



Towards Achieving Millennium Development Goals

India 2013



Social Statistics Division
Ministry of Statistics and Programme
Implementation
Government of India
www.mospi.nic.in

India at a Glance

Area	3,287,240 Sq km		
	1991	2001	2011
Administrative Divisions			
No. of States/UTs	32	35	35
No. of Districts	466	593	640
Population (Million)			
Persons	838.58	1028.74	1210.19
Males	435.21 (51.90%)	532.20 (51.74%)	623.72 (51.54%)
Females	403.37 (48.10%)	496.50 (48.25%)	586.47 (48.46%)
Rural	622.81 (74.27%)	742.49 (72.18%)	833.09 (68.84%)
Urban	215.77 (25.73%)	286.00 (27.82%)	377.10 (31.16%)
Decadal Population Growth	23.87% (1981-1991)	21.54% (1991-2001)	17.64% (2001-2011)
Population Density (Persons/Sq Km)	267	325	382
Sex Ratio			
India	927	933	940
Rural	939	946	947
Urban	894	900	926
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)			
India	945	927	914
Rural	948	934	919
Urban	935	906	902
Literacy Rate			
India	52.21%	64.83%	74.04%
Males	64.13%	75.26%	82.14%
Females	39.29%	53.67%	65.46%
Rural	44.69%	58.70%	68.91%
Urban	73.08%	79.90%	84.98%

Source: Population Censuses 1991, 2001 and 2011.

श्रीकान्त कुमार जेना
Srikant Kumar Jena



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Message

The Millennium Declaration, made during the UN Millennium Summit on 8th September, 2000, was signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State and Government, and included eight (8) Goals called the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) address the issues of poverty, education, gender equality and women empowerment, child and maternal health, HIV/ AIDs and other diseases, forest cover and bio-diversity, Drinking Water & Sanitation and Communication.

India's MDG framework is as per the UNDG's 2003 framework and it consists of 8 Goals, 12 targets and 35 indicators. The target for achieving the Millennium Development Goals is 2015 and a review of the status of progress achieved by India is extremely important at this juncture.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has brought out this pamphlet 'Towards Achieving Millennium Development Goals – India 2013' which presents a snapshot of the status of India's progress and likely achievements vis – a – vis the targets. As per the Statistics of Millennium Development Goals indicators, India has made noteworthy progress in all the target areas. The Statistics used in this Report are based on data generated by Central Ministries and Organizations and information gathered from periodic national surveys and census carried out by the Government of India.

I hope this Report will be useful for a quick assessment of the Country's progress towards achieving MDGs. Comments and suggestions for improvement of the Report are most welcome.


(Srikant Kumar Jena)

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Foreword

This pamphlet titled, 'Towards Achieving Millennium Development Goals - India 2013' has been brought out as a sequel to this Ministry's 'Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2011'. It exhibits the latest status of India's achievements with reference to the goals and targets set at the United Nation's Millennium Summit held in September 2000.

India's MDG framework is as per the UNDG's 2003 framework and it consists of 8 Goals, 12 targets (1 to 11 and 18) and 35 indicators. The latest data available for MDG indicators shows that in the current state of affairs, and despite the progress achieved, all of the MDGs will not be met by 2015. The recent trend of sharper decline in Poverty Head Count Ratio, Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates and Maternal Mortality Ratio are rays of hope which indicates near achievement of the respective MDG targets.

This report identifies the need for more focused attention in respect of the challenges such as declining poverty but increasing inequality, persisting malnutrition among children, improving the survival rate in primary education, achieving gender parity in wage employment in non-agricultural sector, improving immunisation coverage, combating causes of child mortality, Improving coverage of deliveries by skilled health personnel, combating other causes of maternal mortality in a persistent manner etc. being faced by the Country.

I wish to place on record my appreciation to the Social Statistics Division, CSO, MoSPI for bringing out this brief, yet useful report with lucid presentations on India's performance towards achieving MDGs.

(T.C.A. Anant)
Chief Statistician of India & Secretary(S&PI)

Prologue

The Millennium Declaration, made during the UN Millennium Summit on 8 September 2000, was signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State and Government, and included eight (8) Goals called the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These summarize the key development goals embraced by the main international conferences and world summits during the 1990s, and are declarations of solidarity and determination of the world leaders to rid the world of poverty and improve the lot of humanity. MDGs and related targets and indicators provide a framework for planning policy interventions and benchmarks to monitor progress in human development and poverty reduction.

Eighteen (18) targets were set as quantitative benchmarks for attaining the 8 MDGs. The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in its 2nd Guidance note (endorsed in 2003) on 'Country Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals' provided a framework of 53 indicators (48 basic + 5 alternative) which are categorized according to targets, for measuring the progress towards individual targets. India's MDG framework is as per the UNDG's 2003 framework for monitoring of the 8 MDGs. Out of the 18 targets, 12 targets (Target 1 to 11 and Target 18) are relevant to India. Corresponding to the 12 targets, there are 35 identified indicators.

While MDG goals are general in nature, the targets under MDGs are more specific and the indicator(s) for measuring the progress of these targets are defined in concrete terms. Some of the targets are relative to base value where the 2015 target value of the indicator (s) depends on the respective 1990 estimates for the Country; some of the targets are absolute (eg. universal primary education), while others aim at trend reversal.

Since the last Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2011 and the brochure released on 29th June 2012, updated data is now available for some important MDG indicators like Poverty Head Count Ratio, Under Five Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Gender Parity Index, Survival Rate, HIV Prevalence rate, Teledensity etc. This brochure 'Towards achieving Millennium Development Goals –India 2013' analyses the achievement at national level of MDGs and the targets on the basis of updated data sets. The progress of MDG indicators are discussed vis –a vis their stipulated target values for 2015 in this brochure.

The Millennium Development Goals

Eight Goals for 2015



1

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



2

Achieve universal primary education



3

Promote gender equality and empower women



4

Reduce child mortality



5

Improve maternal health



6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



7

Ensure environmental sustainability



8

Develop a global partnership for development

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Millennium Development Goals Framework

MDG Goals & Target	Indicators as per UNDG framework 2003	Indicators as per Indian framework
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		
	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day 1A. Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line) 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1A. Poverty Headcount Ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line) 2. Poverty Gap ratio 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
TARGET 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from Hunger		
	4. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	4. Prevalence of underweight children under three years of age.
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 schooling		
	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds	6. Net Enrolment Ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 8. 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		
	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15–24 years old 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Gender Parity Index (GPI of GER) in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary education) 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old. 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women

MDG Goals & Target	Indicators as per UNDG framework 2003	Indicators as per Indian framework
		in National Parliament.
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY		
TARGET 5 : Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under- Five Morality Rate		
	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate	13. Under- Five Mortality Rate 14. Infant mortality rate
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH		
TARGET 6 :Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio		
	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES		
TARGET 7 :Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS		
	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15–24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 19A. Condom use at last high-risk sex 19B. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 19C. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14years	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women,15-49 years, percent) 19A. Condom use at last high risk sex (Condom use rate among non regular sex partners 15-24 years) 19B. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases		
	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with Malaria 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) 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with Tuberculosis. 24. Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**TARGET 9: Integrate the principal of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.**

	<p>25. Proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p>26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</p> <p>27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)</p> <p>28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</p> <p>29. Proportion of population using solid fuels</p>	<p>25. Proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p>26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area.</p> <p>27. Energy use per unit of GDP(Rupee)</p> <p>28. Carbon Dioxide emission per capita and consumption of Ozone -depleting Chlorofluoro Carbons (ODP tons)</p> <p>29. Proportion of the Households using solid fuels</p>
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TARGET 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

	<p>30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</p> <p>31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural</p>	<p>30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</p> <p>31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural</p>
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TARGET 11 : By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT****TARGET 12 to 17 are not relevant for India****TARGET 18 : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

	<p>47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48A. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population</p> <p>48B. Internet users per 100 population</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48 A. Internet subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48B. Personal computers per 100 population</p>
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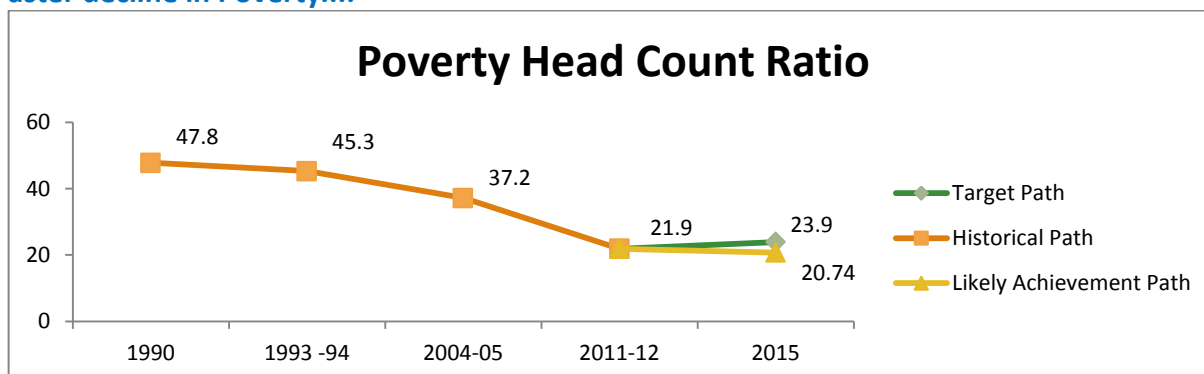
MDGs and Targets - Overview of progress achieved by India

MDG 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	
TARGET 1: <i>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day (Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line is considered for India for statistical tracking)</i>	On-track
TARGET 2: <i>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</i>	Slow or almost off-track
MDG 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	
TARGET 3: <i>Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</i>	On-track
MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	
TARGET 4 : <i>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015</i>	On-track for Primary and Secondary education and slow for higher education
MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	
TARGET 5 : <i>Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under- Five Morality Rate</i>	Moderately on -track
MDG5 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	
TARGET 6 : <i>Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</i>	Slow or off-track
MDG 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	
TARGET 7 : <i>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</i>	On-track
TARGET 8: <i>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</i>	Moderately on-track
MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	
TARGET 9: <i>Integrate the principal of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</i>	Moderately on-track
TARGET 10: <i>Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</i>	On-track or fast by one main indicator (for drinking water) but slow by another main indicator (Sanitation)
TARGET 11 : <i>By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</i>	The pattern not statistically discernible
MDG 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	
TARGET 18 : <i>In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</i>	On-track or fast

MDG 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*¹

Faster decline in Poverty....



Source: Planning Commission

As per the poverty estimates of 2011-12, the **Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR)** is 21.9% thus **India has already achieved the target against the target of 23.9%**. With the historical rate of decline in Poverty HCR, the **Country is likely to achieve Poverty HCR level of 20.74% by 2015**.

Poverty Gap Ratio which reflects the degree to which mean consumption of the poor falls short of the established poverty line, indicating the depth of poverty was 5.05 for Rural and 2.70 for Urban India in 2011-12.

Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption (MRP-Mixed Recall Period) is 9.75 in Rural India and 7.11 in Urban India in 2009-10.

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

Malnutrition continues to be a major hurdle....

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. According to the NFHS estimates, the proportion of underweight children has declined by 3 percentage points during 1998-99 to 2005-06, from about 43% to about 40%. At the historical rate of decline, **it is expected to come down to about 33% only by 2015 vis –a vis the target value of 26%**.



¹ Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line is considered for India for statistical tracking

MDG 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 has already been achieved....

A trend based on DISE (District Information System on education) data shows that the **country is now well set to achieve cent percent primary education for children in the primary schooling age of 6-10 years ahead of 2015**. DISE 2010-11 reports **Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary level as 99.89**.

Apparent Survival Rate: Grade V (Ratio of enrolment in grade V to grade 1) is the proportion of pupils starting Grade I who reach the last grade of primary. The DISE shows apparent survival rate at Primary level of 82 for 2010-11.

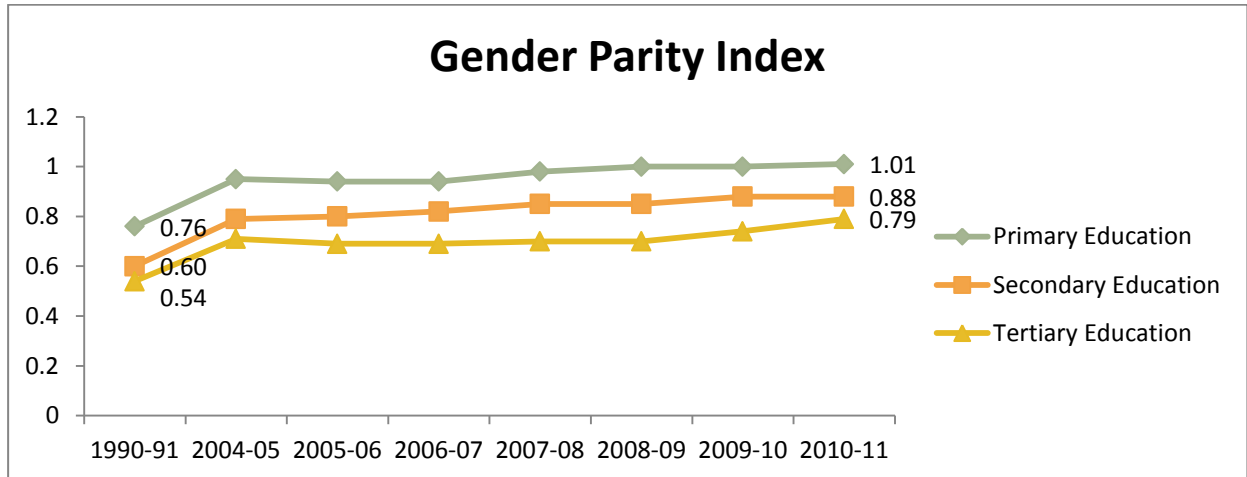
According to the trend exhibited during 1991 -2001 (1991: 61.9% and 2001: 76.4 %), India is **likely to attain 100% Youth literacy (Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds) by 2015**.



MDG 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.

Gender parity has already achieved in primary education and the disparity in secondary education is set to disappear shortly....



Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

The gender parity in Primary education reached the target value of 1 in 2008-09 itself.

The female: male literacy rate in the age group 15-24 years tends to reach 1 by 2015, implying attainment of gender parity by 2015.

The percentage share of females in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector, stood at 18.6% in 2009-10 (NSS) and 19.6% and 17.6% were the respective figures in Rural and Urban areas respectively. It is projected that with the historical rate of progression, the share of women in wage employment can at best reach a level of about 23.1% by 2015 which is much below target of 50%.

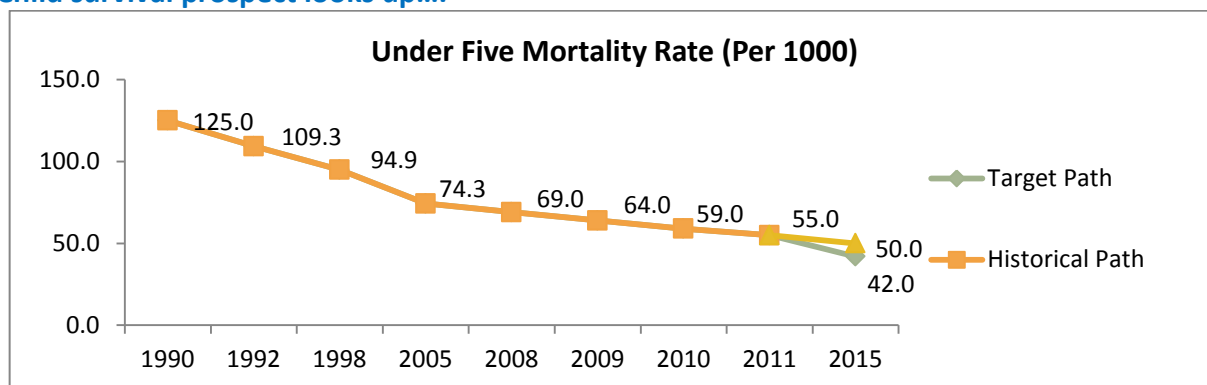
The Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (%) is 11.21% in 2013 vis –a- vis the target of 50% in 2015.



MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

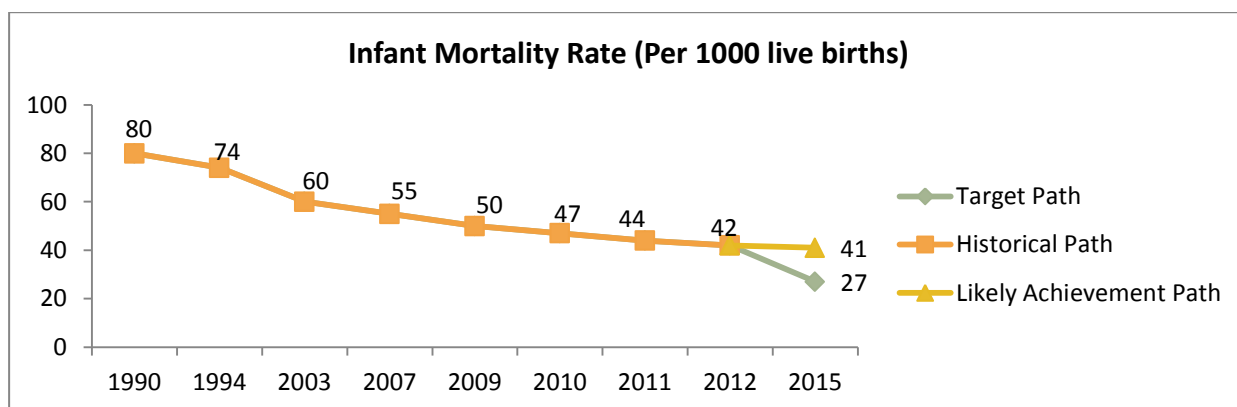
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under-five Mortality Rate

Child survival prospect looks up....



Source: NFHS (M/o Health and Family Welfare), SRS (Office of Registrar General of India)

Given to reduce U5MR to 42 per thousand live births by 2015, India tends to reach 50 by 2015 as per the historical trend, missing the target by 8 percentage points. However, considering the sharper decline in the recent years, the target is likely to be met.



Source: Office of Registrar General of India

As per the historical trend IMR is likely to miss the 2015 target, however, the faster decline in recent years indicates to narrowing the gap between the target and the likely achievement in 2015.

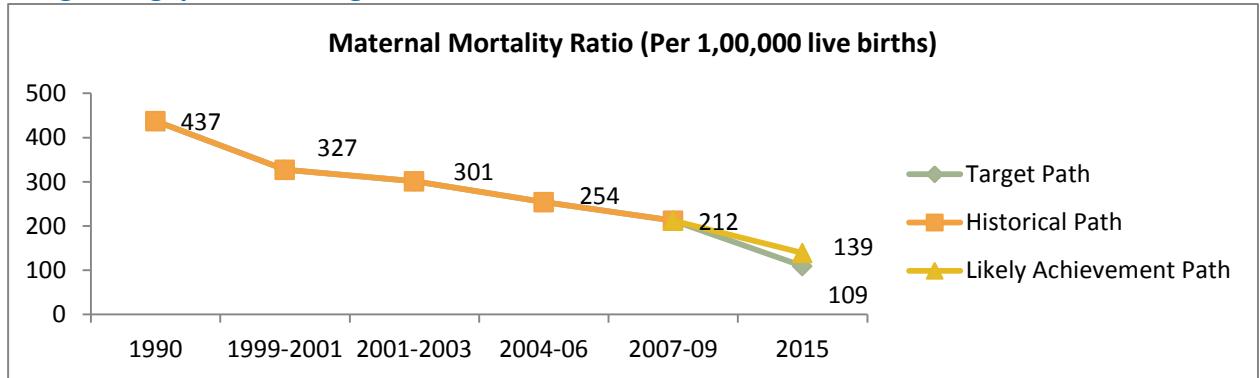
The proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunised against measles is at 74.1% in 2009 (UNICEF & GOI- Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009) and as per the historical trend, India is expected cover about 89% children in the age group 12-23 months for immunisation against measles by 2015 and thus likely to fall short of universal immunisation by about 11 percentage points.



MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

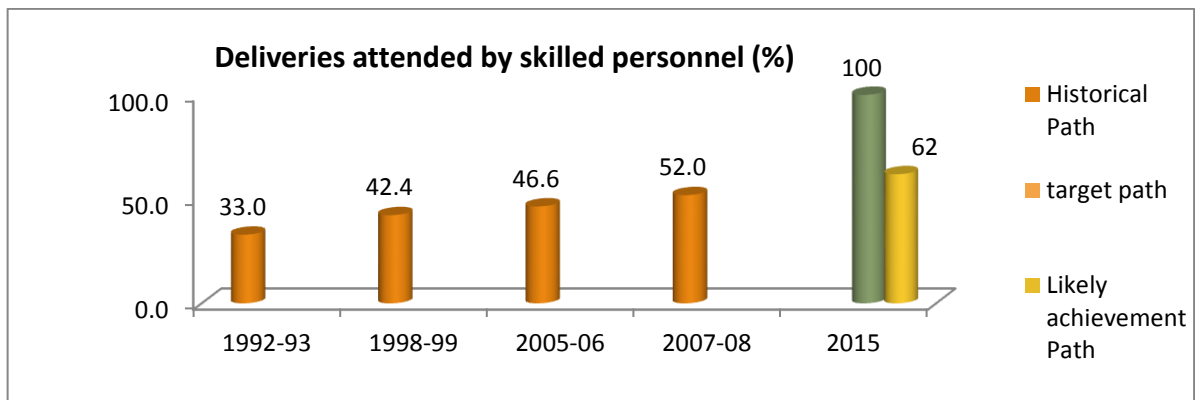
Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio.

Bridge the gaps in ensuring safer motherhood...



Source: Office of Registrar General of India

At the historical pace of decrease, India tends to reach MMR of 139 per 100,000 live births by 2015, against the target of 109. However, the bright line in the trend is the sharper decline i.e. 17% during 2006-09 and 16% during 2003-06 compared to 8% decline during 2001-2003.



Source: NFHS, DLHS, M/o Health and Family Welfare

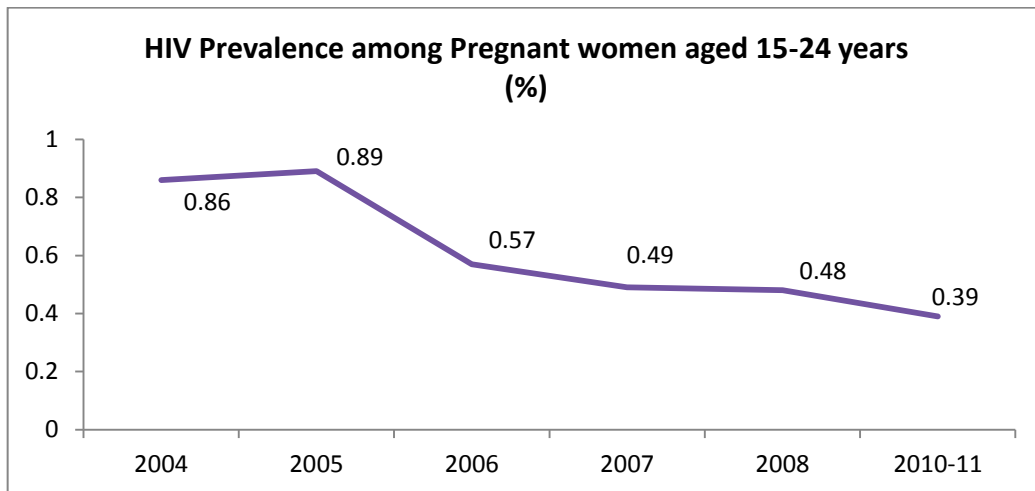
With the existing rate of increase in deliveries by skilled personnel, the achievement for 2015 is likely to be 62% only, which is far short of the targeted universal coverage.



MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

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

Trend reversal in prevalence of HIV/AIDS continues...



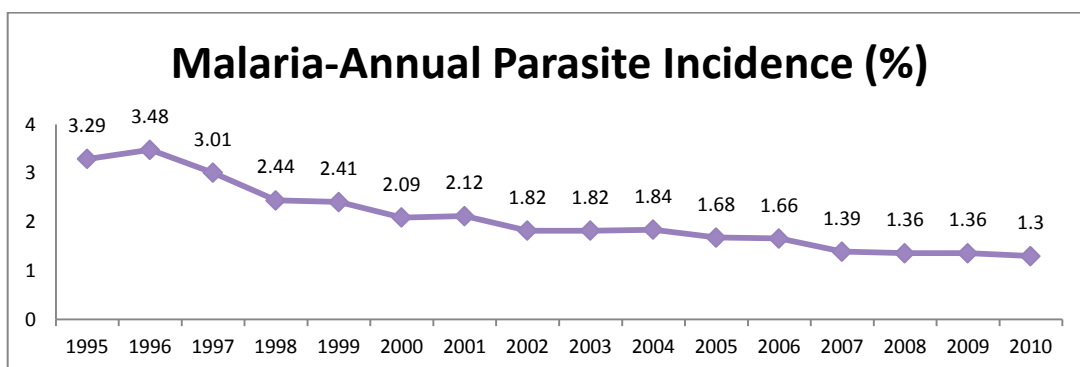
Source: HIV Sentinel Surveillance

Indicator	Latest Status
Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 yrs, percent)	5.2 (NFHS -2005-06)
Condom use at last high risk sex (Condom use rate among non-regular sex partners 15-24 yrs) (%) – Condom Promotion impact Survey, NACO	74 (2010)
Percentage of Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	32.9 (NACO -2006)

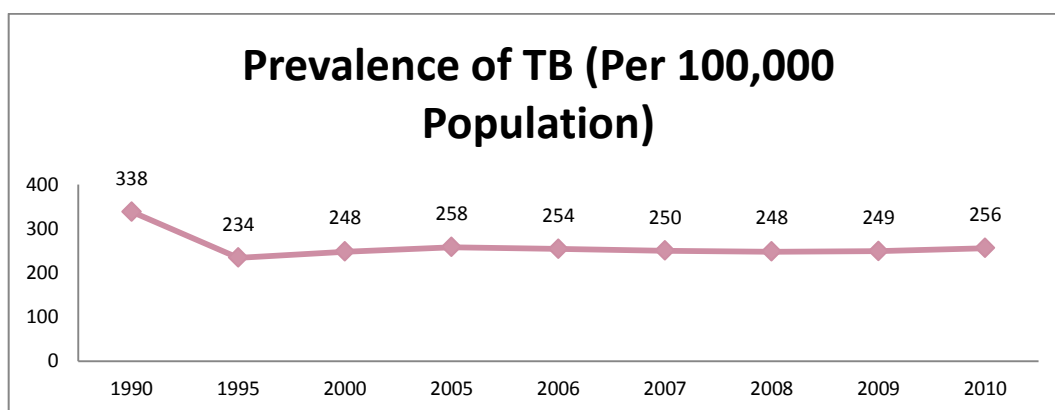


Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Sustaining the reversing trends in Prevalence of Malaria and TB is needed...



Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)



Source: WHO Report 2011/Global Tuberculosis Control

Indicator	Latest status
Death rates associated with Malaria	0.06 (2010) NVBDCP
Deaths due to TB per 100,000 population	26 (2010) WHO Report 2011
Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected and Cured under DOTS (Success Rate among new S+ve cases (%))	87 (2010) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme -RNTCP



MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

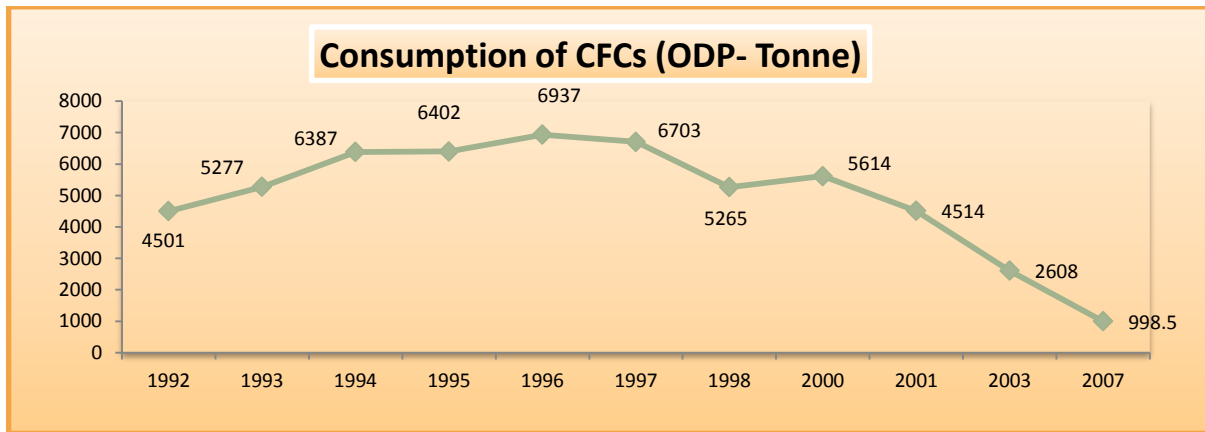
Target 9: Integrate the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies and Programmes and Reverse the loss of Environmental Resources

There is an increase in forest cover by about 1128 sq. km between 2007 and 2011. The network of protected areas in India, presently covers about 5.02 percent of the country's total land area.

Per Capita CO ₂ emission (MT)							
1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2012
0.69	0.83	0.96	1.06	1.21	1.26	1.37	1.39

Energy Intensity (Amount of energy consumed for producing one unit of GDP) (KWH) per rupee							
1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2011-12
0.1594	0.1593	0.1553	0.1374	0.1355	0.1501	0.1355	0.1453

Phasing out of consumption of CFCs in progress...



Source: Ozone Cell, M/o Environment and Forests

As per Census 2011, **67.4% households** are using solid fuels for cooking.

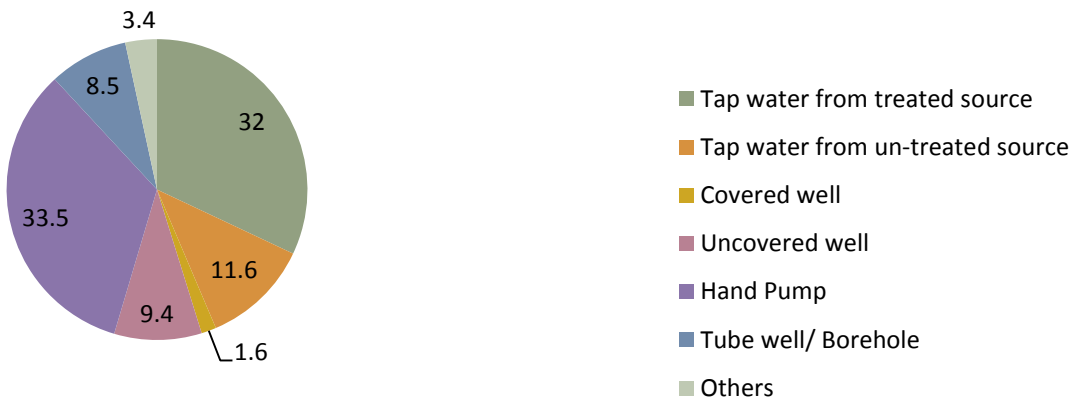


Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation

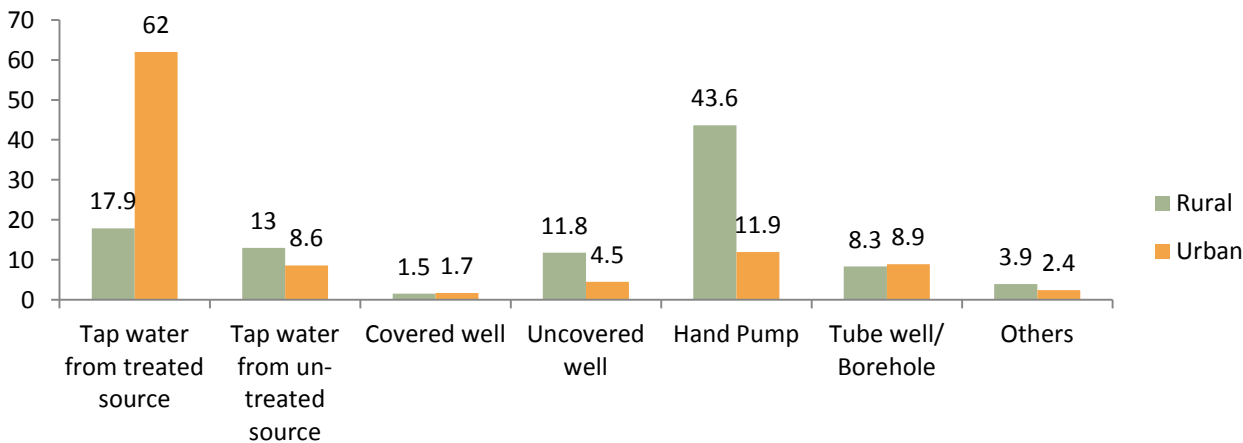
Earlier achievement of safe drinking water to all ...

The target of halving the proportion of households without access to safe drinking water sources from its 1990 level of about 34% to the order of 17%, to be reached by 2015, has already been attained by 2007-08, much before the target timeline. The prevailing trend over time suggests attainability of almost cent percent coverage of safe drinking water by 2015, including both rural and urban sectors.

Households by main source of drinking water - All India (Census 2011)



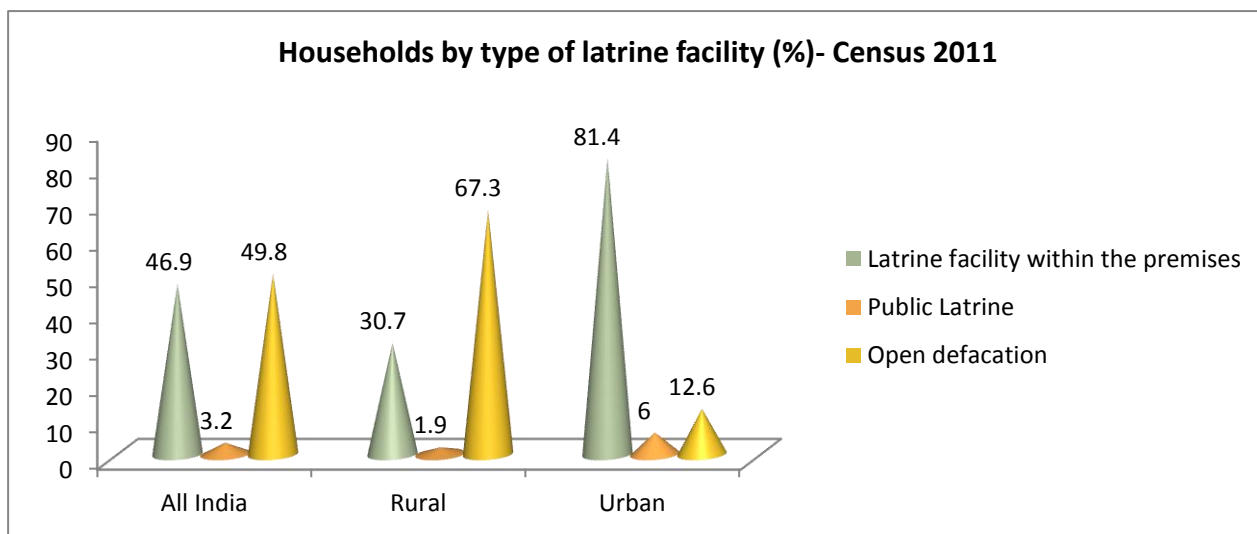
Households by main source of drinking water (%) - Rural & Urban (Census 2011)



As per Census 2011, at all India level, for 43.5% households, Tap water is the source of drinking water. In urban areas, 62% households have tap water from treated source as the source of drinking water, whereas in rural areas, majority of the households (43.6%) depend on hand pumps for drinking water.

Improved Sanitation facility still eludes half the households...

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 NSS 2008-09 reports that, 49.2% households are not having sanitation facility. It is expected that at the historical rate of decline, **India may achieve to reduce the proportion of households without any sanitation to about 43% by 2015 missing the target by about 5 percentage points**.



As per census 2011, 46.9% households have latrine facility within the premises, whereas the position at rural and urban are 30.7% and 81.4% respectively.



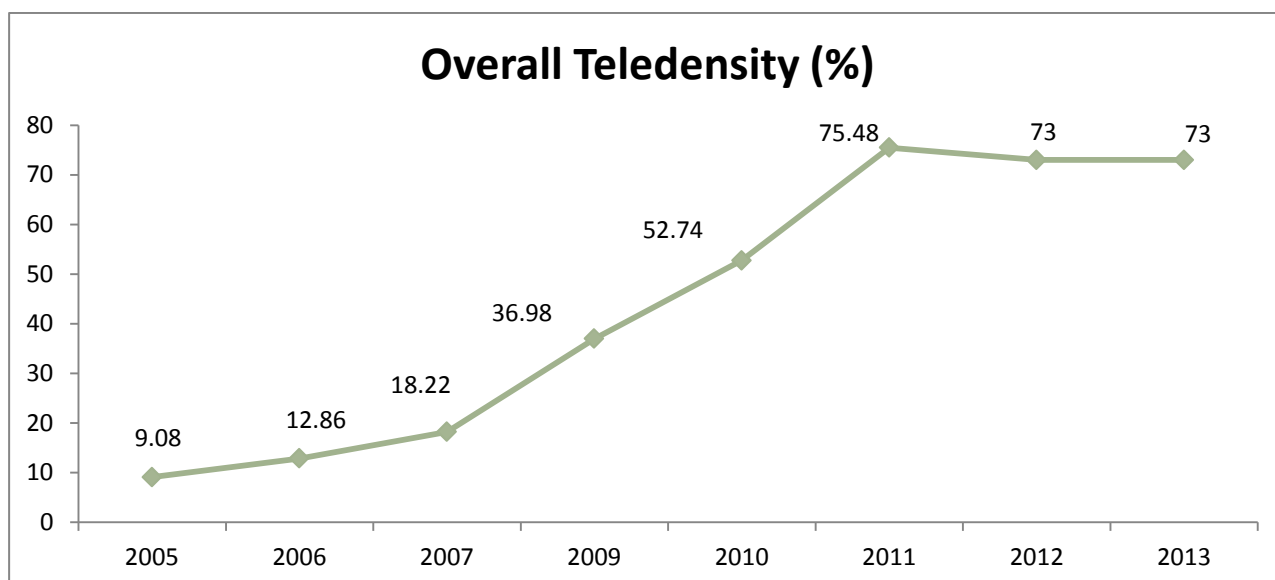
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

As per Census 2001, 640 towns spread over 26 States/ UTs reported existence of Slums, with 42.6 million people consisting of 8.2 million households resided in slums of these towns. **The share of slum population as percentage of urban population in respect of towns/ cities reporting slums stands at 23.1% in 2001.**

MDG 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

Overall Teledensity (Number of Telephones per 100 population) shows a slight dip recently, after the substantial progress made in the past...



Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), latest data is as on 31st March 2013.



Summary - Progress of MDG indicators							
Indicator		Year 1990 (est. value)	MDG target value	Year	Value	Year	Value
Proportion of population below poverty line (%) ²		47.8	23.9	1993-94	45.3	2011-12	21.92
Poverty Gap Ratio	Rural			2004-05	9.22	2011-12	5.05
	Urban				6.08		2.7
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (URP method)	Rural			1993-94	9.6	2009-10	9.5
	Urban			1993-94	8.0	2009-10	7.0
Proportion of under-weight children below 3 years (%)		52	26	1998-99	43	2005-06	40
Net Enrolment Ratio in primary grade (%)		77	100.0	2004	87.4	2010-11	99.89
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5			100			2010-11	82
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds		61	100.0	1991	61.9	2007-08	86
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (Gender Parity Index of GER)		0.73	1.00	1991	0.76	2010-11	1.01
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (Gender Parity Index of GER)			1.00	1991	0.60	2010-11	0.88
Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (Gender Parity Index of GER)			1.00	1991	0.54	2010-11	0.79
Female: Male literacy rate of 15-24			1.00	1991	0.67	2007-08	0.88

² Based on revised Poverty Head Count Ratio provided by Tendulkar Committee to review the methodology for estimation of poverty.

Summary - Progress of MDG indicators

Indicator	Year 1990 (est. value)	MDG target value	Year	Value	Year	Value
year olds						
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)	12.7	50	1995	15	2009-10	18.6
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)		50			2013	11.21
Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	126	42	1992-93	109	2011	55
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	80	27	1990	80	2012	42
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles					2009	74.1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	437	109	1992-93	424	2007-09	212
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		100			2007-08	52
HIV Prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (%)		-	2004	0.86	2010-11	0.39
Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate ³ (%)					2005-06	5.2
Condom use at last high-risk sex ⁴ (%)					2010	74
Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS					2006	32.9
Annual parasite incidence rate (Malaria)	2.57	-	1990	2.57	2010	1.3
Prevalence of TB (including HIV) per	338	-	1990	338	2010	256

³ Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate is Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 years, percent.

⁴ Condom use at last high risk sex is Condom use rate among non regular sex partners 15-24 years

Summary - Progress of MDG indicators						
Indicator	Year 1990 (est. value)	MDG target value	Year	Value	Year	Value
100,000 population						
Proportion of population in Malaria risk areas using effective Malaria prevention and treatment measures	Data not available					
Deaths due to TB per 100,000 population	43	-	1990	43	2010	26
Area covered under forests as percentage of geographical area		-	2003	20.62	2011	21.05
Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (%)					2013	5.02
Energy use per GDP (Rupee)					2011-12	0.1453 KWH
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita					2012	1.39 MT
Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)					2007	998.5
Proportion of population using solid fuels (%)					2011	67.4
Households with sustainable access to an improved water source, (%)	66.4	83	1993	68	2008-09	91.4
Households without access to sanitation (%)	76	38	1993	70	2008	49.2
Telephone per 100 population		-	1991	0.67	2013 ⁵	73
Internet subscribers per 100 Population (accessing internet only through wireline broadband connection)					2013 ⁶	1.2
Personal computers per 100 population	Data not available					

⁵ As on 31/5/13

⁶ As on 31/3/13

Important 12th Plan Programmes addressing MDGs	
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	
National Food Security Mission	MDG 1
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	MDG 1
Department of Rural Development	
National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGA)	MDG 1
Indira Awas Yojana	MDG 1
National Rural Livelihood Mission	MDG 1
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	
National Urban Livelihood Mission	MDG 1
Rajiv Awas Yojana	MDG 1
Department of School Education and Literacy	
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	MDG 2, MDG 3
National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal)	MDG 2, MDG 3
Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan	MDG 3
Department of Higher Education	
Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan	MDG 3
Department of Health and Family Welfare	
National Health Mission including NRHM	MDG 4, MDG 5
Ministry of Women and Child Development	
Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS)	MDG 4, MDG 5
National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana	MDG 3, MDG 5
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	
National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	MDG 6
Revised National TB Control Programme	MDG 6
Department of AIDS Control	
National AIDS & STD Control Programme	MDG 6
Ministry of Environment and Forests	
National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for Green India)	MDG 7
Ministry of Drinking Water supply & Sanitation	
National Rural Drinking Water Programme	MDG 7
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	MDG 7
Ministry of Urban Development	
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	MDG 7
Ministry of Information Technology/ Ministry of Finance	
National E Governance and Action Plan	MDG 8

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