



# SAARC Development Goals

## India Country Report 2010

### Mid-Term Statistical Appraisal



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## Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BE	Budget Estimates
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDS	Current Daily Status
CFCs	Chloro-Fluoro-Carbons
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CWS	Current Weekly Status
DISE	District Information System on Education
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISACPA	Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation
IT	Information Technology
kcal	Kilo Calorie
km	Kilometre
LULUCF	Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
Mha	Million Hectare
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MRP	Mixed Recall Period
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAMP	National Air Quality Monitoring Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NSS	National Sample Survey

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

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## Conversion Table

1 Lakh	=	100,000	=	0.1 Million
1 Crore	=	100,00,000	=	10 Million
1 Million	=	10 Lakh	=	0.1 Crore

## Preface

The meeting of the “Inter-Governmental Mechanism for Mid-Term Review on the Achievements of the SDGs and Plan of Action on Poverty Alleviation” was held at SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu during 28-29 September 2010. The Meeting approved the draft framework of the SDGs Report submitted by India as per its commitment made in the Third Meeting of the SAARC Secretaries dealing with Poverty Alleviation held in New Delhi during 19-21 March 2009. The Meeting also agreed that this Report should be based on the 22 goals and 67 indicators given in the publication “Taking SDGs Forward” as adopted by the Thirteenth SAARC Summit.

The present report gives the statistical appraisal of the achievements made on the SAARC Development Goals in India. In addition to the mutually agreed 67 indicators, some additional indicators have also been included under different goals. Goal-wise complete list of indicators used in this report has been given under “India’s SDGs Framework: Goals and Indicators”. The structure of the report is the one agreed upon in the said Kathmandu Meeting – A separate chapter for each goal. Subject to the availability of data, 1990 has been taken as the base and progress on each indicator has been reflected as per the latest available statistics. I hope this report will be useful in assessing India’s progress on the attainment of SDGs in the national and collectively in the regional context.

I wish to place on record my gratitude to all government agencies without whose cooperation this Report would not have been possible. Thanks are also due to the able guidance of Mrs. S. Jeyalakshmi, Additional Director General in the Social Statistics Division of the Central Statistics Office and her team responsible for preparation of the Report – Mr. S. Chakrabarti, Deputy Director General and Mr. Dhrijesh Kumar Tiwari, Director – for their valuable efforts to prepare this Report.

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New Delhi

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## Executive Summary

### Livelihood SDGs

- The proportion of children under three years of age who are underweight decreased from 43 percent in 1998-99 to 40 percent in 2005-06. Stunting decreased by a larger margin, from 51 percent to 45 percent. Wasting increased from 20 percent to 23 percent.
- Minimum per capita daily requirement of dietary energy for healthy living is 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. The proportion of population that has dietary energy consumption below 2100/2400 kcal in India tends to rise since 1987-88 with about 64% below the norm in 1987-88 increasing to 76% in 2004-05.
- The poverty headcount ratio declined from 55% in 1973-74 to 36% in 1993-94 and further to 27.5% in 2004-05.
- The share of poorest quintile in total consumption (consumption that is accounted for by the poorest fifth of the population) in the rural areas declined from 9.6% in 1993-94 to 9.5% in 2004-05 based on URP. This decline was sharper in the urban areas where the ratio declined from 8.0% to 7.3%.
- Among the beneficiary households of food assistance schemes of the Central Government, the Midday Meal scheme benefited children from an estimated 22.8% of rural households in 2004-05, the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) benefited 5.7% of rural households, the Food-for-Work Scheme, only 2.7%, and the Annapoorna scheme for the elderly, 0.9%. In urban India, while children from 8% of households benefited from the Midday Meal scheme, and the ICDS scheme benefited 1.8% households, only 0.2% urban households benefited from Annapoorna, and only 0.1% from Food for Work.
- 51 percent of the households were using salt that was adequately iodized in 2005-06. There was virtually no change since 1998-99, when 50 percent of households were using adequately iodized salt.
- General Government (Central and State Governments) expenditure on social services as a proportion of GDP has increased from 5.49 per cent in 2005-06 to 6.63 per cent in 2010-11 (BE).
- The amount of term loan extended by four major Government finance and development corporations was ₹196.51 crore covering 48,049 beneficiaries. These corporations provided micro-finance amounting to ₹98.3 crore covering 76,663 beneficiaries.

- Inequality in India for the period 2000-10 in terms of the income Gini coefficient was 36.8.
- During 1999-2000 to 2004-05, about 47 million work opportunities were created compared to only 24 million in the period between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and employment growth accelerated from 1.25 per cent per annum to 2.62 per cent per annum.
- The incidence of unemployment on current daily status basis increased from 7.31 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.28 per cent in 2004-05.
- The road network in the country increased from 33,25,765 km as on 31.3.2000 to 36,21,507 km as on 31.3.2004 and to 42,36,429 km as on 31.3.2008.
- The number of telephone subscribers has gone up from 22.8 million in 1999 to 621.28 million at the end of March 2010. Wireless telephone connections have contributed to this growth as the number of wireless connections rose from 3.57 million in March 2001 to 584.32 million as on March 31, 2010.
- Since April 2005 till January 2010, the cumulative achievement in rural electrification is electrification of 71,793 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 1,02,759 already electrified villages and release of connections to 91,15,691 BPL households.
- The Worker Participation Rate for children in the age group of 5 to 14 years shows a declining trend between the period 1993-94 and 2007-08. The reduction in WPR for both male and female children in rural areas was from 6 per cent in 1993-94 to 2 per cent in 2007-08.
- The Worker Participation Rate for women was 25.63 per cent in 2001. This is an improvement from 22.27 per cent in 1991 and 19.67 per cent in 1981.
- Women workers constituted 19.5 percent of the total organized sector employment in the country in March 2007 which shows an increase by 0.5 percent as compared to the preceding year.
- The mean age at marriage for women was 19.5 years in 1992 which marginally increased to 19.9 years in 2001 and to 20.7 years in 2008.
- As on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2011, there were 54,106 cases pending in the Supreme Court of India. As on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2009, 40,18,914 cases were pending in various High Courts and 2,71,20,108 cases were pending in the Subordinate Courts. The average pendency of cases in the country is 15 years.

- The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 has created a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
- The percentage of women parliamentarians was 9.7 in 1991 and it is 10.3% in 2009.
- Of the 28 lakh elected Panchayat representatives, around 10 lakh are estimated to be women. The average of women representation in Panchayats across the country is 36.94%.
- The proportion of women in the total Central Government employment shows an increasing trend. It was 10.28% in 2006 against 9.68% in 2004 and 7.53% in 2001.
- Allocations for women as reflected in the Gender Budget Statement shows gradual increase in the number of Central Government Ministries coming out separately with such statement as also the increasing trend in the allocations for women.

## Health SDGs

- The MMR has come down from 398 per 100,000 live births in 1997-98 to 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06, a 36% decline over a span of seven years as compared to a 25% decline in the preceding eight years from 1990-97.
- The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel has increased from 33% in 1992-93 to 47% in 2005-06 and to 52% in 2007-08.
- Life expectancy in India shows a continuous increasing trend. From 60.3 years in 1991-95, it has gone up to 63.4 years in 2002-06.
- The Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) in India show a declining trend across all age-groups. The ASFR for the women in the age-group 15-19 years was 51.1 in 2000 which has come down to 41.6 in 2008. Similarly, ASFR for the women in the age-group 20-24 years was 218.7 in 2000 which has come down to 200.1 in 2008.
- The under five mortality rate was 107 in 1992-93 (NFHS-1) which dropped to 95 in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) and further to 74 in 2005-06.
- The country has observed a continuous decline in infant mortality rate. It was 80 in 1991 and decreased to 57 in 2006, 53 in 2008 and further to 50 in 2009.
- The neonatal mortality rate has decreased by 12 deaths per 1,000 live births, from 51 to 39, between 1992-93 and 2005-06.

- The General Government expenditure on health as per cent of total expenditure on health was 24.5% in 2000 which rose to 26.2% in 2007.
- The out-of-pocket expenditure as per cent of private expenditure on health was 92.9% in 2000 which reduced to 89.9% in 2007.
- The population served per allopathic doctor in India was 1532.7 in 2009 whereas there was one AYUSH doctor available per 1524.0 persons. Also, one dental surgeon, nurse and pharmacist each were available for a population of 12437.5, 725.3 and 1770.1 respectively.
- 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 proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities was 40.6% in 2005-06, which slightly increased to 42.3% in 2007-08.
- The number of cases of TB in India stood at 8.5 million in 2000 which has come down to 1.96 million in 2007. TB mortality in the country has reduced from over 42/lakh population in 1990 to 28/lakh population in 2007 as per the WHO global report 2009. The prevalence of TB in the country has reduced from 586/lakh population in 1990 to 283/lakh population by the year 2007.
- There were 3.03 million cases of malaria in 1996 which came down to 1.53 million in 2008. The annual parasite incidence was 3.48 in 1996 which declined to 1.36 in 2008.

## Education SDGs

- More than 90% of rural and urban households had a school with primary classes within 1 km in 2007-08. However, only 61.6% of rural households, compared to 82.5% of urban households, had a school within a km providing middle level classes.
- The net enrolment rate at primary level was 84.53% in 2005-06 which increased to 98.28% in 2009-10.
- The drop-out rate at the elementary level (class I-VIII) was 59.1% in 1990-91 which came down to 43.7% in 2007-08.
- The survival rate at primary level up to Grade V was 67% in 2004-05 which has gradually increased to 70% in 2005-06, 73% in 2006-07, 76% in 2008-09 and 76% in 2009-10. It was 72% in 2007-08.
- The adult (age 15 & above) literacy rate in India was 48.2% in 1991 which increased to 61.0% in 2001 and further to 66.0% in 2007-08.

- The number of teachers in primary schools was 16.16 lakh (11.43 lakh men and 4.73 lakh women) in 1990-91 which rose to 21.84 lakh (13.26 lakh men and 8.58 lakh women) in 2005-06 and further to 23.15 lakh (12.88 lakh men and 10.27 lakh women) in 2007-08.
- The percentage of trained teachers in primary schools was 86% in 2005-06 and it increased to 90% in 2007-08. It was 87% for upper primary schools in 2005-06 and rose to 91% in 2007-08. The percentage of trained teachers in high schools was 89% in 2005-06 and it remained 89% in 2007-08. For senior secondary schools, the percentage of trained teachers was 90% in 2005-06 and it rose by 3 percentage points to 93% in 2007-08.
- The pupil (student) teacher ratio was 43 for primary schools, 37 for upper primary schools and 31 for secondary/senior secondary schools in 1990-91. This ratio stood at 46, 34 and 33 in 2005-06 and 47, 35 and 35 in 2007-08 for primary schools, upper primary schools and secondary/senior secondary schools respectively.
- The percentage of schools (all schools) having girls' toilet was 50.55% in 2007-08, 53.60% in 2008-09 and 58.82% in 2009-10. The schools with functional girls' toilet were 74.64% in 2009-10.

## Environment SDGs

- The area under forest in 1995 was 639,600 sq km (19.46% of country's geographical area) that increased to 690,899 sq km (21.02% of country's geographical area) in 2007.
- 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 geographical area).
- Per hectare consumption of fertilizers has increased from 69.8 kg in 1991-92 to 113.3 kg in 2006-07, at an average rate of 3.3 per cent per annum.
- Almost 70 per cent of surface water resources and a growing percentage of groundwater reserves are contaminated by biological, toxic, organic and inorganic pollutants.
- Carbon Dioxide emission from all energy, industrial processes and Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) activities contributed 65% of the total Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emission in 1994. The relative contributions of the three activities to the net CO<sub>2</sub> released in India were 85%, 13% and 2% respectively.

- Fossil fuels contributed 95% of the total commercial energy consumed in India, with the remaining 5% derived from sources like hydropower, nuclear and renewable energy.
- The per capita consumption of ozone depleting substances in India did not cross 20g between 1995 and 1997 (baseline) as against 300g permitted under the Protocol.
- The household sector is the second largest consumer of energy in India after the industrial sector. 71 per cent of India's households use solid fuels for cooking. More than 60 per cent of Indian households depend on traditional sources of energy like fuel-wood, dung and crop residue for meeting their cooking and heating needs.
- The network of protected areas presently covers about 4.83% of the country's total land area under International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categories I-V and includes 100 national parks, 514 wildlife sanctuaries, 43 conservation reserves and 4 community reserves, all together 661 protected areas.
- 25 sites from India have been identified as Ramsar sites of international importance, covering an area of 6.77 lakh hectares, and six new sites are under process of designation.
- The hazardous waste generated in the country is about 4.4 million tonnes, out of which 38.3 per cent is recyclable, 4.3 per cent is incinerable and the remaining 57.4 per cent is disposable in secured landfills.

## Introduction

### SAARC Development Goals

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

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

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

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

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

India’s commitment to planned economic development is a reflection of our society’s determination to improve the economic conditions of our people



and an affirmation of the role of the government in bringing about this outcome through a variety of social, economic, and institutional means. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), reaffirms this commitment. It provides a comprehensive strategy for inclusive development, building on the growing strength of the economy, while also addressing weaknesses that have surfaced. The Eleventh Plan aims at achieving a radical transformation in this aspect of our development. It sets a target for 9% growth in the five year period 2007–08 to 2011–12 with acceleration during the period to reach 10% by the end of the Plan. It also identifies 26 other measurable indices of performance relating to poverty, education, health, women and children, infrastructure, and environment and sets monitorable targets in each of these.

### **Eleventh Five Year Plan - Monitorable Targets for the Period 2007-2012**

#### **(i) Income and Poverty**

- Average GDP growth rate of 9 percent per year in the Eleventh Plan period.
- Agricultural GDP growth rate at 4 percent per year on the average.
- Generation of 58 million new work opportunities.
- Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5 percent.
- 20 percent rise in the real wage rate of unskilled workers.
- Reduction in the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

#### **(ii) Education**

- Reduction in the dropout rates of children at the elementary level from 52.2 percent in 2003-04 to 20 percent by 2011-12.
- Developing minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary schools, to ensure quality education.
- Increasing the literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85 percent by 2011-12.
- Reducing the gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011-12.
- Increasing the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10 percent to 15 percent by 2011-12.

### **(iii) Health**

- Infant mortality rate (IMR) to be reduced to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Total Fertility Rate to be reduced to 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Anaemia among women and girls to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

### **(iv) Women and Children**

- Sex ratio for age group 0–6 to be raised to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17.
- Ensuring that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children.
- Ensuring that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.

### **(v) Infrastructure**

- To ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan.
- To ensure all-weather road connection to all habitations with population 1000 and above (500 and above in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitations by 2015.
- To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.
- To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17.

### **(vi) Environment**

- To increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.
- To attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12.
- To treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters.
- To increase energy efficiency by 20 percent by 2016-17.

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## SDGs Framework: Goals & Indicators

### Livelihood SDGs

#### Goal 1      Eradication of Hunger Poverty

Indicator 1: Malnutrition in children under five years

Indicator 2: Malnutrition for overall population

#### Goal 2      Halve proportion of people in poverty by 2012

Indicator 1: Percentage of people living on less than 1\$ per day (PPP terms)

Indicator 2: Head count poverty ratio based on nationally determined poverty line(s)

#### Goal 3      Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor

Indicator 1: Percentage of the poor covered by various food support programmes

Indicator 2: Micro-nutrient supplements

#### Goal 4      Ensure a robust pro-poor growth process

Indicator 1: Budgetary expenditure for pro-poor growth sectors as % of GDP and as % of total government expenditures

Indicator 2: Proportion of poor covered by micro-credit and similar programmes

Indicator 3: Reduction of income/consumption inequality (Gini Coefficient)

Indicator 4: Rate of growth of employment

Indicator 5: Assets ownership by poor

#### Goal 5      Strengthen connectivity of poorer regions and of poor as social group

Indicator 1: Transport connectivity for the poor in rural areas

Indicator 2: Communications connectivity

Indicator 3: Proportion of rural population having access to electricity

Indicator 4: Representation of the excluded in local government

Indicator 5: Mass media connectivity

**Goal 6      Reduce social and institutional vulnerability of the poor, women and children**

Indicator 1: Proportion of children who are working

Indicator 2: Share of women in employment

Indicator 3: Coverage or amount of public expenditure as % of GDP on Social Protection for the Vulnerable Groups

Indicator 4: Early marriage

Indicator 5: Birth registration

Indicator 6: Sex ratio at birth

**Goal 7      Ensure access to affordable justice**

Indicator 1: Average time required in disposal of legal disputes

Indicator 2: Access to alternate disputes resolution

Indicator 3: Access to free legal aid for the poor (marginalized group)

**Goal 8      Ensure effective participation of poor and of women in anti-poverty policies and programmes**

Indicator 1: Percentage of women in local governments/parliament/civil services

Indicator 2: Gender Budgeting

**Health SDGs**

**Goal 9      Maternal health**

Indicator 1: Maternal Mortality Ratio

Indicator 2: Percentage of births covered by the skilled birth attendants

Indicator 3: Life expectancy of women as a ratio of life expectancy of men

Indicator 4: Age specific fertility rate of 15 to 24 years girls

**Goal 10      Child health**

Indicator 1: Immunisation coverage

Indicator 2: Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)

Indicator 3: Infant Mortality Rate

Indicator 4: Neo-natal mortality rate

## Goal 11      Affordable health care

Indicator 1: Out of pocket expenditure on health as % of total household expenditure

Indicator 2: Total government expenditure on health as a % of GDP

Indicator 3: Proportion of budget allocated to primary health care vis-à-vis total health budget

Indicator 4: Number of doctors per 1000 population

## Goal 12      Improved hygiene and public health

Indicator 1: Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water

Indicator 2: proportion of population having access to sanitation

Indicator 3: Policies on health education

Indicator 4: Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria

## Education SDGs

## Goal 13      Access to primary/community schools for all children, boys and girls

Indicator 1: Proportion of children having access to primary schools by distance

Indicator 2: Gross Enrolment Rate/Net Enrolment Rate

Indicator 3: Public expenditure on education in terms of GDP

Indicator 4: Gender parity at primary and secondary level

## Goal 14      Completion of primary education cycle

Indicator 1: Survival rates (along with drop-out)

## Goal 15      Universal functional literacy

Indicator 1: Adult literacy rate

## Goal 16      Quality education at primary, secondary and vocational levels

Indicator 1: Percentage of trained teachers

Indicator 2: Students teacher ratio

Indicator 3: Percentage of schools with toilets for girls

## Environment SDGs

### Goal 17      Acceptable level of forest cover

Indicator 1: Percentage of forest cover

Indicator 2: Percentage or extent of community/social forest

### Goal 18      Acceptable level of water and soil quality

Indicator 1: Chemical fertilizers/ pesticides consumption per ha of arable land

Indicator 2: Percentage of contaminated wells/water sources

### Goal 19      Acceptable level of air quality

Indicator 1: Carbon dioxide emissions

Indicator 2: Particulate matter in the major metropolitan centres

Indicator 3: Percentage of firewood in total energy mix

### Goal 20      Conservation of bio-diversity

Indicator 1: Share and number of protected areas out of the total land area

Indicator 2: Number of protected species

### Goal 21      Wetland conservation

Indicator 1: Number and share of protected wetland/Ramsar sites

### Goal 22      Ban on dumping of hazardous waste, including radio-active waste

Indicator 1: Solid waste generation per capita

Indicator 2: Proportion of waste treated

Indicator 3: Regulatory framework for hazardous waste treatment in place

# Livelihood SDGs

## Goal 1

Eradication of Hunger Poverty

## Goal 2

Halve proportion of people in poverty by 2012

## Goal 3

Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor

## Goal 4

Ensure a robust pro-poor growth process

## Goal 5

Strengthen connectivity of poorer regions and of poor as social group

## Goal 6

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

## Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable justice

## Goal 8

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

## Goal 1

### Eradication of Hunger Poverty

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#### SDGs Indicators

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

In developing countries, children and adults are vulnerable to malnutrition because of low dietary intakes, infectious diseases, lack of appropriate care and inequitable distribution of food within the household. Three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children are:

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

As per the Third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06), almost half of children under five years of age (48 percent) are stunted and 43 percent are underweight. The proportion of children who are severely undernourished (more than three standard deviations below the median of the reference population) is also notable — 24 percent according to height-for-age and 16 percent according to weight-for-age. Wasting is also quite a serious problem in India, affecting 20 percent of children under five years of age.

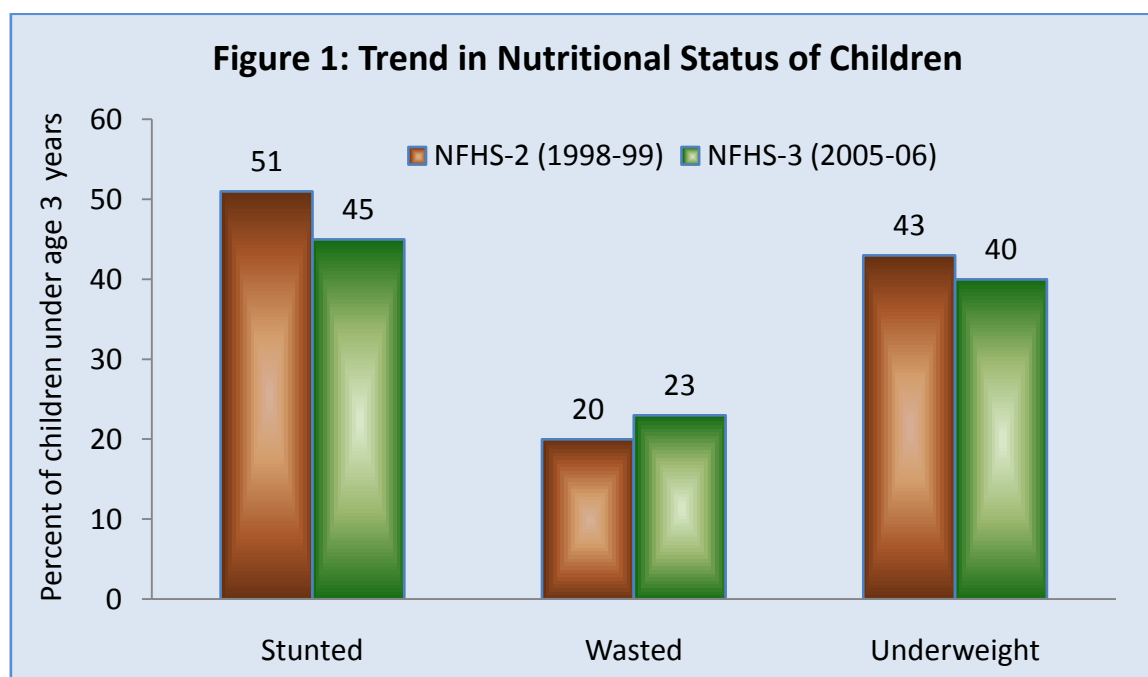
In NFHS-2 (1998-99), the nutritional status of children was measured only for the children under three years of age. The proportion of children under three years of age who are underweight (moderate + severe) decreased from 43 percent in NFHS-2 to 40 percent in NFHS-3\* (2005-06), and the proportion severely underweight decreased from 18 percent to 16 percent. Stunting decreased by a larger margin, from 51 percent to 45 percent. Severe stunting also decreased, from 28 percent to 22 percent.

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\*The NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 estimates in accordance with the US National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) standard, which was in use in India as per the recommendation of WHO, the underweight estimates for 1998-99 and 2005-06 were 47% and 46% respectively. The estimates given in this report, however, are based on the new international standard (WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group, 2006 accepted by the Government of India in 2006)



However, the improvement in height-for-age combined with a somewhat slower improvement in weight-for-age actually produced an increase in wasting and severe wasting over time. The decrease in stunting over time was greater in rural areas than urban areas. The prevalence of underweight in children who were underweight decreased slightly more in urban areas than rural areas, but there was very little improvement in the percentage of children who were severely underweight in urban areas.



The national level official poverty lines for the base year (1973-74) were expressed as monthly per capita consumption expenditure of ₹49 in rural areas and ₹57 in urban areas, which corresponded to a basket of goods and services that satisfy the calorie norms of per capita daily requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas, which were considered minimum required dietary energy for healthy living. The cutoff lines have been updated for price rise for subsequent years. However, the new poverty lines thus calculated do not match the minimum dietary energy levels as expressed by the calorie norms. This is revealed from the National Sample Survey (NSS) data of the 61<sup>st</sup> round (2004-05) for calorie consumption for each expenditure class. At the national official poverty lines (at 2004-05 prices) of ₹356 per capita per month for rural areas and ₹539 per capita per month for urban areas, the calorie intake works out to be about 1820 kcal for both rural and urban areas, which is much below 2100/2400 kcal norm for healthy living or food security. In fact, it is also revealed from NSS results of the previous quinquennial rounds of consumption expenditure surveys that total calorie consumption of the

bottommost quartile of per capita expenditure in rural India has consistently declined since 1987-88, from 1683 kcal in 1987-88 to 1624 kcal in 2004-05. The total of calorie intake of the top quartile of the rural population has similarly declined from 2863 kcal in 1987-88 to 2521 kcal in 2004-05.

The proportion of population that has dietary energy consumption below 2100/2400 kcal in India tends to rise since 1987-88 with about 64% below the norm in 1987-88 increasing to 76% in 2004-05.

## Goal 2

### Halve Proportion of People in Poverty by 2012

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#### SDGs Indicators

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

The Poverty Headcount Ratio (PHR) is the proportion of population whose per capita income/consumption expenditure is below an official threshold(s) set by the National Government. The Planning Commission in the Government of India estimates poverty at National and State levels using the poverty lines as defined and applying it to the distribution of persons by household per capita monthly consumption expenditure.

i. The poverty ratio according to the Government of India definition is at variance with that according to international definition. India unlike most countries has different poverty lines at sub-national level in the sense that the poverty ratios are estimated for different States of the country separately for rural and urban areas.

ii. All-India implicit poverty line for the urban areas at 2004-05 prices is ₹538.60 which is nearly 51% higher than the one for rural areas at ₹356.30.

The incidence of poverty by uniform recall period method declined from 55% in 1973-74 to 36% in 1993-94 and further to 27.5% in 2004-05. During the intervening period, poverty estimates for the year 1999-2000 were also released, which were not strictly comparable with the earlier estimates and those of 2004-05 due to difference in recall period followed for the consumer expenditure survey of the NSSO. As per the estimates for the year 1999-2000 by mixed recall period method, the incidence of poverty was 26%. The estimate of poverty ratio for the year 2004-05 by a method roughly comparable with that of 1999-2000 is however, 21.8%. The reduction in proportion of people living below poverty line has been marked with interesting features in the last decade, when there has been 8.5 percentage points decline between 1993-94 and 2004-05, estimated by comparable Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution for both the years. As

per the alternative Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution, the decline is 4.3 percentage points from 1999-2000 to 2004-05.

**Table 1: Incidence of Poverty**

S. No.	Category		
By Uniform Recall Period (URP) Method			
		1993-94	2004-05
1.	Rural	37.3	28.3
2.	Urban	32.4	25.7
3.	All-India	36.0	27.5
By Mixed Recall Period (MRP) Method			
		1999-2000	2004-05
1.	Rural	27.1	21.8
2.	Urban	23.6	21.7
3.	All-India	26.1	21.8
The URP consumption data uses 30-day recall/reference period for all items of consumption, whereas the MRP uses 365-day recall/ reference period for five infrequently purchased non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses and 30-day recall/reference period for remaining items.			

Source: Planning Commission.

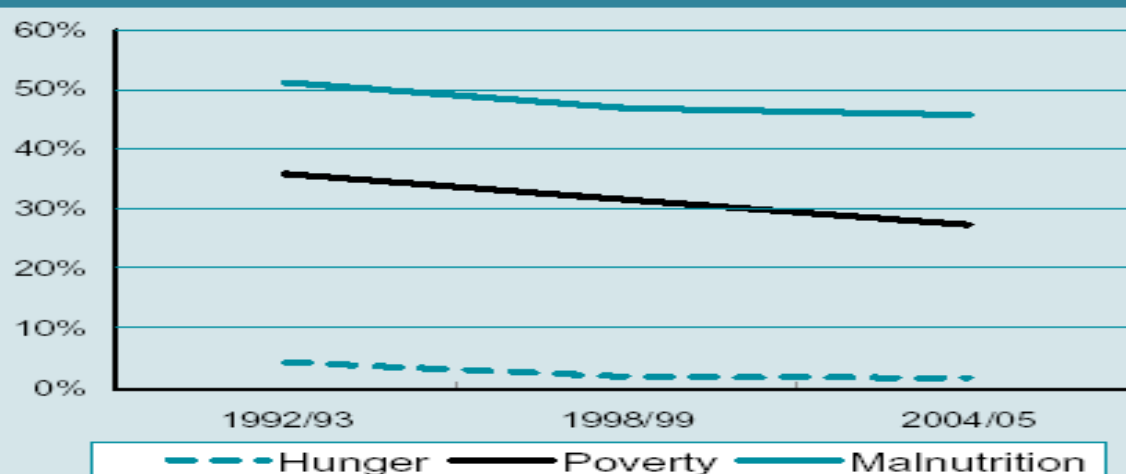
The objective of planning is to improve the lot of the poorest of the poor, and it is more than likely that the most deprived may not rise above the poverty line within the given timeframe. Nevertheless, amelioration of their lot must be a focal point of public policy. It is in this context that indicators like the Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR) become important. PGR reflects the degree to which mean consumption of the poor falls short of the established poverty line, indicating the depth of poverty. The PGR for the country has decreased from 8.5 to 5.7 in rural India and from 8.1 to 6.1 in urban India during the period 1993-94 to 2004-2005. The decline in the PGR over the period points towards better and improved economic condition of both rural and urban poor in the country. The anti-poverty programmes have helped in reducing the depth and severity of poverty in the country.

The share of poorest quintile in total consumption (consumption that is accounted for by the poorest fifth of the population) in the rural areas declined from 9.6% in 1993-94 to 9.5% in 2004-05 based on URP. This decline was sharper in the urban areas where the ratio declined from 8.0% to 7.3%. This decrease in the share of consumption for the poorest quintile could be one of the reasons for growing inequities, particularly in the urban areas.

**Table 2: Measures of Poverty Depth and Consumption Share of the Poorest**

		1993-94	2004-05 (URP)
Poverty Gap Ratio	Rural	8.5	5.7
	Urban	8.1	6.1
Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption	Rural	9.6	9.5
	Urban	8.0	7.3

Source: Planning Commission.

**Figure 2: Incidence of Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty**

Note: Hunger estimates from NSS data, poverty estimates from Planning Commission (interpolated for 1998-99) and malnutrition estimates from NFHS I, II, III. The data for the three variables corresponds to the year closest to the indicated years. Source: Economic Survey 2008-09.

The notion of hunger, malnutrition and poverty though related are distinct in nature, both conceptually and in terms of policies required to address them. While hunger refers to inadequacy of food, malnutrition refers to an imbalance of both macro and micro-nutrients, which could be because of inadequate or inappropriate intake and/or inefficient biological utilization due to physiological or environmental factors. The notion of poverty in India for estimating the incidence of poverty involves the use of a minimum consumption expenditure, anchored in an average (food) energy adequacy norm of 2,400 and 2,100 kilo calories per capita per day for rural and urban areas, respectively. The proportion of population that has dietary energy consumption below 2100/2400 kcal in India tends to rise since 1987-88 with about 64% below the norm in 1987-88 increasing to 76% in 2004-05. At the all-India level 1.9 per cent of the households suffer from hunger (NSSO data) and it is more prevalent in certain states like West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Bihar. Malnutrition, as measured by underweight children below three years, is estimated at 45.9 per cent as per National Family Health Survey 2005-06. The comparable estimates for 1998-99 at 47 per cent show a relatively stable incidence of malnutrition.

## Goal 3

### Ensure Adequate Nutrition and Dietary Improvement for the Poor

#### SDGs Indicators

1. Percentage of the poor covered by various food support programmes
2. Micro-nutrient supplements

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts socio-economic surveys covering various subjects on regular basis. As part of the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round during the period July 2004–June 2005, the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey was conducted on large sample basis and this was the seventh quinquennial survey on the subject. This report analysed the Public Distribution System (PDS) as a source of household consumption as also beneficiary households of four food assistance schemes of the Government of India, namely, *Food for Work*, *Annapoorna*, *Integrated Child Development Scheme* and *Midday Meal Scheme*.

The Midday Meal scheme benefited children from an estimated 22.8% of rural households in 2004-05, the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) benefited 5.7% of rural households, the Food-for-Work Scheme, only 2.7%, and the Annapoorna scheme for the elderly, 0.9%. In urban India, while children from 8% of households benefited from the Midday Meal scheme, and the ICDS scheme benefited 1.8% households, only 0.2% urban households benefited from Annapoorna, and only 0.1% from Food for Work.

**Table 3: Households benefitting from selected food assistance schemes of the Government**

Sector	Percent households with at least one member benefitting				
	Food for Work	Annapurna	ICDS	Midday Meal	Any Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	2.7	0.9	5.7	22.8	28.0
Urban	0.1	0.2	1.8	8.0	9.5

Source: NSS Report No. 510: Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05.

Among household occupational types in rural India, the (mostly manual) labour households – “agricultural labour” and “other labour” – had the highest

proportions of households benefiting from each of the four schemes. Similarly, in urban India, “casual labour” households had the highest proportions of beneficiary households from each of the four schemes.

Among social groups, the Scheduled Tribes had the highest proportion of Food-for-Work beneficiary households in both rural and urban India, and also the highest proportion of ICDS beneficiaries. Rural households possessing more than 0.40 hectares of land had a higher representation among recipients of benefits from the schemes than households possessing 0.40 hectares of land or less. The class of households possessing 0.41-1.00 hectares of land had the highest proportions of Food-for-Work and Midday Meal beneficiary households among six classes of rural households formed on the basis of size of land possessed. The Midday Meal scheme benefited over 10% of rural households in most State/UTs (between 18% and 33% in 12 major States).

Ration cards were held by 81% of rural households and 67% of urban households. Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards were held by 26.5% of rural households and 10.5% of urban households. Antyodaya card holders formed less than 3% of rural households and less than 1% of urban households. In rural areas, BPL cards were held by 43% of “agricultural labour” households and 32% of “other labour” households. In rural India BPL cards were held by 40% of Scheduled Tribe (ST) households, 35% of Scheduled Caste (SC) households, about 25% of Other Backward Classes (OBC) households, and 17% of the remaining households. In urban areas, however, it was the Scheduled Castes which had the highest percentage (17%) of households holding BPL cards, while ST and OBC households had about 14% each.

As many as 51% of rural households possessing less than 0.01 hectares of land had no ration card at all, while in all other size classes 77-86% households held a ration card of some type. In respect of ration cards meant for the poor, the class possessing “0.01-0.40 hectares” was the one with the highest proportion of cards for both BPL (32%) and Antyodaya (4%).

51% of households in the lowest size class “<0.01 hectares” had no ration card at all, while in all other size classes 77-86% households had a ration card of some kind. The highest proportion of households with ration cards was 86%, seen in the classes “0.41-1.00 hectares” and “1.01-2.00 hectares”. In respect of ration cards meant for the poor, the class “0.01-0.40 hectares” was the class of households with the highest proportion of cards for both BPL (32%) and Antyodaya (4%). It was followed by the class “0.41-1.00 hectares” (BPL, about 28%, Antyodaya, 3%). The bottom class “<0.01 hectares” had 22% of its members holding BPL cards, but this was smaller than the overall proportion of BPL card holders taking all classes together (26.5%). Likewise, Antyodaya cards were held by 2.7% of households in the bottom class, compared to 2.9% for all households.

Iodine is an important micronutrient. A lack of iodine in the diet can lead to Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), which can cause miscarriages, stillbirths, brain disorders, and retarded psychomotor development, speech and hearing impairments, and depleted levels of energy in children. Iodine deficiency is the single most important and preventable cause of mental retardation worldwide. Iodine deficiency can be avoided by using salt that has been fortified with iodine. As per NFHS-3 (2005-06), just over half (51 percent) of the households were using salt that was adequately iodized. There was virtually no change since the time of NFHS-2 (1998-99), when 50 percent of households were using adequately iodized salt. In NFHS-3, 25 percent of households were using salt that was inadequately iodized, and the remaining 25 percent were using salt that was not iodized at all. The use of adequately iodized salt was much higher in urban areas (72 percent) than in rural areas (41 percent). There is a sharp and steady rise in the use of adequately iodized salt as the income of the household increases. Eighty-five percent of households in the highest income quintile use adequately iodized salt, compared with only 30 percent of households in the lowest income quintile.

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

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



although more than one-quarter of women consume these types of food weekly.

**Table 4: Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, 2005-06**

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Total
Women					
Milk or curd	39.8	15.6	33.2	11.4	100.0
Pulses or beans	52.7	36.8	9.6	0.9	100.0
Dark green, leafy vegetables	64.2	28.7	6.8	0.3	100.0
Fruits	12.7	27.2	56.6	3.5	100.0
Eggs	3.5	28.8	32.9	34.8	100.0
Fish	6.3	21.9	34.3	37.5	100.0
Chicken or meat	0.9	21.8	42.2	35.1	100.0
Fish or chicken/meat	6.8	28.5	32.0	32.6	100.0
Men					
Milk or curd	46.7	20.5	25.8	7.0	100.0
Pulses or beans	52.1	38.6	8.4	0.9	100.0
Dark green, leafy vegetables	59.1	34.5	6.0	0.4	100.0
Fruits	13.1	34.4	50.0	2.6	100.0
Eggs	5.2	36.1	35.3	23.3	100.0
Fish	6.2	25.1	38.2	30.5	100.0
Chicken or meat	1.2	27.1	46.0	25.6	100.0
Fish or chicken/meat	6.9	34.1	35.1	23.9	100.0

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

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

## Goal 4

### Ensure a Robust Pro-Poor Growth Process

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#### SDGs Indicators

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

The HDI reported in the Human Development Report (HDR) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is an alternative to the more standard method of measuring growth using gross domestic product (GDP). It captures progress in terms of three basic capabilities: to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and knowledgeable, and to enjoy a decent economic standard of life. According to HDR 2010, the HDI for India was 0.519 in 2010 with an overall global ranking of 119 (out of the 169 countries) compared to 134 (out of 182 countries) in 2007 (HDR 2009). However, a comparable analysis of the trends during 1980-2010 shows that although lower in HDI ranking, India has performed better than most (including very high and high human development) countries in terms of average annual HDI growth rate. India with an HDI improvement rank of 6 (1980-2010) has performed much better than most comparable countries.

However, India is still in the medium human development category. The existing gap in health and education indicators as compared to developed countries and also many of the developing countries indicates a need for much faster and wider spread of basic health and education. The Central Government expenditure on social services and rural development (Plan and non-Plan) which contributes to human development has gone up consistently over the years. It has increased from 13.75 per cent in 2005-06 to 19.27 per cent in 2010-11.

**Table 5: Central Government Expenditure (Plan and non-Plan) on Social Services and Development**

Item	As Per Cent of Total Expenditure					
	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 RE	2010-11 BE
1. Social Service						
a. Education, Sports, Youth Affairs	3.71	4.28	4.02	4.04	3.96	4.46
b. Health & Family Welfare	1.89	1.87	2.05	1.91	1.90	2.03
c. Water Supply, Housing, etc.	2.08	1.72	2.02	2.31	2.20	2.27
d. Information & Broadcasting	0.30	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.22
e. Welfare of SC, ST and OBC	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.41	0.63
f. Labour & Employment	0.25	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.25
g. Social Welfare & Nutrition	0.84	0.85	0.82	0.72	0.79	1.06
h. North-eastern Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	1.50	1.75
i. Other Social Services	0.40	0.17	1.29	1.55	1.87	1.34
Total	9.79	9.47	11.06	12.94	13.06	14.02
2. Rural Development	3.12	2.84	2.80	4.50	4.27	4.17
3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	0.83	1.08	0.91	0.88	1.11	1.08
4. Social Service, Rural Development and PMGSY	13.75	13.38	14.77	18.32	18.44	19.27
5. Total Central Government Expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11.

Combined expenditure of Central and State Governments on social services (which include education, medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation, welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, labour and labour welfare, social security, nutrition, and relief for natural calamities, etc.) has also shown increase in recent years reflecting the higher priority given to this sector. Expenditure on social services as a proportion of total expenditure increased from 21.1 per cent in 2005-06 to 23.8 per cent in 2008-09 and further to 25.2 per cent in 2010-11 (BE). As a proportion of GDP, its share increased from 5.49 per cent in 2005-06 to 6.63 per cent in 2010-11 (BE). Expenditure on education as a proportion of total expenditure has increased marginally from 10 per cent in 2005-06 to 11.3 per cent in 2010-11 (BE). While the expenditure on health as a proportion of the GDP has increased from 1.23 per cent in 2005-06 to 1.27 per cent in 2010-11 (BE), its share in total expenditure has increased marginally from 4.7 per cent in 2005-06 to 4.8 per cent in 2010-11 (BE).

**Table 6: Trends in Social Services Expenditure by General Government  
(Central and State Governments combined)**

(₹ Crore)

Item	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 RE	2010-11 BE
Total Expenditure	959855	1109174	1316246	1595110	1909380	2071147
Expenditure on Social Services	202672	239340	294584	380269	476351	522492
Of which						
i. Education	96365	114744	129366	161360	204986	235035
ii. Health	45428	52126	63226	73898	90700	99738
iii. Others	60879	72470	101992	145011	180665	187719
<b>As Per Cent of GDP</b>						
Total Expenditure	25.99	25.83	26.40	28.57	29.15	26.29
Expenditure on Social Services	5.49	5.57	5.91	6.81	7.27	6.63
Of which						
i. Education	2.61	2.67	2.59	2.89	3.13	2.98
ii. Health	1.23	1.21	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.27
iii. Others	1.65	1.69	2.05	2.60	2.76	2.38
<b>As Per Cent of Total Expenditure</b>						
Expenditure on Social Services	21.1	21.6	22.4	23.8	24.9	25.2
Of which						
i. Education	10.0	10.3	9.8	10.1	10.7	11.3
ii. Health	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8
iii. Others	6.3	6.5	7.7	9.1	9.5	9.1
<b>As Per Cent of Social Services Expenditure</b>						
i. Education	47.5	47.9	43.9	42.4	43.0	45.0
ii. Health	22.4	21.8	21.5	19.4	19.0	19.1
iii. Others	30.0	30.3	34.6	38.1	37.9	35.9

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11

Inclusive development can be seen in terms of progress in social inclusion and financial inclusion. Despite more than six decades of planned economic development, a large part of the population, particularly segments like landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, SCs, STs, and OBCs, suffers social and financial exclusion. There is a close connection between social inclusion and financial inclusion. For financial inclusion of the socially excluded like SCs, STs, OBCs and the disabled, Government runs several schemes providing term loan and micro-credit facility. The amount of term loan extended by four major Government finance and development corporations was ₹196.51 crore covering 48,049 beneficiaries. These corporations provided micro-finance amounting to ₹98.3 crore covering 76,663 beneficiaries.

**Table 7: Details of the Loan Disbursed/Beneficiaries covered under NSCFDC, NSKFDC, NBCFDC and NHFDC**

Corporation	Amount of Loan Disbursed (₹ Crore)				Number of Beneficiaries			
	Term Loan	Micro-Finance	Others	Total	Term Loan	Micro-Finance	Others	Total
NSCFDC	79.94	41.12	-	121.06	9597	21897	2165	33659
NSKFDC	36.67	10.53	17.79	64.99	3525	4525	7371	15421
NBCFDC	62.27	44.50	-	106.77	31489	49171	-	80660
NHFDC	17.63	2.15	0.08	19.86	3438	1070	3	4511
Total	198.51	98.30	17.87	312.68	48049	76663	9539	134251

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11.

NSFDC: National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation

NSKFDC: National Safai Karmcharis Finance and Development Corporation

NBCFDC: National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

NHFDC: National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation

Government of India has launched a major financial inclusion initiative called “Swabhimaan” on 10 February, 2011. It aims at providing branchless banking through the use of technology. Banks will provide basic services like deposits, withdrawal and remittances using the services of Business Correspondents (Banks Saathi). The initiative enables Government subsidies and social security benefits to be directly credited to the accounts of the beneficiaries, enabling them to draw the money from the Business Correspondents in their village itself.

According to HDR 2010, inequality in India for the period 2000-10 in terms of the income Gini coefficient was 36.8. India's Gini index was more favourable than those of many comparable countries which are otherwise ranked very high in human development. Inter-State inequality as reflected in the Lorenz ratio, estimated by the NSSO based on household consumer expenditure for 2004-05, for rural India and urban India for total consumption expenditure was 0.30 and 0.37 respectively. This indicates higher relative inequality in urban areas.

The key strategy for achieving inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan has been generation of productive and gainful employment, with decent working conditions, on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force. The Eleventh Plan (2007-12) aims at generation of 58 million work opportunities in twenty-one high growth sectors so that the unemployment rate falls to 4.83 per cent by the end of the Plan. The 64<sup>th</sup> round (2007-08) of NSSO survey on employment-unemployment indicates creation of 4 million work opportunities between 2004-05 and 2007-08.

As per NSSO data, employment on a current daily status (CDS) basis during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 had accelerated significantly as compared to the growth witnessed during 1993-94 to 1999-2000. During 1999-2000 to 2004-05, about 47 million work opportunities were created compared to only 24 million in the period between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and employment growth accelerated from 1.25 per cent per annum to 2.62 per cent per annum. However, since the labour force grew at a faster rate of 2.84 per cent than the workforce, unemployment also rose. The incidence of unemployment on CDS basis increased from 7.31 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.28 per cent in 2004-05. A comparative study of different estimates of unemployment during 2007-08 indicates that the CDS estimate of unemployment rate being the broadest is the highest. The higher unemployment rates according to the CDS approach vis-a-vis weekly and usual status approaches indicate a high degree of intermittent unemployment. The CDS captures the unemployed days of the chronically unemployed, the unemployed days of the usually employed who become intermittently unemployed during the reference week, and unemployed days of those classified as employed according to the current weekly status criterion.

**Table 8: All-India Rural and Urban Unemployment Rates\* in 2007-08**

Estimate	Rural	Urban
Usual Principal Status	2.2	4.5
Usually Unemployed excluding subsidiary status	1.6	4.1
Current Weekly Status	3.9	5.0
Current Daily Status	8.4	7.4

Source: Report No. 531, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08.

\* As per cent of labour force

Employment growth in the organized sector, public and private combined, increased during the period 1994-2008. This has primarily been due to employment growth in the private sector. Employment in establishments covered by the Employment Market Information System of the Ministry of Labour and Employment grew at 1.20 per cent per annum during 1983-94 but the growth decelerated to 0.05 per cent per annum during 1994-2008. This decline was mainly due to a decrease in employment growth in public-sector establishments from 1.53 per cent per annum in the earlier period to (-)0.65

per cent per annum in the later period. The private sector, on the other hand, showed accelerated growth from 0.44 per cent to 1.75 per cent per annum.

**Table 9: Rate of Growth of Employment in the Organised Sector**  
(Per Cent Per Annum)

Sector	1983-1994	1994-2008
Public Sector	1.53	-0.65
Private Sector	0.44	1.75
Total Organised	1.20	0.05

Source: Planning Commission and Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour and Employment

## Goal 5

### Strengthen Connectivity of Poorer Regions and of Poor as Social Group

#### SDGs Indicators

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

The road network in the country increased from 33,25,765 km as on 31.3.2000 to 36,21,507 km as on 31.3.2004 and to 42,36,429 km as on 31.3.2008. Table below summarises the status of the road length in terms of broad categories of roads in the years 2000 and for each year between 2000 and 2008:

**Table 10: Total and Surfaced Road Length by Categories in India**

(Length in Km, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

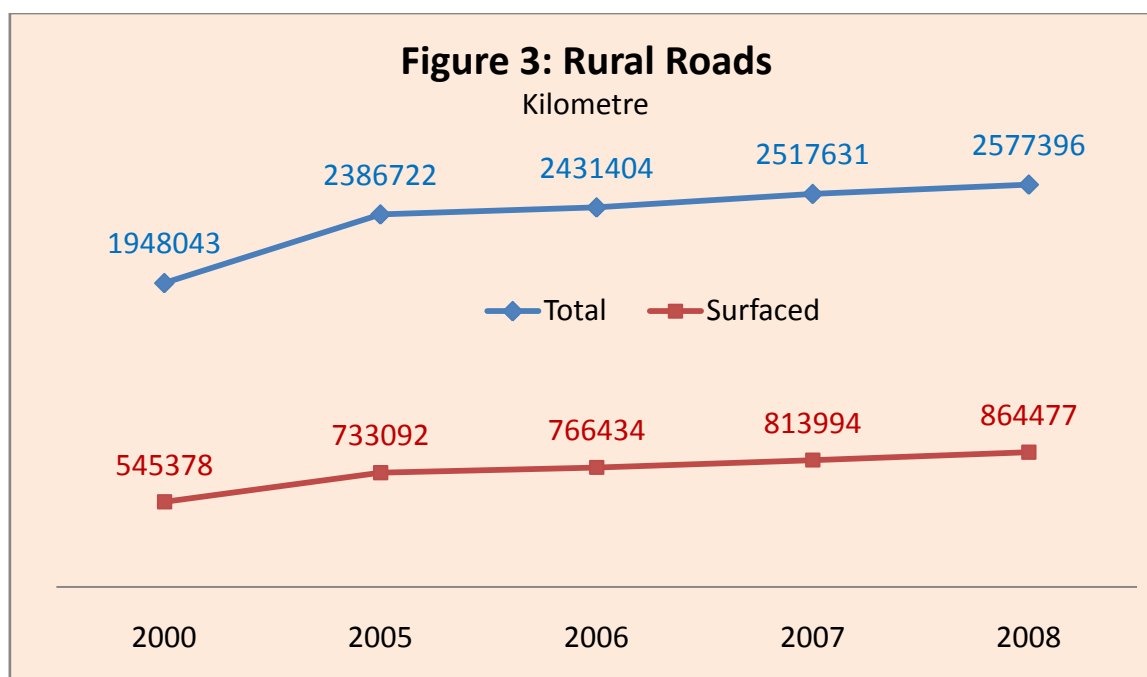
Road Category		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
National Highways	Total	52010	65569	66590	66590	66754*
	Surfaced	51952	65358	66590	66590	66754
State Highways	Total	132797	144396	148090	152235	154522
	Surfaced	130592	142898	146325	150713	152738
Other PWD Roads	Total	730680	786230	803669	835003	863241
	Surfaced	601512	643705	664652	689935	719383
Rural Roads	Total	1948043	2386722	2431404	2517631	2577396
	Surfaced	545378	733092	766434	813994	864477
Other Roads	Total	462235	546522	554177	569085	574516
	Surfaced	244366	261576	266791	276091	286930
All India	Total	3325765	3929439	4003930	4140544	4236429
	Surfaced	1573800	1846629	1910792	1997323	2090282

Source: Basic Road Statistics of India, 2010, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways

Note: Rural Roads include Panchayati Raj roads and roads constructed under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna as on 31.03.1996 and roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna since 2000.

\* As on 31.03.2010, total road length under National Highways is 70934 Km.





The data compiled on road network can be broadly classified into five broad categories: (1) National Highways (NHs) (2) State Highways (SHs) (3) Other PWD Roads (4) Rural Roads and (5) Project Roads. The National Highways, running across the length and breadth of the country, had a length of 66,754 km at the end of March 2008. National Highways comprise less than 2% of the road network, but carry a high volume of the road-based traffic. State Highways (SHs) and Major District Roads (MDRs) constitute the secondary system of road transportation in the country. The State Highways connect National Highways, district headquarters, important towns, tourist locations and minor ports. The total length of State Highways is about 1,54,522 km. The remaining predominantly large segment of the total road network of about 4.24 million km is covered by the Other PWD Roads, Rural Roads and Project and Urban Roads. About 61% of the total road length in India is accounted for by rural roads consisting of (i) Panchayat Raj Roads (about 36%), i.e., Zilla Parishad roads, Village Panchayat Roads and Panchayat Samiti roads; and (ii) roads constructed under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) and Pradhan Mantra Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) accounting for a 25% share in rural roads. Roads constructed under the JRY (about 21%) are of limited value from the point of view of movement of heavy traffic as only about 20% of such roads are surfaced. The aggregate length of roads, which was 0.4 million km in 1950-51, had increased more than 10 fold to 4.24 million km by 2007-08.

**Table 11: India – Road Network**

(Kilometre)

Road Category	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2004	2008
National Highways	19877 (5.0%)	23798 (4.5%)	23838 (2.6%)	31671 (2.1%)	33650 (1.4%)	57737 (1.7%)	65569 (1.8%)	66754* (1.6%)
State Highways	173723 (43.4%)	257125 (49.0%)	56765 (6.2%)	94359 (6.4%)	127311 (5.5%)	132100 (3.9%)	133177 (3.7%)	154522 (3.6%)
Other PWD Roads			276833 (30.3%)	421895 (28.4%)	509435 (21.9%)	736001 (21.8%)	719257 (19.9%)	863241 (20.4%)
Rural Roads	206408 (51.6%)	197194 (37.6%)	354530 (38.7%)	628865 (42.3%)	1264154 (54.2%)	1972016 (58.5%)	2140569 (59.1%)	2577396 (60.8%)
Project & Urban Roads	-	46361 (8.8%)	203013 (22.2%)	308631 (20.8%)	396536 (17.0%)	475666 (14.1%)	362935 (15.5%)	574516 (13.6%)
Total	399942	524478	914979	1485421	2331086	3373520	3621507	4236429

Source: Basic Road Statistics of India, 2010, Ministry of Road Transport &amp; Highways

\* As on 31.03.2010, total road length under National Highways is 70934 Km.

Telecom sector in India has witnessed a continuous rising trend in the total number of telephone subscribers. The opening of the sector has not only led to rapid growth but also helped a great deal towards maximization of consumer benefits as tariff have been falling across the board as a result of unrestricted competition. From a meager 22.8 million telephone subscribers in 1999, it has grown to 54.6 million in 2003 and further to 621.28 million at the end of March 2010. Wireless telephone connections have contributed to this growth as the number of wireless connections rose from 3.57 million in March 2001 to 13.29 million in 2003, to 101.86 million in March 2006, to 391.76 million in March 2009 and to 584.32 million as on March 31, 2010. The wireline has shown increase from 32.70 million in 2001 to 41.42 million in March 2005 but has then started declining to 40.22 million in March 2006, to 37.96 million in March 2009 and to 36.96 million in March 2010.

**Table 12: Growth of Telephones over the Years**

(Million)

	Mar '06	Mar '07	Mar '08	Mar '09	Mar '10
Fixed Lines	40.23	40.77	39.41	37.96	36.96
Wireless	101.86	165.09	261.08	391.76	584.32
Total	142.09	205.86	300.49	429.72	621.28
Annual Growth Rate (%)	44	45	46	43	49

Source: Annual Report 2009-10, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

Teledensity is an important indicator of telecom penetration in the country:

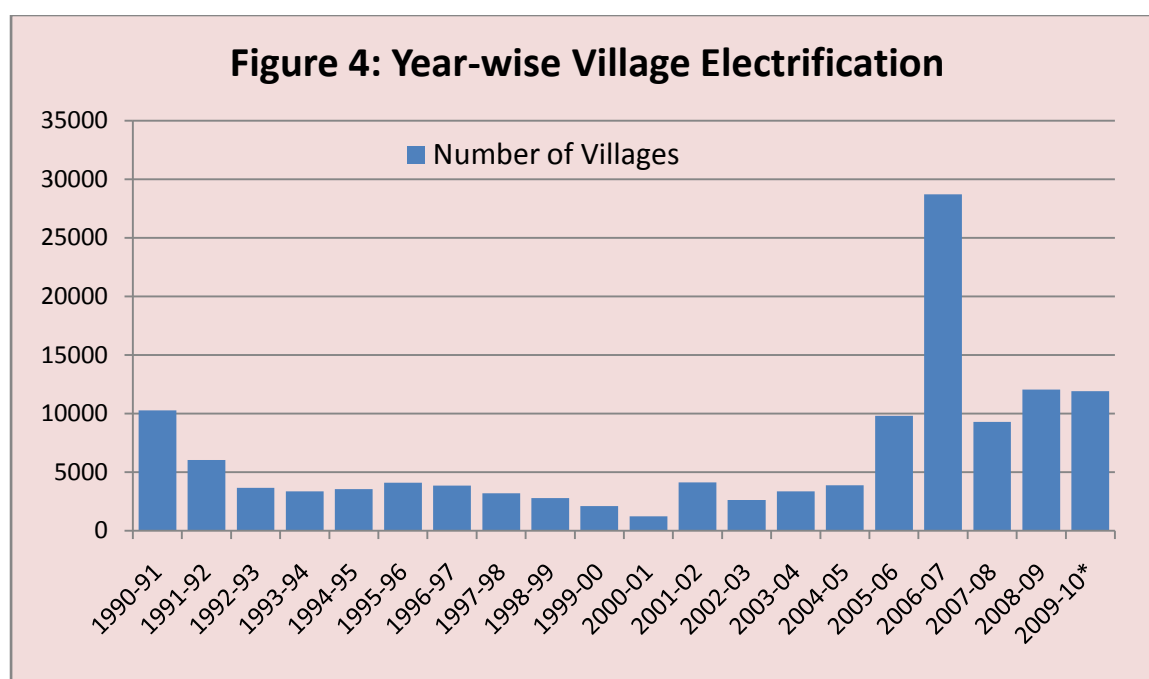
- The teledensity which was 2.32% in March 1999 increased to 12.70% in March 2006, to 36.98% in March 2009 and further to 52.74% in March 2010. Thus there has been continuous improvement in the overall teledensity of the country.
- The rural teledensity which was 1.21% in March 2002 increased to 9.46% in March 2008, to 14.93% in March 2009 and further to 24.29% at the end of March 2010.
- The urban teledensity has increased from 66.39% in March 2008 to 88.84% in March 2009 and stands at 119.73% at the end of March 2010.

Thus, there is wide gap between urban and rural teledensity. For economic and social development of rural areas, rapid increase in rural teledensity is of utmost importance. With the introduction of wireless phones in rural areas, there is increasing trend in rural teledensity also. The Government is taking various measures under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for expansion of mobile network in remote rural areas. As the urban areas have got saturated, private service providers are exploring opportunities in rural areas. All these factors have led to increasing trend in rural teledensity of late.

- The rural telephone connections have gone up from 3.6 million in 1999 to 12.3 million in March 2004 and further to 201.46 million in March 2010.
- The mobile connections have contributed substantially to total rural telephone connections.
- 32.67% of total wireless subscribers were in rural areas in March 2010.
- The total number of wireline connections were 9.93 million in March 2010.
- During 2009-10, the growth rate of rural telephones was 41.35% as against the growth of 26.59% of urban telephones. The private sector has contributed to the growth of rural telephones as it provided more than 81% of rural telephones as on December 31, 2009.
- As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010, the total number of village public telephones (VPTs) was 5.76 lakh as against 5.60 lakh as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

There were 16.18 million Internet subscribers in the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 as compared to 13.54 million as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009. Besides the internet subscribers mentioned above, there are 117.87 million wireless data subscribers who are accessing internet through wireless (GSM and CDMA) networks. The number of Broadband connections as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 was 8.77 million compared to 6.22 million as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

Since April 2005 till January 2010, the cumulative achievement is electrification of 71,793 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 1,02,759 already electrified villages and release of connections to 91,15,691 BPL households.

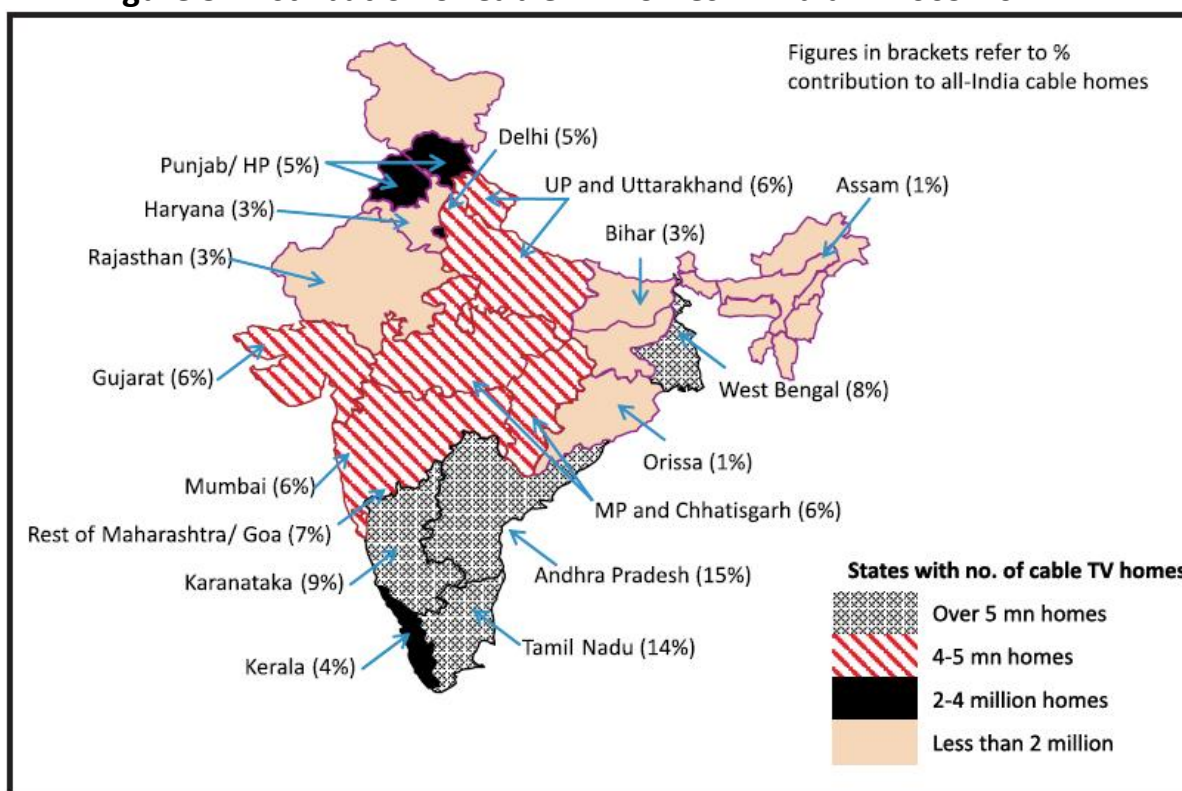


\* Upto 31.01.2010

In 2009-10, up to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2010; 11,911 un-electrified villages have been electrified; 25,153 already electrified villages have been intensively electrified and connections to 37,37,133 BPL households have been provided.

There are 133 million TV homes in India, 500 million TV viewers and 68 million Cable TV subscribers. There are an estimated 60,000 cable operators and 6000 MSOs supporting these subscribers. Further, there are six Pay DTH operators having a subscriber base of 21.30 million by the end of March 2010. The number of channels grew to 521 in 2009-10. The number of private FM radio stations was 248.

**Figure 5: Distribution of Cable TV homes in India in 2009-10**



**Table 13: Major highlights of Broadcasting Sector**

Number of TV Homes in the country (estimated)	133 million
Number of TV viewers (estimated)	500 million
Number of Cable TV subscribers (estimated)	68 million
Number of pay DTH Subscribers as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010	21.30 million
Number of Cable operators (estimated)	60,000
Number of Multi System Operators (estimated)	6,000
Number of pay DTH Operators	6
Number of Channels as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010	503
Number of Pay Channels as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010	147
Number of FM Radio Stations (excluding All India Radio) as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010	248
Number of Licensed Community Radio Stations as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010	100
Number of Operational Community Radio Stations as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010	57
Number of Set Top Box installed in CAS notified areas of Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010	7,62,238

Source: Annual Report 2009-10, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

## Goal 6

### Reduce Social and Institutional Vulnerability of Poor, Women and Children

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#### SDGs Indicators

1. Proportion of children who are working
2. Share of women in employment
3. Coverage or amount of public expenditure as share of GDP on social protection of the vulnerable groups
4. Early marriage
5. Birth registration
6. Sex ratio at birth

As per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited in notified hazardous occupations and processes. The Act also regulates employment of children in non-hazardous occupations and processes. There are at present 16 hazardous occupations and 65 processes, where employment of children is prohibited. Some of the important prohibited occupations and processes are: carpet weaving, building and construction work, brick kilns, production of hosiery goods, work as domestic servants, in tea-shops, road side eateries, mechanized fishing, beverage industry, warehousing, etc. The Act also regulates the working conditions of children in other employments which are not prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

As per the Census 2001, there are 12.6 million economically active children in the age group of 5 to 14 years, of which approximately 0.12 million are working in hazardous occupations. As per the NSS, Worker Participation Rate (WPR) for children in the age group of 5 to 14 years shows a declining trend between the period 1993-94 and 2007-08. The reduction in WPR for both male and female children in rural areas was from 6 per cent in 1993-94 to 2 per cent in 2007-08. In the urban areas, the reduction in WPR for male children was from 4 per cent in 1993-94 to 2 per cent in 2007-08 and for female children from 3 per cent to 1 per cent.

Women form an integral part of the Indian workforce. According to the Census 2001, the work participation rate for women was 25.63 per cent in

2001. This is an improvement from 22.27 per cent in 1991 and 19.67 per cent in 1981. The two important aspects that require mention are that while there has been an improvement in the work participation rate of women, it continues to be substantially less in comparison to the work participation rate of men. In 2001, the work participation rate for women in rural areas was 30.79 per cent as compared to 11.88 per cent in the urban areas. In the rural areas, women are mainly involved as cultivators and agricultural labourers. In the urban areas, almost 80 per cent of the women workers are working in the unorganized sectors such as household industries, petty trades and services, buildings and construction.

In so far as the organized sector is concerned, in March 2007 women workers constituted 19.5 percent of the total organized sector employment in the country and it increased by 0.5 percent as compared to the preceding year. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007, there were about 53.12 lakh women workers employed in the organised sector (public and private). Of this, nearly 29.61 lakh were employed in community, social and personnel services sector.

**Table 14: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR) during 2007-08**

(Per cent)

Status	LFPR			WFPR		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Usual Principal Status	55.7	19.6	38.1	54.1	19.0	37.1
Usual Status (Principal+Subsidiary)	56.3	25.4	41.3	55.0	25.0	40.4
Current Weekly Status	55.4	21.7	39.0	53.0	20.9	37.4
Current Daily Status	54.4	18.3	36.9	50.0	16.8	33.9

Source: Report No. 531, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 64<sup>th</sup> Round NSS, 2007-08.

As per NSS, between 2004-2005 and 2007-08, in both rural and urban areas, WPR for males in *usual status (principal and subsidiary)* remained unchanged at 55 per cent. However, for females, it decreased by about 4 percentage points for rural areas (from 33 per cent to 29 per cent) and about 3 percentage points for urban areas (from 17 per cent to 14 per cent). Other salient findings of the NSS 65<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08 were:

- *Self-employment* status was dominant for both males and females in both rural and urban area. In rural India, more than half of the usually

employed ('all' workers) were *self-employed* – 55 per cent among males and nearly 58 per cent among females. The corresponding figures in urban India were 43 per cent for males and 42 per cent for females.

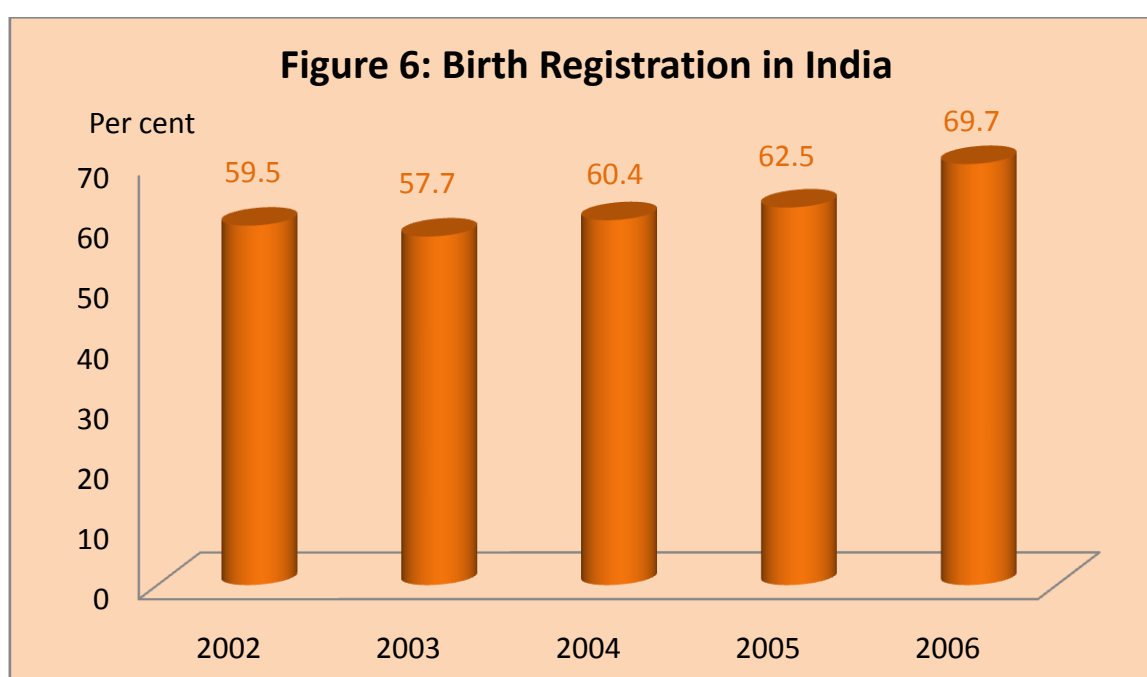
- The percentage of *regular wage/salaried employees* was relatively lower among females as compared to males in both rural and urban India. The proportion of *regular wage/salaried* persons was 9 per cent for males and 4 per cent for females in the rural areas, whereas in urban areas, these figures were 42 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.
- The share of the *casual labourers* in total workforce was much higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the rural areas, nearly 36 per cent of male workers and 38 per cent of female workers, were *casual labourers*. In the urban areas, nearly 15 per cent of male workers and 20 per cent of female workers were casual labourers.
- In rural India, among the *usually employed (ps+ss)*, about 67 per cent of males and 84 per cent of females were engaged in agriculture sector. The corresponding figures in 1977-78 were 81 per cent and 88 per cent, respectively.
- In urban India, the 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector engaged about 28 per cent of the male workers, while in 'manufacturing' nearly 24 per cent of the male workers were engaged. During 1977-78 to 2007-08, the proportion of urban males engaged in 'manufacturing' decreased from 28 per cent to 24 per cent while the increase for 'trade, hotel & restaurant' during this time period was from 22 per cent to 28 per cent.
- For urban females, 'other services' sector accounted for the highest proportion (38 per cent) of workers, followed by manufacturing (28 per cent) and agriculture (15 per cent).
- Considerable gender differentials in the wage rates (per day) for *regular wage/salaried* employees were observed. The average wage rate for *regular wage/salaried* employees, of age 15-59 years, in rural areas was 175.30 for males and ₹108.14 for females and in the urban



areas, male wage rate was ₹276.04 against the female wage rate of ₹212.86.

The mean age at marriage for women was 19.5 years in 1992 which marginally increased to 19.9 years in 2001 and to 20.7 years in 2008. Nearly half of women age 18-29 (46 percent) and more than one-quarter of men age 21-29 (27 percent) marry before reaching the legal minimum age at marriage, which is 18 years for women and 21 years for men.

India is signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child that has recognized birth registration as one of the first rights of children. It is the right of every child to have his or her birth registered and provided with a birth certificate free of charge. A birth certificate is the first legal document confirming identity of the individual. In India, the registration of births and deaths is compulsory under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act of 1969. Under this act, institutional heads are responsible for registering all births that take place within their institution within 21 days of their occurrence. Heads of households are responsible for registering any births that take place within their homes. After registration, the birth certificate is obtained by applying to the registrar or sub-registrar of the area, either on plain paper or by filling in a form. The National Population Policy 2000 has set the goal of achieving universal birth registration by the year 2010. The current level of birth registration in the country is 69.7 per cent (2006). Thus, around 30 per cent (about 8 million) newly born children are not registered even within one year of birth.



As per NFHS-3 (2005-06), 41 percent of children under age five years have had their births registered with the civil authorities. However, only 27 percent of children under age five years have a birth certificate. The extent of registration of births among children age less than two years and age two to four years is about the same.

**Table 15: Birth Registration of Children**

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered
Age			
< 2	25.0	15.5	40.5
2-4	28.1	13.5	41.5
Sex			
Male	27.1	13.9	41.0
Female	26.7	14.6	41.3
Residence			
Urban	46.0	13.3	59.3
Rural	20.2	14.6	34.8

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

The sex ratio (number of female per 1000 male) at birth in India was 880 (rural 882, urban 872) during 2003-05 which increased to 892 (rural 895, urban 881) during 2004-06 and further to 904 (rural 907, urban 894) during 2006-08.

## Goal 7

### Ensure Access to Affordable Justice

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#### SDGs Indicators

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

As on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2011, there were 54,106 cases pending in the Supreme Court of India. As on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2009, 40,18,914 cases were pending in various High Courts and 2,71,20,108 cases were pending in the Subordinate Courts. The average pendency of cases in the country is 15 years. To reduce the pendency of cases in the courts, Government has encouraged alternative modes of dispute resolution like negotiation, mediation, arbitration, Lok Adalats and setting up of special tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunals, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, Family Courts and Labour Courts.

Lok Adalat is a forum where the disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably. The Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under this Act, an award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against thereto before any court. Upto 30<sup>th</sup> September 2009, 7.79 lakh Lok Adalats have been held throughout the country in which more than 2.79 crore cases have been settled. In about 17.26 lakh Motor Accident Claim cases, more than ₹7895.96 crore has been awarded as compensation.

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

constituted under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act.

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

The free legal services include payment of court fee, process fee and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings, providing advocate in legal proceedings, etc. Eligible persons for getting free legal services include women and children; members of SC/ST; industrial workmen, victims of mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster; disabled persons; persons in custody; persons whose annual income does not exceed ₹50,000/-; and victims of trafficking in human beings or beggar. Upto 30<sup>th</sup> September 2009, 99.29 lakh persons have benefitted through legal aid and advice throughout the country in which 13.98 lakh persons belonged to SC and 4.74 lakh persons belonged to ST. More than 10.43 lakh women and about 2.49 lakh persons in custody were also benefitted.

## Goal 8

### Ensure Effective Participation of Poor and Women in Anti-Poverty Policies and Programmes

#### SDGs Indicators

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

India is the first country where, since independence, women have the right to vote to elect representatives for the National Parliament as well as State Assemblies. The women have equal right to contest any election subject to the fulfillment of other eligibility conditions. So far, 15 General Elections have been held for the Lok Sabha (Lower House). The percentage of women parliamentarians fluctuates between 8 and 12% in these elections. In the current Lok Sabha (as on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2010), there are 59 (10.8%) women Members out of 545. As on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2010, there are 21 women Members (9.0%) out of 234 in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House). Overall percentage of lady parliamentarians stands at 10.3%.

**Table 16: Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament**

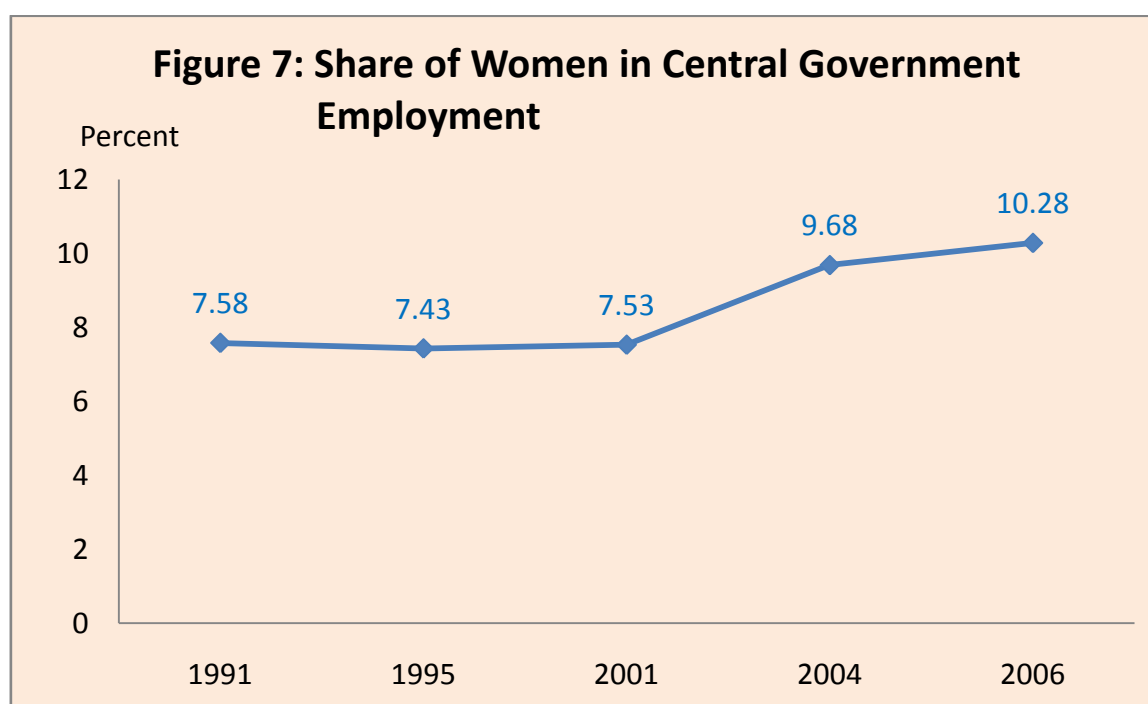
Reference Year	Number			Share (%)
	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Total	
1991			77 of 789	9.7
1999	52 of 544			9.6
2004	45 of 544	28 of 250	73 of 794	9.2
2007	47 of 544	25 of 250	72 of 794	9.1
2009	59 of 545	21 of 234	80 of 779	10.3

Source:

The Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992 that came into effect in April 1993 has brought about major reform in local governance in the country. Although the Panchayats have historically been an integral part of rural life in India, this Act combined with some other Acts have institutionalised the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the village, intermediate, and district levels as the third tier of government. The aim has been to combine social justice with effective local governance, with an emphasis on reservation of seats for the deprived classes of population, including of the leadership positions.

Participation of women in the Panchayats was also facilitated by the Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992 which mandated one-third reservation of seats at all three tiers of Panchayats for women. The last 15 years of Panchayati Raj in India have seen women go from strength to strength in terms of their political participation. While many faced resistance initially to their presence in offices of responsibility, over time, acceptance of women within the Panchayati Raj framework has been increasing. Of the 28 lakh elected Panchayat representatives, around 10 lakh are estimated to be women. The average of women representation in Panchayats across the country is 36.94%.

As per the Census of Central Government Employees conducted by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, out of total 31.16 lakh regular civilian employees as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006, 3.20 lakh were women. The proportion of women in the total employment shows an increasing trend. It was 10.28% in 2006 against 9.68% in 2004 and 7.53% in 2001. Central Government Ministries with highest share of women employees in 2006 were Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (13.48%), Ministry of Defence (10.56%) and Ministry of Railways (7.11%).



Even after over six decades of independence, a significant number of women in India face disparities in access and control over resources. These disparities get reflected in important social development indicators such as

health, nutrition, literacy, educational attainments, skill levels, occupational status etc. In addition, there are a number of gender specific barriers that prevent women from gaining access to their rightful share in the flow of public goods and services. Unless these gender requirements and their felt needs are incorporated and mainstreamed in the planning and development process of the country, it is likely that the benefits of economic growth will completely bypass a significant section of the country's population.

Gender Budgeting is a process that entails maintaining a gender perspective at various stages like programme/policy formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, review of extant policies and guidelines, allocation of resources, implementation of programmes, impact assessment, reprioritization of resources and so on. A gender responsive budget is the culmination of this process. Gender Budgeting involves dissection of the Government budget to establish its gender-differential impacts and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. It does not seek to create a separate budget but to provide affirmative action to address the specific needs of women.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan states, 'gender equity requires adequate provisions to be made in policies and schemes across Ministries and Departments. It also entails strict adherence to gender budgeting across the board'. Allocations for women as reflected in the Gender Budget Statement shows gradual increase in the number of Central Government Ministries coming out separately with such statement as also the increasing trend in the allocations for women.

**Table 17: Allocations for women as reflected in the Gender Budget Statement**

Year	Number of Ministries	Allocation (BE) (₹ Crore)
2005-06	9	14378.68 (2.79%)
2006-07	18	28736.53 (5.09%)
2007-08	27	31177.96 (4.50%)
2008-09	27	27661.67 (3.68%)
2009-10	28	56857.61 (5.09%)

Source: Annual Report 2009-10, Ministry of Women and Child Development

# Health SDGs

Goal 9

Maternal health

Goal 10

Child health

Goal 11

Affordable health care

Goal 12

Improved hygiene and public health



## Goal 9

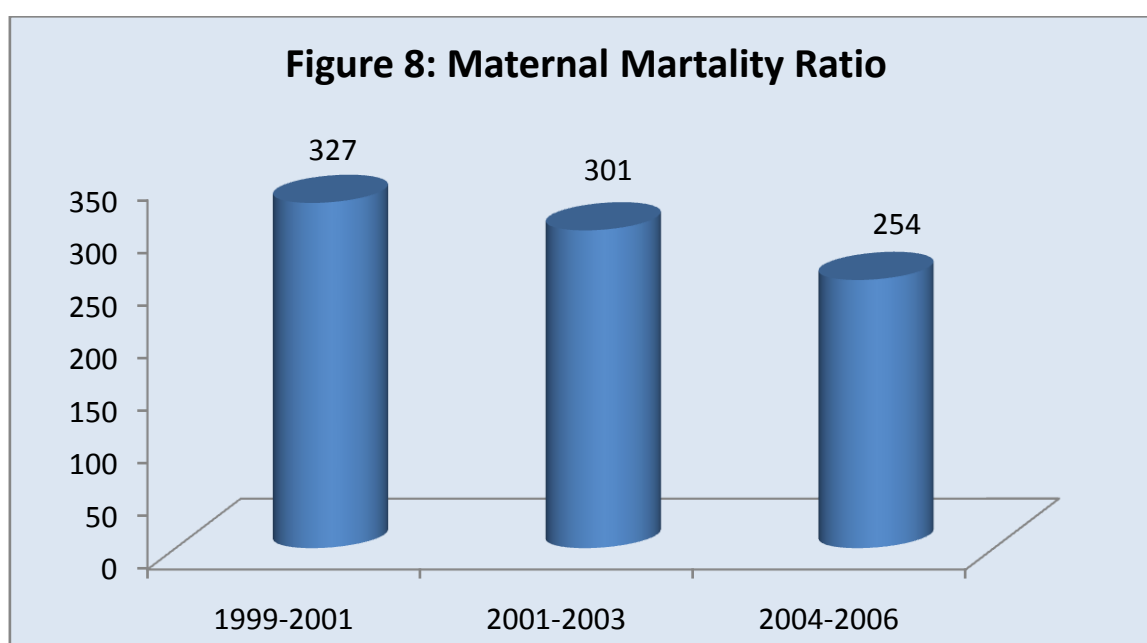
## Maternal Health

### SDGs Indicators

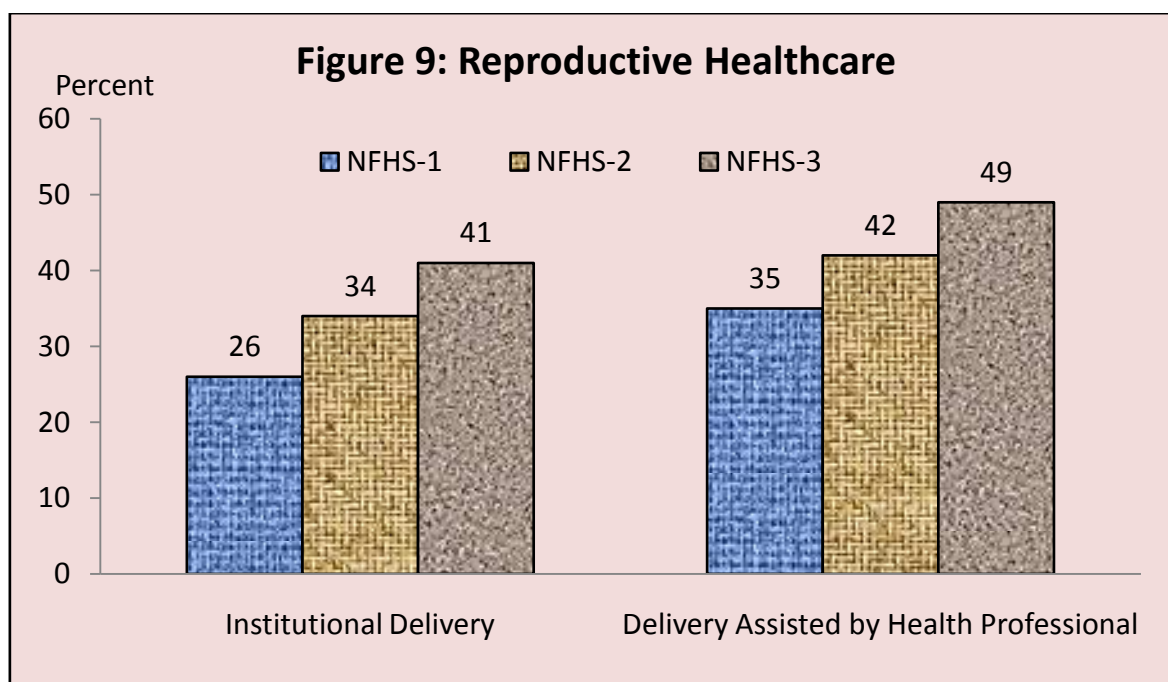
1. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
2. Percentage of births covered by skilled birth attendants
3. Life expectancy of women as a ratio of life expectancy of men
4. Age specific fertility rates of 15 to 24 years girls

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. The incidence of maternal deaths is too rare an event to provide a robust estimate of the MMR by sample survey method. The present estimates are available from Sample Registration System (SRS) based studies taking into account the requirement of large sample size for sub-national estimates of MMR.

The national MMR level has come down from 398 per 100,000 live births in 1997-98 to 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06, a 36% decline over a span of seven years as compared to a 25% decline in the preceding eight years from 1990-97.

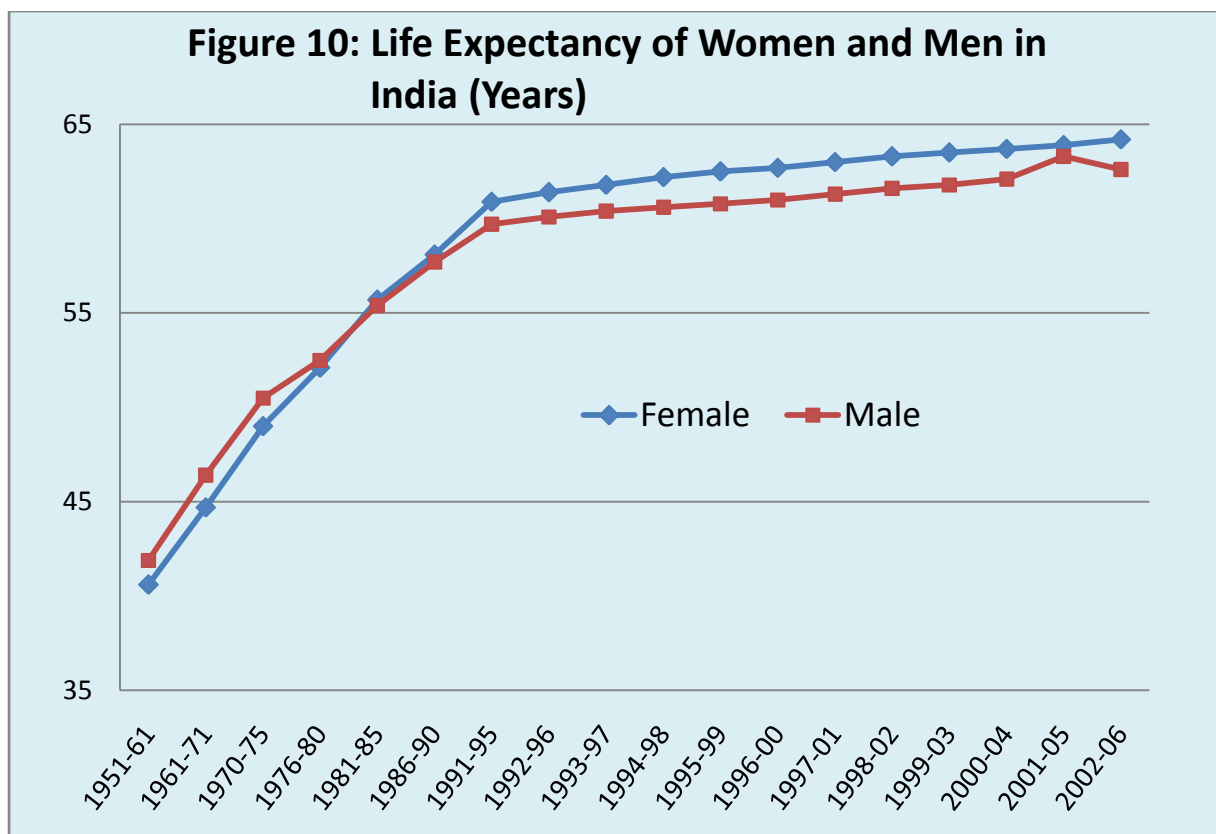


Life risk in motherhood is gradually diminishing across the country mainly due to promotion of reproductive healthcare facilities through government-run programmes. From 33% deliveries attended by skilled personnel in 1992-93, the proportion has increased to about 47% in 2005-06 and 52% by 2007-08. At this rate of change, India is likely to attain 62% delivery attendance by skilled personnel by 2015.



The slow progress in skilled attendance to deliveries is mainly due to poor progress in institutional deliveries. At the all India level, the coverage of institutional deliveries increased rather slowly: from 26.1% in 1992-93 to 33.6% in 1998-99 and then to 41% in 2005-06 and 47% in 2007-08.

Life expectancy in India shows a continuous increasing trend. From 60.3 years in 1991-95, it has gone up to 63.4 years in 2002-06. The life expectance of women in India is more than that for men. It was 60.9 years in 1991-95 for women compared with 59.7 years for men and rose to 64.2 years in 2002-06 for women as against 62.6 years for men in the same year.



The Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) in India show a declining trend across all age-groups. The ASFR for the women in the age-group 15-19 years was 51.1 in 2000 which has come down to 41.6 in 2008. Similarly, ASFR for the women in the age-group 20-24 years was 218.7 in 2000 which has come down to 200.1 in 2008.

### SDGs Indicators

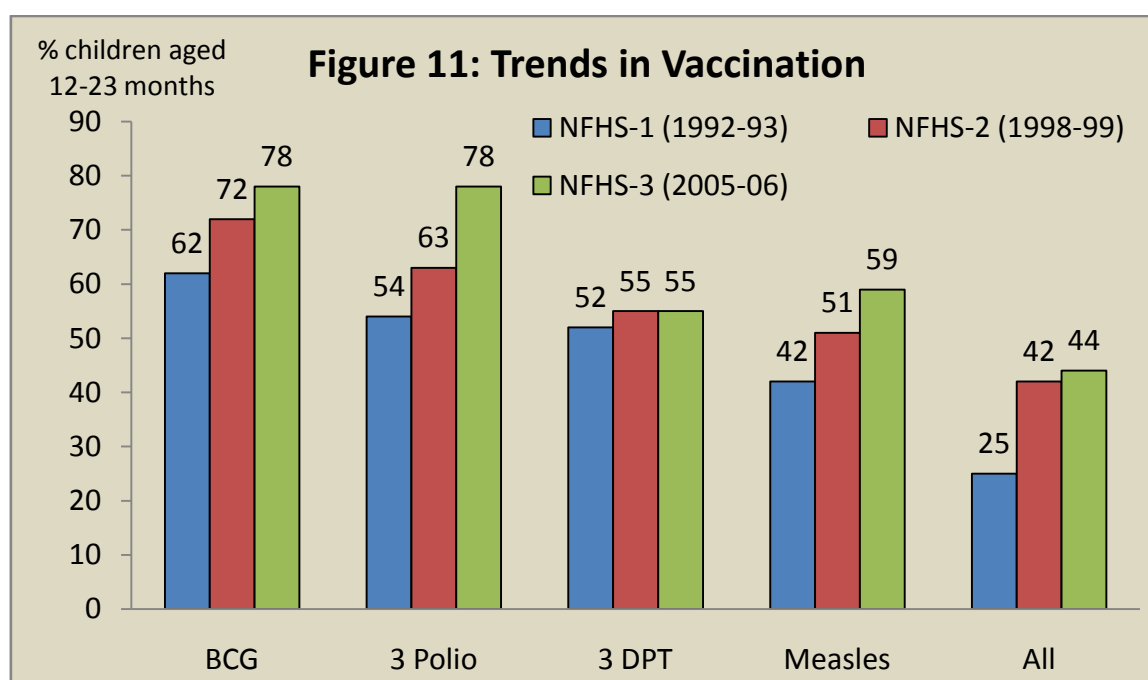
1. Immunisation coverage
2. Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)
3. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
4. Neo-natal mortality rate

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

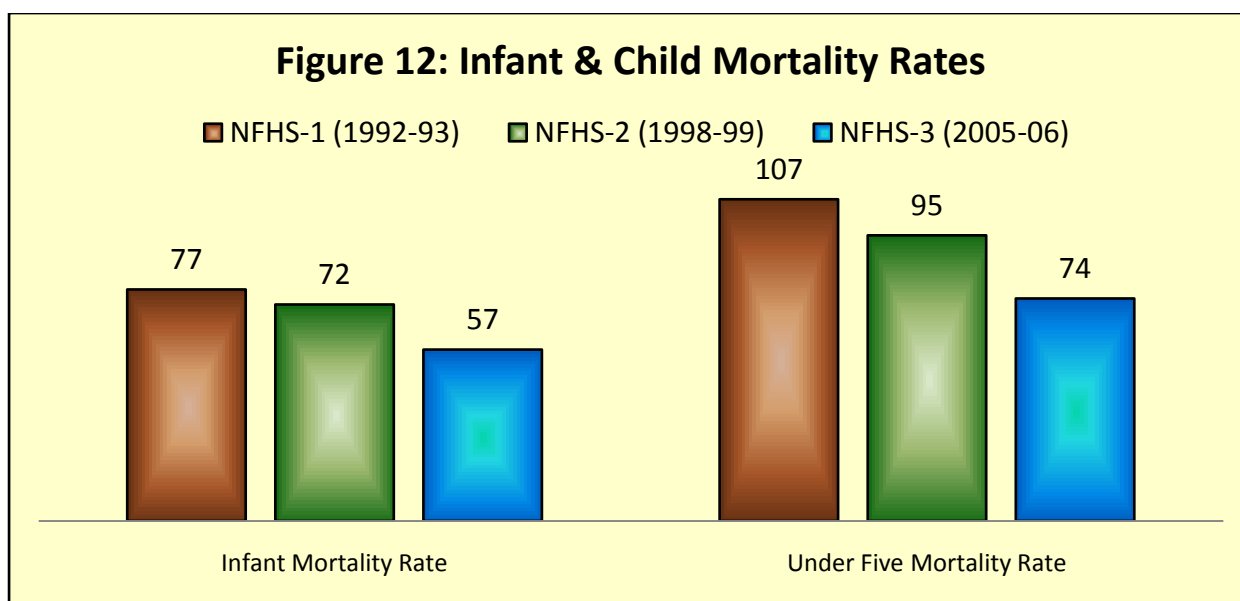
According to the immunization schedule outlined by Government of India and the World Health Organization (WHO), all primary vaccinations, including measles, should be administered by the time a child is 12 months old. Table 9.3 shows that only 36 percent of children age 12-23 months were fully vaccinated by age 12 months. The percentages of children who received BCG, each dose of DPT, and each dose of polio by age 12 months are only slightly lower than the percentages who received these vaccines at any time before the survey (i.e., at any age up to their current age). The gap is wider, however, for the measles vaccination, which is supposed to be given when the child is nine months old. Fifty-nine percent of children age 12-23 months received a measles vaccine at some time before their current age, while only 48 percent received it before 12 months of age. Eighteen percent of children who were vaccinated against measles received the vaccination after their first birthday.

There is an increase in the proportion of children fully immunized and a decline in the proportion of children who did not receive any vaccinations between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3. The coverage of BCG, three doses of polio and

measles has also improved considerably since NFHS-1. Nevertheless, gains in full vaccination coverage and in the coverage of each individual vaccine were greater between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, than between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. The very limited progress in coverage of full immunization between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 is mainly due to the coverage of the third dose of DPT, which has remained almost constant between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 (55 percent). The trends in vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 in urban and rural areas show that there is greater improvement in the coverage of full immunization, as well as in most vaccines, in rural areas than in urban areas. In fact, there is a nearly two percentage point decline in full immunization coverage in urban areas between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Further, coverage for each of the three doses of DPT also declined in urban areas between the two surveys. The proportion of children receiving three doses of DPT declined from 73 percent in NFHS-2 to 69 percent in NFHS-3. These data indicate that India still lags far behind the goal of universal immunization coverage for children.



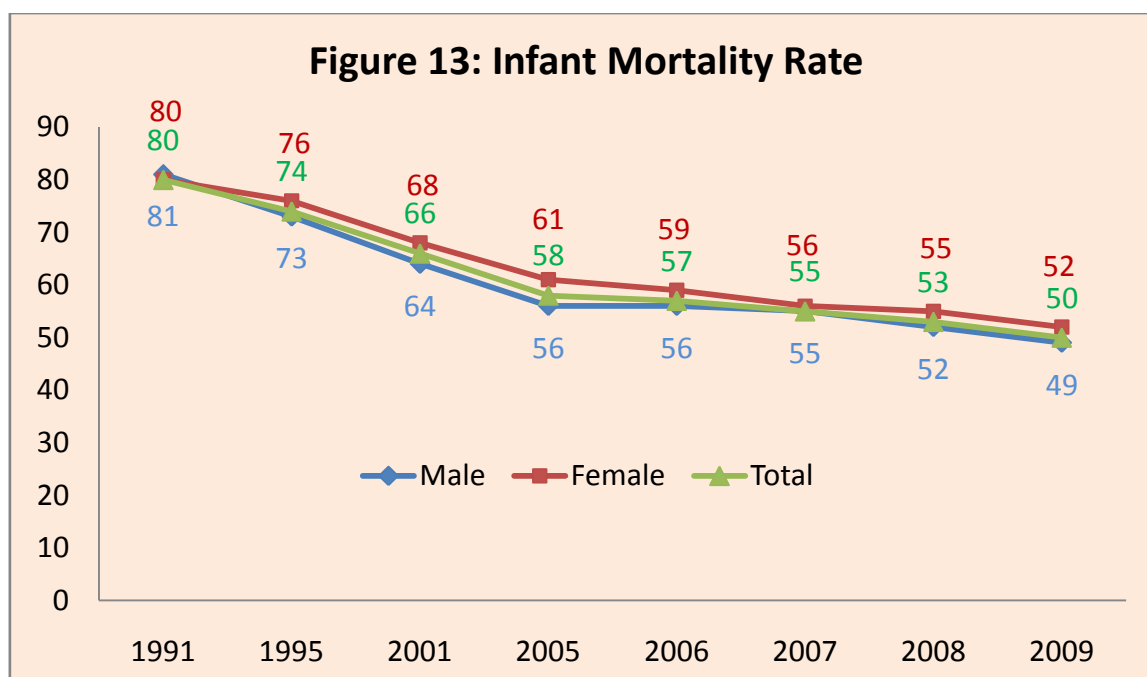
The Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subjected to current age-specific mortality rates. U5MR at national level has declined during the last decade. As per the NFHS, U5MR was 107 in 1992-93 (NFHS-1) which dropped to 95 in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) and further to 74 in 2005-06 (NFHS-3).



Child mortality (the probability of children dying between the first and fifth birthdays and expressed as deaths per 1000 live births) has strong bearing on U5MR in the same way as IMR has.

The number of infant deaths in less than a year of births per 1000 live births is referred to as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). Data is expressed as number of deaths per 1000 live births. The country has observed a continuous decline in IMR. It stood at 192 during 1971, 114 in the year 1980, 57 in 2006, 53 in 2008 and 50 in 2009. The decline in IMR has been noticed both for male and female during the period. However, the rate of decline is more pronounced in the case of males as compared to females.

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 however, experienced greater decline than IMR (boys) over the last two decades, the decline being from 81 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 52 per 1000 live births in 2009 for infant girls and from 78 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 49 per 1000 live births in 2009 for infant boys.



The NFHS estimates indicate decline in neo-natal mortality rates over the successive survey periods. Comparing the estimates for the period 10-14 years before the survey (NFHS-1, 1992-93) with the estimates for the period 0-4 years before the survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06), it is seen that the neonatal mortality rate has decreased by 12 deaths per 1,000 live births (from 51 to 39) and the post-neonatal mortality rate has decreased by 7 deaths per 1,000 live births (from 25 to 18). In spite of these impressive declines, one out of every 14 children born during the five years before NFHS-3 will die before reaching age five.

## Goal 11

## Affordable Healthcare

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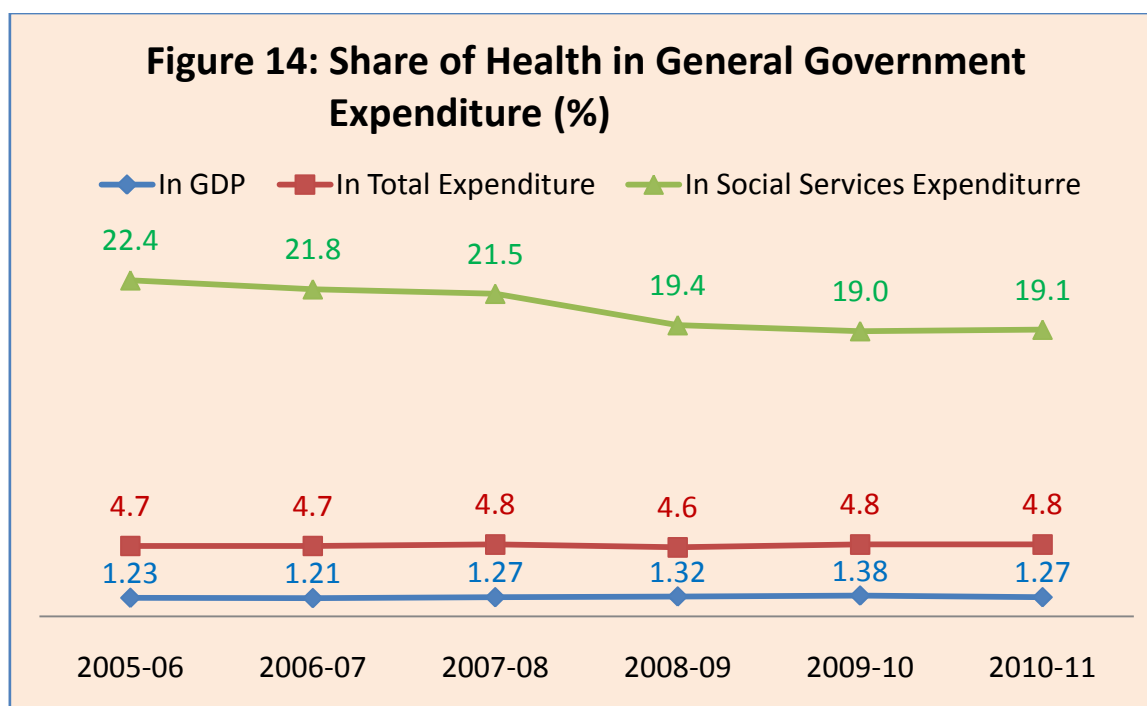
### SDGs Indicators

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

The country has a well structured 3-tier public health infrastructure, comprising Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres spread across rural and semi-urban areas and tertiary medical care providing multi-speciality hospitals and medical colleges located almost exclusively in the urban areas. Improvements in health indicators can be attributed, in part to this network of health infrastructure. However, the progress has been quite uneven across the regions (large scale inter-State variations), gender (male-female differences) as well as across space (with significant rural-urban differences).

The General Government (Central and State Governments combined) expenditure on health was 1.27% of the GDP in 2010-11. As per cent of total expenditure, the expenditure on health was 4.8% and as per cent of social services expenditure, the expenditure on health was 19.1% in 2010-11.





As per the World Health Statistics 2010, in case of India, the total expenditure on health as per cent of gross domestic product was 4.4% in 2000 which came down to 4.1% in 2007. The General Government expenditure on health as per cent of total expenditure on health was 24.5% in 2000 which rose to 26.2% in 2007. The out-of-pocket expenditure as per cent of private expenditure on health was 92.9% in 2000 which reduced to 89.9% in 2007.

**Table 18: Measured levels of expenditure on health in India**

Selected National health Account Indicators	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.6	4.1
General Government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	24.5	20.3	20.9	25.0	26.2
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	75.5	79.7	79.1	75.0	73.8
General Government expenditure on health as % of total Government expenditure	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7
External resources on health as % of total expenditure on health	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4
Out of pocket expenditure on health as % of private expenditure on health	92.2	92.6	92.3	91.4	89.9

Source: World Health Statistics 2010

As per the National Health Profile 2009, the population served per allopathic doctor in India was 1532.7 whereas there was one AYUSH doctor

available per 1524.0 persons. Also, one dental surgeon, nurse and pharmacist each were available for a population of 12437.5, 725.3 and 1770.1 respectively.

## Goal 12

### Improved Hygiene and Public Health

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#### SDGs Indicators

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

Water supply and sanitation in India continue to be inadequate despite longstanding efforts by the Government at various levels and by communities at improving coverage. The situation is particularly inadequate for sanitation, as only one of three Indians has access to improved sanitation facilities (including improved latrines). While the share of those with access to an improved water source is much higher than that for sanitation, the quality of service is poor and most users that are counted as having access, receive water of dubious quality and only on an intermittent basis.

In the absence of common standard definitions, temporal comparison using existing survey and census estimates is hardly possible. With a number of assumptions and taking into account the typological differences in the categories of data disaggregation for use or access, derived estimates based on major national surveys and population censuses have been used by international agencies for global level comparisons. Access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation for a few reference time points between 1991 and 2008 have been estimated at national level using certain specific categories as forming improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities accounted for in India's household surveys/census. The present assessment is not based on these estimates.

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 downturn 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).

Sanitation includes water supply, safe disposal of human waste, waste water and solid waste management, control of vector borne diseases, domestic and personal hygiene, food, housing etc. India, one of the most densely populated countries in the world, has the lowest sanitation coverage. In 1991, only about one-tenth of its rural population of 627 million reported to having access to latrines (Census of India, 1991). By 2001, sanitation coverage in terms of population of India increased to 36% with 22% in rural areas. 'Improved' sanitation facility has not been defined for the purpose of surveys and population Census in the period prior to 2006. As a result, the typology of the categories of sanitation facilities used in household surveys or in population Census is found to differ and no particular grouping of the types can really give comparable data for use or access to improved sanitation. Between 1990 and 2006, estimates available for households using sanitation facilities have been brought out with typologies which cannot be aligned one-to-one or in any other manner to provide estimates for people's/households' access to/use of 'improved' sanitation facilities. From NFHS-3 for 2005-06, categorization towards improved and not-improved types of sanitation could be roughly figured out, though there was ample scope for classificatory discretion for distinguishing the two types.

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.

Public policy and communication strategies influence both individual and collective change. The interface between these two components provides the framework to position behaviour change. In other words, the balance between communication and policy facilitates health seeking behaviour. Over the years the thrust of the Government has been to place Information, Education and Communication (IEC) as an intervention tool to generate demand for a range of services under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and various schemes under public health being undertaken by the Government of India.

The Communication Strategy aims to facilitate awareness, disseminate information regarding availability of and access to quality health care within our Public Health System. The key objective of the strategy is to encourage a health seeking behaviour that is doable in the context in which people live. The

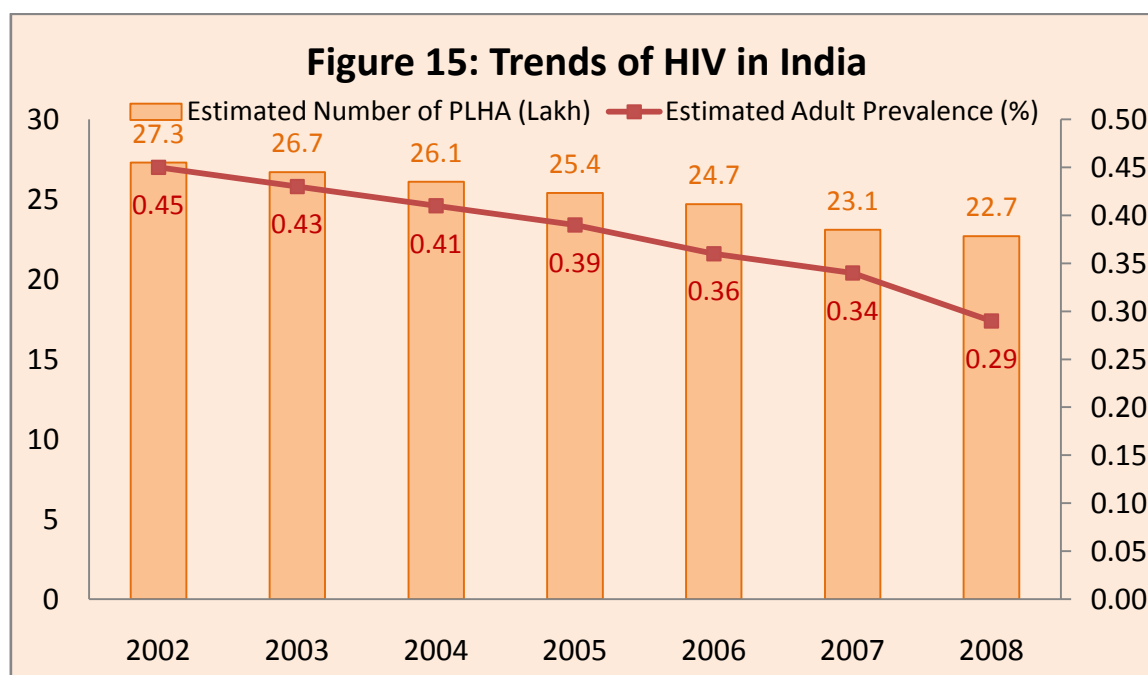
strategy views recipients of health services as not merely users of services but key participants in generating demand for services. The communication strategy has focused on sustaining behaviour change on key health issues through multimedia tools. This implies that it is not enough to just give information and raise awareness about a particular health issue, awareness and information dissemination should be used as tools to provide to the community to press for changes to improve access to health service provisions. For making health care accessible to the general public and to spread awareness on health issues, norms have also been outlined for supporting IEC activities. The framework incorporates a variety of activities involving communities and also the media. The IEC initiatives taken in the recent years are:

- To position focused visibility through multimedia tools
- Branding of the key IEC interventions
- To create enabling environment for Health providers through an intra communication process
- Communication tools to inter-link demand generation with access and availability of services
- Strong emphasis on integrated IEC for focused content delivery
- Combination of mass media, social mobilization and inter-personal communication methods
- Close monitoring of actual media utilization and behavioral outcomes along with financial allocations
- Designing innovative strategies

Demographically the second largest country in the world, India has also the third largest number of people living with HIV/AIDS. The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), launched in 1992, is being implemented as a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India. Improved understanding of the complex HIV epidemic in India has enabled substantial changes to be made in the policy frameworks and approaches of NACP. The focus has shifted from raising awareness to behaviour change, from a national response to a more decentralised response and to increasing involvement of N GOs and network of PLHA. Phase-III (2007-2012) of NACP has the overall goal of halting and reversing the epidemic in India over the five-year period. It has placed highest priority on preventive efforts while, at the same time, seeking to integrate prevention with care, support and treatment.

The estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS in India was 27.3 lakh in 2002 which has gradually declined to 22.7 lakh in 2008. The estimated

adult prevalence of HIV was 0.45% in 2002 that too has continuously declined over the years to 0.29% in 2008.



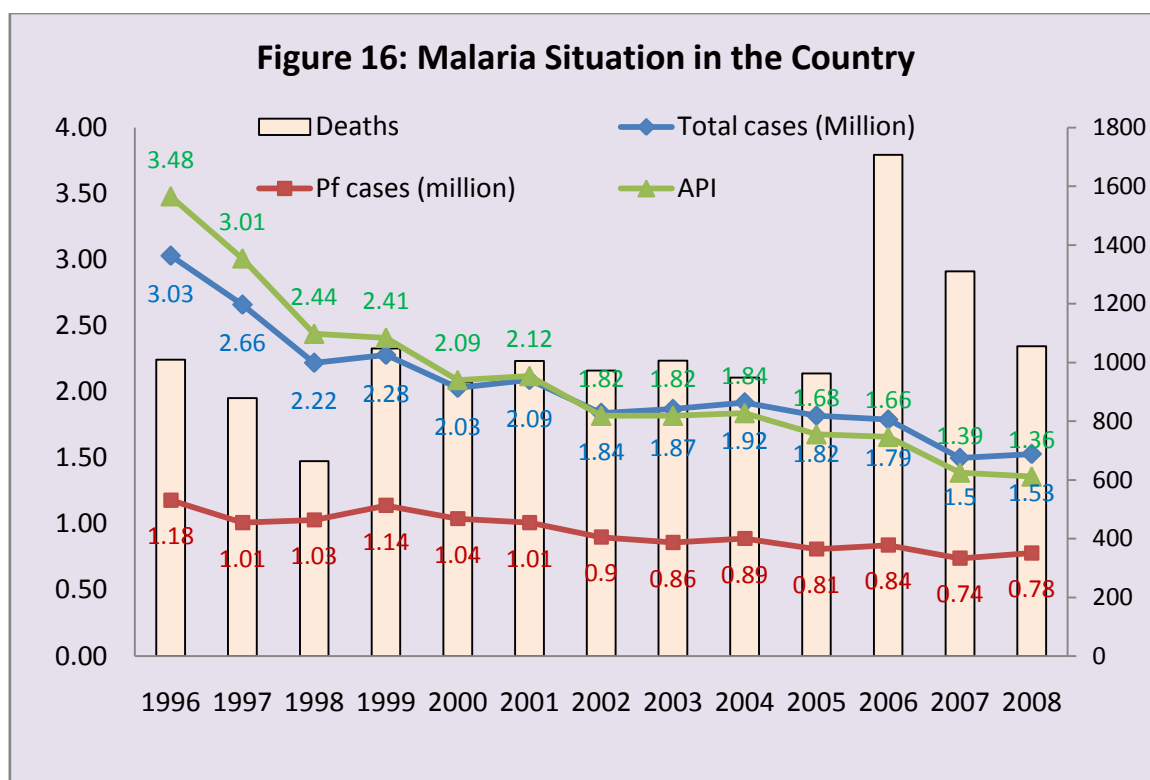
Information from persons testing positive for HIV at the Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres across the country during 2009-2010 shows that 87.1 percent of HIV infections are still occurring through heterosexual routes of transmission. While parent to child transmission accounts for 5.4 percent of HIV cases detected, injecting drug use account for 1.6 percent, men who have sex with men account for 1.5 percent and contaminated blood and blood products account for 1.0 percent.

Tuberculosis is a major public health problem in India. The burden of TB in India (Prevalence) as in the year 2000 was 8.5 million total cases of which 3.8 million were bacillary pulmonary cases, 3.9 million abacillary cases and 0.8 million extrapulmonary cases. India accounts for nearly one-fifth of the global incidence. In 2007, out of the global annual incidence of 9.23 million TB cases, 1.96 million were estimated to have occurred in India, of whom 0.8 million were infectious cases. An infectious case if not treated on an average infects 10-15 persons in a year. Annual risk of becoming infected with TB is 1.5% and once infected there is 10% life-time risk of developing TB disease. About two persons die from TB in India every three minutes, approximately 900 people every day and almost 3.28 Lakh every year. TB mortality in the country has reduced from over 42 per lakh population in 1990 to 28 per lakh population in 2007 as per the WHO global report 2009. The prevalence of TB in the country

has reduced from 586 per lakh population in 1990 to 283 per lakh population by the year 2007.

Malaria is an acute parasitic illness caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* or *Plasmodium vivax* in India. Nine major species of anopheline mosquitoes transmit malaria in India. The main clinical presentation is with fever with chills; however, nausea and headache can also occur. The diagnosis is confirmed by microscopic examination of a blood smear and Rapid Diagnostic Tests for Pf cases. Majority of the patients recover from the acute episode within a week. Malaria continues to pose a major public health threat in different parts of the country, particularly due to *Plasmodium falciparum* as it is sometimes prone to complications and death, if not treated early. There are 9 species of Malaria vectors in India, out of which the major vector mosquito for rural malaria viz. *Anopheles culicifacies*, is distributed all over the country and breeds in clean ground water collections. Other important Anopheline species namely *An.minimus* and *An.fluviatilis* breed in running channels, streams with clean water. Some of the vector species also breed in forest areas, mangroves, lagoons, etc, even in those with organic pollutants. In urban areas, malaria is mainly transmitted by *Anopheles stephensi* which breeds in man-made water containers in domestic and peri-domestic situations such as tanks, wells, cisterns, which are more or less of permanent nature and hence can maintain density for malaria transmission throughout the year. Increasing human activities, such as urbanization, industrialization and construction projects with consequent migration, deficient water and solid waste management and indiscriminate disposal of articles (tyres, containers, junk materials, cups, etc.) create mosquito-genic conditions and thus contribute to the spread of vector borne diseases.

Pre-independence estimates of Malaria were about 75 million cases and 0.8 million deaths annually. The problem was virtually eliminated in the mid sixties but resurgence led to an annual incidence of 6.47 million cases in 1976. Modified Plan of Operation was launched in 1977 and annual malaria incidence started declining. The cases were contained between 2 to 3 million cases annually till 2001 afterwards the cases have further started declining. During 2008, the malaria incidence was around 1.53 million cases, 0.78 million Pf cases and 1055 deaths.





# Education SDGs

## Goal 13

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

## Goal 14

Completion of primary education cycle

## Goal 15

Universal functional literacy

## Goal 16

Quality education at primary, secondary and vocational levels

## Goal 13

### Access to Primary/Community Schools for all Children, Boys and Girls

#### SDGs Indicators

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

Logistics in education system, in terms of distance from school is one of the important factors affecting access to education and attendance. A survey on 'Participation and Expenditure in Education' was conducted in NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2007 - June 2008). More than 90% of rural as well as urban households reported having a school with primary classes within 1 km. But availability of schools with middle or secondary level classes differed considerably between rural and urban sectors. Only 61.6% of rural households, compared to 82.5% of urban households, had a school within a km providing middle level classes. For secondary level classes, the proportion was 30.7% for rural compared to 68.6% for urban households. Further, about 33% of rural households did not have any secondary school within a distance of 3 km.

**Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance to Schools**

Sector	Level	Distance (d) to nearest school					
		d < 1 km	1 km ≤ d < 2 km	2 km ≤ d < 3 km	3 km ≤ d < 5 km	d ≥ 5 km	Total
Rural	Primary	91.7	6.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
	Middle	61.6	17.1	12.2	5.8	3.1	100.0
	Secondary	30.7	16.6	19.7	15.8	17.1	100.0
Urban	Primary	92.3	6.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
	Middle	82.5	14.1	2.5	0.7	0.2	100.0
	Secondary	68.6	22.1	5.6	2.5	1.0	100.0

Source: Report No. 532, Education in India, 64<sup>th</sup> Round NSS, 2007-08.

The enrolment in primary classes (class I-V) was 97.4 million in 1990-91 which rose to 113.8 million in 2000-01 and further to 135.5 million in 2007-08.

The enrolment in middle/upper primary classes (class VI-VIII) was 34.0 million in 1990-91 which increased to 42.8 million in 2000-01 and then to 57.2 million in 2007-08.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level was 83.8 in 1990-91 and it increased to 95.7 in 2000-01 and to 113.97 in 2007-08. For the middle/upper primary level, the GER was 66.7 in 1990-91 which declined to 58.6 in 2000-01 and then gradually increased to 78.1 in 2007-08.

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary grade, which is the proportion of students of official school age of 6-10 years enrolled in Grades I-V to the population of children of age group 6-10 years, is the indicator for primary enrolment. NER figures are available from District Information System on Education (DISE). These results over the years have improved in coverage and age specific reporting of enrolment in all States. As a result, it is possible to estimate all India NER for temporal comparison. As per DISE 2009-10, there has been a 13.75% increase in national NER between 2005-06 and 2009-10: from 84.53% in 2005-06 to 98.28% in 2009-10.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) in enrolment at primary and secondary levels is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes or no gender disparity. A GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favour of males whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females. In general, at the national level, the number of girls enrolled in primary and secondary education is less than their counterparts. However, the female-male ratio in education has been steadily improving over the years. In primary education, the GPI has gone up from 0.76 in 1990-91 to 0.94 in 2006-07 and in secondary education the increase is from 0.60 in 1990-91 to 0.82 in 2006-07.

## Goal 14

### Completion of Primary Education Cycle

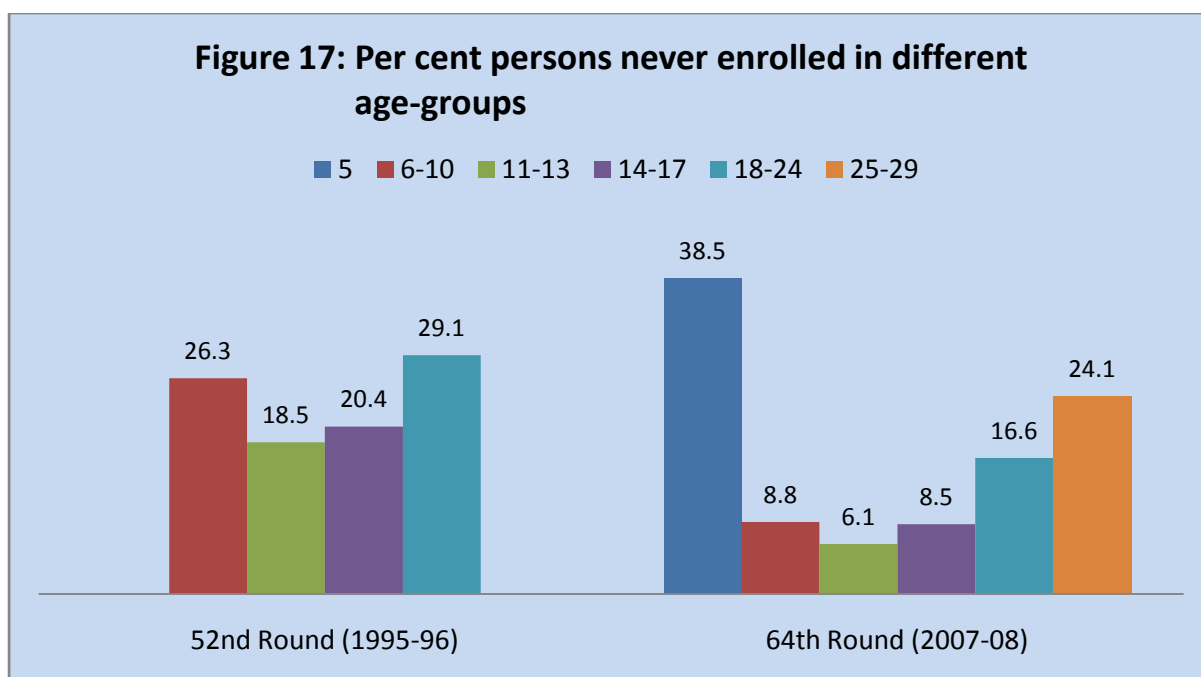
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#### SDGs Indicators

1. Survival rate
2. Drop-out rate

Non-enrolment and dropping out are two critical issues plaguing the education system of our country. In the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round (2004-05), all persons in the age-group 5-29, currently not attending any educational institute, were first asked whether they had ever been enrolled in any institution. If the answer was in the negative, it was considered a case of non-enrolment and information was obtained on the reasons thereof as well as on the current activity status of such persons. Those who answered in the affirmative were further asked about the level of last enrolment and whether they had completed the level successfully or not. About 14% of population in the age-group 5-29 years had not entered the education system at all, while another 34% were found to have been enrolled at some time but currently not attending any educational institution. In rural areas, the proportion of never enrolled was 15.8%, while in urban areas it was much lower – 8%. Again, about 18% of females and 10% of males of age 5-29 years were never enrolled.

Among persons in the age-group 5-29 years, 29% in rural areas and 12% in urban areas – were found to have never been enrolled. In both sectors the percentage drops steadily as one move along the age-groups 18-24, 14-17, 10-13, etc. This is an encouraging pattern because it indicates a positive development – diminishing phenomenon of non-enrolment. Clearly, the percentage of never-enrolled persons in the age-group 10-13, 14-17, or 18-24, must be shrinking over time. Thus a significant improvement in the enrolment status of population over the last 2 to 3 decades is discernible. The higher percentages of never enrolled children at ages 10 and lower do not affect this conclusion, being obviously due to late entry of many children into the educational system, particularly in rural India.



Note: Age 25-29 was out of coverage of 52<sup>nd</sup> Round while estimates for age 5 were not tabulated.

The three most frequently given reasons for non-enrolment were a) parents not interested in education of their children (33.2%), b) financial constraints (21%) and c) education not considered necessary (21.8%). For urban males 'financial constraints' was most commonly given as the reason for non-enrolment (37.7%) while for both urban females and rural males, 'financial constraints' was the second most commonly reported reason. Among rural females, only 16.2% reported that they did not enroll for financial reasons. For all population categories except urban males, 'parents not interested' was the most common reason. This reason was recorded for as many as 37% of the never-enrolled rural females and 33% of the urban females. Clearly, for females in both rural and urban India, it was the attitude of the parents towards the need for education of their girl children, which had in the majority of cases denied them their education.

Of the persons aged 5-29 years, 13% did not complete even the primary level of education. Another 30% completed only the primary level while 24% completed the middle level. Only 34% of those discontinuing could complete secondary or higher levels; this included 16% who completed the secondary and another 8% who cleared the higher secondary level. The rural-urban divide in this regard was quite prominent, with only 27% of such students in rural areas compared to nearly 50% in urban areas completing secondary education. The gender differences were not very pronounced, with 31% among females

and 34% among males dropping out after completing secondary or higher level.

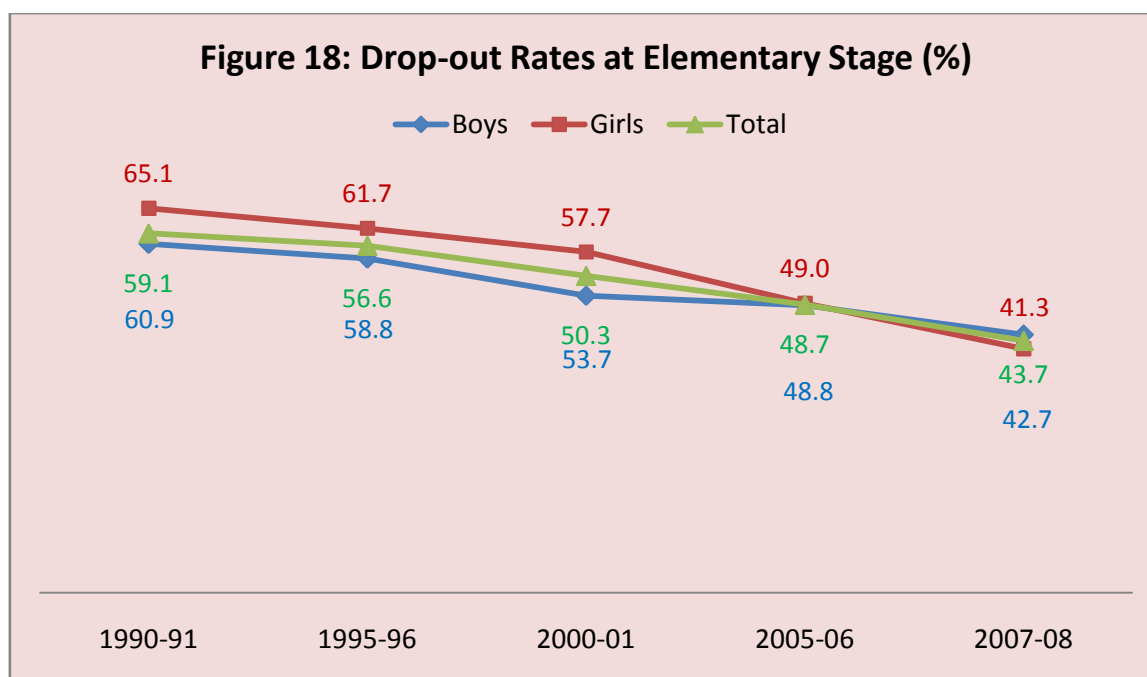
**Table 20: Percentage of Ever Enrolled but Currently not Attending Persons**

Level of last enrolment	Percentage of ever enrolled but currently not attending persons of age 5-29 years			
	Who completed desired level/class	Others		All
		Who completed their level of last enrolment	Who did not complete their level of last enrolment	
Primary	2	50	48	100
Middle	4	35	61	100
Secondary	8	39	53	100
Hr Secondary	15	48	37	100
Diploma	45	47	8	100
Graduation	45	39	16	100
PG & Above	66	28	6	100
All (including non-responses)	10	41	49	100

Source: Report No. 532, Education in India, 64<sup>th</sup> Round NSS, 2007-08.

Among the reasons for dropping out, financial constraints had been the most common reason (21.4%). For 17% of the rural females and 24% of the rural males, the major reason was 'child not interested in studies.' Another 15.5% rural females had to discontinue as their parents were not interested in their studies. Among urban females, the second most frequently given reason was that they had already completed their desired level of education. 20.3% of urban males and 15% of urban females who had ever been enrolled but were not currently attending dropped out because they were not interested in studies. For 13% of the urban males, the need to work for wage/ salary was the major reason for discontinuing education.

During 2008-09, as many as 8.86% children enrolled in Grades I-V dropped out from the system before completion of primary grade. The corresponding percentage during 2007-08 and 2006-07 were 8.02% and 9.36% respectively (DISE 2009-10).



The apparent survival rate at primary level up to Grade V (i.e. proportion of pupils starting Grade I who reach the last grade of primary) was 67% in 2004-05 which has gradually increased to 70% in 2005-06, 73% in 2006-07, 76% in 2008-09 and 76% in 2009-10. It was 72% in 2007-08.

## Goal 15

### Universal Functional Literacy

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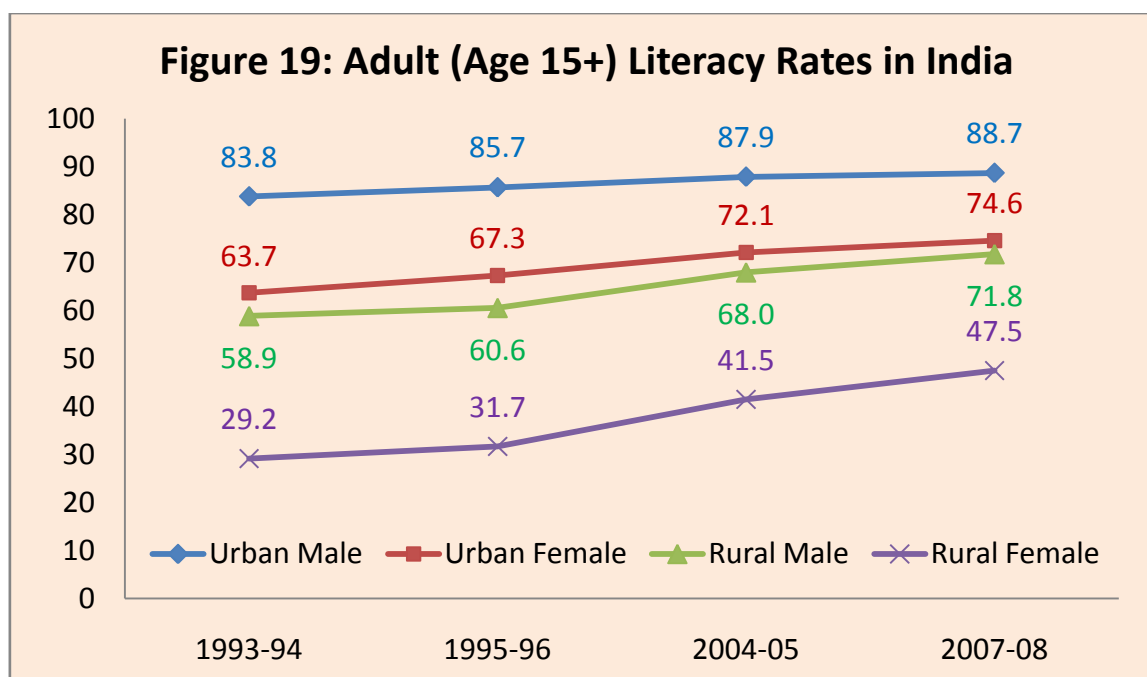
#### SDGs Indicators

##### 1. Adult literacy rate

The proportions of literates among various age-groups of the population, with rural-urban and male-female classification, serve as key indicators of the socio-economic progress of the country. The survey estimates indicate that in 2007-08, less than two-thirds (64.5%) of the population of all ages were literate. The overall disparity in literacy across the population is heightened by the presence of both rural-urban and male-female disparity. However, the survey results over the years also reveal the diminishing of disparities across the segments. The literacy rate (i.e. percentage of literates) for all ages among rural female, rural male, urban female and urban male populations was found to be 51.1%, 68.4%, 71.6% and 82.2% respectively. The corresponding rates two decades ago as estimated in NSS 42nd round (1986-87) were 24.8%, 47.6%, 59.1% and 74.0% respectively. Thus there has been quantum leap in the female literacy rates over the last two decades, with the rural female rate having more than doubled, although nearly half the female population of rural India still remains illiterate.

As per Census, the adult (population of age 15 & above) literacy rate in India was 48.2% in 1991 which increased to 61.0% in 2001. The NSS estimates indicate that 66.0% of the country's adult population was literate in 2007-08. Among rural females, rural males, urban females and urban males, the adult literacy rates were 47.5%, 71.8%, 74.6% and 88.7% respectively. Comparison with past NSS rounds indicates that both the rural-urban and the male-female disparities have reduced over time but nevertheless remain significant.





Note: 1993-94: Employment and Unemployment Survey, 50<sup>th</sup> Round NSS; 1995-96: Social Consumption Survey, 52<sup>nd</sup> Round NSS; 2004-05: Employment and Unemployment Survey, 61<sup>st</sup> Round NSS; 2007-08: Education in India, 64<sup>th</sup> Round NSS.

The distribution of population of age 15 & above across levels of education in 2007-08 indicates that the literates (66%) included 1% who had no formal education and 7.8% who had not completed primary level. The highest level of education successfully completed was primary for 15.3%, middle level for 16.5%, secondary for 11.9%, higher secondary (HS) for 6.5%, diploma for 0.9%, graduation for 4.8% and post-graduation and above for the remaining 1.4% of the adult (15+) population. The proportion of persons having completed graduate (or above) level was only 1.6% among rural females, 3.8% among rural males, 12.3% among urban females and 17.2% among urban males.

**Table 21: Percentage Distribution of Population (Age 15+) by Educational Attainment Levels in 1995-96 and 2007-08**

Category	Not Literate		Literate and upto Primary		Middle		Secondary and above	
Rural Female	68.3	52.5	17.0	23.0	8.7	12.3	6.0	12.2
Rural Male	39.4	28.2	27.9	28.2	16.8	19.9	15.9	23.6
Urban Female	32.7	25.4	21.0	20.0	17.1	15.9	29.2	38.7
Urban Male	14.3	11.3	22.1	19.7	20.6	18.8	43.0	50.1

Source: Social Consumption Survey, 52<sup>nd</sup> Round NSS, 1995-96; Education in India, 64<sup>th</sup> Round NSS, 2007-08.

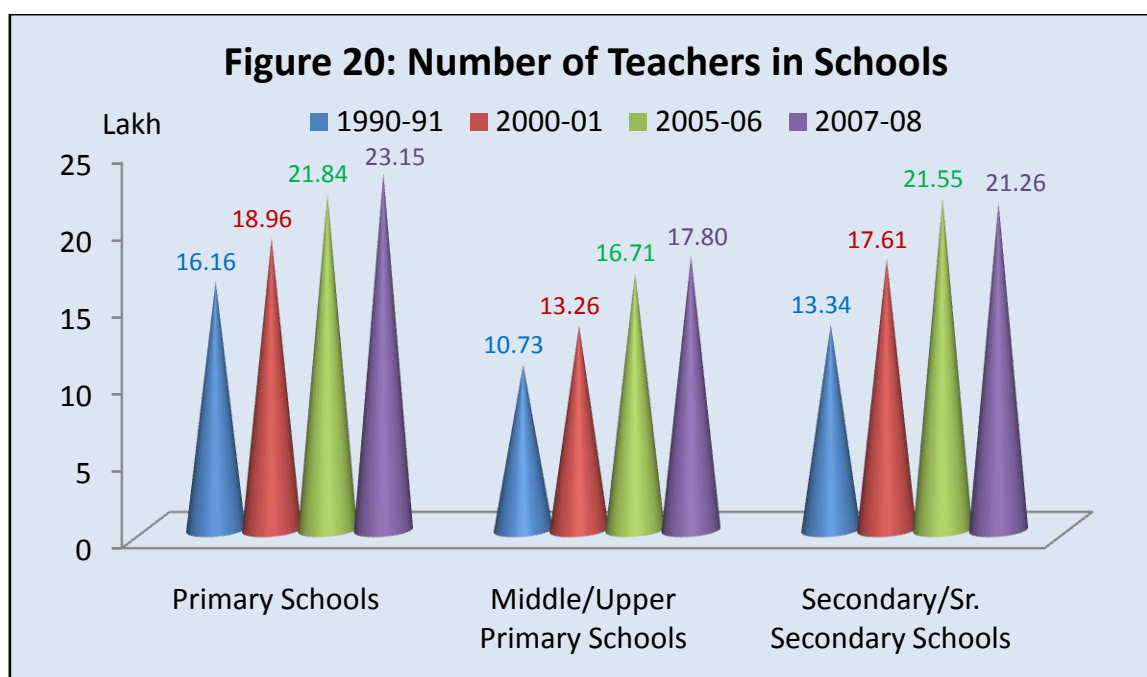
## Goal 16

### Quality Education at Primary, Secondary and Vocational Levels

#### SDGs Indicators

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

The number of teachers in primary schools was 16.16 lakh (11.43 lakh men and 4.73 lakh women) in 1990-91 which rose to 21.84 lakh (13.26 lakh men and 8.58 lakh women) in 2005-06 and further to 23.15 lakh (12.88 lakh men and 10.27 lakh women) in 2007-08. The number of teachers in middle/upper primary schools was 10.73 lakh (7.17 lakh men and 3.56 lakh women) in 1990-91 which increased to 16.71 lakh (9.98 lakh men and 6.73 lakh women) in 2005-06 and further to 17.80 lakh (10.63 lakh men and 7.17 lakh women) in 2007-08. The number of teachers in secondary/ senior secondary schools was 13.34 lakh (9.71 lakh men and 4.17 lakh women) in 1990-91 which went up to 21.55 lakh (13.33 lakh men and 8.21 lakh women) in 2005-06 and it was 21.26 lakh (13.31 lakh men and 7.95 lakh women) in 2007-08.



The percentage of trained teachers in primary schools was 86% in 2005-06 and it increased to 90% in 2007-08. It was 87% for upper primary schools in 2005-06 and rose to 91% in 2007-08. The percentage of trained teachers in high schools was 89% in 2005-06 and it remained 89% in 2007-08. For senior secondary schools, the percentage of trained teachers was 90% in 2005-06 and it rose by 3 percentage points to 93% in 2007-08.

The pupil (student) teacher ratio was 43 for primary schools, 37 for upper primary schools and 31 for secondary/senior secondary schools in 1990-91. This ratio stood at 46, 34 and 33 in 2005-06 and 47, 35 and 35 in 2007-08 for primary schools, upper primary schools and secondary/senior secondary schools respectively.

**Table 22: Pupil Teacher Ratio**

Year	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools
1990-91	43	37	31
2000-01	43	38	32
2005-06	46	34	33
2007-08	47	35	35

Source: Statistics on School Education, 2007-08.

As per DISE 2009-10, the percentage of schools (all schools) having girls' toilet (in addition, schools may also have boys' and common toilets in co-educational schools) was 50.55% in 2007-08, 53.60% in 2008-09 and 58.82% in 2009-10. This percentage was 37.42% in 2005-06 and 42.58% in 2006-07. The schools with functional girls' toilet were 74.64% in 2009-10. The percentage of primary schools with girls' toilet stood at 41.95% in 2007-08, 44.37% in 2008-09 and 50.99% in 2009-10.

# Environment SDGs

## Goal 17

Acceptable level of forest cover

## Goal 18

Acceptable level of water and soil quality

## Goal 19

Acceptable level of air quality

## Goal 20

Conservation of bio-diversity

## Goal 21

Wetland conservation

## Goal 22

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

## Goal 17

### Acceptable Level of Forest Cover

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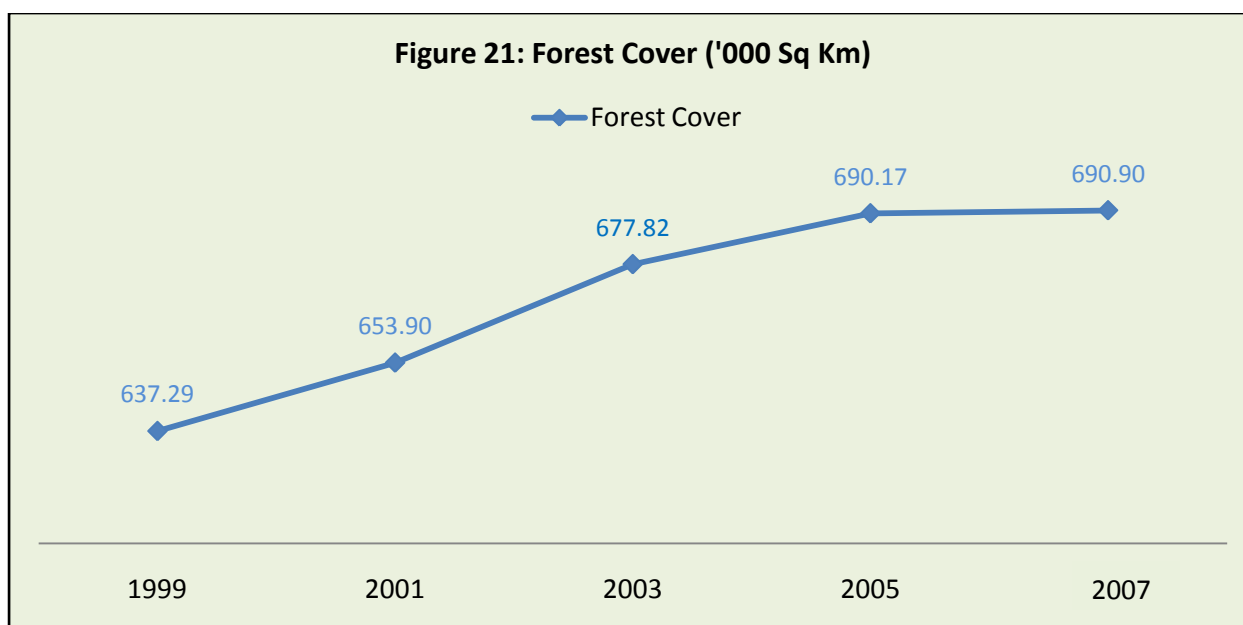
#### SDGs Indicators

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

The present national policies for environmental management are contained in the *National Forest Policy*, 1988; the *National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development*, 1992; and the *Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution*, 1992. India's *National Environment Policy*, 2006 (NEP 2006) seeks to extend the coverage of all the existing policies and fill the gaps that still exist. In the light of present knowledge and accumulated experience, it complements the earlier policies. In response to the national commitment to a clean environment, mandated in the Constitution in Articles 48 A and 51 A(g), and as strengthened by judicial interpretation of Article 21, the NEP 2006 intends to mainstream environment concerns in all development activities. It recognises that environmental sustainability is an integral part of the national economic and social development plans and programmes of the country including the Five Year Plans.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) of India envisages five percentage point increase in forest and tree cover by the end of the Plan period, apart from a few other monitorable targets for priority actions in environment related areas.

The total forest cover of the country, as per the revised estimate of the 2005 assessment, is 690,171 sq km (revised upwards from erstwhile estimate of 677,088 sq km), constituting 20.99% 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 country. There is an increase in forest cover by about 728 sq km between 2005 and 2007. 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.



In case of tree cover assessment, 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% of the country's geographical area in 2005 has increased to 92,769 sq km (2.82% of county's geographical area) in 2007.

The forest cover of the country has however, increased considerably during the last two decades. The area under forest in the year 1995 was 639,600 sq km (19.46% of country's geographical area) and that increased to 677,171 sq km (20.99% of country's geographical area) by 2005, a 6% increase in relation to the coverage area 10 years back, and further to 690,899 sq km (21.02% of country's geographical area) in 2007. In the past 10 years, forest cover has increased by 3.31 million hectares, showing an average 0.46% increase every year. Open forest area of the country is on the rise (increased by 1626 sq km between 2005 and 2007) as 35 sq km changed from open forest to very dense forest, and 1,821 sq km changed from open to moderately dense forest despite loss of 4,149 sq km of open forest to non-forest areas. On the other hand, coverage of moderately dense forests tends to decline (decreased 936 sq km between 2005-07) with 1,948 sq km of moderately dense forest area becoming open forest and 2,130 sq km becoming non-forest though 220 sq km turned very dense.

**Table 23: Forest and Tree Cover of India 2007**

Class	Area (Million Ha)	Percentage of Geographical Area
<b>Forest Cover</b>		
Very Dense Forest	8.35	2.54
Moderately Dense Forest	31.9	9.71
Open Forest	28.84	8.77
<b>Total Forest Cover</b>	<b>69.09</b>	<b>21.02</b>
Tree Cover	9.28	2.82
<b>Total Forest and Tree Cover</b>	<b>78.37</b>	<b>23.84</b>
<b>Non-Forest</b>		
Scrub	4.15	1.26
Non-Forest	255.49	77.72
<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	<b>328.73</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: State of Forest Report 2009, Ministry of Environment and Forests.

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 geographical area). The total area protected through national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves and community reserves stands at 1,58,745 sq km as of March 2009 (4.83% of country's geographical area). The country is on track in increasing the protection network for arresting the biodiversity losses and for maintaining ecological balance.

## Goal 18

### Acceptable Level of Water and Soil Quality

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#### SDGs Indicators

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

India is the seventh largest country in the world, with a total land area of 3,287,263 sq km (1,269,219 sq. miles). Of the total geographical area of 328.73 Mha, 306 Mha comprise the reporting area and 146.82 Mha land is degraded land. A change in land use pattern implies variation in the proportion of area under different land uses at a point in two or more time periods. Over the past fifty years, while India's total population increased by about three times, the total area of land under cultivation increased by only 20.2 per cent (from 118.75 Mha in 1951 to 141.89 Mha in 2005-06). Most of this expansion has taken place at the expense of forest and grazing land. Despite fast expansion of the area under cultivation, less agricultural land is available on per capita basis.

Direct consequences of agricultural development on the environment arise from intensive farming activities, which contribute to soil erosion, land salination and loss of nutrients. The introduction of Green Revolution in the country has been accompanied by over-exploitation of land and water resources and excessive usage of fertilizers and pesticides. Shifting cultivation (or *Jhum* cultivation) has also been a major factor responsible for land degradation in hilly areas. Leaching due to extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers is a major source of contamination of water bodies. The extent of agricultural intensification and extensification is characterized by an increase in cropping and irrigation intensity and the imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. It has also led to land degradation, overexploitation of underground water resources and increased use of chemical fertilizers, leading to eutrophication and water pollution in some regions.

Per hectare consumption of fertilizers has increased from 69.8 kg in 1991-92 to 113.3 kg in 2006-07, at an average rate of 3.3 per cent. There is excessive use of urea and a bias against micronutrients. As against the desirable NPK proportion of 4:2:1, the average use of urea now is 6:2 and 4:1. As nitrogenous fertilizers are subsidised more than potassic and phosphatic fertilizers, the subsidy tends to benefit the crops and regions which require



higher use of nitrogenous fertilizers as compared to crops and regions which require higher application of P and K. The excessive use of urea has also affected the soil profile adversely.

**Table 24: All-India Consumption of Fertilizers in Terms of Nutrients (N, P &K)**  
(Thousand Tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	Total
2000-01	10920.2	4214.6	1567.5	16702.3
2001-02	11310.2	4382.4	1667.1	17359.7
2002-03	10474.1	4018.8	1601.2	16094.1
2003-04	11077.0	4124.3	1597.9	16799.1
2004-05	11713.9	4623.8	2060.6	18398.3
2005-06	12723.3	5203.7	2413.3	20340.3
2006-07	13772.9	5543.3	2334.8	21651.0
2007-08	14419.1	5514.7	2636.3	22570.1
2008-09	15090.5	6506.2	3312.6	24909.3

Source: Agricultural Statistics At A Glance, 2010, Ministry of Agriculture.

Soil is a unique non-renewable natural resource that supports life on planet Earth. It is estimated that one-sixth of the world's soil has already been degraded by water and wind erosion. In India, approximately 130 Mha. of land area (or 45 percent of the total geographical area) is affected by serious soil erosion through ravines and gullies, shifting cultivation, cultivated wastelands, sandy areas, deserts and water logging (Govt. of India, 1989). Excessive soil erosion with consequent high rate of sedimentation in the reservoirs and decreased fertility has created serious environmental problems with disastrous economic consequences. In India, erosion rates range from 5 to 20 tonnes per hectare, sometimes going up to 100 tonnes per hectare. Nearly 93.68 million hectares are affected by water erosion and another 9.48 million hectares are affected by wind erosion annually in India. Thus, erosion leads to impoverished soil on one hand, and silting up of reservoirs and water tanks on the other.

From the East to the West and from the North to the South, water has defined life in the Indian subcontinent for thousands of years. On an average, the combination of rainfall, surface and groundwater resources have been sufficient for providing adequate water to the Indian population. India is blessed with many rivers. Twelve major river systems drain the subcontinent along with a number of smaller rivers and streams and form a total catchment area of approximately 252.8 Mha. Of the major rivers, the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna system is the biggest, with a combined catchment area

of about 110 Mha which is more than 43 per cent of the catchment area of all the major rivers in the country. Other major rivers with a catchment area of more than 10 Mha are Indus (32.1 Mha), Godavari (31.3 Mha), Krishna, (25.9 Mha) and Mahanadi (14.2 Mha).

Groundwater represents one of the most important water sources in India. Total replenishable groundwater potential of the country has been estimated by the Ministry of Water Resources as 431 Km<sup>3</sup> per year. Excluding the water reserved for drinking, industrial and other purposes (other than irrigation), which is about 16 per cent of the total potential, the potential available for irrigation is 360 Km<sup>3</sup> per year. The figure for net draft of groundwater considering the present utilization indicates that a substantial portion of the total potential (about 68 per cent) still remains untapped.

Water pollution is a serious problem in India as almost 70 per cent of its surface water resources and a growing percentage of its groundwater reserves are contaminated by biological, toxic, organic and inorganic pollutants. In many cases, these sources have been rendered unsafe for human consumption as well as for other activities such as irrigation and industrial needs. This illustrates that degraded water quality can contribute to water scarcity as it limits its availability for both human use and the ecosystem. In 1995, the Central Pollution Control Board identified severely polluted stretches on 18 major rivers in India. Not surprisingly, the majority of these stretches were found in and around large urban areas. The high incidence of severe contamination near urban areas indicates that the industrial and domestic sector's contribution to water pollution is much higher than their relative importance, implied in the Indian economy. Despite this, agricultural activities still dominate in terms of overall impact on water quality.

Besides rapidly depleting groundwater table, the country faces another major problem on the water front – groundwater contamination - a problem which has affected as many as 19 states, including Delhi. The geogenic contaminants, including salinity, iron, fluoride and arsenic have affected groundwater in over 200 districts spread across 19. Studies have shown that long-term intake of fluoride can cause tooth decay and crippled bones. Arsenic can cause skin cancer and skin pigmentation.

CPCB in collaboration with State pollution control boards established a nationwide network for water quality monitoring comprising 1,019 stations in 27 States and 6 Union Territories. The monitoring is undertaken on a monthly

or quarterly basis for surface water and on a half yearly basis for groundwater. The monitoring network covers 200 Rivers, 60 Lakes, 5 Tanks, 3 Ponds, 3 Creeks, 13 Canals, 17 Drains and 321 Wells. The water quality monitoring results obtained between 1995 to 2006 indicate that organic and bacterial contaminations continue to be critical in water bodies. This is mainly due to discharge of domestic wastewater mostly in untreated form from the urban centres of the country. The municipal corporations at large are not able to treat the wastewater, increasing municipal sewage load flowing into water bodies without treatment. Secondly, the receiving water bodies also do not have adequate water for dilution, because of which the oxygen demand and bacterial pollution is depicting an increasing trend and leading to water borne diseases. The water quality monitoring results were analyzed with respect to the indicator of organic matter (biochemical oxygen demand) and indicator of pathogenic bacteria (total coliform and faecal coliform). The result of such analysis shows that there is gradual degradation in water quality.

## Goal 19

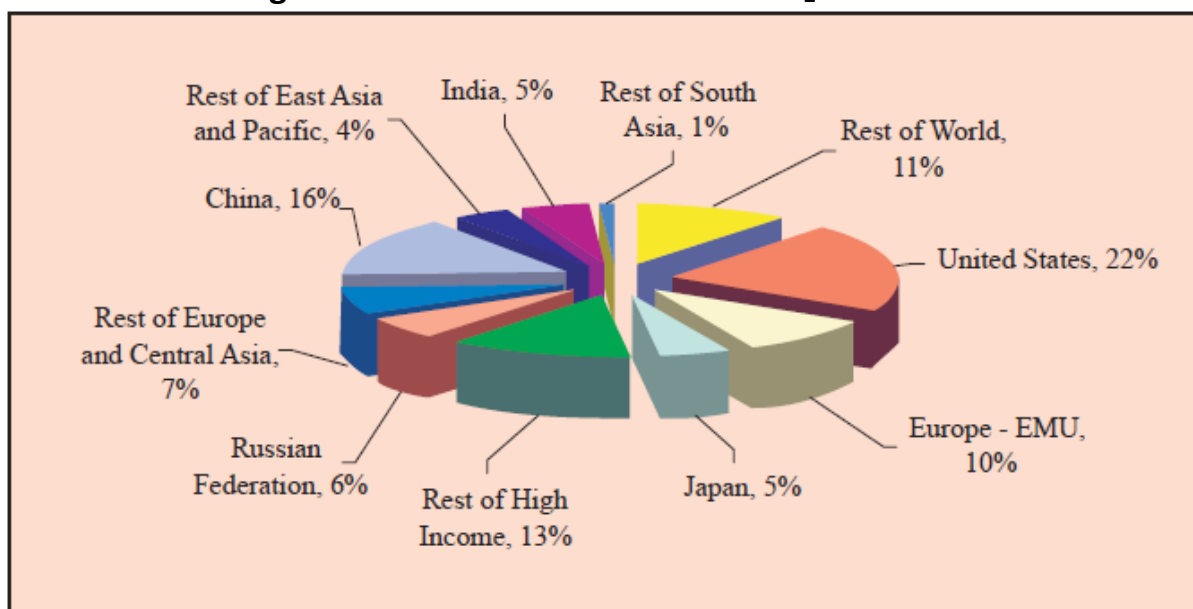
### Acceptable Level of Air Quality

#### SDGs Indicators

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

In spite of a reasonable growth in GDP and dependence on fossil fuels to meet the energy needs for industrial development and better living of the people of the country, Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission per capita in India is still low compared to most of the developed countries. CO<sub>2</sub> emission from all energy, industrial processes and Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) activities contributed 65% of the total Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emission in 1994. The relative contributions of the three activities to the net CO<sub>2</sub> released in India were 85%, 13% and 2% respectively.

**Figure 22: India's Share in Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emission**



Source: World Development Indicators 2007

Fossil fuels contributed 95% of the total commercial energy consumed in India, with the remaining 5% derived from sources like hydropower, nuclear and renewable energy. Fossil fuels combustion contributed 91% of total CO<sub>2</sub> emission, with coal accounting for nearly 62%. CO<sub>2</sub> emission in India in 2005

was 1.28 metric tonne per capita as against 0.80 metric tonne per capita in 1990. As per the 2005 assessment, per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emission (in metric tonne) in China (4.26), Russia (10.50), UK (9.07), France (6.20), Germany (9.51), Canada (16.64), USA (19.54) and Australia (18.09) continues to be very high compared to the Indian consumption level. In terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of Total Primary Energy Supply (in MT/terajoule), India has comparatively low intensity of emission (53.2 in 2007) as compared to developed countries: China (73.6), Russia (56.4), UK (59.1), France (33.4), Germany (57.6), Canada (50.8), USA (58.9) and Australia (76.3).

India became party to the Montreal Protocol in 1992. Thereafter, India also ratified the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol in 2003. As per Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, India maintains and reports ODS data on year to year basis. The per capita consumption of ODS in India did not cross 20g between 1995 and 1997 (baseline) as against 300g permitted under the Protocol. India was self-sufficient in production of CFCs and was mainly producing and using nine of the 95 substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol.

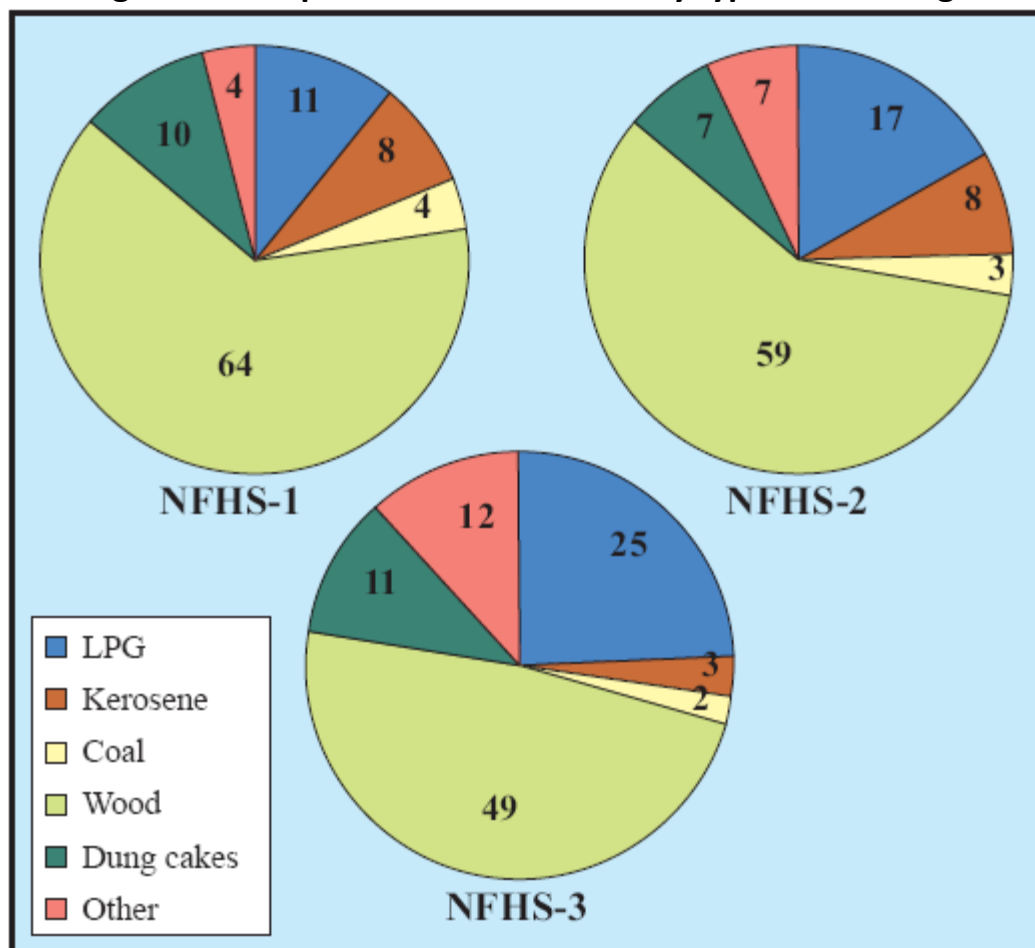
India is in the process of phasing out ODS both in the end use consumption sector and in production sector. As of 31 August, 2009, India has 299 ODS phase out projects to phase out 47,085 ODP tonne. As a consequence of the ongoing measures, consumption of ozone depleting CFCs in ODP tonne has started coming down sharply after the year 2000. Between 1992 and 1996, the consumption of CFC continued rising before gradual downturn setting in from the year 1997.

CPCB has identified a list of polluted cities in which the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are violated. CPCB is executing a nation-wide programme of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The network consists of 342 monitoring stations covering 127 cities/towns in 26 States and 4 Union Territories of the country. The country-wide ambient air quality monitoring carried out by CPCB at 201 monitoring stations revealed that National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), the main air pollutant of public health concern, were violated at most of the monitoring stations. Annual average concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> levels are within the prescribed NAAQS at almost all the locations as per the reports of the Central/State Pollution Control Board. A decreasing trend has been

observed in SO<sub>2</sub> levels in many cities like Delhi and Mumbai, during the last few years.

A considerable amount of air pollution results from burning of fossil fuels. The household sector is the second largest consumer of energy in India after the industrial sector. National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) found that 71 per cent of India's households use solid fuels for cooking and that 91 per cent of rural households also do the same. According to National Family Health Survey-3, more than 60 per cent of Indian households depend on traditional sources of energy like fuel-wood, dung and crop residue for meeting their cooking and heating needs. Burning of traditional fuels introduces large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, when the combustion is complete, but if there is an incomplete combustion followed by oxidation, then CO is produced, in addition to hydrocarbons.

**Figure 23: Proportion of households by type of fuel usage**



## Goal 20

### Conservation of Bio-Diversity

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#### SDGs Indicators

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

India is situated at a tri-junction of the Afro-tropical, the Indo-Malayan and the Palaeo-Arctic realm, which displays significant biodiversity. Being one of the 17 identified mega diverse countries, it is home to 8.58% of mammalians, 13.66% of avians, 7.91% of reptilians, 4.66% of amphibians, 11.72% of fish, and 11.80% of plant species documented so far. Of the 2,356 known species of amphibians, birds, reptiles and mammals of India, 18.4% are endemic, meaning they exist in no other country, and 10.8% are endangered. India is home to at least 18,664 species of vascular plants, of which 26.8% are endemic.

India is a mega diverse country with only 2.4% of the land area accounting for 7-8% of the recorded species of the world, including over 45,500 species of plants and 91,000 species of animals.

The network of protected areas presently covers about 4.83% of the country's total land area under International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categories I-V and includes 100 national parks, 514 wildlife sanctuaries, 43 conservation reserves and 4 community reserves (all together 661 protected areas). These cover both terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, cold deserts and nine coastal and marine protected areas.

### SDGs Indicators

#### 1. Number and percentage of protected wetlands

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

India is a signatory to the Ramsar Convention and plays an important role in conservation and wise use of wetlands. On the basis of the country's initiatives in the field of wetland conservation, India was nominated as a member of the Standing Committee from 1993-1996 and from 1999-2002. So far, 25 sites from India have been identified as Ramsar sites of international importance, covering an area of 6.77 lakh hectares, and six new sites are under process of designation.

As per the latest report of the Forest Survey of India (2005), forests cover 23.6 per cent of India's total geographic area, which includes 3.04 per cent of the tree cover. Area under grasslands is about 3.9 per cent and deserts cover about 2 per cent. It is estimated that India has about 4.1 million hectares of wetlands (excluding paddy fields and mangroves).



## Goal 22

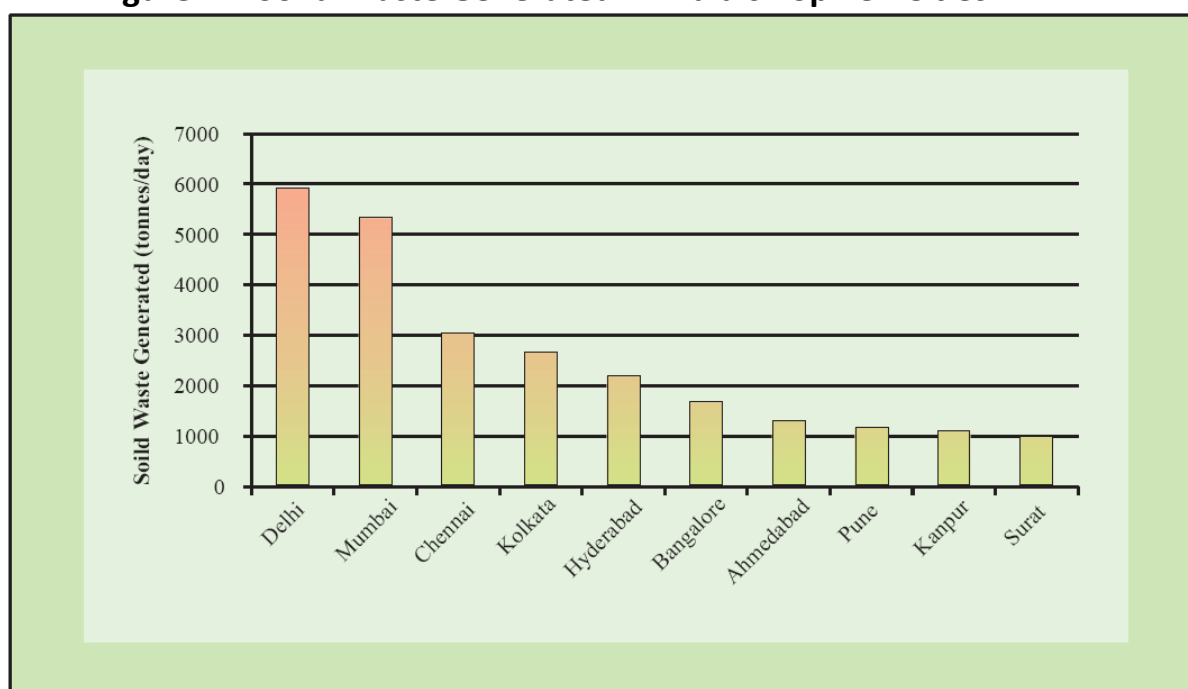
### Ban on Dumping of Hazardous Waste, Including Radioactive Waste

#### SDGs Indicators

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

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

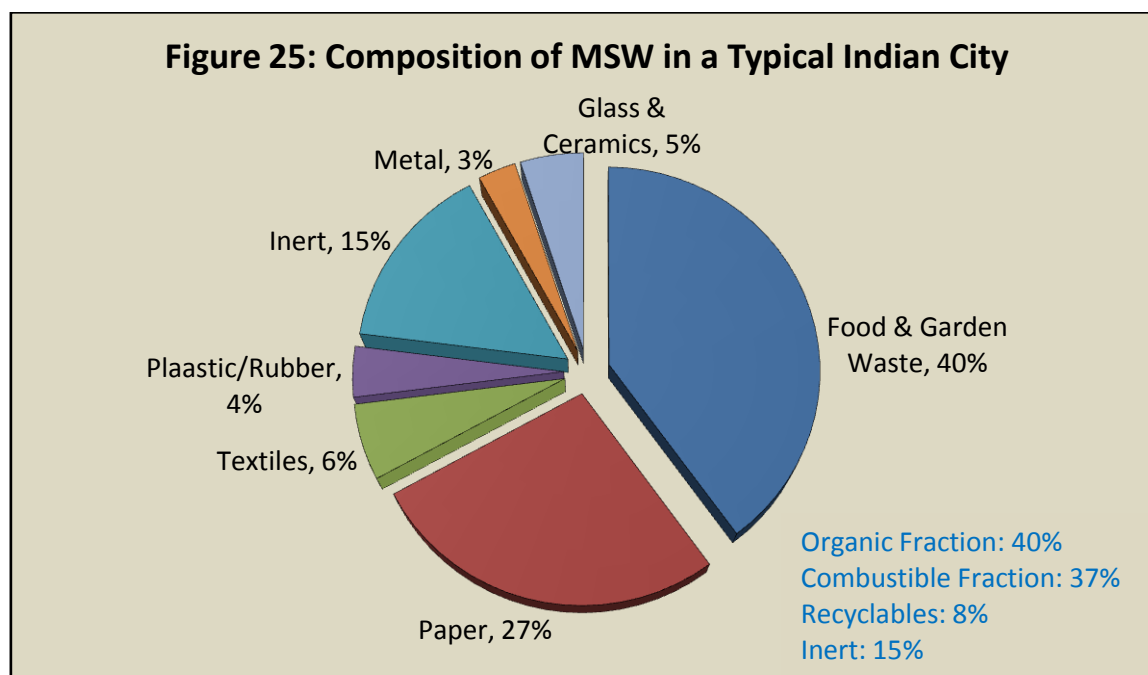
**Figure 24: Solid Waste Generated in India's Top Ten Cities**



Source: Central Pollution Control Board 2006-07

MSW generation in Indian cities (around 5,100 ULBs) is estimated to have increased from 6 million MB in 2006. In addition, Indian consumption of plastics is around 4 MTPA (million tonnes per annum). About 60 per cent of this comprises polyolefin which is primarily used as packaging material. About 2.0 MTPA of the total consumption is generated as plastic waste, of which

around 70 per cent is recycled, mostly by the informal sector. The decadal growth in consumption of plastics during 1991-2001 was around 14 per cent. Although the quantity of plastic waste reaching disposal sites is fairly low (0.62 per cent on dry weight basis), testifying to a high rate of recycling and reuse, the management of thin plastic bags remains a matter of concern due to low collection efficiency, which therefore needs to be strengthened. There is an increased trend in the percentage of recyclables, accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of biodegradable matter in the waste stream.



Source: CPHEEO Manual on MSW, 2005

**Table 25: Change in Waste Composition in Selected Cities**

City	Compostable (%)		Recyclable (%)	
	1982-1990	1995-2005	1982-1990	1995-2005
Lucknow	60.31	47.41	6.72	15.53
Kolkata	46.58	50.56	2.58	11.48
Kanpur	53.34	47.52	2.57	11.93
Mumbai	59.37	62.44	3.85	16.66
Delhi	57.71	54.42	8.24	15.52
Chennai	56.24	41.34	6.60	16.34
Bangalore	75.00	51.84	2.70	22.43
Ahemdabad	48.95	40.81	5.57	11.65

Source: 1982-1990-Planning Commission, 1995-2005: CPCB

CPCB, with the assistance of NEERI, has conducted a survey of solid waste management in 59 cities (35 metro cities and 24 state capitals) in 2004-05. Mumbai and Delhi generated the largest amount of municipal solid waste in 2005, which is 5,922 tonnes/day for Delhi and 5,320 tonnes/day for Mumbai, followed by Chennai (3,036 tonnes/day) and Kolkata (2,653 tonnes/day). But if we consider the per capita generation of solid waste, it is the largest in Chennai, where it is about 0.620 kg/day. The lowest per capita waste generation is in Mumbai, which is about 0.45 kg/day. Again, about 90 per cent of the municipal solid waste generated in Mumbai and Chennai is being collected. However, in Delhi there is no adequate system of collection as only 77 per cent of the municipal solid waste generated is collected.

**Table 26: Status of Municipal Solid Waste Management in Selected Metro Cities 2004-05**

Particulars	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Mumbai
Area (Sq Km)	187.33	174.00	1484.46	437.71
Population (Census 2001)	45,72,645	43,43,645	1,03,06,452	1,19,78,450
MSW Generation (Tonnes/day)	2653	3036	5922	5320
MSW Generation Rate (Kg/c/day)	0.58	0.62	0.57	0.45

Source: CPCB 2006.

The hazardous waste generated in the country is about 4.4 million tonnes, out of which 38.3 per cent is recyclable, 4.3 per cent is incinerable and the remaining 57.4 per cent is disposable in secured landfills. Twelve states of the country account for 87 of total waste generation. The top five waste generating states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

The growth of e-waste has significant environmental, economic and social impact. The increase of electrical and electronic products, consumption rates and higher obsolescence rates lead to higher generation of e-waste. The increasing obsolescence rate of electronic products also adds to the huge import of used electronics products. The e-waste inventory based on the obsolescence rate in India for the year 2005 has been estimated to be 1,46,180 tonnes, and is expected to exceed 8,00,000 tonnes by 2012. There is no large scale organized e-waste recycling facility in India, whereas there are two small

e-waste dismantling facilities functioning in Chennai and Bangalore, while most of the e-waste recycling units are operating in the un-organized sector.

Considering the pathetic situation of Solid Waste Management practices being adopted by the Urban Local Bodies in the country, in September, 2000, Ministry of Environment & Forests notified the 'Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000', making it mandatory for ULBs to improve the systems of waste management as envisaged in the rules, in a given time frame ending 31st December, 2003. These rules lay out procedures for waste collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal.

In India, there are no specific environmental laws or guidelines for e-waste. None of the existing environmental laws have any direct reference to electronic waste or reference to its handling as hazardous in nature. However, several provisions of these laws may apply to various aspects of electronic wastes. Since e-waste or its constituents fall under the category of 'hazardous' and 'nonhazardous waste', they shall be covered under the purview of 'The Hazardous Waste Management Rules, 2003'.

## Annex-1

### Table of Indicator-wise Data

Indicator	Year	Value	Year	Value
Proportion of underweight children below three years	1998-99	43%	2005-06	40%
Proportion of stunted children below three years	1998-99	51%	2005-06	45%
Proportion of wasted children below three years	1998-99	20%	2005-06	23%
Calorie intake of the bottom quartile of per capita expenditure in rural areas	1987-88	1683 kcal	2004-05	1624 kcal
Poverty Head Count Ratio	1993-94	36.0%	2004-05	27.5%
Poverty Gap Ratio	1993-94	8.5 (Rural)	2004-05	5.7 (Rural)
		8.1 (Urban)		6.1 (Urban)
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1993-94	9.6 (Rural)	2004-05	9.5 (Rural)
		8.0 (Urban)		7.3 (Urban)
Households benefitting from selected food assistance schemes	-	-	2004-05	28.0% (Rural)
				9.5% (Urban)
Households using salt that was adequately iodized	1998-99	50%	2005-06	51%
General Government Expenditure on social services as a proportion of total expenditure	2005-06	21.1%	2010-11	25.2%
General Government Expenditure on social services as per cent of GDP	2005-06	5.5%	2010-11	6.6%
Number of work opportunities created	1993-94 to 1999-2000	24 million	1999-2000 to 2004-05	47 million
Rate of growth of employment	1993-94 to 1999-2000	1.25%	1999-2000 to 2004-05	2.62%
Unemployment rate based on current daily status	1999-2000	7.31%	2004-05	8.28%
Length of rural roads	1991	12.64 lakh km	2008	25.77 lakh km
Number of telephone subscribers	1999	22.8 million	2010	621.28 million
Work participation rate of rural children aged 5-14 years	1993-94	6%	2007-08	2%
Work participation rate of women	1991	22.27%	2001	25.63%

Indicator	Year	Value	Year	Value
Mean age at marriage for women	1992	19.5 years	2008	20.7 years
Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament	1991	9.7%	2009	10.3%
Share of women in Central Government employment	2001	7.58%	2006	10.28%
Maternal Mortality Ratio	1997-98	398	2004-06	254
Births attended by skilled personnel	1992-93	33%	2007-08	52%
Coverage of institutional delivery	1992-93	26.1%	2007-08	47.0%
Life expectancy	1991-95	60.3 years	2002-06	63.4 years
Age Specific Fertility Rate for women aged 15-19 years	2000	51.1	2008	41.6
Under-Five Mortality Rate	1992-93	107	2005-06	74
Infant Mortality Rate	1991	80	2009	50
Neonatal Mortality Rate	1992-93	51	2005-06	39
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP	2000	4.4%	2007	4.1%
Out of pocket expenditure on health as % of private expenditure on health	2000	92.2%	2007	89.9%
Proportion of households having access to improved water sources	1992-93	68.2%	2007-08	84.4%
Proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities	2005-06	40.6%	2007-08	42.3%
Prevalence rate of Tuberculosis	1990	586 per lakh	2007	283 per lakh
Annual Parasite Incidence-Malaria	1996	3.48	2008	1.36
Net Enrollment Ratio	2005-06	84.53%	2009-10	98.28%
Gender Parity Index - Primary	1990-91	0.76	2006-07	0.94
Gender Parity Index - Secondary	1990-91	0.60	2006-07	0.82
Drop-out rate at elementary stage	1990-91	59.1%	2007-08	43.7%
Survival rate at primary level	2004-05	67%	2009-10	76%
Adult literacy rate	1991	48.2%	2007-08	66.0%
Number of teachers in primary schools	1990-91	16.16 lakh	2007-08	23.15 lakh
Number of teachers in secondary schools	1990-91	16.16 lakh	2007-08	23.15 lakh
Percentage of trained teachers in primary schools	2005-06	86%	2007-08	90%
Pupil (Student) Teacher Ratio in primary schools	1990-91	43	2007-08	47
Proportion of schools having girls' toilet	2005-06	37.42%	2009-10	58.82%
Forest cover	1999	6.37 lakh sq km	2007	6.91 lakh sq km
Per hectare consumption of fertilizers	1991-92	69.8 kg	2006-07	113.3 kg

**SAARC Development Goals (SDGs)****Livelihood SDGs**

- Goal 1      Eradication of Hunger Poverty
- Goal 2      Halve proportion of people in poverty by 2012
- Goal 3      Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor
- Goal 4      Ensure a robust pro-poor growth process
- Goal 5      Strengthen connectivity of poorer regions and of poor as social group
- Goal 6      Reduce social and institutional vulnerability of the poor, women and children
- Goal 7      Ensure access to affordable justice
- Goal 8      Ensure effective participation of poor and of women in anti-poverty policies and programmes

**Health SDGs**

- Goal 9      Maternal health
- Goal 10     Child health
- Goal 11     Affordable health care
- Goal 12     Improved hygiene and public health

**Education SDGs**

- Goal 13     Access to primary/community schools for all children, boys and girls
- Goal 14     Completion of primary education cycle
- Goal 15     Universal functional literacy
- Goal 16     Quality education at primary, secondary and vocational levels

**Environment SDGs**

- Goal 17     Acceptable level of forest cover
- Goal 18     Acceptable level of water and soil quality
- Goal 19     Acceptable level of air quality
- Goal 20     Conservation of bio-diversity
- Goal 21     Wetland conservation
- Goal 22     Ban on dumping of hazardous waste, including radio-active waste

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