India is on-track or even ahead of targets on nearly all indicators related to universalisation of primary education.

Promoting gender equality and empowering women India missed the 2005 deadline of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education. With respect to 2015, existing trend suggests that India is moderately or almost nearly on track.

Reducing child mortality – Under 5 mortality Rate (U5MR) reduced from 125 per thousand live births in 1990 to 74.6 per thousand live births in 2005-06 and is expected to reach a level of 70 by 2015 as against a target of 42 per thousand live births by 2015. Accelerating reduction in the incidence of neonatal deaths (66% of IMR in 2007) alone can contribute substantially towards achieving U5MR and IMR targets.

Improving maternal health – India is slow or off-track on this indicator. In 2006 on an average 254 women died giving birth to a child for every 100,000 live births down from 327 in 1990. At this rate we are likely to reach MMR of 135 per 100,000 live births by 2015, falling short of the target by 26 points.

Some Other Indicators:

- Tele-density remarkably increased from 0.67 per 100 population in 1991 to 36.98 per 100 population in March 2009
- While prevalence of HIV/AIDS is decelerating, focused attention is needed to combat other diseases.
- Overall India's forest cover has increased.
- Lack of adequate household sanitation and consequent health implications are serious.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of population below national poverty line

Poverty Decline in the heartland remains sluggish...

The **proportion of people below the national poverty line** (poverty headcount ratio or PHR) estimated for 1990 was 37.2%. India is required to reduce it by half to 18.6% by 2015. By the year 2004-05, the PHR has come down to 27.5%. Going by the rate of change in the last 15 years, the projected PHR in the year 2015 is expected to be just short of the year's MDG-target mark (18.6%) by about 3.5 percentage points. The historical rate of decline of 0.8 percent per annum in poverty ratio during 1990-2005 has shown a sign of improvement during 2005-06 as the rate of decline from the previous year's poverty ratio is estimated to be 1.4 percent. This improved rate, if persists, India will be able to achieve the 2015 target by 2012-13. Even at the historical pace (at the rate of decline during 1990-2005), as many as 21 States/UTs are likely to halve their 1990 levels of the poverty ratio earlier than 2015 and 4 more States are on track to achieving the targets of halving their 1990 poverty ratios by 2015.

Compared with the 1990 level of estimated headcount ratio of poverty in the States/UTs of the country, the 2015 targets for the States/UTs, which are halves of their respective 1990 measures, are likely to be achieved before the year 2015, for the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Havel, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. Out of these 22 early achieving States/UTs, the States of Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Kerala, Mizoram had either already achieved their targets or were very close to them by 2004-05. All the UTs and the North-Eastern States are found to be on fast track in achieving their 2015 targets before deadline. The North-Eastern States are conspicuous by their sharp fall in PHR between 1993-94 and 2004-05. The States/UTs, which are considered on-track and are likely to finish very close to their 2015 targets by 2015, include Punjab and Rajasthan, which fall short by less than one-percentage point from their target values. The other States, which are comparatively slow and likely to achieve their targets after 2015 include Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh. The States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand, which were carved out of erstwhile Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively in the year 2000/2001 and therefore, had no estimates of poverty for the earlier years, could not be treated like other States for projection of PHR or setting target for 2015 on the basis of their PHR estimates available for only 2004-05. These States may be considered to have the lot of their parent States and are likely to be in the same bracket with the 8 other slow-going States.

The early-achieving States/UTs include mainly those, which had less than 30% level of estimated PHR in 1990. The exceptions in this category are Delhi and Haryana, which had experienced spurts in PHR estimates after 1987-88 and are expected to reach targets later than 2015. Punjab is also in this category and is expected to be just on track to achieve the target. There are, however, a few States, which had PHR estimates in the range 30-40% in 1990 but tend to achieve their targets earlier than 2015 viz. Andaman & Nicobar Is, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Sikkim.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and West Bengal with 1990 PHR estimates above 40% also tend to achieve their targets before 2015. Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are the only States with 30-40%PHR in 1990 that tend to fail achieving their targets by 2015, Rajasthan, however, finishing very close to its target by 2015.

The slow moving States, which tend to fail in achieving their 2015 targets, are the ones which are the more population-burdened and bigger states of the heartland. The absolute number of poor (BPL¹ population) in the country has declined from about 320 million (36% of total population) in 1993-94 to about 301 million (27.6% of total population) in 2004-05.

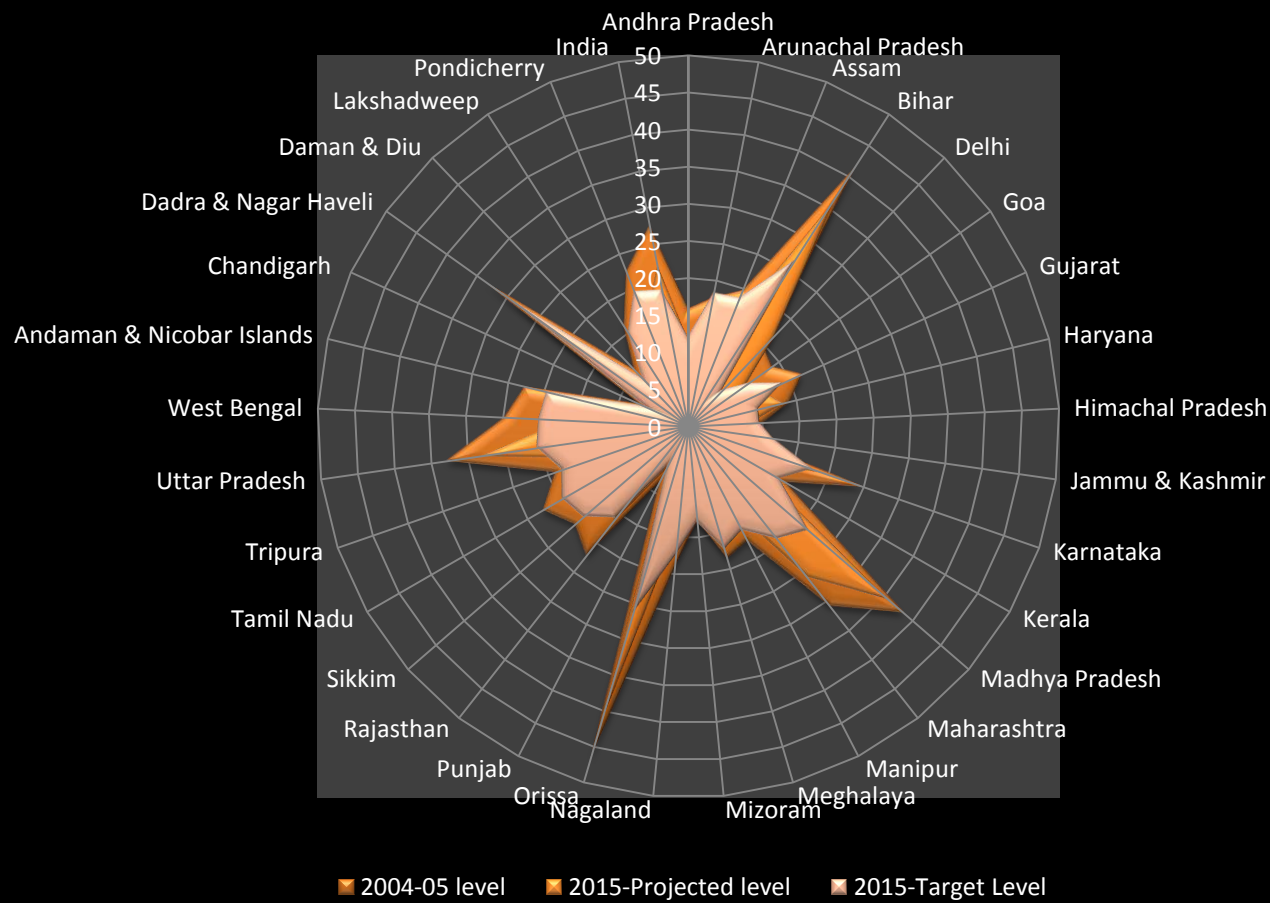
Table-1: Proportion of Population below Poverty Lines

STATES/UTs	1987-88			1993-94			2004-05			Projected estimates		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	1990	MDG-Target 2015	Likely Ach'nt 2015
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.92	40.11	25.86	15.92	38.33	22.19	11.2	28	15.8	23.90	11.95	11.51
2. Arunachal Pradesh	39.35	9.94	36.22	45.01	7.73	39.35	22.3	3.3	17.6	36.32	18.16	11.43
3. Assam	39.35	9.94	36.21	45.01	7.73	40.86	22.3	3.3	19.7	37.02	18.51	13.76
4. Bihar	52.63	48.73	52.13	58.21	34.5	54.96	42.1	34.6	41.4	52.71	26.36	36.17
5. Chhattisgarh							40.8	41.2	40.9			
6. Delhi	1.29	13.56	12.41	1.9	16.03	14.69	6.9	15.2	14.7	13.33	6.67	16.59
7. Goa	17.64	35.48	24.52	5.34	27.03	14.92	5.4	21.3	13.8	19.78	9.89	9.22
8. Gujarat	28.67	37.26	31.54	22.18	27.89	24.21	19.1	13	16.8	27.77	13.88	11.13
9. Haryana	16.22	17.99	16.64	28.02	16.38	25.05	13.6	15.1	14	19.35	9.67	13.16
10. Himachal Pradesh	16.28	6.29	15.45	30.34	9.18	28.44	10.7	3.4	10	19.21	9.60	8.18
11. Jammu & Kashmir	25.7	17.47	23.82	30.34	9.18	25.17	4.6	7.9	5.4	22.92	11.46	2.20
12. Jharkhand							46.3	20.2	40.3			
13. Karnataka	32.82	48.42	37.53	29.88	40.14	33.16	20.8	32.6	25	35.20	17.60	19.26
14. Kerala	29.1	40.33	31.79	25.76	24.55	25.43	13.2	20.2	15	28.30	14.15	9.27
15. Madhya Pradesh	41.92	47.09	43.07	40.64	48.38	42.52	36.9	42.1	38.3	42.65	21.33	35.61
16. Maharashtra	40.78	39.78	40.41	37.93	35.15	36.86	29.6	32.2	30.7	38.57	19.29	25.71
17. Manipur	39.35	9.94	31.35	45.01	7.73	33.78	22.3	3.3	17.3	31.50	15.75	12.13
18. Meghalaya	39.35	9.94	33.92	45.01	7.73	37.92	22.3	3.3	18.5	34.55	17.28	12.93
19. Mizoram	39.35	9.94	27.52	45.01	7.73	25.66	22.3	3.3	12.6	25.96	12.98	7.77
20. Nagaland	39.35	9.94	34.43	45.01	7.73	37.92	22.3	3.3	19	34.89	17.44	13.36
21. Orissa	57.64	41.63	55.58	49.72	41.64	48.56	46.8	44.3	46.4	52.38	26.19	40.98
22. Punjab	12.6	14.67	13.2	11.95	11.35	11.77	9.1	7.1	8.4	12.40	6.20	6.30
23. Rajasthan	33.21	41.92	35.15	26.46	30.49	27.41	18.7	32.9	22.1	31.34	15.67	16.22
24. Sikkim	39.35	9.94	36.06	45.01	7.73	41.43	22.3	3.3	20.1	37.16	18.58	14.28
25. Tamil Nadu	45.8	38.64	43.39	32.48	39.77	35.03	22.8	22.2	22.5	38.91	19.45	14.74
26. Tripura	39.35	9.94	35.23	45.01	7.73	39.01	22.3	3.3	18.9	35.73	17.87	13.07
27. Uttar Pradesh	41.1	42.96	41.46	42.28	35.39	40.85	33.4	30.6	32.8	40.84	20.42	28.39
28. Uttarakhand							40.8	36.5	39.6			
29. West Bengal	48.3	35.08	44.72	40.8	22.41	35.66	28.6	14.8	24.7	40.01	20.01	16.79
30. Andaman & Nicobar Is	45.8	38.64	43.89	32.48	39.77	34.47	22.9	22.2	22.6	38.93	19.46	14.70
31. Chandigarh	14.67	14.67	14.67	11.35	11.35	11.35	7.1	7.1	7.1	12.90	6.45	4.44
32. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.11		67.11	51.95	39.93	50.84	39.8	19.1	33.2	58.61	29.30	20.99
33. Daman & Diu				5.34	27.03	15.8	5.4	21.2	10.5	17.66	8.83	6.98
34. Lakshadweep	29.1	40.33	34.95	25.76	24.55	25.04	13.3	20.2	16	29.78	14.89	9.59
35. Pondicherry	45.8	38.64	41.46	32.48	39.77	37.4	22.9	22.2	22.4	38.87	19.43	15.22
India	39.09	38.2	38.86	37.27	32.36	35.97	28.3	25.7	27.5	37.20	18.60	22.09

Source of Data: Planning Commission, Government of India; projected figures are derived for this report

¹ Below Poverty Line

Poverty Head Count Ratio-States/UTs %



Note:- Based on Table-1 data.

At this rate of decline, the country is expected to have a burden of about 279 million of people (22.1%) living below the poverty line in the year 2015. The major States namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which are incidentally the more populated States, are among the slow-moving States in reducing the poverty and are not likely to achieve their target of halving the poverty ratio of 1990 by 2015 going at the pace they moved during 1990-2005. These States had about 193.5 million of people below poverty line in 2004-05 (64% of total BPL population) and are expected to have nearly 198 million people below poverty line in 2015 (71% of total projected BPL population).

With the decline in poverty, the rural-urban gap in poverty has also declined. The average all-India difference between rural and urban headcount ratios was of the order of 9.6 percentage points in 1993-94, which came down to 3.9 percentage points in 2004-05. Interestingly, the percentage point difference between rural and urban poverty is of lower order in case of the more-poverty-burdened States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, when compared with the other States. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan had urban poverty more than rural poverty, like in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, and Daman & Diu. Other States where more of rural poverty incidence in 1993-94 has changed into more of urban poverty incidence in 2004-05 are Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep. The States where more of urban poverty incidence in 1993-94 has changed into more of rural poverty incidence in 2004-05 are Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Is.

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Under-nourishment of children is major food insecurity concern...

Malnourishment of children is a significant indicator of food insecurity. All-India trend of the **proportion of underweight (severe and moderate) children below 3 years of age** shows India is going slow in eliminating the effect of malnourishment. From estimated 52% in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26% by 2015. These are according to the revised targets worked out for this report using comparable estimates² of the three years: 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06 brought out in respect of India as a whole and the 29 States of the country in the Fact Sheets by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare following the National Family Health Survey 2005-06 (NFHS-3). These estimates however, fail to provide 1992-93 estimates of the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which were split subsequently to form three additional new States. In the 'Millennium Development Goals-India Country Report 2009: Mid-Term Statistical Appraisal' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, for tracking MDG Target 2, the estimates for proportion of children below three years who are 'underweight for age' were based on those NFHS results which corresponded to uniform definition³ of underweight for age as used for the years 1992-93, 1998-99

² According to standards of the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group, 2006 accepted by the Government of India in 2006.

³ In accordance with the US National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards which was followed by India till 2006.

reports. This was done for the sake of taking into account the 1992-93 estimates of the three States (pre-split) along with all the States (including those new States post-split) and at the national level.

According to the officially acclaimed estimates by the new standard, the proportion of underweight has declined by 3 percentage points during 1998-99 to 2005-06, from about 43% to about 40% and at this rate of decline is expected to come down to about 33% only by 2015. The States, which are on fast track and tend to achieve their target proportion before 2015, are Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, J&K, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. There are 3 other States namely; Goa, Karnataka, and West Bengal which tend to be just on-track (tending to have small shortfall) to reach the target mark in all probability by 2015. The other States will continue to have significantly high prevalence of under-nourishment among children.

With the expectation that a shortfall of 5 or less percentage points in the estimated proportion for the year 2015 is within a feasible range of closing up, the States which have departure from the target level not exceeding 5 percentage points may be considered to be on-track to achieving their 2015 targets. Goa, Karnataka, Mizoram and West Bengal come under this category. Among the fast-track and on-track States the trends for Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are quite smooth over time and therefore signify a higher degree of dependability for the projected proportion of underweight children to be achieved. On the other hand, the other States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Punjab tend to move in a slightly jagged path having very little decline during 1998 and 2005 compared to the preceding period of 6 years.

The number of States having over 50% of underweight children has come down from 5 in the year 1998-99 to 4 in the year 2005-06. However, 3 of the 4 States which have over 50% of underweight children in 2005-06 have shown increase in the percentage in 2005-06 as compared to 1998-99. It is also observed that 3 out of 5 States of the 40-50% range in 1998-99 transited to the lower range of 30-40% in 2005-06 against 2 out of 7 States of 30-40% in 1998-99 that transited to 20-30% range in 2005-06.

By the year 2015, 12 States are likely to be in the range of 20-30% of underweight children, of which Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra only are early achieving States, while Karnataka and West Bengal could be on-track. The States which are likely to have more than 50% of their children below 3-years underweight in the year 2015 are Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh, with Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand as high as 70% and 59% respectively. The other States which are likely to have 40-50% underweight children in 2015 include Gujarat, Haryana, and Meghalaya.

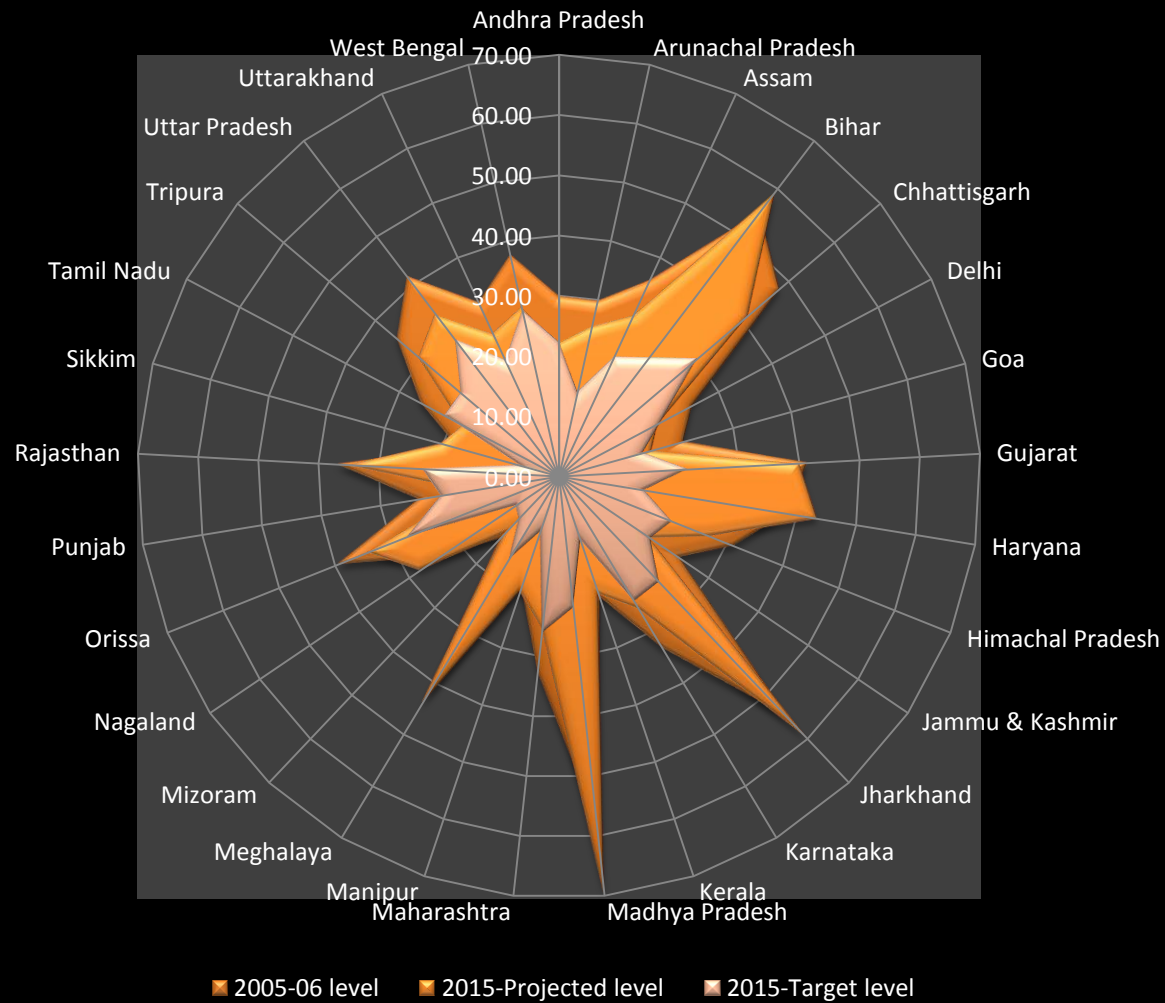
In terms of percentage decline in 2005-06 over 1998-99, the leading States are Mizoram (28%), Maharashtra (22%) and Orissa (21%). The other states which experienced more than 10% decline in 2005-06 over 1998-99 include Himachal Pradesh (15%), J & K (18%), Karnataka (14%), Delhi (17%) and West Bengal (17%). The States that moved away from their targets because of rise in the 2005-06 estimates from their 1998-99 estimates (with % rise indicated alongside) after a dip from 1992-93 levels in 1998-99, include Arunachal Pradesh (35%), Assam (1%), Haryana (28%), Meghalaya (50%), Nagaland (26%).

Table 2: Percentage of Underweight Children(< 3yrs)

STATES/UTs	1992-93	1998-99	2005-06	Projected estimates		
				1990	MDG-Target 2015	Likely Ach'nt 2015
1.Andhra Pradesh	42.9	34.2	29.8	44.41	22.21	22.17
2.Arunachal Pradesh	32.1	21.9	29.7	28.62	14.31	25.50
3.Assam	44.1	35.3	35.8	43.48	21.74	29.48
4.Bihar		52.2	54.9	49.28	24.64	59.00
5.Chhattisgarh		53.2	47.8	60.12	30.06	41.02
6.Delhi	36.2	29.9	24.9	38.09	19.04	18.58
7.Goa	29.3	21.3	21.3	28.90	14.45	15.92
8.Gujarat	42.7	41.6	41.1	42.82	21.41	39.82
9.Haryana	31.0	29.9	38.2	28.60	14.30	43.29
10.Himachal Pradesh	38.4	36.5	31.1	40.35	20.17	26.78
11.Jammu & Kashmir		29.2	24.0	36.54	18.27	18.14
12.Jharkhand		51.5	54.6	48.17	24.09	59.36
13.Karnataka	46.4	38.6	33.3	48.28	24.14	25.59
14.Kerala	22.1	21.7	21.2	22.25	11.12	20.54
15.Madhya Pradesh		50.8	57.9	43.75	21.87	69.80
16.Maharashtra	47.3	44.8	32.7	52.24	26.12	25.39
17.Manipur	19.1	20.1	19.5	19.33	9.67	20.03
18.Meghalaya	36.9	28.6	42.9	32.02	16.01	44.17
19.Mizoram	17.2	19.8	14.2	19.27	9.63	13.03
20.Nagaland	18.7	18.8	23.7	17.36	8.68	27.66
21.Orissa	50.0	50.3	39.5	54.07	27.04	33.98
22.Punjab	39.9	24.7	23.6	39.66	19.83	14.79
23.Rajasthan	41.8	46.7	36.8	45.36	22.68	34.91
24.Sikkim		15.5	17.3	13.67	6.84	20.24
25.Tamil Nadu	40.7	31.5	25.9	42.88	21.44	18.06
26.Tripura	42.1	37.3	35.2	42.67	21.34	30.36
27.Uttar Pradesh		48.1	41.6	56.78	28.39	33.81
28.Uttarakhand		36.3	31.7	42.38	21.19	26.12
29.West Bengal	53.2	45.3	37.6	56.11	28.05	28.79
India	51.5	42.7	40.4	52.01	26.00	32.85

Source of Data: NFHS III Fact Sheet Tables; projected figures are derived for this report

Under Weight Children < 3 Years (%)



Note- Based on Table-2 data.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education

Universal primary education is imminent...

By the measure of **net enrolment ratio (NER)**⁴, an appropriate indicator for enrolment, the country has already crossed by 2008-09, the cut-off line regarded as the marker value for achieving 2015 target of universal primary education for all children aged 6-10 years. A Trend based on DISE⁵ data shows the country now well set to achieve cent percent primary education for children in the primary schooling age of 6-10 years ahead of 2015. Primary enrolment of 6-10 year old children by their NER measure has improved from 83% in the year 2000 to over 95% in 2007-08. The NER estimated from this trend works out to be about 75 % for 1990 and is about 96% for 2008. In the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, India's NER by the DISE statistics, are 98.6% and 98.3% respectively.

State-wise decomposition of NER as available for 24 States/UTs from DISE based reports for the more recent years does not really form any indicative basis for the purpose of estimating the States' trend in NER and their projected levels by 2015. Due to various shortcomings with the sub-national estimates of NER by DISE data, the national series of values only have been used for this report. The trend of national estimates suggests that the country is likely to achieve universal primary enrolment by the measure of NER well before 2015. However, the States' levels of Net Attendance Rate (NAR)⁶ presented by NSS report for the year 2007-08 have been used here as a proxy indicator to suggest indicative measures of the net effect of enrolment in schools in the year 2007-08 taking into account the expected high positive correlation between NER and NAR.

For the sake of general assessment of States' situation in respect of NER, the general assessment of the States' NAR levels as revealed from the NSS 2007-08 estimates have been used with appropriate linking factors applied on the NAR figures to derive corresponding NER estimates for the States/UTs, which, in absence of officially acclaimed estimates of State-level NER⁷, can credibly show the progress in the recent years in terms of net enrolment. State wise NER of 2008-09 & 2009-10 have been arrived at from NER of 2007-08 by applying the rate of increase in NER at all India levels in 2008-09 & 2009-10 over 2007-08.

Against 95.9% NER for the country as a whole in 2007-08, the all-India level NAR for the same year is estimated to be 84%. Thus, of the children aged 6-10 years who are enrolled in Class I-V, only

⁴ Proportion of pupils of official school age of 6-10 years who are enrolled in primary grades I-V

⁵ District Information System on Education

⁶ NAR is defined as the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group to the total number of persons in the age-group.

⁷ NER estimates of DISE for States/UTs suffer from a number of deficiencies and are not therefore, recognized for official purposes. The State-wise NER table presented here are derived estimates from the State-wise NAR figures of 2007-08 NSS by applying the same multiplier as the all-India NER/NAR ratio where the NER figure relates to that of DISE 2007-08 and NAR is that of NSS 2007-08.

84% attend the school/classes. Universal enrolment of pupils in the primary grade therefore, does not necessarily imply students' cent percent attendance in schools. It is observed that only in the States/UTs of Assam (90%), Chhattisgarh (91%), Himachal Pradesh (91%), J&K (92%), Karnataka (92%), Kerala (91%), Maharashtra (91%), Mizoram (97%), Sikkim (90%), Andaman and Nicobar Is (93%), Daman & Diu (97%) and Lakshadweep (96%) have 90% or more children aged 6-10 years attending classes I-V of primary grade in 2007-08. Other States/UTs which have 80% or less children aged 6-10 years attending classes I-V include Arunachal Pradesh (75%), Bihar (72%), Jharkhand (79%) and Meghalaya (75%). Majority of States/UTs (19 out of 35) have 80-90% children of 6-10 years of age attending primary grade classes.

Table -3: Net Enrolment Ratio (primary) %							
	STATES/UTs	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Projected Estimate	
		NAR	NER	NER	NER	Target 2015	Likely Ach't 2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	85.6	88.0	87.8	100.0	94.97
3.	Assam	90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.85
4.	Bihar	72	82.2	84.5	84.3	100.0	91.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	91	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.00
6.	Delhi	89	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
7.	Goa	89	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
8.	Gujarat	89	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.85
9.	Haryana	86	98.2	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	91	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.85
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	92	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.00
12.	Jharkhand	79	90.2	92.7	92.4	100.0	100.00
13.	Karnataka	92	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.85
14.	Kerala	91	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.85
15.	Madhya Pradesh	88	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	98.85
16.	Maharashtra	91	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
17.	Manipur	87	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
18.	Meghalaya	75	85.6	88.0	87.8	100.0	100.00
19.	Mizoram	97	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	98.85
20.	Nagaland	86	98.2	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.00
21.	Orissa	85	97.0	99.8	99.5	100.0	100.00
22.	Punjab	82	93.6	96.2	96.0	100.0	100.00
23.	Rajasthan	83	94.8	97.4	97.1	100.0	100.00
24.	Sikkim	90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	84	95.9	98.6	98.3	100.0	100.00
26.	Tripura	89	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
27.	Uttarakhand	86	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	82	93.6	96.2	96.0	100.0	100.00
29.	West Bengal	88	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
30.	A & N Island	93	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
31.	Chandigarh	85	97.0	99.8	99.5	100.0	100.00
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	87	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
33.	Daman & Diu	97	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
34.	Lakshadweep	96	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
35.	Puducherry	86	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
	all-India	84	95.9	98.6	98.3	100.0	100.00

Source of data:- Estimates based on DISE data for the reference years concerned with adjustments made using NAR data of NSS report No. 532: 'Participation and Expenditure on Education in India 2007-08'; projected figures are derived for this report.

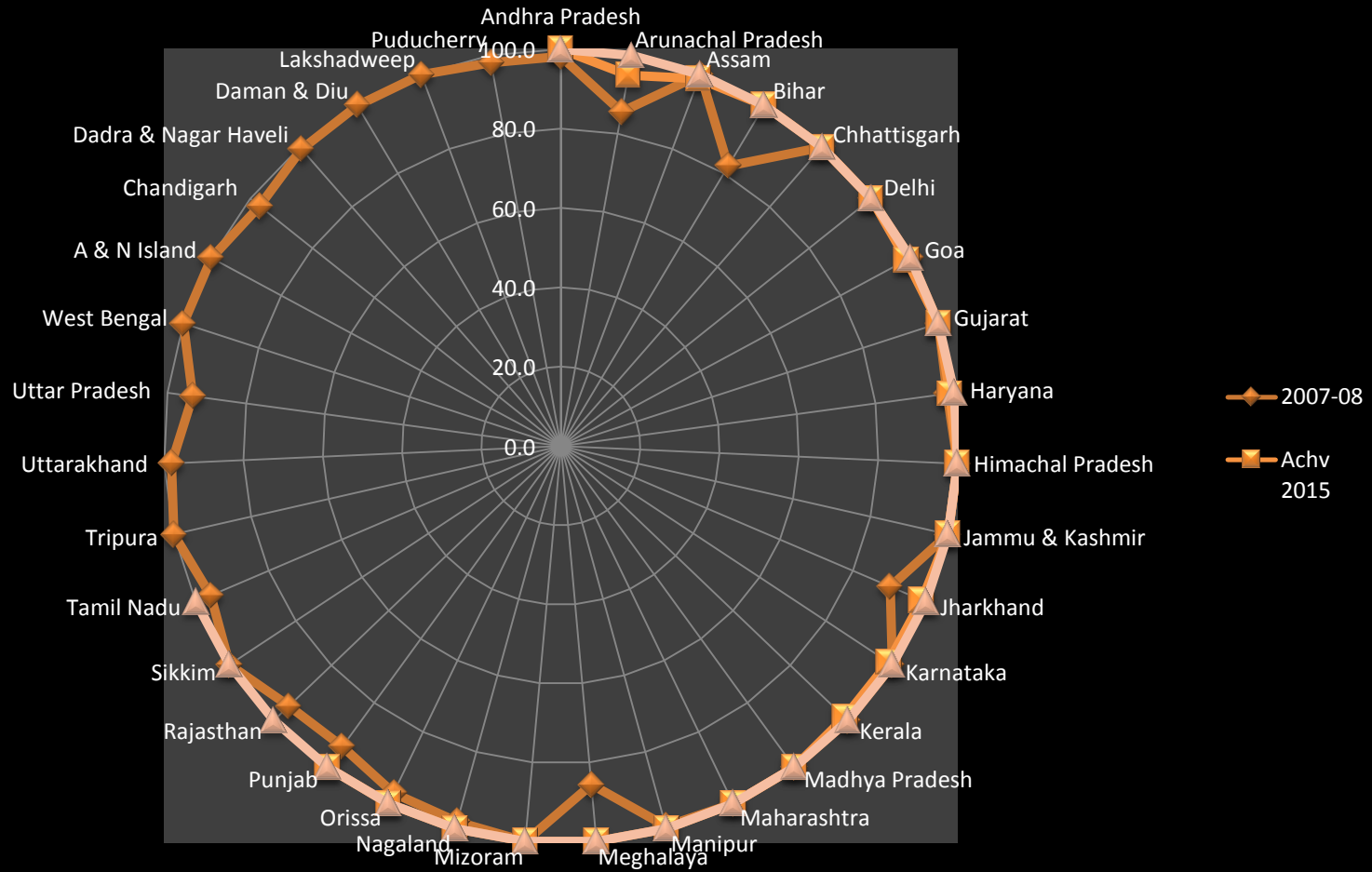
Attendance ratio drops drastically in upper primary grade classes VI-VIII (59% in 2007-08) in the country as a whole though the overall attendance ratio in Classes I-VIII is higher(86% in 2007-08) as compared to the primary level attendance ratio (84%). This signifies that a sizable number of pupils who are over-aged for attending Grade I-V and not counted for NAR(I-V) as well as a sizable number of pupils who are under-aged for attending Grade VI-VIII and so not counted for NAR (VI-VIII) are eligible for getting counted for the NAR(I-VIII), thereby pushing the NAR (I-VIII) level of the country as a whole and that for the States/UTs higher than corresponding NAR (I-V) levels. As a result, as many as 19 out of 35 States/UTs have 90% or more NAR in Grade I-VIII: Assam (91%), Chhattisgarh (90%), Delhi (91%), Himachal Pradesh (96%), J&K (93%), Karnataka (91%), Kerala (94%), Maharashtra (91%), Manipur (91%), Mizoram (97%), Nagaland (90%), Sikkim (93%), Tamil Nadu (92%), Tripura (90%), Andaman and Nicobar Is (94%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (90%), Daman & Diu (97%), Lakshadweep (94%) and Puducherry (92%).

The States/UTs which show significant attendance gaps in rural-urban and/or, female-male ratios in the year 2007-08 are given in the Table below:

Table-4: Net attendance ratio in the Class-group I-VIII for selected State/UT : (2007-08)						
	State/UT	Population category				
		Rural	Urban	Female	Male	All
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	89	83	88	86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	92	81	82	81
3.	Bihar	74	79	70	78	74
4.	Gujarat	85	90	84	89	86
5.	Haryana	87	90	85	90	88
6.	Jharkhand	80	90	82	81	81
7.	Manipur	89	96	90	91	91
8.	Meghalaya	80	86	81	81	81
9.	Punjab	88	81	85	87	86
10.	Rajasthan	83	87	79	88	84
11.	Uttar Pradesh	84	77	81	85	83
12.	Chandigarh	74	89	82	88	86
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88	99	81	95	90
	All-India	85	87	84	87	86

Source of data:- NSS Report 532: 'Participation and Expenditure on Education in India 2007-08'

Net Enrolment Ratio(Class I-V)%



Note:- Based on Table-3 Data

Table-5: Per cent literates among 15-24 year olds : Population Census 2001					
State	Total	Males	Females	Rural s	Urban
India	76.4	84.2	67.7	71.5	87.4
1. A&N Islands	92.9	94.3	91.3	92.1	94.5
2. Andhra Pradesh	73.6	82.1	64.7	68.3	85.6
3. Arunachal Pradesh	70.1	78.0	61.6	65.1	86.0
4. Assam	73.5	78.7	68.1	70.8	90.2
5. Bihar	56.8	68.9	42.8	53.4	80.4
6. Chandigarh	87.2	88.7	85.1	81.0	88.0
7. Chhattisgarh	78.6	88.1	68.8	74.9	90.6
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.0	80.2	47.5	59.9	88.9
9. Daman & Diu	85.8	89.3	78.5	84.2	89.7
10. Delhi	87.8	89.7	85.2	87.3	87.8
11. Goa	92.6	94.1	91.0	93.9	91.3
12. Gujarat	80.4	87.6	72.4	75.0	88.6
13. Haryana	82.8	88.7	75.3	80.6	87.8
14. Himachal Pradesh	92.3	95.1	89.3	92.1	94.1
15. Jammu & Kashmir	68.2	78.0	57.4	63.1	82.7
16. Jharkhand	65.2	78.6	50.3	56.8	87.8
17. Karnataka	79.9	85.6	73.7	74.8	88.8
18. Kerala	98.3	98.6	98.1	98.2	98.6
19. Lakshadweep	96.5	97.1	96.0	96.1	97.1
20. Madhya Pradesh	74.6	85.0	62.6	69.0	87.8
21. Maharashtra	89.5	93.4	84.9	87.1	92.4
22. Manipur	84.1	88.9	79.5	81.4	91.8
23. Meghalaya	74.0	74.1	74.0	68.7	91.5
24. Mizoram	93.0	93.3	92.6	87.5	97.8
25. Nagaland	75.5	77.6	73.3	72.7	89.6
26. Orissa	75.4	84.5	66.3	72.7	88.5
27. Pondicherry	93.9	96.0	91.8	92.7	94.5
28. Punjab	83.2	85.0	81.1	81.2	86.9
29. Rajasthan	72.0	87.0	54.9	67.8	83.7
30. Sikkim	83.3	86.5	79.8	82.6	88.5
31. Tamil Nadu	88.4	92.7	84.2	85.1	92.5
32. Tripura	84.1	89.4	78.7	82.0	94.3
33. Uttar Pradesh	66.5	77.8	53.2	63.2	77.0
34. Uttaranchal	84.3	90.1	78.1	82.7	88.3
35. West Bengal	76.8	82.4	70.8	72.9	86.4

Source of Data: Population Census of India 2001: Office of Registrar General of India, Government of India

The sustainability of the NER at the level of attainment as in 2009-10 will largely depend on sustained improvement in **survival rate**⁸ in the primary stage upto Grade V, which has risen from 62% in 1999 to 72% in 2007-08. About 9.36% children who got enrolled in Grade I to Grade V dropped out of the system before completing the primary schooling during 2007-08 against 9.96% during the previous year.

Attaining 100% **Youth literacy**⁹ is also concomitant; going at the rate by which it increased between 1991 and 2001- from 61.9% to 76.4 %, India is expected to have youth literacy of 82.1% by 2007 and 100% by the end of 2012. The youth literacy rate among urban persons was 82% in 2001 against 59.7% for rural persons in 2001. The youth literacy among males was 76.7% in 2001 against 54.9% for females. The rural-urban gap in youth literacy also has significantly reduced. Compared to males', the youth literacy of females tends to move faster. The male-female gap in youth literacy is predominantly confined to the north, north-eastern and central Indian belt. Literacy indicators from intervening survey results with post-2001 reference years also indicate the on-track movement of youth literacy.

Table-6: Literacy rates for 15+ age-Groups

Indicator of literacy	Year	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Literacy (%) in the age-group 15-24 yrs	2001	68.0	84.0	72.0	87.0	76.0
Literacy (%) in the age-group 15-49 years	2005-06	78.1	55.1			
Literacy (%) in the age-group 15+ years	2007-08	76.7	54.9	59.7	82.0	66.0
Literacy (%) in the age-group 15-24 yrs	2007-08	91.0	80.0	83.0	93.0	86.0

Source of Data:- Population Census of India, 2001; NFHS-III report 2005-06 and NSS Report 532: 'Participation and Expenditure on Education in India 2007-08'

⁸ Proportion of pupils starting Grade I who reach Grade V

⁹ Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target-4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

The target for eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary enrolment by 2005 has not been achieved in India as per the available data for **Gender parity Index for Enrolment**, in the sense that though almost perfect parity was attained in the primary level of enrolment, it was not so in secondary level. By 2004-05 India had 100:95 enrolments in favour of boys in primary level and 100:79 in favour of boys in the secondary level. For the country as a whole the disparity situation, which was just short of perfect parity in primary level, did not improve further till 2006-07. India made quick turnaround thereafter as GPI¹⁰ ratios in primary and secondary education reached 0.98 and 0.85 respectively in 2007-08, with 29% rise from 0.76 in 1990-91 for primary level and 42% rise from 0.60 in 1990-91 for secondary level. These rates of increase signify India's hastened progress to achieving Gender parity in enrolment by 2015, may be earlier for primary enrolment.

In primary enrolment, gender parity has already been achieved in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu by 2007-08. In the States of Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal the primary level GPI trend (moving down from above-1 level to 1-level by 2007-08) indicates a shift to parity from disparity in favour of girls. A trend towards disparity in favour of girls has however, been observed also in Haryana, Delhi, UP, Uttarakhand and Andaman & Nicobar Is. However, year-to-year fluctuations of small ups and downs about value 1 of GPI is regarded as continuation of parity situation, which is the case in a number of States and UTs of the country in primary level enrolment as per GPI values of 2004-05 to 2007-08. The only few States/UTs, which still have some disparity in favour of boys are, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Gujarat and Pondicherry.

In the secondary grades, the enrolment GPIs over the period 2004-05 to 2007-08 show that the overall disparity in favour of boys in the country as a whole may be attributed to the significant shortfall from the GPI value of 1 in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, J & K, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The GPI values during 2004-05 and 2007-08 for secondary grades enrolment suggest a situation of disparity in favour of girls in the States/UTs of Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep. In other States/UTs, there seems to be an exact parity (as in Goa and Mizoram) or marginal shortfall from it. The States/UTs which have significant shortfall in achieving the parity situation in secondary level enrolment tend to have high dropouts of girls in the grades VI to VIII after having quite high levels of GPI in the primary level. The GPI drop from the primary grade (I-V) to upper primary grade (VI-VIII) as observed in the year 2007-08 in some of the secondary –level-parity-deficit States/UTs is revealed in the Table below.

¹⁰ Gender Parity Index of Gross enrolment Ratio(GER)= GER(Female)/GER(Male)

Table-7: Gender Parity Index in selected States/UTs : 2007-08

	State	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.92	0.87
2.	Bihar	0.82	0.73
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.95	0.89
4.	Gujarat	0.88	0.82
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	0.82
6.	Jharkhand		0.71
7.	Rajasthan		0.74
8.	Daman & Diu	0.86	0.84
9.	Lakshadweep	0.94	0.92
10.	Pondicherry	0.87	0.86

In the tertiary level (higher education), while there is significant parity deficit in most of the States in favour of males, the States/UTs of Goa, Kerala, Punjab, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Is, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh have significant disparity in favour of females. Over all the tertiary level GPI in the country has been in the neighbourhood of 0.7 during 2004-08.

Source of data for Table 7:- 'Selected Education Statistics' 2007-08, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Table-8: Gender Parity Index for Enrolment in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Grades

State/UT	Gender Parity Index for Primary Classes I-V				Gender Parity Index for Secondary Classes IX-XII				Gender Parity Index for Higher Education (Tertiary)			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.85	0.87	0.90	0.59	0.60	0.63	0.58
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.82	0.78	0.83	0.88	0.63	0.67	0.69	0.75
3. Assam	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.88	0.70	0.51	0.49	0.51
4. Bihar	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.82	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.62	0.38	0.24	0.25	0.43
5. Chhattisgarh	0.94	0.77	0.94	0.95	0.68	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.59	0.77	0.76	0.74
6. Goa	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.37	1.32	1.36	1.19
7. Gujarat	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.78	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.88	0.81	0.75
8. Haryana	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.07	0.88	0.91	0.97	0.95	0.91	0.99	0.96	0.92
9. Himachal Pradesh	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.90	1.05	1.21
10. Jammu & Kashmir	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.93	0.83	0.90	0.92
11. Jharkhand	0.84	0.86	0.89	1.00	0.67	0.67	0.71	0.75	0.61	0.68	0.68	0.56
12. Karnataka	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.81	0.74	0.73	0.84
13. Kerala	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.22	1.12	1.14	1.1
14. Madhya Pradesh	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.67	0.52	0.55	0.49	0.79
15. Maharashtra	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.75
16. Manipur	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.79	0.76	0.86	0.59
17. Meghalaya	1.03	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.10	0.83	0.91	0.89	0.97
18. Mizoram	0.93	0.98	0.96	0.94	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.68	0.66	0.99
19. Nagaland	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.98	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.89	0.55	0.73	0.95
20. Orissa	0.97	0.97	0.96	1.00	0.67	0.67	0.83	0.86	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.31
21. Punjab	1.08	1.08	1.09	0.98	1.02	1.00	0.94	1.04	1.20	1.01	0.97	1.2
22. Rajasthan	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.59	0.73
23. Sikkim	0.99	0.97	1.01	0.98	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	0.75	0.82	0.84	0.79
24. Tamil Nadu	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.02	1.05	1.06	0.76	0.72	0.72	0.87
25. Tripura	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.94	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.8
26. Uttar Pradesh	0.94	0.93	0.93	1.05	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.81	0.74	0.74	0.69	0.63
27. Uttaranchal	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.09	0.83	0.90	0.90	0.84	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.9
28. West Bengal	0.99	0.96	1.01	0.99	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.84	0.61	0.58	0.65	0.62
29. A&N Islands	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.05	0.99	1.05	1.04	1.42	1.34	1.39	1.3
30. Chandigarh	0.90	0.87	0.89	0.87	1.15	1.10	1.19	1.02	1.49	1.38	1.53	1.08
31. D&N Haveli	0.93	0.96	0.98	1.01	0.73	0.79	0.67	0.63	0.15	-	-	0
32. Daman & Diu	0.88	0.87	0.92	0.86	1.03	0.88	0.98	1.45	1.82	1.18	1.31	2.99
33. Delhi	1.11	1.04	1.00	1.02	1.13	1.14	1.03	1.03	1.30	1.14	1.05	1.21
34. Lakshadweep	0.89	0.93	1.02	0.94	1.10	1.15	1.16	1.43	-	-	0.00	0.54
35. Pondicherry	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.83	0.79	0.93
India	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.98	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.7

Source of Data: 'Selected Education Statistics', Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target-5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Neo-natal and infancy deaths remain major factors of unabated high under-five mortality...

Prevalence of child mortality measured by **Under-Five Mortality Rate** U5MR¹¹ is down from 125 per thousand live births in 1990 to 74.6 per thousand live births in 2005-06. Given to reduce U5MR to 42 per thousand live births by 2015, India tends to reach near to 56 by that year as per trend of NFHS¹² based estimates. However, SRS¹³ based estimates for 2008 suggest that India has already achieved by 2008 the U5MR level of 69 per thousand live births. Most of the States are very slow at reducing their respective U5MR levels as per historical trend. Going by the historical rate of decline, only 6 States are on fast track and are likely to achieve their target values ahead of 2015 and about 4 States may be expected to finish close to their targets. What is very serious is that the major heartland States of the country are expected to fall short of their targets by margins of more than 20 points. The major factor of under-five mortality continues to be high infant deaths. About 1.5 million children continue to die every year before completing a year after their births. Prevalence of infancy deaths measured by IMR¹⁴ has considerably improved in the country over the past three decades. From 80 per thousand live births in 1990, IMR has come down to 53 in 2008 and 50 in 2009. India is required to reduce its IMR to 26.7 per thousand live births by 2015. The trend of decline since 1990, if continued, can only take India to an IMR level of about 46 by 2015, which is far short of the target.

Early neo-natal deaths (deaths occurring to newborns within seven days of life) constitute as high as 51.6% of total number of infant deaths in 2007. The share of neo-natal deaths (deaths occurring to infants within the first month of life) is 65.5% of total number of infant deaths in 2007.

Under-Five Mortality

U5MR per thousand live births in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar (incl. Jharkhand), MP (incl. Chhattisgarh), Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in 2005-06 was almost as high as that 12 years back in 1992-93 in most of the other States. From only four States, which had U5MR less than 60 in 1992-93, the number of States with less than 60 U5MR increased to 15 by 2005-06. The States which had U5MR of less than 60 per '000 live births in 2005-06 are Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal. A faster decline in the national U5MR will depend on very rapid decline in those States, which are the larger ones and more populous and are also comparatively lagging in other MDG targets.

¹¹ Under-5 Mortality Rate, expressed as a rate per thousand live births, is the probability of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age five.

¹² National Family Health Survey 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06

¹³ Sample Registration System (Annual survey of Office of Registrar General of India).

¹⁴ Infant Mortality Rate is the number of infant deaths in less than a year after births expressed as number of deaths per 1000 live births.

U5MR is higher than the national average in the States of Assam, Bihar, MP, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in respect of rural, urban and combined estimates and also for both boy child and girl child when corresponding values at national level as per Abridged Life Table based estimates for 1998-2003 are compared with. Over the time, on the other hand, the observed decline in the national estimate is more for boy child than for girl child. Whereas in case of girl children, the U5MR has come down from 131.9 per thousand during 1988-92 to 108.9 per thousand during 1998-2003, for boy children it declined from 118.8 per thousand to 91.2 per thousand during the corresponding periods. Perceptible decline in the rate has taken place in rural areas as compared to urban part of the country.

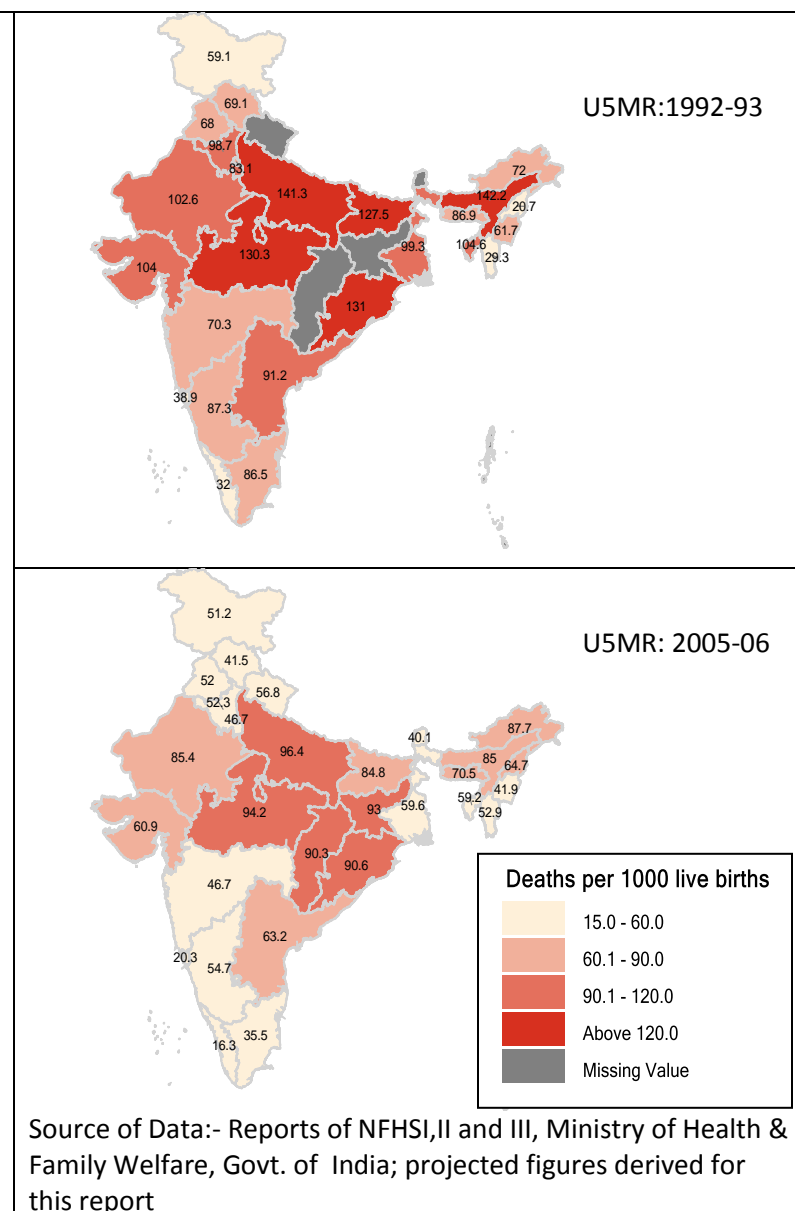
In all the States stated above, the 2005-06 U5MR are in the range of 80-100, down from above 120-level for most of these states in 1992-93. 6 States out of all the 30 States (other than the UTs) namely, Goa, Haryana, J&K., Kerala, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu, are clearly on fast-track towards achieving their respective targets and are likely to be early achiever. Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura, which are projected to have less than 4 percentage higher U5MR in the year 2015 can however, be regarded as just on-track. All other States tend to be on slow track with reference to their estimated U5MR in 1990. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland tend to regress going further away from their respective targets.

The 2008 estimates of SRS suggest that the rate of decline in U5MR has increased for the country as a whole, as a result of which, the expected level of U5MR at 69 per thousand live births(p.t.l.b.) that India were likely to achieve by 2009/2010 had been achieved by 2008. However, the major States of the country had considerable gaps from their expected levels of 2015, with very moderate to no-decline in the major States in 2008 from 2005-06 and some increase in the States of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka during the same period.

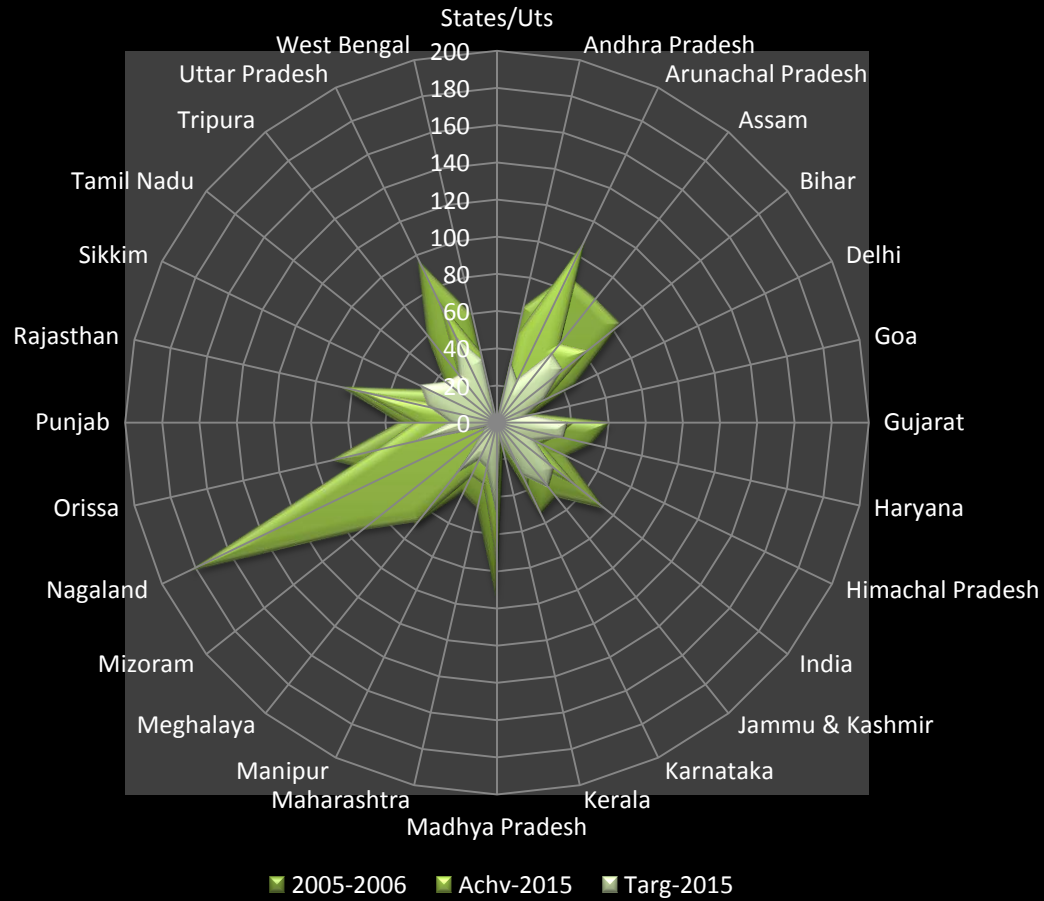
Table-9: Under-5 Mortality Rate 2008				
		Total	Rural	Urban
	India	69	76	43
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	64	40
2.	Assam	88	93	50
3.	Bihar	75	77	56
4.	Chhattisgarh	71	74	56
5.	Delhi	40	40	41
6.	Gujarat	60	72	38
7.	Haryana	65	70	50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50	50	39
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	55	58	41
10.	Jharkhand	65	69	44
11.	Karnataka	55	62	40
12.	Kerala	14	14	12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92	98	62
14.	Maharashtra	41	49	28
15.	Orissa	89	93	59
16.	Punjab	49	55	39
17.	Rajasthan	80	88	49
18.	Tamil Nadu	36	39	31
19.	Uttar Pradesh	91	97	63
20.	West Bengal	42	45	32

Source of data: - 'Report of the Sample Registration System' 2009, Office of the Registrar General of India. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Table-10: Under-Five Mortality Rate (per '000 live births)						
STATES/UTs	1992-93	1998-99	2005-06	Projected estimates		
				1990	MDG-Target 2015	Likely Ach'nt 2015
1.Andhra Pradesh	91.2	85.5	63.2	100.27	33.42	49.02
2.Arunachal Pradesh	72.0	98.1	87.7	75.66	25.22	108.21
3.Assam	142.2	89.5	85.0	141.72	47.24	53.86
4.Bihar	127.5	105.1	84.8	135.51	45.17	61.88
5.Chhattisgarh			90.3			
6.Delhi	83.1	55.4	46.7	86.28	28.76	28.88
7.Goa	38.9	46.8	20.3	51.35	17.12	14.02
8.Gujarat	104.0	85.1	60.9	114.86	38.29	40.85
9.Haryana	98.7	76.8	52.3	110.53	36.84	32.45
10.Himachal Pradesh	69.1	42.4	41.5	68.12	22.71	26.20
11.Jammu & Kashmir	59.1	80.1	51.2	133.59	44.53	27.02
12.Jharkhand			93.0			
13.Karnataka	87.3	69.8	54.7	93.54	31.18	38.10
14.Kerala	32.0	18.8	16.3	32.75	10.92	9.15
15.Madhya Pradesh	130.3	137.6	94.2	147.60	49.20	77.52
16.Maharashtra	70.3	58.1	46.7	74.82	24.94	34.08
17.Manipur	61.7	56.1	41.9	67.52	22.51	31.82
18.Meghalaya	86.9	122.0	70.5	105.27	35.09	67.45
19.Mizoram	29.3	54.7	52.9	30.43	10.14	91.56
20.Nagaland	20.7	63.8	64.7	21.64	7.21	182.53
21.Orissa	131.0	104.4	90.6	135.79	45.26	67.20
22.Punjab	68.0	72.1	52.0	75.76	25.25	44.42
23.Rajasthan	102.6	114.9	85.4	113.47	37.82	78.19
24.Sikkim		71.0	40.1	136.40	45.47	17.73
25.Tamil Nadu	86.5	63.3	35.5	102.86	34.29	18.37
26.Tripura	104.6	51.3	59.2	96.84	32.28	33.87
27.Uttar Pradesh	141.3	122.5	96.4	151.72	50.57	72.49
28.Uttarakhand			56.8			
29.West Bengal	99.3	67.6	59.6	101.71	33.90	38.67
India	109.3	94.9	74.3	125.0	42.0	55.76



Under 5 Mortality Rate per 1000 live births



Note: Based of Table-10 data

Infant Mortality

2009 estimates of **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** indicate 3 p.t.l.b drop in all-India rate in one year from 53 p.t.l.b in 2008 to 50 p.t.l.b in 2009. During the same one year period, 18 States/UTs had 3 p.t.l.b or more decline. Important among these are Bihar (from 56 in 2008 to 52 in 2009), J&K (from 49 in 2008 to 45 in 2009), Karnataka (from 45 in 2008 to 41 in 2009), Orissa (from 69 in 2008 to 65 in 2009), Rajasthan (from 63 in 2008 to 59 in 2009), UP (from 67 in 2008 to 63 in 2009), A & N Is (from 31 in 2008 to 27 in 2009), Daman & Diu (from 31 in 2008 to 24 in 2009) and Lakshadweep (from 31 in 2008 to 24 in 2009). In a few States, there had been a rise in the IMR during 2008-2009 by 1 or 2 p.t.l.b, namely in Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Kerala had no change during this year while other States/UTs viz. Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Mizoram and West Bengal had decline by less than 3 p.t.l.b.

The rural-urban gap in IMR is quite substantial. From a gap of 36 points in 1990 (86 p.t.l.b for rural and 50 p.t.l.b for urban), the gap has reduced to 21 points in 2009 (55 p.t.l.b for rural and 34 p.t.l.b for urban). The decline in rural IMR from 86 p.t.l.b in 1990 to 55 p.t.l.b in 2009 signifies a drop of 31 points against a decline in urban IMR by 16 points (from 50 p.t.l.b to 34 p.t.l.b). Rural IMR tends to reach to 51 p.t.l.b by 2015 going at the existing rate of decline. On the other hand urban IMR tends to 30 p.t.l.b by 2015.

In order that India achieves its overall IMR target by 2015, rural IMR is required to decline to 28.7 p.t.l.b in 2015 and urban IMR to 16.7 p.t.l.b. The rural-urban gap is also very pronounced in the IMR(female) and IMR(male). IMR for rural girls is 60 p.t.l.b as compared to 38 for urban girls in 2008. IMR for rural boys is 57 p.t.l.b as compared to 34 for urban boys in 2008.

IMR for infant girls is consistently higher than IMR of infant boys in India, except in a few years over the last three decades. The IMR (girls) has experienced a decline from 81 per thousand live births (p.t.l.b) in 1990 to 55 p.t.l.b in 2008 against a decline from 78 p.t.l.b in 1990 to 52 p.t.l.b in 2008 for infant boys. IMR (female) tends to reach 48.4 p.t.l.b in 2015 whereas IMR (male) tends to 45.4 p.t.l.b in 2015. This implies that the existing gap between the mortality of female and male infants will tend to persist, with infant girls at higher mortality risk than infant boys. This is contrary to the universality of higher mortality risk for male infants compared to female infants.

Only the north-east States of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur are on fast track and are likely to achieve their targets before 2015. Among the other States, which are all slow at achieving their respective targets, the States of Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have less than 10 point difference from their 2015 target value of IMR. With increment of 1 in the annual rate of decline since 2008, these States would likely to be on track to achieve their IMR targets. In 2009, the range of IMR varied from 12 in Kerala to 67 in Madhya Pradesh. Among all the bigger States, female infants experienced higher mortality than male infants except in Delhi and Madhya Pradesh. The average IMR during 2005-07 as compared to average IMR during 1995-97 shows 21.5 percent decline at national level. During this period, the percentage decline is maximum in West Bengal (32.8%) followed by Tamil Nadu (32.0%), Maharashtra (30.1%), Madhya Pradesh (26.7%) and Orissa (25.7%). There is an increase in average IMR by 2.9% in Kerala during the same period due to increase in urban IMR by 12.8%. Kerala incidentally has the lowest IMR level (12 p.t.l.b) among all the States in 2009 against 16 p.t.l.b in 1990.

Table-11: Infant Mortality Rates, State-wise for selected years (Figures are in Number per thousand live births)

STATES/UTs	1990			2003			2006								
	Female	Male	Total	Rural	Urban	Female	Male	Total	Rural	Urban	Female	Male	Total	Rural	Urban
1.Andhra Pr	68.0	72.0	70.0	73.0	56.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	67.0	33.0	58.0	55.0	56.0	62.0	38.0
2.Arunachal Pr	79.5	71.5	75.3	75.7	70.5	38.0	31.0	34.0			43.0	38.0	40.0	44.0	19.0
3.Assam	73.0	78.0	76.0	78.0	39.0	65.0	69.0	67.0	70.0	35.0	68.0	67.0	67.0	70.0	42.0
4.Bihar	74.0	75.0	75.0	77.0	46.0	62.0	59.0	60.0	62.0	49.0	63.0	58.0	60.0	62.0	45.0
5.Chhattisgarh															
6.Delhi															
7.Goa	22.2	19.4	20.7	20.8	20.6	18.0	15.0	16.0			14.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	16.0
8.Gujarat	70.0	73.0	72.0	79.0	54.0	61.0	54.0	57.0	65.0	36.0	54.0	52.0	53.0	62.0	37.0
9.Haryana	77.0	62.0	69.0	73.0	53.0	65.0	54.0	59.0	61.0	49.0	58.0	57.0	57.0	62.0	45.0
10.Himachal Pradesh	75.0	62.6	68.4	70.0	40.3	44.0	54.0	49.0			55.0	45.0	50.0	52.0	26.0
11. Jammu & Kashmir															
12.Jharkhand															
13.Karnataka	64.0	76.0	70.0	80.0	39.0	52.0	51.0	52.0	61.0	24.0	50.0	46.0	48.0	53.0	36.0
14.Kerala	13.0	19.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	10.0	16.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	12.0
15.Madhya Pradesh	112.0	110.0	111.0	120.0	61.0	86.0	77.0	82.0	86.0	55.0	77.0	72.0	74.0	79.0	52.0
16.Maharashtra	62.0	55.0	58.0	64.0	44.0	54.0	32.0	42.0	48.0	32.0	36.0	35.0	35.0	42.0	26.0
17.Manipur	21.5	37.3	29.1	29.8	26.3	13.0	18.0	16.0			13.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
18.Meghalaya	53.6	55.1	54.3	54.8	49.4	59.0	56.0	57.0			52.0	53.0	53.0	54.0	43.0
19.Mizoram															
20.Nagaland															
21.Orissa	123.0	121.0	122.0	127.0	68.0	83.0	82.0	83.0	86.0	55.0	74.0	73.0	73.0	76.0	53.0
22.Punjab	71.0	52.0	61.0	66.0	45.0	52.0	46.0	49.0	53.0	34.0	50.0	39.0	44.0	48.0	36.0
23.Rajasthan	88.0	80.0	84.0	88.0	59.0	81.0	70.0	75.0	78.0	53.0	69.0	65.0	67.0	74.0	41.0
24.Sikkim	43.5	59.6	51.4	52.2	45.9	31.0	34.0	33.0			40.0	26.0	33.0	35.0	16.0
25.Tamil Nadu	61.0	57.0	59.0	70.0	37.0	41.0	44.0	43.0	48.0	31.0	37.0	36.0	37.0	39.0	33.0
26.Tripura	41.2	50.7	46.0	46.3	42.0	27.0	36.0	32.0			41.0	31.0	36.0	37.0	30.0
27.Uttar Pr	104.0	94.0	99.0	105.0	67.0	84.0	69.0	76.0	79.0	55.0	73.0	70.0	71.0	75.0	53.0
28.Uttarakhand															
29.West Bengal	62.0	64.0	63.0	68.0	41.0	46.0	45.0	46.0	48.0	34.0	40.0	37.0	38.0	40.0	29.0
India	81.0	78.0	80.0	86.0	50.0	64.0	57.0	60.0	66.0	38.0	59.0	56.0	57.0	62.0	39.0

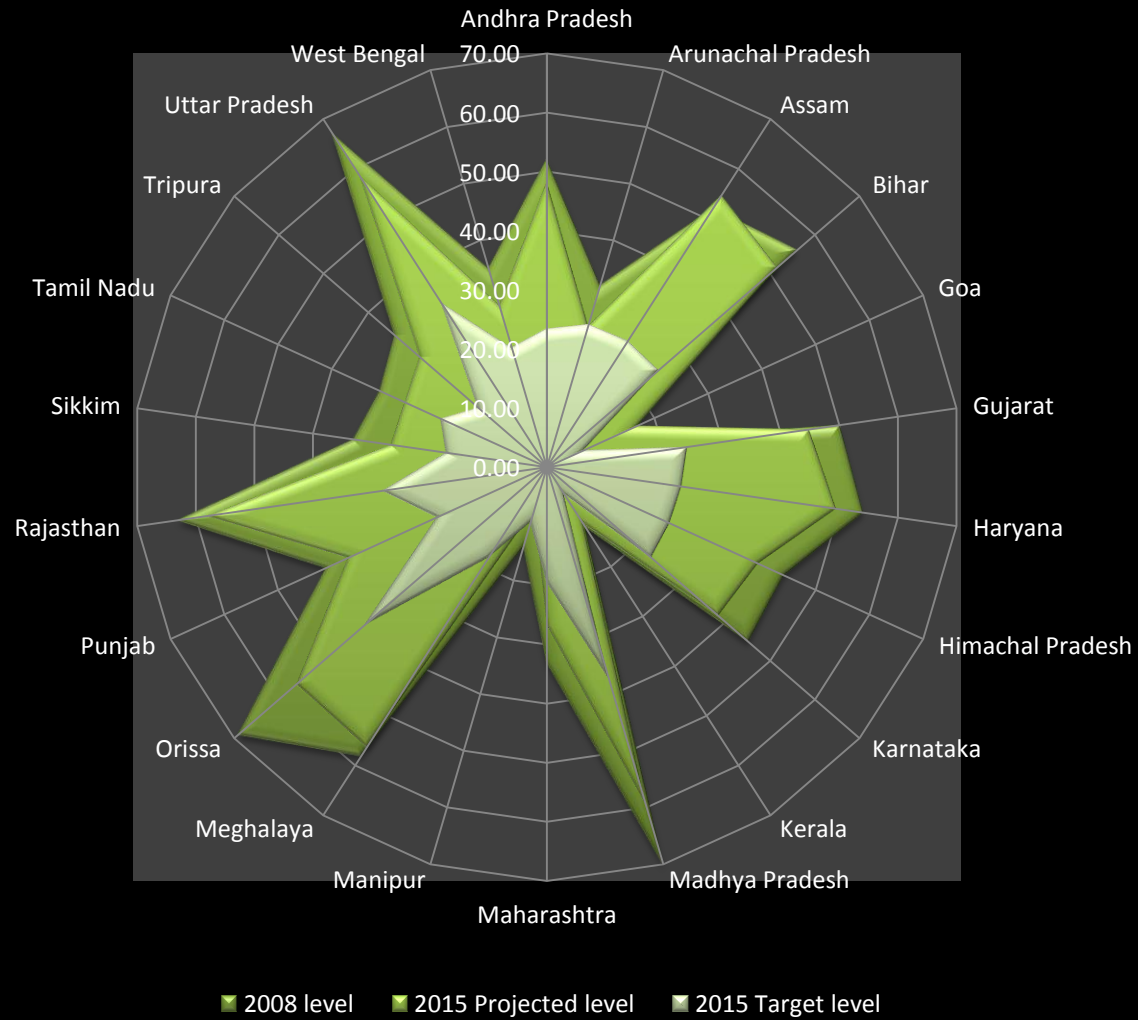
Table-11: Infant Mortality Rates, State-wise for selected years- Contd.

(Figures are in Number per thousand live births)

STATES/UTs	2007			2009			MDG-Target 2015	Likely Ach'nt 2015
	Female	Male	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
1.Andhra Pr	55.0	54.0	54.0	60.0	37.0	49	23.33	48.11
2.Arunachal Pr						35	25.10	24.81
3.Assam	67.0	64.0	66.0	68.0	41.0	64	25.33	54.49
4.Bihar	58.0	57.0	58.0	59.0	44.0	53	25.00	51.43
5.Chhattisgarh	61.0	58.0	59.0	61.0	49.0	55		
6.Delhi	36.0	36.0	36.0	41.0	35.0	40		
7.Goa						11	6.90	16.80
8.Gujarat	54.0	50.0	52.0	60.0	36.0	55	24.00	44.69
9.Haryana	56.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	44.0	54	23.00	49.32
10.Himachal Pradesh	49.0	45.0	47.0	49.0	25.0	46	22.80	39.15
11. Jammu & Kashmir	52.0	49.0	51.0	53.0	38.0	48		
12. Jharkhand	49.0	47.0	48.0	51.0	31.0	46		
13.Karnataka	47.0	46.0	47.0	52.0	35.0	47	23.33	38.26
14.Kerala	13.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	10.0	12	5.33	11.28
15.Madhya Pradesh	72.0	72.0	72.0	77.0	50.0	72	37.00	59.36
16.Maharashtra	35.0	33.0	34.0	41.0	24.0	37	19.33	26.64
17.Manipur						18	9.70	7.26
18.Meghalaya						61	18.10	56.18
19.Mizoram						45		
20.Nagaland						27		
21.Orissa	72.0	70.0	71.0	73.0	52.0	68	40.67	55.86
22.Punjab	45.0	42.0	43.0	47.0	35.0	42	20.33	36.86
23.Rajasthan	67.0	63.0	65.0	72.0	40.0	65	28.00	58.03
24.Sikkim						36	17.13	26.58
25.Tamil Nadu	36.0	34.0	35.0	38.0	31.0	30	19.67	26.38
26.Tripura						33	15.33	28.36
27.Uttar Pradesh	70.0	67.0	69.0	72.0	51.0	66	33.00	58.68
28.Uttarakhand						44		
29.West Bengal	37.0	36.0	37.0	39.0	29.0	34	21.00	28.48
India	56.0	55.0	55.0	61.0	37.0	55	26.67	45.92

Source of data: - 'Report of the Sample Registration System' of respective years, Office of the Registrar General of India. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; projected figures derived for the report

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births



Note: Based on Table-11 data

Immunisation

Proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunised against measles is the prescribed statistical indicator for measuring the coverage of immunisation in the country. The national level measure of the proportion has been 42.2% in 1992-93, 50.7% in 1998-99 and 58.8 in 2005-06%. At this historical rate of increase, India is expected cover about 97% children in the age group 12-23 months for immunisation against measles by 2015. Thus India is likely to fall short of universal immunisation of one-year olds against measles by about 3 percentage points in 2015. According to DLHS-3 for 2007-08, national coverage of immunisation of 1- year-olds has reached 69.6% with 77.6% in urban and 66.6% in rural areas.

Going by their historical rate of increase in coverage, 25 States/UTs are expected to do better than the national coverage level in immunisation of one-year olds against measles by 2015. Out of these, at least 17 are expected to achieve universal coverage of immunisation much before 2015. Among the States/UTs, which are particularly lagging in increasing their coverage of immunisation against measles, the States of Bihar, Rajasthan and UP are particularly long way behind universal coverage, and had low coverage in 1998-99. Other States which were similarly placed in 1998-99 are Assam (24.6%), Jharkhand (18.2%), Madhya Pradesh (34.1%) and Meghalaya (17.7%). Going by their respective rate of increase in coverage, Bihar is likely to cover 60% of their one-year olds in 2015 for immunisation against measles against 16% in 1998-99; Rajasthan is likely to reach 43% in 2015 from 31% in 1998-99 and Uttar Pradesh to 57% from 33.5% during the same period. Although the number of States with more than 85% coverage did not change between 1998-99 and 2005-06, the number of States with less than 25% coverage disappeared by 2005-06 and that with more than 65% coverage increased from 10 to 16 between 1998-99 and 2005-06.

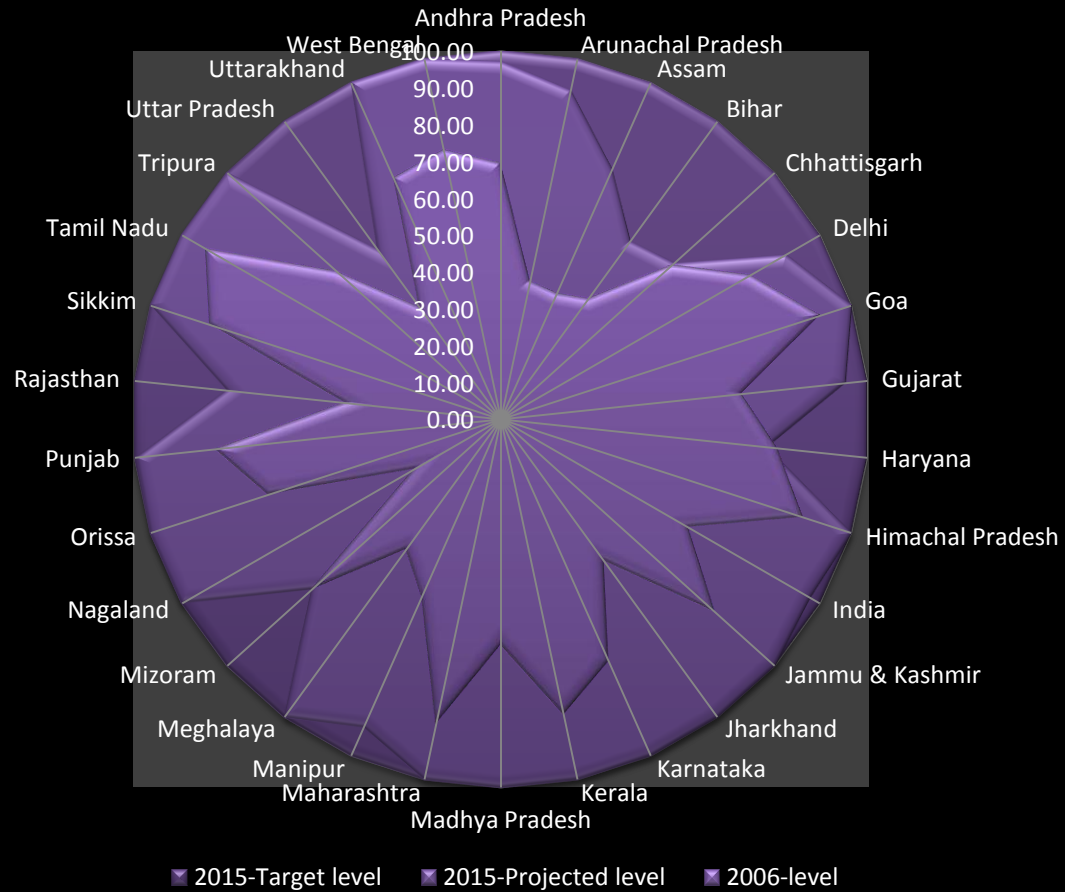
Rural-Urban gap in immunisation coverage is significant in some of the states of the heartland namely, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, where a gap of more than 20 percentage points is observed in 2005-06 Measles-immunisation coverage. Among the better performing States, the gap is found to be significantly high in Kerala, followed by J&K and Haryana, all of which having more than 80% urban coverage.

Table-12: Proportion of One-year Olds (12-23months) Immunised against Measles (%)

Area Name	1992-93	1998-99	2000	2001	2002-04	2005	2005	2005	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06	2007-08	2015	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Total	Target	Likely Achvmt
1.Andaman & Nicobar Islands			89	94.1	85.5							92.8	100	69.66
2.Andhra Pradesh	53.7	64.7	61.4	50.8	74	81.2	82.7	86.7	70.1 ¹	69.4	68.3 ¹	88.4	100	97.04
3.Arunachal Pradesh	27.5	33.6	41	67.1	38.1				33.3 ¹	38.3	53.5 ¹	32.5	100	91.20
4.Assam	25.8	24.6	29	66.3	35.9	41.8	44.2	60.5	37.3 ¹	37.4	39.7 ¹	64.2	100	74.19
5.Bihar		16.2	20.8	13.3	26.9	26.4	28.4	45.5	39.3 ¹	40.4	48.5 ¹	54.1	100	59.72
6.Chandigarh			80.1	84.3	76							87.3	100	58.94
7.Chhattisgarh		40		75	67.8	71.7	72	72.9	58.4 ¹	62.5	81.3 ¹	80.0	100	63.29
8.Dadra & Nagar Haveli			84.1	83.3	86.1							84.7	100	95.65
9.Daman & Diu			75.1	88.3	77.2							90.9	100	78.14
10.Delhi	69.6	77.5	77.5	75	73.7	82.4	84.3	84.5		78.2		83.0	100	89.27
11.Goa	77.8	84.3	94	95	89.2	95.2	94.5	93.8	88.3 ¹	91.2	93.8 ¹	94.1	100	111.82
12.Gujarat	55.9	63.6	62.3	65.3	65.2	84	82.5	80	61.4 ¹	65.7	73.6 ¹	72.6	100	93.93
13.Haryana	60.9	72.2	59.5	64.3	65.2	69.9	70.5	71	72.8 ¹	75.5	84.4 ¹	69.0	100	72.58
14.Himachal Pradesh	71.8	89.1	86	93.3	88.6	92.9	92.9	92.9	85.7 ¹	86.3	92.0 ¹	94.2	100	115.27
15.Jammu & Kashmir		68.9	65.5	85	77.9	85.7	87.9	93.3	75.7 ¹	78.3	87.3 ¹	81.3	100	125.40
16.Jharkhand		18.2		27	32.3	53.7	58	73.2	44.4 ¹	47.6	60.4 ¹	70.6	100	366.60
17.Karnataka	54.9	67.3	72.2	67.1	77.2	85.7	88.8	94.8	67.5 ¹	72	79.5 ¹	85.1	100	117.61
18.Kerala	60.5	84.6	88.4	91.9	87.9	94.5	94.5	94.3	76.9 ¹	82.1	93.1 ¹	87.9	100	138.78
19.Lakshadweep			93.1	95	89.7							92.1	100	75.69
20.Madhya Pradesh		34.1	47.7	57.8	47	57.9	58.8	61.4	56.4 ¹	61.4	77.4 ¹	84.5	100	111.12
21.Maharashtra	70.2	84.3	82.6	88.5	85.4	80.8	82.3	84.3	82.6 ¹	84.7	86.8 ¹	57.4	100	100.87
22.Manipur	37	45.8	61.8	51.7	53.3				49.1 ¹	52.8	64.9 ¹	58.0	100	91.57
23.Meghalaya	13.2	17.7	36.7	55	29.9				42.7 ¹	43.8	49.2 ¹	51.9	100	151.96
24.Mizoram	65.1	71	62.7	84.2	59.5				58.7 ¹	69.5	79.4 ¹	80.7	100	69.14
25.Nagaland	10	19.6	32.4	52.5	38.2				22.4 ¹	27.3	47.2 ¹	81.0	100	268.90
26.Orissa	40.2	54	59.1	62.1	67.8	82.4	81.9	79	68.0 ¹	66.5	58.2 ¹	91.2	100	131.16
27.Puducherry			89.3	93.3	96.4							89.1	100	129.38
28.Punjab	64.8	76.5	65.8	76.3	76.8	85	87.5	92.4	76.0 ¹	78	82.2 ¹	67.3	100	99.38
29.Rajasthan	31.3	27.1	33.6	34.5	35.9	67.1	68.2	71.8	38.4 ¹	42.7	60.2 ¹	92.3	100	74.83
30.Sikkim		58.9	78.9	82.5	83.2				82.2 ¹	83.1	87.8 ¹	95.5	100	201.86
31.Tamil Nadu	71.5	90.2	85.1	91.7	94.9	87.6	88.7	90	93.3 ¹	92.5	91.5 ¹	51.4	100	114.75
32.Tripura	28.9	44.6	43.4	63.6	49.7				58.3 ¹	59.9		46.9	100	115.40
33.Uttar Pradesh		33.5	29.7	28.1	35.4	38.3	42.1	56.5	34.7 ¹	37.7	48.7 ¹	82.3	100	57.08
34.Uttarakhand		56		54.6	54.4	71	72	75.1	70.3 ¹	71.6	75.0 ¹	82.8	100	137.13
35.West Bengal	42.5	52.4	65.4	60.8	65	73.1	72.6	69.3	73.7 ¹	74.7	78.7 ¹	81.3	100	109.73
India	42.2	50.7	50.4	55.6	56	61.8	68.1	79.4	54.2¹	58.8	71.7¹	69.6	100	96.83

Source of Data: Reports of NFHS-I, II and III; DLHS-I, II and III, MICS; projected figures derived for the report.

Proportion of 1-year olds immunised against Measles (%)



Note- based on Table-12 data

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Maternity risks tend to be reducing faster...

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): Incidence of deaths to women in the reproductive age group 15-49 due to pregnancy related causes as measured by MMR¹⁵ has taken a quick down turn during 2003-2006, from 301 per 100,000 live births in 2001-2003 to 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-2006 as SRS based study reveals. The projected prospect of decline in maternal deaths looks brighter, as the earlier projected MMR of 264 per 100,000 live births for 2006 is bettered by the estimate of MMR for 2004-06. Compared to a decline of 26 points in the preceding 3-year period 2000-2002, the decline by 47 points during 2002-2005 signifies a shift from historical trend. From an MMR level of 437 per 100,000 live births in 1990/1991, India is required to reduce the MMR to 109 per 100,000 live births by 2015. At the historical pace of decrease, India tends to reach MMR of 135 per 100,000 live births by 2015, falling short by 26 points (<0.03%). What is promising about the trend is the sharper decline by 36% during 1997-2005 compared to 25% decline during the preceding eight years from 1990 to 1997.

Safe motherhood depends mainly on delivery by trained /professional personnel, particularly through institutional facilities. Among other things, ensuring ante-natal care of prospective mothers at health centres and recommended doses of IFT are important factors that help improve maternal health and reduce life risk during pregnancy. The rate of increase in coverage of institutional deliveries in India is rather slow. It increased from 26% in 1992-93 to 47% in 2007-08. As a result, the coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel has also increased almost similarly by 19 percentage points from 33% to 52% during the same period. Unless improved drastically, the existing rate of increase in deliveries by skilled personnel is expected to take the coverage only to 62% by 2015, which is far short of universal coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel.

There are at least 3 States among the bigger States, which tend to attain their targets well ahead of 2015. Among the other bigger States, as many as 5 States are likely to miss target by small margin (0.03% or less) like the projected national attainment does in 2015. The States which seem to have done considerably well in arresting incidence of maternal deaths and tend to reach their respective targets before 2015 are Kerala and West Bengal. From a level of very high incidence of maternal mortality in 1990 Bihar/Jharkhand is tending to reduce 3/4th of its MMR by 2015. From their 2004-06 levels Assam (480), Haryana (186) and Orissa (303), the States having ups-downs in MMR levels in the last one decade, are likely to fall short of their targets by huge margins. On the other hand, in Assam and Haryana, incidence of maternal deaths tends to have risen considerably during the last one decade. The States of Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh and Karnataka are likely to finish a distance in the range of 70-90 points away from their respective target values in 2015. As many as 4

¹⁵ Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) refers to proportion of women in the child bearing age group 15-49 years per 100,000 live births, who die due to pregnancy related causes.

States are likely to get by 2015 to an MMR level even worse than the 2004-06 national level (254 per 100,000 live births).

Universal coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel is key to safe motherhood...

Going by the present rate of coverage increase, 7 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu are likely to reach universal coverage or close to it by the year 2015. For the other States, shortfall from universal coverage tends to vary from 10 to 70 percentage points. In terms of percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel projected for the year 2015 on the basis of existing trend, 4 of the North-East States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh (41%), Assam (46%), Meghalaya (32%) and Nagaland (34%) are likely to finish far short of universality. Apart from these States, the other States which are also lagging behind and are likely to remain so in 2015 if they continue to move at the pace of their historic rates, are Bihar (37%), Madhya Pradesh (39%), Uttar Pradesh (37%) and Uttarakhand (45%). The rural – urban gap in coverage in 2005-06 was of the order of 36 percentage points, urban coverage (75.2%) being almost double of that of rural (39.1%). The gap in 2007-08 has slightly narrowed down with rural coverage of 43.4% against urban coverage of 75.8%. Not all the States, which are tending to attain more than 90% coverage in deliveries attended by skilled personnel by 2015, has rural-urban gap in coverage less than 10 percentage points. The rural-urban gap is small in 2005-06 in the States of Goa (0.8 percent point), Kerala (3.3 percent point) and Tamil Nadu (5.8 percent point). The other States where overall attainment in 2015 is likely to exceed 90% mark but rural-urban gap is significant in 2005-06 are Andhra Pradesh (22 percent point), Karnataka (25.8 percent point) and Sikkim (42.2 percent point).

The States, which show marginal decrease in coverage estimates of 2007-08 from the 2005-06 estimates, include Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Uttarakhand. Of these, the decline for Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh is quite significant and not explainable, unlike in other States, for which the marginal decreases may be attributed to sampling error.

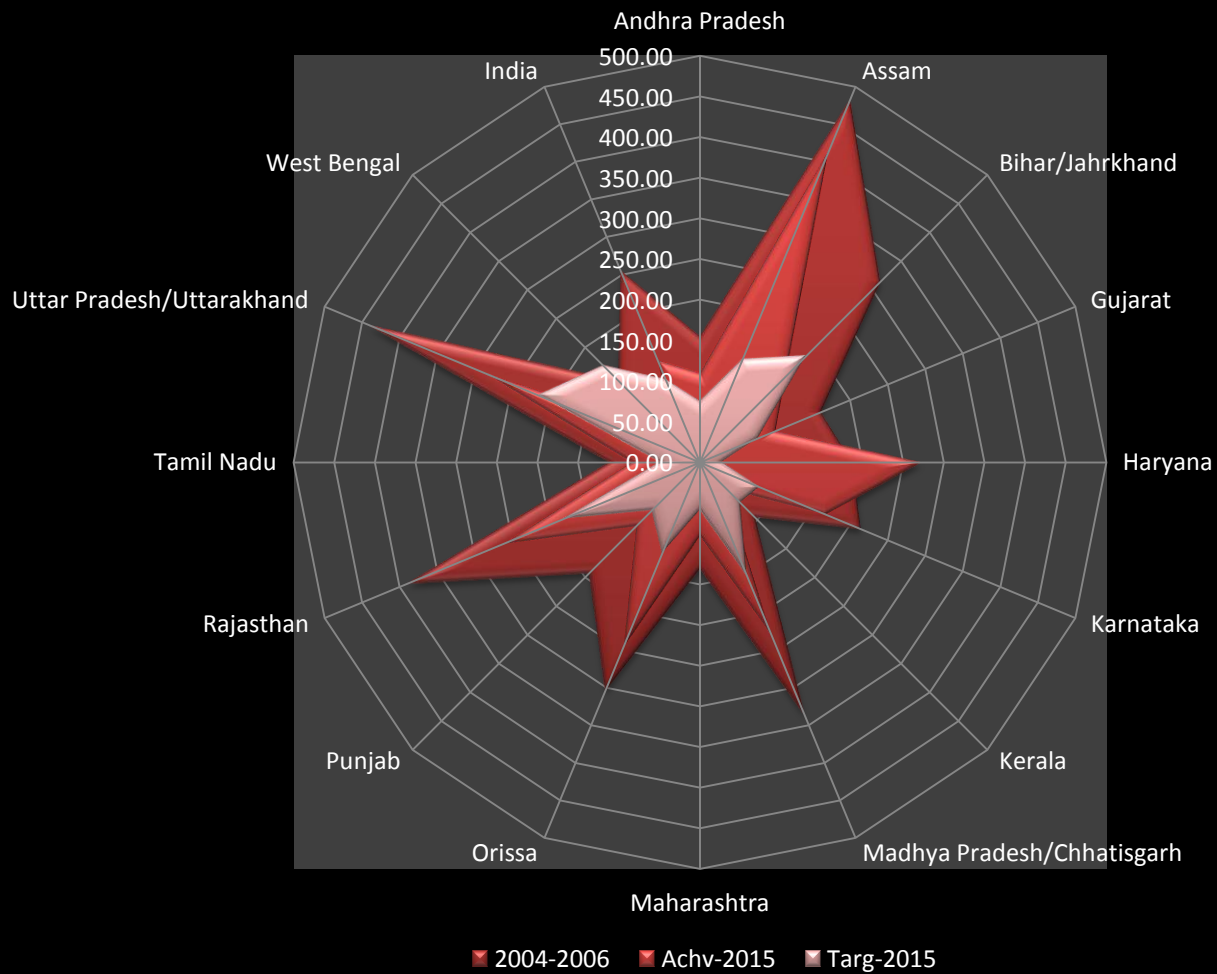
The overall coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel in India (51.5%) in 2007-08 cannot be improved quickly unless the coverage in those States, which had less than 50% coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel in 2007-08, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, is greatly improved. Of these, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh had 30% or less coverage.

The States having very high coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel (> 90%) such as Goa, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Tamil Nadu have also achieved 95% or more coverage in institutional deliveries. In fact, institutional deliveries constituted more than 80% of the coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel in all the States/ UTs as per 2007-08 estimates, except for Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Manipur which had 40%, 29% and 26% deliveries respectively done by skilled persons at home (non-institutional). The other States, which had 50-60% coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel in 2007-08 and are therefore, also likely to fall short of universal coverage by large margins in 2015 include Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and West Bengal though these States had nearly 90% or more coverage in institutional deliveries, except for Manipur which had about 74% of institutional deliveries.

Table-13: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per '000 live births)								
Area Name	1997	1997-1998	1999-2001	2001-2003	2004-2006	Projected estimates		
						1990	MDG-Target 2015	Likely Ach'nt 2015
1.Andhra Pradesh	154	197	220	195	154	297.77	74.44	109.63
2.Assam	401	568	398	490	480	544.19	136.05	412.11
3.Bihar/Jharkhand	451	531	400	371	312	735.76	183.94	148.44
4.Gujarat	29	46	202	172	160	307.98	76.99	100.38
5.Haryana	105	136	176	162	186	108.39	27.10	271.62
6.Karnataka	195	245	266	228	213	315.92	78.98	167.08
7.Kerala	195	150	149	110	95	279.19	69.80	45.67
8.Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	498	441	407	379	335	602.78	150.70	227.15
9.Maharashtra	135	166	169	149	130	234.48	58.62	90.38
10.Orissa	361	346	424	358	303	482.04	120.51	244.53
11.Punjab	196	280	177	178	192	333.41	83.35	110.54
12.Rajasthan	677	508	501	445	388	724.88	181.22	261.12
13.Tamil Nadu	76	131	167	134	111	196.75	49.19	84.23
14.Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	707	606	539	517	440	855.08	213.77	285.68
15.West Bengal	264	303	218	194	141	666.95	166.74	49.10
India	408	398	327	301	254	437.00	109.25	135.38

Source of Data: Report of 'Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs, Govt. of India; projected figures are derived for this report.

Maternal Mortality Ratio: Deaths per 100,000 live births

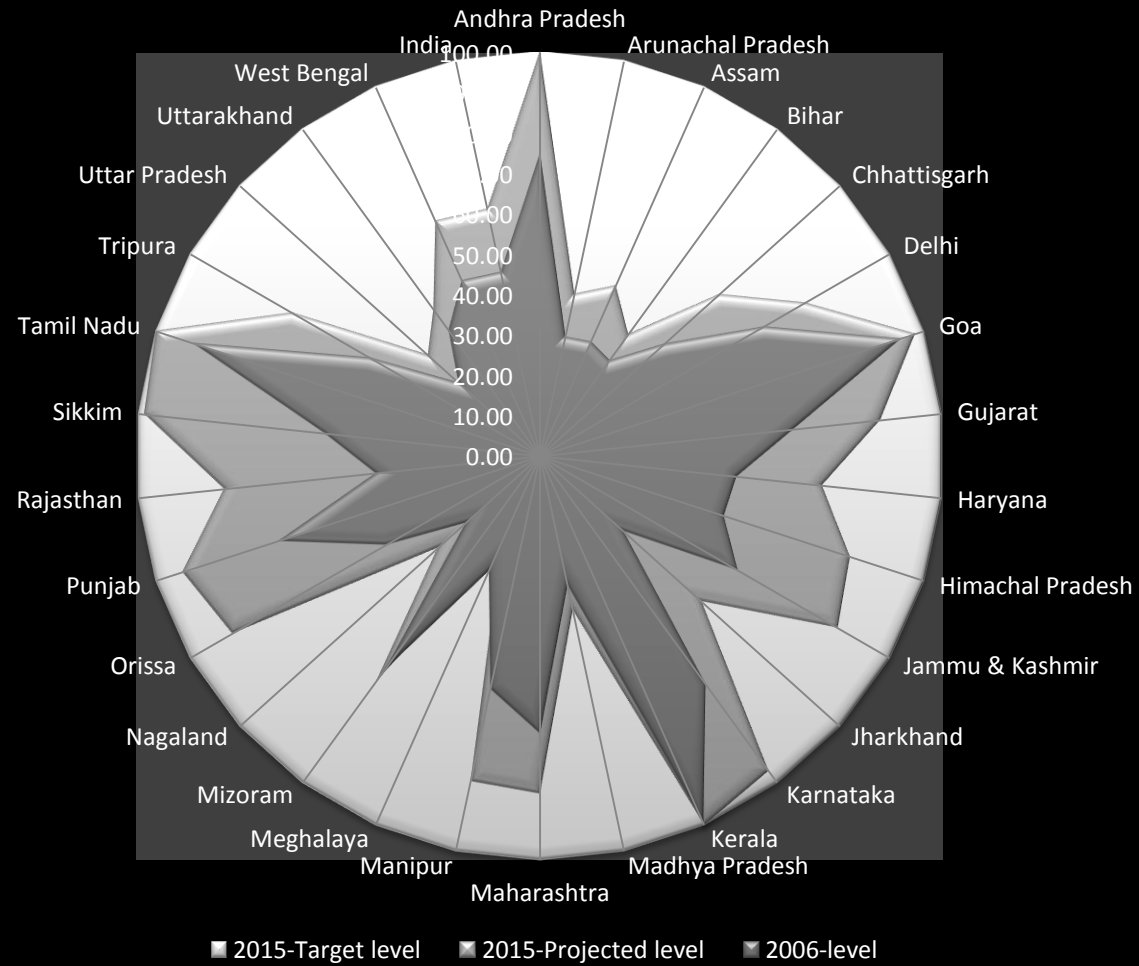


Note: Based on Table-13 data

Table-14: Proportion of deliveries attended by Skilled Personnel (%)							
	1992-1993	1998-1999	2005-2006	2005-2006	2005-2006	2007-08	
State Name	Total	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total	Likely Ach'nt 2015
1.Andhra Pradesh	48.9	65.2	66.9	89.1	74.9	75.6	106.53
2.Arunachal Pradesh	22	31.9	20.8	65.4	30.2	48.8	40.93
3.Assam	18	21.4	27.5	62.4	31	39.9	46.12
4.Bihar		24.8	27.6	56.1	29.3	31.7	37.18
5.Chhattisgarh		32.3	38.5	74	41.6	29.6	59.71
6.Delhi	53.8	65.9			64.1	71.6	75.78
7.Goa	89.2	90.8	93.8	94.6	94	96.7	97.70
8.Gujarat	43.4	53.5	54.6	83.9	63	61.6	84.76
9.Haryana	31.5	42.1	45.9	79	48.9	53.2	70.20
10.Himachal Pradesh	25.6	40.2	47.6	78.4	47.8	50.9	80.72
11.Jammu & Kashmir		42.4	54.8	83	56.5	58.6	85.15
12.Jharkhand		17.5	20.8	62.2	27.8	24.9	53.85
13.Karnataka	46.6	59.1	61.9	87.7	69.7	71.6	96.33
14.Kerala	90.2	94.1	99.5	100	99.4	99.4	107.04
15.Madhya Pradesh		28.9	28	66.4	32.7	69.2	39.01
16.Maharashtra	53.1	59.4	56.5	87.6	68.7	49.9	83.60
17.Manipur	39.9	53.9	52.8	85.2	59	55.3	82.32
18.Meghalaya	37.9	20.6	22.2	78.1	31.1	28.9	23.25
19.Mizoram	62.2	67.5	47.4	91.1	65.4	63.3	69.05
20.Nagaland	18.9	32.8	17.9	54.3	24.7		34.03
21.Orissa	19	33.4	42.9	68.9	44	50.8	88.01
22.Punjab	47.3	62.6	67.4	70.7	68.2	76.9	93.11
23.Rajasthan	19.3	35.8	34.6	77	41	52.6	78.69
24.Sikkim		35.1	50.2	92.4	53.7	56.7	98.58
25.Tamil Nadu	69.3	83.7	90.6	96.4	90.6	95.5	113.30
26.Tripura	32.2	47.5	45.4	79.7	48.8	47.2	70.83
27.Uttar Pradesh		21.8	23.8	50.5	27.2	30	37.31
28.Uttarakhand		34.6	34.4	64.6	38.5	35.2	44.85
29.West Bengal	33.9	44.2	36.8	80.2	47.6	51.5	63.63
India	33	42.4	39.1	75.2	46.6	52	62.45

Source of Data: Reports of NFHS-I, II and III; DLHS-III; Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India; projected figures are derived for this report.

Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel (%)



Note: Based on Table-14 data

Goal 6: Combat HIV / AIDS, Malaria and TB

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

HIV spread slows down...

Percentage incidence of HIV/AIDS cases among all types of high risk people observed at the sentinel sites across the country showed discernible decline in the last five years. In India, transmission of HIV/AIDS is predominantly (in about 86% cases) due to sexual reasons. It is natural therefore, that with steady rise in the level of awareness about the disease and in use of condom among non-regular sex partners, the decline in spread of AIDS through sexual route tends to sustain. Estimated adult prevalence has come down to 0.31% in 2009 from about 0.34% in 2007 and 0.45% in 2002. Among pregnant women of 15-24 years, the prevalence has declined from 0.86% in 2004 to 0.49% in 2007. A drop by more than 50% has been recorded among pregnant women aged 25-49 years as well: from 1.09% in 2004 to 0.52% in 2007. Proportion of people aged 15-49 having correct awareness about HIV/AIDS has increased from 17.6% in 2001 to 29.3% in 2006. Condom use as percentage of all contraceptive methods is low, particularly in rural areas (3.3% in 2005-06). Other methods being more popular, there is still significant risk of transmission of HIV through sexual route. **Condom use among non-regular sex partners** is however, quite prevalent (58.3% in 2006). Total number of females living with HIV/AIDS has kept on declining from 1.07million in 2002 to 0.97 million in 2006 and further to 0.95 million in 2007.

Percentage of population having comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV increased substantially in the AIDS burdened States of Andhra Pradesh (from 18% in 2001 to 24% in 2006), Tamil Nadu Pradesh (from 20% in 2001 to 27% in 2006) and Goa & Daman-Diu (from 32% in 2001 to 43% in 2006). These States have shown quite high prevalence of condom use during last sex with non-regular partner during 2006: AP (75%), Goa (81%) and TN (51%).

In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, HIV among pregnant women is more prevalent than in other States. These States together carry bulk of the overall burden of HIV among pregnant women. **Prevalence of HIV among pregnant women aged 15-24 years** as well as among those aged 25-49 years in these States has consistently come down. Between 2002 and 2007, the decline recorded in the age group 15-24 years is over 73% in Tamil Nadu, 69.5% in Andhra Pradesh, 65% in West Bengal, 63% in Karnataka and 100% in Goa. In 2002, the pick year, Nagaland had the highest prevalence of HIV (4.84%) among pregnant women of 15-24 years followed by Andhra Pradesh (3.63%), Manipur (2.77%) and Tamil Nadu (2.34%). The prevalence dropped by 2007 to 1.13% in Nagaland, 0.98% in Andhra Pradesh, 0.90% in Manipur and 0.54% in Tamil Nadu

Between 2002 and 2007, the decline observed among the pregnant women in the age-group 25-49 years is more than 75% in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Goa and Andhra Pradesh. In the pick year of 2002, the prevalence among 25-49 year old pregnant women was highest in Andhra Pradesh (4.60%) followed by Tamil Nadu (2.23%), Manipur (2.21%), Nagaland (2.14%) and Maharashtra (1.93%). The observed prevalence declined by 2007 to 1.40% in Andhra Pradesh, 0.58% in Tamil Nadu, 1.54% in Manipur, 1.09% in Nagaland) and 0.97% in Maharashtra. Thus the decline has been more significant in the southern States compared to burdened N-E States for all ages of pregnant women (15-49 years).

Table-15: .Mean Prevalence of HIV among ANC Attendees

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	A & N Islands	0.00	0.45	0	0	0.17	0.25	0.06
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.94	1.45	1.70	1.67	1.41	1.07	1.22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.46	0.27	0.00	0.46
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.13
5	Bihar	0.29	0.11	0.22	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.30
6	Chandigarh	0.25	0.22	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25
7	Chhattisgarh	0.89	0.76	0.00	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.41
8	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0.25	0.27	0.38	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.38
10	Delhi	0.25	0.13	0.31	0.31	0.10	0.20	0.20
11	Goa	1.38	0.48	1.13	0.00	0.50	0.18	0.68
12	Gujarat	0.41	0.38	0.19	0.38	0.55	0.34	0.44
13	Haryana	0.17	0.27	0.00	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.13	0.51
15	Jammu Kashmir	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.38
17	Karnataka	1.98	1.43	1.52	1.49	1.12	0.86	0.89
18	Kerala	0.27	0.09	0.42	0.32	0.21	0.46	0.21
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.12	0.42	0.38	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.26
21	Mah + Mum	1.52	1.15	0.97	1.07	0.87	0.76	0.61
22	Manipur	2.37	1.34	1.66	1.30	1.39	1.31	0.54
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.04
24	Mizoram	1.51	1.70	1.50	0.81	0.94	0.85	0.72
25	Nagaland	3.17	1.69	1.85	1.97	1.36	1.10	1.14
26	Orissa	0.12	0.00	0.50	0.60	0.55	0.23	0.73
27	Pondicherry	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
28	Punjab	0.50	0.13	0.44	0.25	0.20	0.12	0.31
29	Rajasthan	0.70	0.15	0.23	0.50	0.29	0.19	0.19
30	Sikkim	0.18	0.21	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.09	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	1.10	0.83	0.81	0.54	0.54	0.58	0.35
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.42	0.25	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.36	0.22	0.44	0.15	0.25	0.08	0.18
34	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.22
35	West Bengal	0.39	0.46	0.43	0.89	0.38	0.40	0.17

Source of data: National AIDS Control Organisation, MoHFW, Govt. of India

Table 16: Comprehensive Correct Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Prevention, State-wise, India, BSS¹⁶ 2001 and 2006

State	2006	2001
1 Andhra Pradesh	24.1	17.8
2 Assam	22.3	18.6
3 Bihar	10.5	
4 Chhattisgarh	14.8	
5 Delhi	46.4	26.9
6 Goa + Daman & Diu	42.7	31.8
7 Gujarat + DNH	20.4	15.1
8 Haryana	35.8	8.8
9 Himachal Pradesh	44.3	3.8
10 Jammu & Kashmir	17.2	8.1
11 Jharkhand	19.6	
12 Karnataka	20.9	37.0
13 Kerala + Lakshadweep	51.5	6.3
14 Madhya Pradesh	25.9	
15 Maharashtra	44.5	21.2
16 Manipur	37.0	8.8
17 Orissa	16.3	22.9
18 Other North Eastern States	33.7	11.0
19 Punjab + Chandigarh	40.5	9.5
20 Rajasthan	27.9	20.1
21 Sikkim	15.6	11.5
22 Tamil Nadu	26.7	20.0
23 Uttar Pradesh	22.3	
24 Uttaranchal	32.4	
25 West Bengal + A & N Islands	11.9	30.7
Bihar+Jharkhand	15.1	35.1
MP+Chhattisgarh	20.3	16.3
UP+Uttaranchal	27.2	5.2
All India	29.2	17.6

Table 17: Condom use during last sex with non-regular partner, State-wise, India, BSS¹⁷ 2001 and 2006

State	2006	2001
1 Andhra Pradesh	74.6	47.7
2 Assam	79.4	26.0
3 Bihar	31.5	
4 Chhattisgarh	38.8	
5 Delhi	81.3	47.4
6 Goa + Daman & Diu	81.7	82.7
7 Gujarat + DNH	65.5	58.4
8 Haryana	50.1	37.0
9 Himachal Pradesh	76.7	57.4
10 Jammu & Kashmir	63.8	45.8
11 Jharkhand	69.9	
12 Karnataka	73.0	35.0
13 Kerala + Lakshadweep	69.7	64.5
14 Madhya Pradesh	60.6	
15 Maharashtra	63.7	78.8
16 Manipur	74.7	28.4
17 Orissa	37.9	16.6
18 Other North Eastern States	77.5	61.9
19 Punjab + Chandigarh	79.7	62.9
20 Rajasthan	56.5	33.4
21 Sikkim	65.0	69.9
22 Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	50.9	45.4
23 Uttar Pradesh	45.0	
24 Uttarakhand	54.1	
25 West Bengal + A & N Islands	67.3	35.4
Bihar + Jharkhand	53.3	28.9
MP+Chhattisgarh	52.6	28.0
UP+Uttaranchal	47.6	28.2
All India	58.3	40.1

^{16, 16} - Behavioural Surveillance Survey data, NACO, Govt. of India

Table 18: HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees aged 15-24 years											
S.No	State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	A & N Islands	0.00	0.25	0.52	0.25	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.13
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.78		1.99	1.82	3.63	1.28	1.52	1.59	1.26	0.98
3	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.11	0.00
4	Assam		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.18
5	Bihar		0.00	0.00	0.08	0.36	0.21	0.26	0.59	0.30	0.33
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.85	0.43	0.00	0.45	0.43
7	Chhattisgarh				0.34	1.15	0.62	0.00	0.30	0.11	0.25
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00		0.42	1.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.39
9	Daman & Diu	0.00		0.22	0.23	0.60	0.52	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.23
10	Delhi		0.00	0.14	0.30	0.39	0.10	0.39	0.41	0.08	0.25
11	Goa	1.71	0.34	1.51	0.34	1.88	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.28	0.47
12	Gujarat	0.00		0.57	0.32	0.25	0.42	0.16	0.16	0.56	0.44
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.65	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.53
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.17	1.06	0.19	0.20	0.41	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.05
15	Jammu & Kashmir		0.00		0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.08
16	Jharkhand				0.00	0.30	0.16	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.07
17	Karnataka	14.75	0.91	1.78	1.65	1.73	1.24	1.41	1.57	1.02	0.75
18	Kerala			0.18	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.43	0.34	0.09	0.42
19	Lakshadweep			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.16	0.20	0.31	0.25	0.59	0.41	0.24	0.27	0.19
21	Maharashtra		1.75	1.98	1.81	2.14	1.34	0.86	0.98	0.80	0.70
22	Manipur	1.27	3.04	1.00	1.32	2.77	1.30	1.44	0.92	1.09	0.90
23	Meghalaya	0.34	0.35	0.00	0.65	1.03	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.52		0.22	0.52	1.49	2.37	1.18	1.15	0.88	0.88
25	Nagaland		1.52	1.60	1.59	4.84	1.96	2.43	2.03	1.58	1.13
26	Orissa		0.00		0.15	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.55	0.58	0.27
27	Pondicherry			0.00	0.36	0.37	0.00	0.39	0.20	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab		0.50	0.00	0.25	0.36	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.19	0.13
29	Rajasthan	0.00		0.12	0.16	1.01	0.12	0.15	0.51	0.28	0.22
30	Sikkim		0.31	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.41	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu		1.47	1.56	1.05	2.34	0.82	0.62	0.51	0.50	0.54
32	Tripura				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.40	0.36
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.05	1.61	0.22	0.42	0.11	0.24	0.08
34	Uttaranchal				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.11
35	West Bengal	0.21		0.41	0.15	1.72	0.53	0.36	0.81	0.27	0.38
	India	0.91	0.83	0.99	0.73	1.46	0.81	0.86	0.89	0.57	0.49

Source: Annual Sentinel Surveillance, NACO, MoHFW, Govt. of India

Table 19: HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees aged 25-49 years

S.N	State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.49
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.40		2.53	2.65	4.60	2.05	2.23	1.94	1.92	1.40
3	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.35	0.41	0.00
4	Assam		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.04	0.04
5	Bihar		0.00	0.26	0.14	0.49	0.00	0.16	0.10	0.42	0.34
6	Chandigarh	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh				0.29	1.06	1.37	0.00	0.35	0.61	0.35
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00		0.71	0.00	1.96	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69
9	Daman & Diu	0.00		0.00	0.28	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi		0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.13
11	Goa	0.60	1.00	1.03	0.59	1.04	0.81	1.09	0.00	0.68	0.00
12	Gujarat	0.00		0.60	0.41	0.82	0.54	0.23	0.69	0.53	0.32
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.19	1.34	0.59	0.00	0.34	0.31	0.13
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.40	0.35	0.31	0.20	0.10	0.31	0.30	0.00	0.22
15	Jammu & Kashmir		0.00		0.27	0.13	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.03
16	Jharkhand				0.14	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.22	0.12	0.17
17	Karnataka	15.83	0.00	2.12	1.32	2.96	1.53	1.74	1.63	1.35	1.09
18	Kerala			0.00	0.15	0.24	0.24	0.41	0.30	0.30	0.49
19	Lakshadweep			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.26	0.11	0.28	0.40	0.40	0.33	0.31	0.26	0.35
21	Maharashtra		1.86	1.93	2.44	1.93	1.78	1.22	1.36	1.04	0.97
22	Manipur	1.13	2.52	1.12	2.08	2.21	1.86	1.79	1.51	1.56	1.54
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.48		0.58	0.18	1.53	1.66	1.97	0.49	0.98	0.83
25	Nagaland		2.34	1.66	1.52	2.14	1.21	1.48	1.93	1.24	1.09
26	Orissa		0.25		0.00	0.26	0.00	0.55	0.65	0.52	0.18
27	Pondicherry			0.89	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.34	0.66	0.00
28	Punjab		0.50	0.00	0.14	0.79	0.14	0.77	0.26	0.23	0.09
29	Rajasthan	0.00		0.27	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.38	0.49	0.31	0.30
30	Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.22
31	Tamil Nadu		1.85	1.51	1.90	2.23	1.27	1.12	0.63	0.61	0.58
32	Tripura				1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.09	0.00	0.17	0.09	1.42	0.16	0.46	0.18	0.26	0.19
34	Uttaranchal				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
35	West Bengal	0.00		0.77	0.27	1.24	0.24	0.62	1.13	0.69	0.44
	India	0.91	0.87	0.86	0.81	1.32	0.95	1.09	0.97	0.64	0.52

Source: Annual Sentinel Surveillance, NACO, MoHFW, Govt. of India

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Malaria prevalence tends to reverse trend...

The **incidence rate of malaria¹⁸ and death associated with malaria¹⁹** are on the decline: the incidence among the people who were examined for the disease, was 1.67% in 2006 and has come down to 1.51% by 2009. The percentage of death of malaria patients thus diagnosed during 2006 to 2009 has declined from 0.10 and 0.07 per 100 cases. In the malaria prone States like the North East States, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal, the number of deaths of malaria patients has consistently declined ever since the high of 2006.

In the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal, where deaths associated with malaria are generally high compared to other States, the number of deaths among malaria cases has declined ever since the high of 2006. The malaria incidence rate and death incidence among malaria cases in 2009 compared to 2006 in these States are found to have declined except for Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. The malaria incidence rate was the highest in Arunachal Pradesh (14.19%) in 2006, which came down to 10.32% in 2009 with death rate coming down to 0.07 while in Meghalaya the incidence has gradually increased from 10.31% in 2006 to 15.31% in 2009. Besides Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya; Orissa, Tripura and Mizoram in that order are other three major malaria afflicted States, where the incidence has not changed much during 2006-2009. Nagaland, another malaria prone State had gradual increase incidence from 3.65% in 2006 to 5.43% in 2009. However, deaths associated with malaria in Nagaland have dropped from 2.23% to 0.41%.

Success rates for TB detection and cure are maintaining high levels...

India is the highest TB burdened country accounting for about 1/5 of global incidence. The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) based on the internationally recommended directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) strategy has been expanded to cover the entire country with a view to achieve and maintain a cure rate of at least 85% among new sputum positive patients and at least 70% success rate in case detection. The programme has paid dividend as the prevalence of TB (including HIV)²⁰ has steadily declined from as high as 338 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 249 per 100,000 in 2009. There has been drastic improvement in detection rate and success rate due to expansion of DOTS. The case detection rate under DOTS for new smear positive cases has improved from near 1% in 1997 to 71% in

¹⁸ Incidence Rate of Malaria is the percentage of Malaria +ve cases out of the total number of cases for which Blood slide examination has been done.

¹⁹ Deaths associated with Malaria is expressed as deaths per 100 cases of Malaria +ve patients

²⁰ As per WHO Report 2010 Global Tuberculosis Control. This new series has been used here in replacement of the earlier series used for 2009 Mid-Term Appraisal Report

2010(Q3), which has just overshoot the desired level of 70% prescribed under DOTS. The treatment success rate has remained steady at 86%-87% level during the last five years.

For the purpose of assessing the State level situations, the estimates of prevalence²¹, success rate among new s+ cases, cure rate in new s+ cases and mortality rate among new s+ cases have been considered and they are based on RNTPC database, and are conceptually different from those used by the WHO for national estimates and hence the two sets are not comparable. The decline in the prevalence rate and mortality rate as presented by the WHO estimates for India at the national level over the period 1990 to 2009 shows a drop of 89 per 100,000 population in terms of prevalence rate over the period and a drop of 20 per 100,000 population in terms of mortality rate over the same period. The national level prevalence rate by the RNTPC data, based on registered cases alone shows a drop of 93 per 100,000 population between 2004 and 2010 from 125.4 per 100,000 population to 32.6 per 100,000 population. The mortality rate among the new s+ve cases during 2004 and 2010 declined marginally from 4.7% to 4.1% although the treatment success rate among the new s+ve cases remained almost stationary at 87% around 2010 against 86% in 2004.

²¹ Prevalence rate is total number of TB-patients registered for treatment per 100,000 population, where the total number of patients registered comprises new sputum smear positive cases, new smear negative cases, new extra-pulmonary cases, new others, relapse, failure, TAD and retreatment others

Table 20: Malaria incidence rate and associated Death Rate

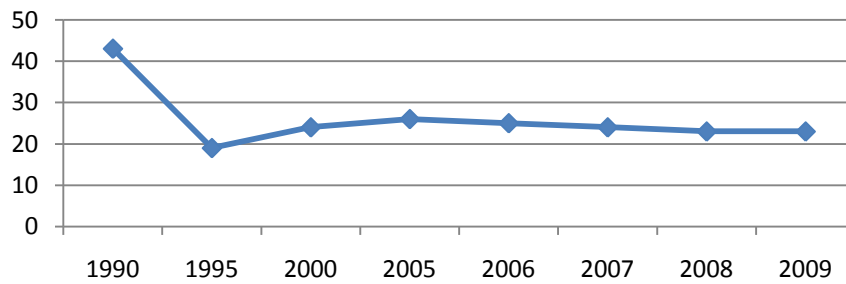
States/UT	2006					2007					2008					2009				
	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria Cases	Malaria Incidence rate (%)	Deaths	Deaths per 100 Malaria Cases	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria Cases	Malaria Incidence rate (%)	Deaths	Deaths per 100 Malaria Cases	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria Cases	Malaria Incidence rate (%)	Deaths	Deaths per 100 Malaria Cases	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria Cases	Malaria Incidence rate (%)	Deaths	100 Malaria Cases
1.Andhra	9442026	34081	0.36	0	0	8896110	27803	0.31	2	0.01	8964918	26424	0.29	0	0.00	9189256	25152	0.27	3	0.01
2.Arunachal	276074	39182	14.19	19	0.50	245547	32072	13.06	36	0.11	250884	29146	11.62	27	0.09	213893	22066	10.32	15	0.07
3.Assam	2743092	126178	4.60	30	0.24	2420762	94853	3.92	152	0.16	2687755	83939	3.12	86	0.10	3021920	91413	3.02	63	0.07
4.Bihar	240019	2744	1.14	1	0.04	142194	1595	1.12	1	0.06	147279	2541	1.73	0	0.00	115174	3255	2.83	21	0.65
5.Chhattisgarh	3770468	190590	5.05	3	0.00	3502736	147525	4.21	0	0.00	3052934	12349	4.05	4	0.00	3250904	12939	3.98	11	0.01
6.Goa	277989	5010	1.80	7	0.14	355545	9755	2.74	11	0.11	397349	9822	2.47	21	0.21	417110	5056	1.21	10	0.20
7.Gujarat	11139833	89835	0.81	45	0.05	9504240	71121	0.75	73	0.10	9065142	51161	0.56	43	0.08	1018010	45902	0.45	34	0.07
8.Haryana	2634814	47142	1.79	0	0.00	2436431	30895	1.27	0	0.00	2571866	35683	1.39	0	0.00	2083245	30168	1.45	0	0.00
9.Himachal	462791	114	0.02	0	0.00	456511	104	0.02	0	0.00	384835	146	0.04	0	0.00	397327	192	0.05	0	0.00
10.Jammu &	396938	164	0.04	0	0.00	377203	240	0.06	1	0.42	394922	217	0.05	1	0.46	464748	346	0.07	0	0.00
11.Jharkhand	2095291	193888	9.25	4	0.00	2002564	184878	9.23	31	0.02	2551489	21429	8.40	25	0.01	3347069	23068	6.89	28	0.01
12.Karnataka	9924797	62842	0.63	32	0.05	8867947	49355	0.56	18	0.04	8994881	47344	0.53	8	0.02	9321098	36859	0.40	0	0.00
13.Kerala	2035634	2131	0.10	6	0.28	1953317	1927	0.10	6	0.31	1819294	1804	0.10	4	0.22	2054473	2046	0.10	5	0.24
14.Madhya	9735974	96160	0.99	56	0.06	9169387	90829	0.99	41	0.05	9286269	10531	1.13	53	0.05	9609659	87628	0.91	26	0.03
15.Maharashtra	16937173	54420	0.32	13	0.24	13559505	67850	0.50	182	0.27	13371478	67333	0.50	14	0.22	1477033	93818	0.64	22	0.24
16.Manipur	94608	2709	2.86	8	0.30	120895	1194	0.99	4	0.34	134755	708	0.53	2	0.28	114720	1069	0.93	1	0.09
17.Meghalaya	290111	29924	10.31	16	0.56	330234	36337	11.00	237	0.65	353071	39616	11.22	73	0.18	501419	76759	15.31	19	0.25
18..Mizoram	218072	10668	4.89	12	1.12	154045	6081	3.95	75	1.23	165441	7361	4.45	91	1.24	171793	9399	5.47	11	1.27
19.Nagaland	91953	3361	3.66	75	2.23	105856	4976	4.70	26	0.52	135910	5078	3.74	19	0.37	156259	8489	5.43	35	0.41
20..Orissa	4957488	380216	7.67	25	0.07	4945551	371879	7.52	221	0.06	5029677	37543	7.46	23	0.06	5015489	38090	7.59	19	0.05
21..Punjab	2581686	1888	0.07	0	0.00	2723293	2017	0.07	0	0.00	2979882	2494	0.08	0	0.00	2996929	2955	0.10	0	0.00
22.Rajasthan	8682576	99529	1.15	58	0.06	7096694	55043	0.78	46	0.08	8041283	57482	0.71	54	0.09	7845840	32709	0.42	18	0.06
23..Sikkim	7956	93	1.17	0	0.00	6259	48	0.77	0	0.00	6164	38	0.62	0	0.00	6688	42	0.63	1	2.38
24.Tamil Nadu	6373612	28219	0.44	0	0.00	5789021	22389	0.39	1	0.00	6300226	21046	0.33	2	0.01	7801419	14988	0.19	1	0.01
25.Tripura	307478	23375	7.60	31	0.13	281753	18474	6.56	51	0.28	341246	25894	7.59	51	0.20	361848	24430	6.75	62	0.25
26.Uttarakhand	288297	1108	0.38	0	0.00	230677	953	0.41	0	0.00	226903	1059	0.47	0	0.00	208350	1264	0.61	0	0.00
27.Uttar Pradesh	3941958	91566	2.32	0	0.00	3481182	82538	2.37	0	0.00	4150306	93383	2.25	0	0.00	3527695	55437	1.57	0	0.00
28.West Bengal	5271645	159646	3.03	20	0.13	4656392	87754	1.88	96	0.11	4465619	89443	2.00	10	0.12	5336895	14121	2.65	74	0.05
29.A&N Islands	131972	2993	2.27	1	0.03	149351	3973	2.66	0	0.00	165631	4688	2.83	0	0.00	133504	5760	4.31	0	0.00
30.Chandigarh	75901	449	0.59	0	0.00	87577	340	0.39	0	0.00	77716	347	0.45	0	0.00	94301	430	0.46	0	0.00
31.D & N	130647	3786	2.90	0	0.00	58209	3780	6.49	0	0.00	51804	3037	5.86	0	0.00	62279	3408	5.47	0	0.00
32.Daman &	28897	140	0.48	0	0.00	26452	99	0.37	0	0.00	27155	115	0.42	0	0.00	24123	97	0.40	0	0.00
33.Delhi	940300	928	0.10	0	0.00	668761	182	0.03	0	0.00	593882	253	0.04	0	0.00	509231	169	0.03	0	0.00
34.Lakshadwee	1410	0	0.00	0	0.00	426	0	0.00	0	0.00	229	0	0.00	0	0.00	426	8	1.88	0	0.00
35.Puducherry	196371	50	0.03	0	0.00	125463	68	0.05	0	0.00	127963	72	0.06	5	6.94	90550	65	0.07	0	0.00
India	106725851	178512	1.67	17	0.10	94928090	150892	1.59	131	0.09	97316158	15249	1.57	10	0.07	1033960	15635	1.51	11	0.07

Source of Data: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, MoHFW, Govt. of India

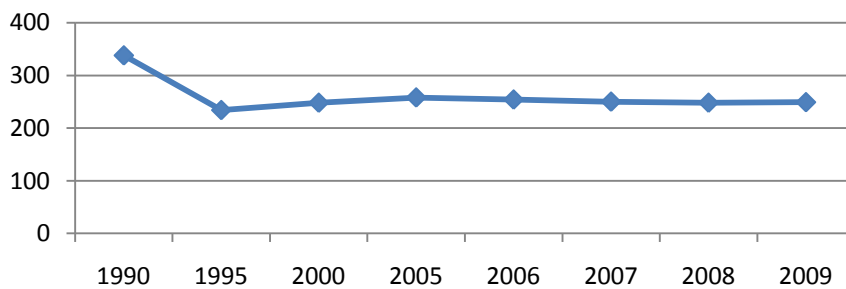
Table 21: Estimated rates per 100,000 population for Tuberculosis

Year	Mortality(Excl. HIV)	Prevalence (Incl. HIV)	Incidence (Incl. HIV)
1990	43 (21-73)	338 (135-659)	168 (92-243)
1995	19 (10-33)	234 (91-400)	168 (134-201)
2000	24 (14-37)	248 (108-418)	168 (134-201)
2005	26 (16-38)	258 (114-431)	168 (134-201)
2006	25 (15-38)	254 (110-427)	168 (134-201)
2007	24 (14-36)	250 (108-420)	168 (134-201)
2008	23 (14-36)	248 (105-419)	168 (134-201)
2009	23 (14-36)	249 (107-417)	168 (134-202)

**Mortality due to TB excluding HIV
(Per 100,000 Population)**



**Prevalence Rate of TB including HIV
(Per 100,000 Population)**



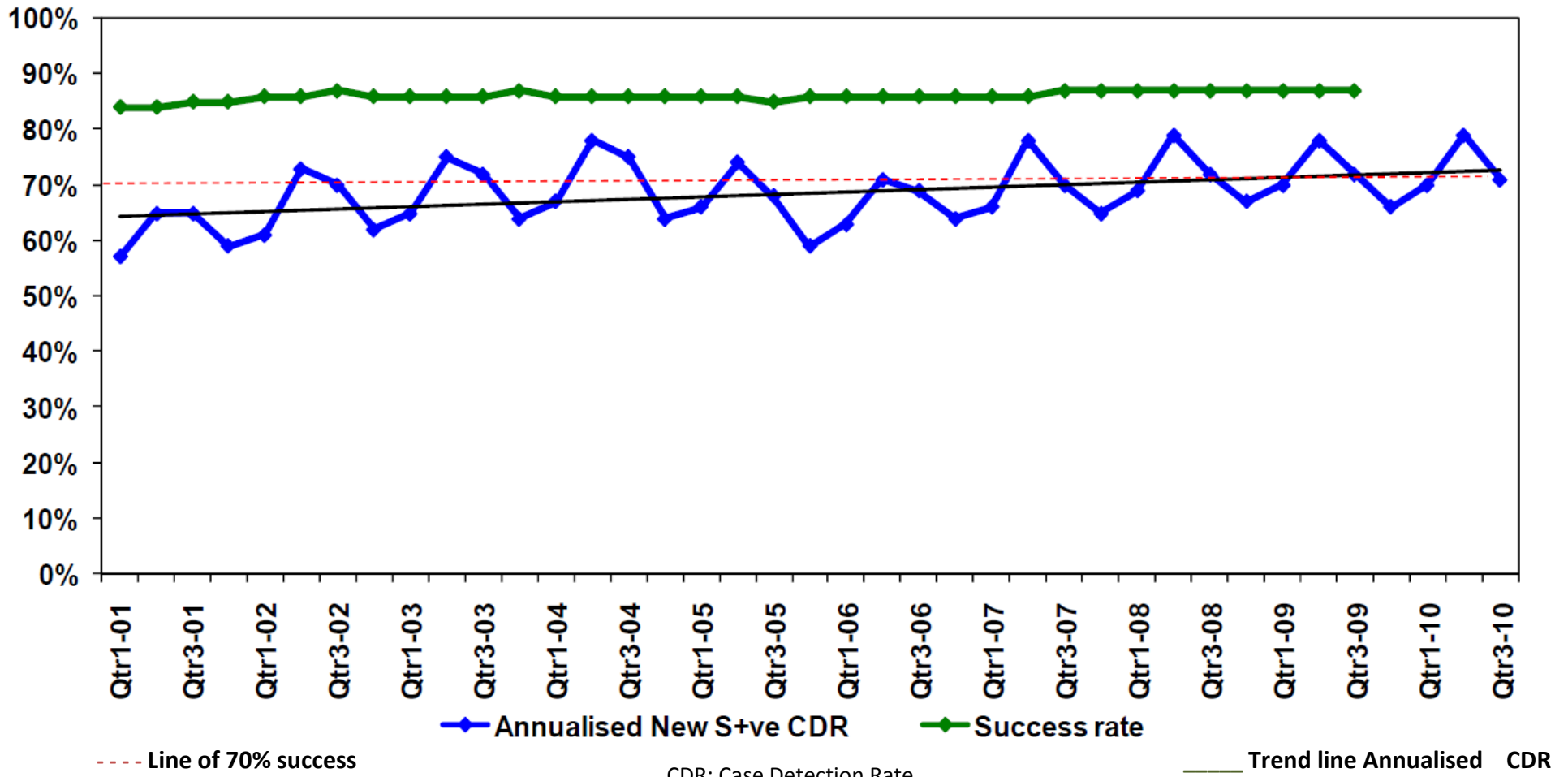
Source: WHO Global TB Report, 2010

Table 22: Prevalence and Treatment outcomes of TB cases

S.No	States/UTs	2004				2008				2010			
		Prevalence Rate per 100,000 population	Cure rate of new S+ve cases (%)	Success Rate among new S+ve cases (%)	% died of new S+ve cases	Prevalence Rate per 100,000 population	Cure rate of new S+ve cases (%)	Success Rate among new S+ve cases (%)	% died of new S+ve cases	Prevalence Rate per 100,000 population	Cure rate of new S+ve cases (%)	Success Rate among new S+ve cases (%)	% died of new S+ve cases
1	A & N Islands					56.5	82	84	2	40.0	88	90	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	134.6	84	86	6	34.7	87	89	4.8	34.7	87	89	4.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	171.4	85	87	4	47.4	87	88	2.1	53.7	86	88	2.6
4	Assam	94.0	80	82	6.3	29.1	86	88	4.4	34.6	80	83	4.2
5	Bihar	61.1	87	90	2.9	21.3	81	88	3.7	19.6	80	88	2.9
6	Chandigarh	216.4	85	95	3.3	45.2	87	88	4	54.9	85	85	4.2
7	Chhattisgarh	89.9	83	95	5	27.1	83	87	4.4	30.1	78	86	4
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli					45.7	76	76	6.9	31.3	78	78	2.7
9	Daman & Diu					21.5	54	58	4.2	21.7	82	82	0
10	Delhi	284.5	85	85	2.6	56.4	88	88	2.7	67.7	85	85	3
11	Goa	36.4				32.9	81	84	6	33.5	91	92	1.9
12	Gujarat	148.3	85	85	4.8	33.8	86	87	4.5	33.2	88	89	4
13	Haryana	148.0	83	83	4.1	32.0	84	85	4.8	37.2	84	85	4.9
14	Himachal Pradesh	210.3	87	88	3.9	43.1	87	89	4.4	52.6	87	89	4.3
15	Jammu & Kashmir	26.7				23.1	89	90	5.2	25.9	89	90	2.9
16	Jharkhand	81.1	91	93	2.9	30.5	85	91	3.8	33.9	84	90	3.5
17	Karnataka	116.5	80	81	5.9	27.4	78	79	7.3	29.3	79	82	6.4
18	Kerala	77.8	88	89	4.1	18.2	81	83	5.2	18.7	83	85	4.4
19	Lakshadweep					4.0	100	100	0	4.0	100	100	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	98.1	81	84	5.3	26.9	83	86	4.6	32.8	85	88	3.9
21	Maharashtra	139.9	86	87	5.3	32.2	84	86	5.6	30.0	84	86	6
22	Manipur	193.9	84	85	4.4	38.1	86	86	4.4	45.8	86	86	2.5
23	Meghalaya	152.0	75	76	3.9	41.0	86	87	3.9	54.7	80	82	2.7
24	Mizoram	203.5	85	86	3.5	62.1	88	88	1.5	58.4	89	90	2.3
25	Nagaland	97.3	82	84	4.3	34.7	91	91	1	45.9	92	93	1.8
26	Orissa	112.6	80	84	6	30.2	83	87	5.2	31.0	83	87	4.9
27	Pondicherry	120.3				25.7	84	84	6.6	24.8	88	88	4.7
28	Punjab	78.7	81	85	4.4	29.7	84	88	4.5	37.6	86	88	4.6
29	Rajasthan	173.4	87	88	3.4	38.1	88	90	3.5	43.4	88	90	3.2
30	Sikkim	287.3	88	89	2.3	63.3	86	86	3	71.7	86	86	1.7
31	Tamil Nadu	150.8	88	88	4.9	29.0	84	86	5.7	31.1	86	87	4.9
32	Tripura	5.1				19.3	87	89	5.8	20.7	89	91	2.9
33	Uttar Pradesh	116.1	83	84	4.9	33.6	85	88	4	35.6	86	89	3.5
34	Uttaranchal	94.7	92	92	3.1	31.2	79	85	2.7	36.4	82	84	3.2
35	West Bengal	122.4	87	87	4	27.5	84	86	4.4	28.8	84	86	4
	India	125.4	85	86	4.7	30.6	84	87	4.6	32.6	85	87	4.1

Source of Data: Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme Reports, MoHFW, Govt. of India

Annualized new smear-positive case detection rate and treatment success rate in DOTS areas, 2001-2010*



Note:- Courtesy RNTCP report December 2010

CDR: Case Detection Rate

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Areas under forests and tree cover are on the rise...

The total forest cover²² of the country, as per the revised estimate of the 2005 assessment, is 690,171 sq.km (revised up from erstwhile estimate of 677,088 sq.km.), the **Proportion of land area covered under forest** being 20.99 percent of the geographical area of the country. The revised estimate of the 2005 forest cover is not exactly comparable with the earlier estimates, due to methodological changes adopted for the revision. The comparable estimate of forest cover assessed for the year 2007 is 690,899 sq. km that constitutes 21.02 % of geographical area of the country²³. There is an increase in forest cover by about 728 sq. km between 2005 and 2007 (going by comparable revised estimate for 2005). The latest estimate for 2007 is based on vector approach in which forest cover patches are mapped in polygons making the area assessment more accurate. The earlier estimate for 2005 has also been revised by this new technique.

In case of tree cover assessment²⁴, the indirect method of estimation of tree cover under scattered trees and trees in urban areas, which was in use for the earlier estimates, has been replaced by direct estimation from the crown diameter. The total tree cover of the country, estimated as 91,663 sq.km or about 2.79 percent of the country's geographical area in 2005²⁵ has increased to 92,769 sq.km (2.82% of county's GA) in 2007.

Continuing the commendable trend of the past decade, India's forest cover increase of 728 sq.km (a marginal rise of 0.03% of country's GA) during 2005-2007 comprises significant increase in forest cover in Mizoram (640 km²), Manipur (328 km²), Jharkhand (172 km²) and Orissa (100 km²). During the period, there has been loss of forest cover in Andhra Pradesh (-129 km²), Arunachal Pradesh (-119 km²), Chhattisgarh (-59 km²), Nagaland (-201 km²) and Tripura (-100 km²).

Of the States, which had shown decline in their forest covers during 2003-05, going by the earlier (pre-revised) estimates, Arunachal Pradesh (-242 km²), Madhya Pradesh (-416 km²), Karnataka (-1198 km²) and Assam (-174 km²) and A&N Is (-335 km²) were the major losers. There was a significant loss of forests in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands because of the Tsunami in 2004. However, significant part of the forest cover loss has, on reassessment for the

²² Forest cover includes all lands of more than 1 ha area, with tree canopy density of more than 10%. It thus includes all tree patches of trees outside forests which are more than 1 ha in area.

²³ State of Forest Report, 2009

²⁴ Tree cover includes tree patches outside recorded forest area which are less than 1 ha such as trees on village common lands, farm lands, lands along roads, railways, canals, and in homesteads.

²⁵ State of Forest Report, 2005

year 2005, got restored in case of Assam (0.4%), Jharkhand (0.6%), Karnataka (2.7%) and Madhya Pradesh (2.3%). This helped some of these major forest-losing States statistically improve the loss when compared to their 2007 forest cover area. The States of Jharkhand and Manipur even turned gainers.

Major Forest losing States

Table 23: Major forest losing States

States	Year 2003	Year 2005	Change +/-	Year 2005(revised)	Year 2007	Change +/-
Andaman & Nicobar Is	6964	6629	-335	6663	6662	-1
Arunachal Pradesh	68019	67777	-242	67472	67353	-119
Assam	27819	27645	-174	27758	27692	-66
Chhatisgarh	55998	55863	-135	55929	55870	-59
Jharkhand	22716	22591	-125	22722	22894	172
Karnataka	36449	35251	-1198	36200	36190	-10
Madhya Pradesh	76429	76013	-416	77739	77700	-39
Manipur	17219	17086	-133	16952	17280	328

Protected areas hold key to reducing bio-diversity losses...

Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area measures the country's bio-diversity strength. The network of protected areas presently covers about 4.83 percent of the country's total land area and includes 99 national parks, 517 wildlife sanctuaries, 43 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves (all together 663 protected areas). Of these, 100 cover both terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and 31 are coastal and marine protected areas. In addition, there are 15 Biosphere Reserves and several Reserved Forests, which are part of the most strictly protected forests now considered under the network of protected areas. The total area covered under National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, which constitute major part of the protected areas in India, has increased from 155,961.06 sq.km in 1999 to 155,980.15 sq.km in 2006 (4.74% of country's GA). The total area protected through National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves stands at 1,58,745 sq.km as in March 2009 (4.83% of country's GA). The country is on track in increasing the protection network for arresting the bio-diversity losses and for maintaining ecological balance.

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target for access to improved drinking water has been achieved while that for improved sanitation is distant...

Certain specific categories as forming improved water²⁶ sources and improved sanitation²⁷ facilities have been accounted for in a couple of more recent household surveys of India. In terms of actual estimates from NFHS and DLHS, the coverage of households having access to improved water sources gives a clear trend in attainment of MDG-target. The overall **proportion of households having access to improved water sources** increased from about 68.2% in 1992-93 (about 60.9% for rural and 87.6% for urban) to 84.4% in 2007-08 (79.6% for rural and 94.4% for urban). The latest estimates based on DLHS 2007-08 show a down turn following the NFHS estimates for 2005-06 registering a much better situation with the overall proportion of about 88% (84.5% for rural and 95% for urban). Giving allowance to estimation vagaries, the prevailing trend over time however, suggests attainability of almost cent percent coverage by 2015, including both rural and urban sectors. In other words, halving the proportion of households without access to safe drinking water sources from its 1990 level (about 34%), i.e. of the order of 17% to be reached by 2015, has already been attained by 2007-08, much before the target timeline.

The **proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities**, according to NFHS-3 estimates for 2005-06, is 40.6% (considering the shared facilities of the categories of improved facilities as also improved). The latest estimate based on DLHS-3 for 2007-08 however, indicates that about 42.3% households have access to improved sanitation i.e. 57.7% households of the country still don't have improved sanitation facility. In the Indian context, the size of the population which has no access to or doesn't use any sanitation facility being huge and much higher than the population which has access to or use sanitation facilities of different types, and also being mainly composed of the openly-defecating people, it is no less pertinent to use the proportion of households having no sanitation facility of any type. However, this fails to provide an indirect measure for no access to 'improved sanitation', which is a hygienically defined concept and composed of the types of facilities that meet the requirement of environmental quality of people's life. Given the 1990 level for households without any sanitation facility at 76%, India is required to reduce the proportion of households having no access to improved sanitation to 38% by 2015. The proportion of households having no sanitation facility has declined from about 70% in 1992-93 (24% urban and 87% rural) to about 51% in 2007-08 (19% urban and 66% rural). It is expected that at this rate of decline, India may achieve to reduce the proportion of households without any sanitation to about 46% by 2015 missing the target by about 8 percentage points. By 2015, India is likely to reduce the rural proportion of no sanitation to 63% (against target of 47%) and urban proportion of no sanitation to 15% (against target of 12%).

²⁶ Improved water sources as identified for MDG target include (a) piped water into dwelling, plot/land; (b) public tap/standpipe; (c) tubewell /borewell; (d) protected dugwell; (e) protected spring; and (f) rainwater collection/harvested rainwater. Shared sources of above types are regarded as improved.

²⁷ Improved sanitation facilities as identified for MDG target include (a) flush/pour flush into septic tank, piped sewer system, or pit; (b) ventilated improved pit latrine; (c) pit latrine with slab; and (d) composting toilet. Shared facilities of above types are not regarded as improved.

In terms of measures for access to improved drinking water sources by the estimates of NFHS 2005-06 and DLHS 2007-08, there were significant drops during the period 2005-08 in the States of Kerala (from 69.1% to 28.6%), and some of the North-Eastern States, viz. Manipur (from 52.1% to 33.3%), Meghalaya (from 63.1% to 50.1%), Mizoram (from 85% to 80.4%) and Tripura (from 76.1% to 60.4%) apart from Maharashtra (from 92.7% to 81.7%). The other States, which had marginal drop during the same period, include Andhra Pradesh (from 94% to 91.7%), Bihar (from 96.1% to 92.5%), J&K (from 80.8% to 75.1%), Jharkhand (from 57% to 51.5%), Karnataka (from 86.2% to 85.5%) and West Bengal (from 93.7% to 91.2%). The other States had improved coverage. However, on the whole there was a marginal fall in the nation coverage from about 88% to 84.4%. Despite this drop, the national level coverage in terms of the proportion of households having access to safe/improved water for drinking tends to reach 100% mark by 2015, both in rural and urban areas, which are likely by virtue of the consistent increase observed between 1992 and 2006, during which period the rural coverage has improved by 39% from 60.9% to 84.5% and the urban coverage has improved by 8% only from 87.6% to 95%.

Table 24-A: Proportion of Households without Sustainable Access to Improved Drinking Water (%)							
	1992-1993	1998-1999	2002-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	2015 Target	Likely Achievement in 2015
Rural	39.10	27.70	16.10	15.50	20.40	20.53	0.75
Urban	12.40	7.40	7.20	5.00	5.60	6.44	1.42
Total	31.80	22.10	13.30	12.10	15.60	16.82	0.33
Table 24-B: Proportion of Households without Sustainable Access to Improved Sanitation (%)							
	1992-1993	1998-1999	2002-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	2015 Target	Likely Achievement in 2015
Rural	87.10	81.10	80.80	74.00	65.80	46.64	63.24
Urban	24.10	19.30	20.20	16.80	19.20	12.14	15.84
Total	69.70	64.00	60.80	55.30	50.70	37.76	46.33

Given the target for 2015 to reduce the proportion of households without sustainable access to improved drinking water to 16.8% (half of 1990 estimated level), the proportion has already reached by 2007-08 a lower level(15.6%) indicating India's achieving the MDG target earlier than the year 2015. This is true about both rural and urban proportions, which were

20.40% and 5.60% respectively in 2007-08 against the corresponding targets for 2015 at 20.53% and 6.44% respectively.

Table 25: Proportion of Households having Access to improved sources of drinking water and sanitation facility (%)				
State/UT	Sanitation facility		Improved source of drinking water	
	2005-06	2007-08	2005-06	2007-08
1.Andaman & Nicobar Is		68.2		86.5
2.Andhra Pradesh	42.4	38.4	94.0	91.7
3.Arunachal Pradesh	80.6	88.7	85.0	92.8
4.Assam	76.4	69.9	72.4	74.9
5.Bihar	25.2	17.0	96.1	92.5
6.Chandigarh		95.9		100.0
7.Chhattisgarh	18.7	17.9	77.9	82.0
8.Dadra & Nagar Haveli		33.7		86.8
9.Daman & Diu		65.4		98.3
10.Delhi	92.4	94.3	92.1	99.7
11.Goa	76.0	77.3	80.1	86.4
12.Gujarat	54.6	43.5	89.8	89.8
13.Haryana	52.4	56.3	95.6	96.0
14.Himachal Pradesh	46.4	55.9	88.4	90.3
15.Jammu & Kashmir	61.7	60.2	80.8	75.1
16.Jharkhand	22.6	14.5	57.0	51.5
17.Karnataka	46.5	37.2	86.2	85.9
18.Kerala	96.1	96.7	69.1	28.8
19.Lakshadweep		98.8		26.5
20.Maharashtra	52.9	47.4	92.7	81.7
21.Madhya Pradesh	27.0	22.9	74.2	80.8
22.Manipur	95.6	96.3	52.1	33.3
23.Meghalaya	71.3	66.2	63.1	50.1
24.Mizoram	98.0	98.1	85.0	80.4
25.Orissa	85.6	16.9	62.8	76.7
26.Puducherry		73.4		98.2
27.Punjab	70.8	76.3	99.5	99.5
28.Rajasthan	30.8	25.1	81.8	82.8
29.Sikkim	89.0	91.9	77.6	94.2
30.Tamil Nadu	42.9	39.3	93.5	94.7
31.Tripura	96.7	93.5	76.1	60.4
32.Uttar Pradesh	33.1	26.4	93.7	94.8
33.Uttarakhand	56.8	53.2	87.4	87.7
34.West Bengal	59.6	57.4	93.7	91.2
India	44.6	51.0	87.9	84.4

Source of data: NFHS-III (2005-06) and DLHS-III (2007-08) of MoHFW, Govt. of India

The 2008-09 estimates by NSS²⁸ reveal further improvements in the status as 8.3% of urban households and 3.2% of rural households (overall 6.8% households) are left to have access to improved source of drinking water. The States/UTs, which are particularly lagging behind in terms of percentage of households without access to improved sources in 2008-09 are Lakshadweep (66.4%), Mizoram (52.9%), Manipur (35.8%), Jharkhand (32.3%), Sikkim (26.8%), Kerala (25.7%), Meghalaya (24.1%) and Nagaland (20.4%). However, by the latest estimates of 2008-09, the States/UTs, which had significantly higher than national proportion of households in not using improved sources for drinking water are Assam, J&K, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Lakshadweep.

The target for 2015 to reduce the proportion of households without access to sanitation facility in India is 38% while the country has reached a level of 51% by 2007-08 and is expected to reduce it further up to 46% by 2015, thereby missing the target by about 9 percentage points. The target for the urban proportion (12.14%) is likely to be more narrowly missed (15.84%) than the margin for the rural target proportion (46.64%) to be missed by 2015 (63.24%). As per 2008-09 estimates, 65.2% rural households and 11.3% urban households (overall 49.2%) still have no sanitation facility. The States/UTs which are lagging far behind the national average of percentage of households without sanitation facility in 2008-09 are Bihar (74%), Chhattisgarh (73%), Jharkhand (75%), Madhya Pradesh (70%), Orissa (79%), Rajasthan (64%), and Karnataka (52%).

The rural-urban gap in favour of urban areas in use of improved sources of drinking water is significant in the States of Jharkhand (26.4 percent points), Manipur (33.8 percent points), Meghalaya (28.9 percent points), Mizoram (54 percent points), Tripura (19.4 percent points) and Sikkim (30 percent points). The difference in the prevalence of no-use of sanitarily facility in rural and urban areas is also significantly high in the States of Andhra Pradesh (53 percent points), Bihar (52 percent points), Gujarat (60 percent points), Jharkhand (60 percent points), Karnataka (64 percent points), Madhya Pradesh (61 percent points), Maharashtra (55 percent points), Orissa (59 percent points), Rajasthan (65 percent points) Andaman & Nicobar is (46 percent points) and Pondicherry (56 percent points).

²⁸ NSS Report No.535: Housing Conditions and Amenities In India: July 2008-June 2009

Table 26: Percentage of Households not using improved drinking water sources and any sanitation facility: 2008-09

State/UT	% of Household not using improved source of drinking water			% of Households without sanitation facility		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Andhra Pradesh	5.2	6.5	5.6	64.3	11.2	47.9
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0.8	5.6	16.2	0.1	12.7
Assam	17.2	7.3	16.1	13.5	0.9	12.1
Bihar	1.8	1.6	1.8	79.8	27.7	74.1
Chhattisgarh	6.9	1.2	5.9	82.3	31.5	72.9
Delhi	16.1	1.6	2.6	7.5	1.2	1.7
Goa	8	8.3	8.2	36.2	9.6	23.9
Gujarat	6	0.7	3.9	67.3	7.3	43.6
Haryana	1.7	1.4	1.6	45.3	8.4	33.7
Himachal Pradesh	9.1	0.4	8.1	46.5	8.8	42.3
Jammu & Kashmir	14.9	0	11.5	34.9	11.8	29.7
Jharkhand	36.5	10.1	32.3	84.1	24.5	74.7
Karnataka	3	1.6	2.5	75.2	11.3	51.5
Kerala	29.1	16.1	25.7	5.3	1.5	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	8.9	3.8	7.6	85.3	24.3	70.2
Maharashtra	11.2	4.4	8.2	60.7	5.9	36.4
Manipur	45.6	11.8	35.8	1.1	0	0.8
Meghalaya	29.8	0.9	24.1	11.4	0.2	9.3
Mizoram	76.9	22.9	52.9	1.2	0	0.7
Nagaland	20.8	32.1	20.4	3.1	1.3	2.6
Orissa	16.3	7.6	14.9	88.2	29.1	78.7
Punjab	0.1	0.1	0.1	36.2	5	24
Rajasthan	14.5	3.8	11.6	82.1	12.6	63.6
Sikkim	31.3	1.3	26.8	2.5	0	2.1
Tamil Nadu	2.2	2.9	2.5	73.5	16	46.6
Tripura	22.5	3.1	18.8	3.4	0.9	2.9
Uttarakhand	15.5	0	12.2	53.5	3.3	42.5
Uttar Pradesh	3.3	0.2	2.7	79.2	14.2	65
West Bengal	4.6	1.1	3.5	41.7	5.6	32.4
Andaman & Nicobar Is	12	0	8.1	39.9	6.1	28.8
Chandigarh	0	0	0	9.6	0.6	1.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.4	1.5	6.8	53.2	7.1	42
Daman & Diu	0	2.7	1	31.9	6.4	23.1
Lakshadweep	71.7	58.7	66.4	0	1	0.4
Pondicherry	0	0.3	0.1	65.4	9.1	25.6
All India	8.3	3.2	6.8	65.2	11.3	49.2

Source of Data: NSS Report No.535: Housing Conditions and Amenities In India: July 2008-June 2009

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Conditions of slum dwelling people improve slowly...

The latest NSS results for the period July 2008-June 2009 reveal that about 49 thousand slums existed in the urban areas of the country, both notified and non-notified slums taken together. The corresponding numbers as per earlier surveys for 2002²⁹ and 1993³⁰ were about 52 thousand and 56 thousand respectively. Thus there was a decline in the number of urban slums by about 13% in a period of about 15 years since 1993. The percentage share of notified and non-notified urban slums in India remains the same in 2008-09 as in 2002 at 50.6% and 49.4% respectively. The 2008-09 estimates however, do not provide estimated number for the slum dwelling population in the country.

In India, slum data have been collected for the first time in Census 2001 for towns/cities having urban population of 50000 or more. 640 towns spread over 26 States/UTs reported existence of slums. 42.6 million people consisting of 8.2 million households resided in slums of these towns in 2001.

Slum population 1991	46.26 million (TCPO estimates)
Slum population 2001	61.82 million (TCPO estimates)
No. of towns reporting slums in Census 2001	640#
Reported slum population in 640 towns, 2001	42.58 million
Population of towns/cities reporting slums, 2001	184.35 million
Share of slum population to population of towns/cities reporting slums, 2001	23.1%

Towns with population of 50000 or more.

The conditions of slum dwellers in India's urban areas as revealed from the NSS results of 2008-09 compared with corresponding results of 2002 show signs of marginal improvement in terms of roads, water supply, electricity connection, sanitation, sewerage, garbage disposal, education and medical facilities, with better improvement in non-notified slums than in notified slums, during periods of 5 years prior to 2002 and 2008-09.

²⁹ NSS Report No. 486: Conditions of Urban Slums, 2002

³⁰ NSS Report No. 417: Slums in India, 1993

In respect of house structures of slum dwellers, it is observed that the percentage of slums having majority of houses *pucca*³¹ type has increased from 48% in 2002 to 57% in 2008-09 with decrease in the share of semi-*pucca* and *katcha* houses from 35% to 29% and from 18% to 14% respectively during 2002-2009.

Table 27: Percentage of slums with facilities improved during the preceding 5 years as reported at the survey time

Indicators)	2002		2008-09	
	Notified slums	Non-notified slums	Notified slums	Non-notified slums
Road , within	53	21	53	30
Road, approaching	51	40	52	51
Water supply	48	32	49	30
Electricity	35	27	38	29
Street light	39	23	43	29
Latrine	50	33	34	24
Drainage	47	23	40	28
Sewerage	24	6	23	11
Garbage disposal	41	15	42	26
Education	-	-	30	25
Medical	-	-	22	15

Source of data: NSS report No. 534- Some Characteristics of Urban Slums in India, 2008-09

³¹ Pucca structures are those with both roof and walls made of pucca material such as cement, concrete, over-burnt bricks and other building reinforcement materials. Katcha structures are made of katcha (non-pucca) materials such as mud, thatch, bamboo, tents, etc. Smi-pucca structures have either roof or walls made of pucca materials but no both.

Goal 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development

Target 12: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication

Goal-8 is regarding developing the global partnership for development. It is basically meant for the developed countries to provide development assistance to developing countries. It is a matter of satisfaction that actual disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA), in recent years, have shown a welcome reversal of the declining trend that lasted for almost a decade since the early 1990s. In this regard, it is important to realize that unless aid commitments translate into actual delivery, securing MDGs will remain elusive. India does hope that all the developed countries would scale up the ODA to realize the goals reaffirmed at the Monterrey Consensus.

With regard to one of the targets of the Goal 8, *i.e.* in cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications, India has made substantial progress in recent years. The overall **tele-density** has remarkably increased from 0.67 per cent in 1991 to 36.98 per cent in March 2009, 52.74 in March 2010 and further to 60.99 in Sept 2010. Between March 2010 and Sept 2010, the rural and urban teledensities have increased from 24.27 and 119.77 to 28.42 and 137.25 respectively. The wireline subscriber base is declining since 2007 while wireless phones are fast gaining ground with subscriber base expanding from 300 million in March 2008 to 688 million by Sept 2010. The overall teledensity in urban areas in all States/UTs / Telephone circles has exceeded 100 % mark except J&K, implying possession of more than one connection by every individual in urban areas. The overall subscriber base of all types of telephones together has increased from 509 million in Sept 2009 to 723.28 million in Sept 2010 registering a year-on-year growth of 44% despite a 4.66% decline in wireline connections from 37.31 million to 35.57 million during the same period.

Use of Personal Computers has also increased from 5.4 million PCs in 2001 to 19.6 million in 2006 and there are 13.54 million internet subscribers as on March 2009.

The internet subscriber base has increased from 14.63 million in Sept 2009 (7.21 million broadband and 7.42 million narrowband) to 17.90 million in Sept 2010 (10.31 million broadband and 7.59 million narrowband) registering a year-on-year growth of about 22%. Besides, there is a bigger number of subscribers who have internet access by wireless mode, which increased from 127.04 million in Sept 2009 to 274.05 million in Sept 2010 registering a growth of 115.7%

Table 28

	As on 31 st March (in Millions)							As on 30 th Sept (in Millions)	
	1999	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010
No. of Telephones (Wireline)	21.61	38.29	40.23	40.77	39.42		36.96	37.97	35.57
No. of Wireless Phones (WLL+ GSM)	1.20	6.68	101.86	166.05	300.50	391.76	584.32	429.72	687.71
No. of Internet Subscribers (excl. Wireless access)	0.21	3.23	6.96	8.61	11.10	13.54	16.18	14.63	17.90
No. Of internet subscribers with wireless access								127.04	274.05

Source: Reports of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

Table 29: Telephone per 100 population (Tele-density)

Telephone Circles or State/UT	30 th September 2010			31 st March 2009			31 st March 2007			31 st March 2004		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.A&N Islands				16.57	28.89	21.24	14.17	23.00	17.39	8.40	17.50	11.56
2.Andhra Pradesh	28.75	160.74	65.31	15.22	103.38	39.59	3.11	63.03	19.62	2.33	22.70	7.85
3.Assam	21.26	111.05	34.61	9.36	86.98	20.65	1.35	62.04	9.92	0.56	1.47	2.13
4.Bihar	17.89	149.71	35.84	9.17	133.00	22.18	0.88	64.15	7.52	0.50	11.64	1.67
5.Chhattisgarh				1.81	16.69	5.15	0.99	11.28	3.24	0.47	6.02	1.63
6.Gujarat ³²	39.86	112.34	68.99	25.21	75.43	45.16	3.71	55.93	24.14	2.52	22.46	10.14
7.Haryana	44.19	123.42	70.68	28.10	75.98	43.75	4.50	63.15	23.11	2.42	22.01	8.38
8.Himachal Pradesh	61.11	372.69	95.34	40.47	179.81	55.50	11.66	179.40	29.33	5.51	51.12	10.14
9.J&K	25.76	88.42	42.51	16.72	77.42	32.76	9.92	33.58	16.08	0.61	10.12	3.01
10.Jharkhand				1.44	13.02	4.11	1.08	11.33	3.43	0.45	7.34	2.00
11.Karnataka	29.47	159.01	77.47	14.36	98.73	45.21	3.18	64.06	25.05	2.41	22.58	9.46
12.Kerala ³³	49.18	212.62	90.97	35.43	125.35	58.48	14.44	88.68	33.54	8.60	32.82	14.87
13.Madhya Pradesh	18.26	102.17	40.45	11.07	80.36	30.08	1.16	43.52	12.68	0.68	12.91	3.99
14.Maharashtra ³⁴	37.81	122.99	77.23	21.70	69.67	37.90	3.98	48.74	18.78	2.31	19.99	8.00
15.North East-I ³⁵	28.55	115.57	49.42	14.67	139.10	44.49	2.55	63.79	16.99	1.08	10.89	3.35
16.North East-II ³⁶				3.69	27.36	9.21	2.89	22.58	7.41	1.01	9.07	2.71
17.Orissa	24.85	159.15	47.26	12.55	78.09	23.30	2.24	49.19	9.78	0.95	13.86	2.95
18.Punjab	47.15	147.51	88.19	33.11	95.85	58.25	7.44	83.42	37.05	4.81	38.25	17.33
19.Rajasthan	33.59	135.45	57.92	16.71	102.56	37.15	2.89	56.08	15.49	4.50	14.83	1.32
20.Tamil Nadu ³⁷	43.31	139.95	95.78	25.62	79.48	50.46	4.49	45.49	22.55	2.35	17.21	8.54
21.Uttarakhand				6.04	25.97	11.59	4.36	23.19	9.50	1.48	15.17	5.10
22.UP(E&W)	22.38	121.44	44.37	6.60	44.24	14.78	1.33	45.26	10.77	0.47	12.24	2.96
23.West Bengal ³⁸	29.64	129.91	58.13	13.50	77.86	22.51	1.81	51.95	8.80	2.18	9.79	2.18
24.Kolkata				-	89.68	89.68	-	45.21	45.84	-	18.92	18.92
25.Chennai				-	127.38	127.38	-	73.90	75.46	-	38.81	38.81
26.Delhi	-	-	198.96	-	140.18	140.18	-	86.89	86.89	-	41.79	41.79
27.Mumbai				-	110.52	110.52	-	64.99	64.99	-	36.08	36.08
India	28.42	137.25	60.99	15.11	88.84	36.98	2.91	55.74	18.31	1.57	20.74	7.02

Source: Reports of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

³² Gujarat +Dadra & Nagar Haveli +Daman & Diu (for figs related to 2009,2007 and 2004 above; for 2010 fig it relates to Gujarat alone);

³³ Kerala +Lakshadweep;

³⁴ Maharashtra +Goa –Mumbai (for figs related to 2009,2007 and 2004 above; for 2010 fig it relates to Maharashtra+Mumbai);

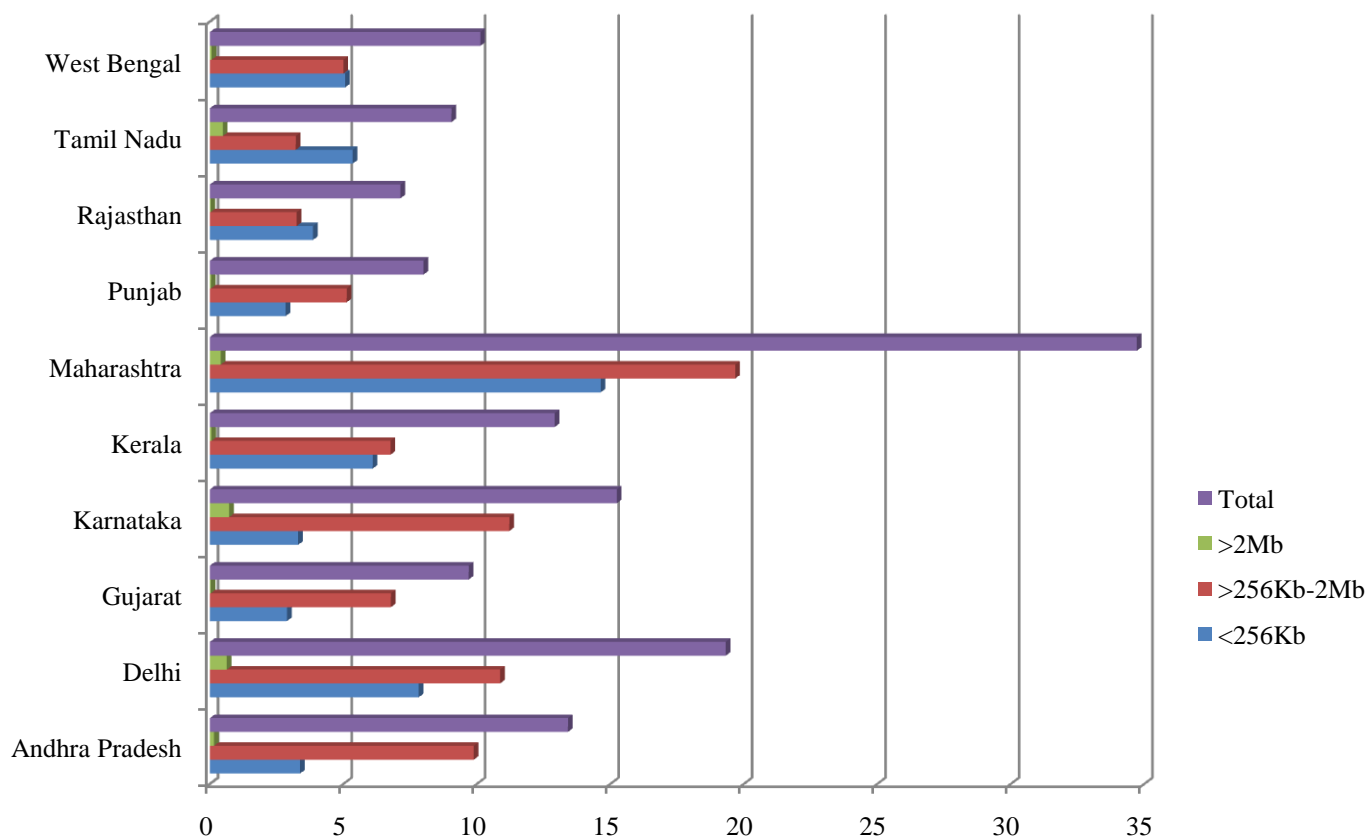
³⁵ Meghalaya +Mizoram +Tripura (for figs related to 2009,2007 and 2004 above; for 2010 fig it relates to NE-I + NE-II);

³⁶ Arunachal Pradesh +Manipur+Nagaland;

³⁷ Tamil Nadu +Pondicherry-Chennai (for figs related to 2009,2007 and 2004 above; for 2010 fig it relates to Tamil Nadu incl. Chennai);

³⁸ W.B.+ Sikkim-Kolkata (for figs related to 2009,2007 and 2004 above; for 2010 fig it relates to West Bengal incl.Kolkata)

Internet Subscribers by Speed Categories in Major States (in Lakhs)- As on 30th Sept 2010



	Andhra Pradesh	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal
Total	13.413	19.323	9.696	15.242	12.917	34.721	8.003	7.138	9.048	10.13
>2Mb	0.152	0.633	0.027	0.72	0.056	0.405	0.04	0.024	0.483	0.065
>256Kb-2Mb	9.884	10.87	6.78	11.217	6.764	19.677	5.125	3.251	3.217	5.001
<256Kb	3.377	7.82	2.889	3.306	6.097	14.639	2.838	3.863	5.348	5.064

Source: Reports of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

Appendix-1

INDIA'S MDG FRAMEWORK: GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER.		
TARGET 1:	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	Source of Data
Indicator 1A:	Poverty Headcount Ratio (Percentage of Population below the national poverty line)	Planning Commission, GoI
Indicator 2:	Poverty Gap Ratio	Planning Commission, GoI
Indicator 3:	Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption	Planning Commission, GoI
TARGET 2:	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Source of Data
Indicator 4:	Prevalence of underweight children under three years of age	NFHS, MoH&FW, GoI
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION		
TARGET 3:	Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.	Source of Data
Indicator 6:	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education	DISE, MoHRD, GoI
Indicator 7:	Proportion of Pupil starting Grade 1 who reaches Grade 5	DISE, MoHRD, GoI
Indicator 8:	Literacy Rate of 15-24 year olds	Census, O/O RGI,GOI
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN		
TARGET 4:	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Source of Data
Indicator 9:	Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education	MoHRD, GoI
Indicator 10:	Ratio of Literate Women to Men, 15-24 years old	Census, O/O RGI,GOI
Indicator 11:	Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-agricultural Sector	NSSO, MoSPI,GOI
Indicator 12:	Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament	Election Commission

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY		
TARGET 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five Mortality Rate		Source of Data
Indicator 13:	Under Five Mortality Rate	NFHS, MoH&FW, Gol & O/O RGI,GOI
Indicator 14:	Infant Mortality Rate	SRS, O/O RGI,GOI
Indicator 15:	Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles	NFHS & DLHS, MoH&FW, Gol
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH		
TARGET 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio		Source of Data
Indicator 16:	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	SRS, O/O RGI,GOI
Indicator 17:	Proportion of Births Attended By Skilled Health Personnel	NFHS & DLHS, MoH&FW, Gol
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES		
TARGET 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS		Source of Data
Indicator 18:	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years	NACO, MoH&FW, Gol
Indicator 19:	Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate(Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 yrs, percent)	NFHS , MoH&FW, Gol
Indicator 19A:	Condom use at last high risk sex (Condom use rate among non-regular sex partners 15-24 yrs)	NFHS & NACO MoH&FW, Gol
Indicator 19B:	Percentage of Population aged 15-49 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	NACO & NFHS , MoH&FW, Gol
TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases		Source of Data
Indicator 21:	Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria	MoH&FW, Gol
Indicator 22:	Proportion of Population in Malaria risk Areas using Effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment Measures (Percentage of population covered under use of residuary spray in high risk areas)	MoH&FW, Gol
Indicator 23:	Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis	MoH&FW, Gol
Indicator 24:	Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected and Cured under DOTS	MoH&FW, Gol
GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY		
TARGET 9: Integrate the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies and Programmes and Reverse the loss of Environmental Resources		Source of Data
Indicator 25:	Proportion of Land Area covered by Forest	MoE&F,Gol
Indicator 26:	Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area	MoE&F,Gol
Indicator 27:	Energy use per unit of GDP (Rupee)	CSO,MoSPI,Gol

Indicator 28:	Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita and Consumption of Ozone-depleting Chlorofluoro Carbons (ODP Tons)	MoE&F,GoI
Indicator 29:	Proportion of the Households Using Solid Fuels	NSSO, MoSPI, GoI
TARGET 10:	Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation.	Source of Data
Indicator 30:	Proportion of Population with Sustainable Access to an Improved Water Source, Urban and Rural	NFHS & DLHS, MoH&FW, GoI
Indicator 31:	Proportion of population with Access to Improved Sanitation, Urban and Rural	NFHS & DLHS, MoH&FW, GoI
TARGET 11:	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Source of Data
Indicator 32:	Slum population as percentage of urban population	Census, O/O RGI,GoI
GOAL 8:	DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	
TARGET 18:	In Co-operation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially Information and Communication	Source of Data
Indicator 47:	Telephone Lines and Cellular Subscribers per 100 Population	MoC,GoI
Indicator 48A:	Internet Subscribers per 100 Population	MoC,GoI
Indicator 48B:	Personal computers per 100 population	MoIT, GoI

METHODOLOGY NOTE ON MDG TRACKING

The methodology for tracking the MDGs in this report is the one prescribed by the UNSD for developing countries. This methodology is characterised by the simplicity of its formulation and ease of interpretation. The indicators in India's MDG framework are mostly direct indicators which obviates the need for imputation or indirect derivation of the measures the identified indicators. This simplifies the review exercise and eliminates the need to depend on assumptions. Following is the schematic description of the tracking methodology adopted for the review exercise of this report.

For the purpose of this report, both historical rate of change and required rate of change (which are explained below) have not been calculated explicitly in order to avoid confusion regarding proper interpretation and mathematical calculations involved in using the rates for deriving the actual measures of the indicators for the year 2015, for that matter for any other time point. For better comprehension of laymen, the actual projected values of the indicators for future time points (e. g., 2015) are more acceptable than the rates of change of different indicators.

Indicator Selection Criteria

1. Indicators that are directly related to a target: the indicators corresponding to various targets under each of the MDGs are given at Appendix
2. Indicators relevant to India are those which are directly related to the targets for which progress is measured for developing countries, i.e. excludes those related to developed countries and least developed or island countries
3. Two categories of Indicators having quantitative targets to be reached by 2015 are covered for tracking purpose, viz.
 - a. Explicit target values for 2015
 - i. Relative (reduce by $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$)
 - ii. Absolute (full enrolment, gender parity)
 - b. Reversal of trends
 - i. "Halt and begun to reverse...." (Goal 6)
 - ii. "Reverse the loss of environmental resources"(Goal 7, Target 9)

Tracking Progress Principles

- Keep it simple
 - Most MDG indicators move relatively slowly over time
 - Data gaps and number of observations don't allow sophisticated time series analysis
 - Use all the information available which will lead to more efficient estimates

Indicator Tracking Technique

- Calculate 'required' rate of change, from the latest available value, for the target to be met on time, i.e., by 2015
- Calculate 'historical' rate of change between 1990 and the latest year for which an indicator value is available
- Compare the required with the historical rates of change

Estimate Historical Rate of Change

$$X_t = ae^{bt} \quad \text{where } X_t \text{ is indicator value for year } t, \text{ which gives for}$$
$$t=0,$$
$$X_0 = a$$

Again,

$$\text{Ln } X_t = \text{Ln } a + bt \quad \text{Taking natural logarithm of both sides of equation above}$$
$$= \text{Ln } X_0 + bt \quad \dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{i.e. } (b^\wedge) = (\text{Ln } X_t - \text{Ln } X_0)/t \quad \dots\dots (2)$$

In terms of historical rate of change, r

$$X_t = X_0 (1+r)^t$$

$$\text{i.e. } \text{Ln } X_t - \text{Ln } X_0 = t \text{Ln}(1+r)$$

$$\text{or, } (\text{Ln } X_t - \text{Ln } X_0)/t = \text{Ln}(1+r)$$

$$\text{or, } (1+r) = \exp[(\text{Ln } X_t - \text{Ln } X_0)/t]$$

$$\text{or, } r = \exp[(\text{Ln } X_t - \text{Ln } X_0)/t] - 1 \quad \dots\dots (3)$$

Using relation (2) in (3) we get

$$r = \exp(b^\wedge) - 1 \quad \text{where } r \text{ is historical rate of change}$$

State-wise and national estimates of the indicators at observation time points have been subjected to the relationship (1) to arrive at their logarithmic values. These values being linear in time series, provide the logarithmic values of the measure corresponding to future points of time, from which the estimates at the given point of future time may be derived by anti-log calculation.

Calculate required rate of change

- For indicators with an explicit target, i.e. those selected for monitoring Goals 1-5 and Goal 7, Target 10

$r^* = (X^*/X_T)^{1/(2015-T)} - 1$ Where X^* is target value (for year 2015) and X_T is indicator value for last available year

$r^* = 0$ if target has already been reached, i.e:

- $X_T \leq X^*$ for indicators of which values have to decrease
- $X_T \geq X^*$ for indicators of which values have to increase
- For indicators requiring trend reversal the required rate of change is not relevant
 - Classification of decision has to be based on historical rate of change alone

Cut-offs

- Target is considered to have been achieved if indicator has reached a certain pre-defined absolute value called ‘cut-off’ value. The rationale for having a cut-off value is as follows:
 - Reducing e.g. child mortality rates by 2/3 from some already achieved low levels might be tremendously costly
 - Prevents countries/regions or areas that slightly slip back from high achievement being classified as ‘regressing’
- Cut-offs as applicable to different indicators are given in the following Table

Indicators	MDG target	Cut-off
Prop of population below poverty line	Reduce by half	5%
Prop of underweight children	Reduce by half	5%
Prop of population undernourished	Reduce by half	5%
Primary enrolment ratio(NER)	100	95%
Proportion of pupils reaching grade 5	100	95%
Primary completion rate	100	95%
Primary girls-boys ratio	100	95%
Secondary girls-boys ratio	100	95%
Tertiary girls-boys ratio	100	95%
Child mortality rate(U5MR)	Reduce by 2/3	45 per 1,000 live births

Indicators	MDG target	Cut-off
Infant mortality rate	Reduce by 2/3	35 per 1,000 live births
Maternal mortality rate	Reduce by 3/4	25 per 100,000 live births
HIV prevalence	Reverse prevalence	decrease
TB prevalence	Reverse prevalence	decrease
TB death rate	Reverse incidence	decrease
Forested land cover	Reverse loss	increase
Protected areas	Reverse loss	increase
Per capita carbon dioxide emissions	Reverse emissions	decrease
Per capita CFC consumption	Reverse consumption	decrease
% of popn without access to water	Reduce by half	5%
% of popn without access to sanitation	Reduce by half	5%